

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 30 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Statement

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 24, 1980/Sravana 2, 1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lawlessness and Rowdiness on Kiul-Bhagalpur and Patna-Gaya Sections of Eastern Railway

*673. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale lawlessness and rowdiness on the Kiul-Bhagalpur; Patna-Gaya Sections of Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is extremely difficult for bonafide First Class passengers to travel in First Class compartments, as such compartments are occupied by the ticketless passengers;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is not strict checking in trains on these sections and even checking staff is afraid of rowdiness and hooliganism; and

(d) whether Government propose to tighten-up the checking in trains on these Sections and post more G.R.P. personnel to enable accommodation for the bonafide First Class passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported that bonafide first class passengers are facing inconvenience due to unauthorised occupation in the compartments, specially during day-time.

(c) Ticket checking is done regularly, but sometimes the checking staff are subjected to manhandling and intimidation.

(d) Massive special checks against ticketless travel are already being conducted by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and local Police personnel in association with Railway Magistrates. These checks are being further intensified.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में मंत्री जी ने माना है कि कियूल-भागलपुर और पटना-गया सैक्शनों पर बड़े पैमाने पर अराजकता और गुण्डागर्दी व्याप्त है। टिकट वालों को बिना टिकट के चलते यात्रियों से परेशानी होती है और चैकिंग स्टाफ भी कभी-कभी पिटते हैं। इस संबंध में इस सदन में सवाल पहले भी आए हैं और जब भी इस तरह के सवाल आए तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि है हमने वहां पर चैकिंग स्टाफ को रख दिया है, कन्डक्टर्स को रख दिया है और कोच-प्रटेडेट को रख दिया है। इस बात को देखते हुए, देश में जो अराजकता बढ़ रही है वह कानून और व्यवस्था को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए, क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि कन्डक्टर्स को प्रार्म्ज दिए जायें ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अध्यक्ष जी, कन्डक्टर्स को आर्म देने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, लेकिन जितने भी प्रिवेंटिव मैजर्स ले सकते हैं, लेने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। अभी हाल ही में पंडित जी ने राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा है कि जो ला-एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन है, उसमें हमारी सहायता करे और जनरल मैनेजर्स को भी स्पेशल इन्सट्रक्शन्स दी गई हैं कि वे स्पेशल सक्वेड्स रखें आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० व दूसरी चीजों को सहायता से चर्किंग करने के लिए पूरे तरीके से यत्न करें।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह के सावल जब-जब उठे हैं, तो वर्तमान मंत्री जी और पहले के माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने मुख्यमंत्रियों को लिखा है और हम इसको दूर करना चाहते हैं तथा चर्किंग भी बार-बार करना चाहते हैं। उसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने माना है कि उनका चर्किंग स्टाफ पिटता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से—रेलवे की जवाबदेही होती है कि यात्रियों को सुरक्षित यात्रा कराए और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सुरक्षित पहुंचाए—क्या वे इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जो यात्री टिकट लेकर चलना चाहते हैं, जो उनको परेशानी होती है, ऐसे यात्रियों को कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाय ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : मान्यवर, ये इस सुझाव से जो बीमारी है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि सबसे ज्यादा ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन इन्हीं के प्रदेश में खराब है। कियूल-भागलपुर के बीच में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, हम उसे स्वीकार करते हैं। किसी को आर्म देना तो झगड़े और बढ़ाना है। चर्किंग का सारा इन्तजाम किया है। जी० आर० पी० की स्ट्रैथ को बढ़ाया

है। हमारी प्रदेश की सरकारों ने 50-50 का फार्मूला मन्जूर किया है, वह काम शुरू हो चुका है। श्री आर० पी० यादव जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है, वह बहुत बड़े नेता है, अगर बिहार में थोड़ी सी नेतागिरी का परिचय दें, तो गलत आदमियों को रोकने में मदद मिल सकती है... (व्यवधान)... कोई चीज चुभती है, तो लोग चिल्लाने लगते हैं, लेकिन उससे काम नहीं चलता है। स्टूडेंट्स भी वह काम करते हैं और दूसरे लोग भी करते हैं। इनका स्टूडेंट्स पर बड़ा प्रभाव है, इसलिए आप हमारी थोड़ी सी मदद करें, तो इस चीज को रोका जा सकता है। आर्म देने से यह मामला रकने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the increasing attacks on the South-bound trains, especially to Kerala. The latest attack took place in Jayanti-Janata Express in the heart of Bombay city. If so, what are the measures being taken by the Government to put a stop to these attacks?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The question put by the hon. member does not pertain to the original question. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: They are taking preventive measures.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : रेलवे में जो यात्री टिकट लेकर चलते हैं, उनको परेशानी ही नहीं होती है, बल्कि डकैती की घटनायें, असुरक्षा की भादना के साथ-साथ एक नई बीमारी पैदा हो गई है, लोगों ने रेल की छतों पर बैठ कर सफर करना शुरू कर दिया है। यह सारी बीमारियों इस बात को इंगित करती हैं कि रेलवे का जो जी० आर० पी० का स्टाफ है, वह इनएफेक्टिव है, डरता है, हिम्मत नहीं करता है, एक तरह

से वे बिलकुल डीमोरलाइज हो गये हैं। उनके अन्दर अपने दायित्व को निभाने की कमी आ गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कर रही है, ताकि इन सारी बीमारियों को रोका जा सके। केवल फोर्स बढ़ा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उनके अन्दर दायित्व निभाने की जो कमी आ गई है, इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिम्मत की गोलियां खिलानो पड़ेंगे।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : यह प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि वे दायित्व का निर्वाह करें। जी० आर० पी० को प्रदेश की सरकारों ने जो ताकत दी है, उस के लिये मैं उन का कृतज्ञ हूँ। स्क्वेड्स भी बनाये गये हैं, जिन में आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों को भी रखा गया है, जिन के पास आर्म्स भी होते हैं। हमारी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस तरह की बीमारी को रोक सकें। जो छत पर चलते हैं, वे कानून के खिलाफ काम करते हैं। बार-बार हाथ जोड़ा जाता है, रोका जाता है, बहुत कोशिश की जाती है कि न चलने पायें। वास्तव में जब तक रेलों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ेगी, यह दिक्कत रहेगी। किऊल-भागलपुर सैक्शन को डबल-लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है, उस का काम शुरू होने वाला है, इस के लिये बजट में 10 लाख रुपया रखा गया। पैसेन्जर गाड़ियां ज्यादा संख्या में चलाने का इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा मिल सके। यही सब हम कर रहे हैं।

बोनस संदाय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के बारे में श्रमिक नेताओं से बातचीत

*674. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने विभिन्न श्रमिक संगठनों के नेताओं से बोनस संदाय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार-विमर्श किया है; और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ख) वर्तमान बोनस अधिनियम में किसे आधार पर संशोधन किया जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.
ANJIAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In
February, 1980 and at the end of June,
1980, several suggestions were made
during these discussions. Suggestions
have also been received from employ-
ers' organisations. All these sugges-
tions are under the consideration of
Government and an announcement
will be made before the onset of the
festival season.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पंजाब में
वैशाखी मनाई जाती है, महाराष्ट्र में
गणपति का त्यौहार मनाया जाता है,
कहीं सावन के त्यौहार मनाये जाते हैं—
इस को आप देखें कि कब देना है।
लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—आप
ने जो प्रोडक्टिविटी के आधार पर बोनस
दिया है क्या यह नियम सारे दूसरे
उद्योगों पर, उन उद्योगों पर भी जहां 10
आवमी काम करते हैं, 8 आवमी काम
करते हैं, उन उद्योगों पर भी लागू होगा ?
यदि लागू होगा तो किस आधार पर
होगा, प्रोडक्टिविटी की किस आधार पर
जांच की जायेगी ?

श्री टी० अंजय्या : पिछली मर्तवा
रेलवे और डिफेन्स का मामला इस
एक्ट के परब्यू में नहीं था, अब उनके

बाब प्रोडक्टिविटी-लिमिट का एकीकृत किया है। लेकिन जैसा आप ने सवाल किया है—परमानेंट बोनस पालिसी के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है। सरकार यह भी सोच रही है कि जहां कम लोग काम करते हैं उन को भी बोनस मिले—यह सब प्रपोजेजल्स इस वक्त सरकार के सामने हैं। एक बहुत अनकरीम गवर्नमेंट पर्मानेंट बोनस पालिसी पर लाएगी, मुझे उम्मीद है कि...

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या लाएगी ?

श्री टी० संजय्या : आप क्या लाए थे। आप से बेटर लाएगा।

श्री सतीश प्रसाद : बोनस जो खत्म कर दिया था, वह जितनी पार्टी ने देना शुरू किया था।

श्री टी० संजय्या : मजदूरों का बोनस कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकता है चाहे कानून कूठ भी हो। बोनस हमेशा रहेगा और रहने वाली चीज है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि गवर्नमेंट बोनस के बारे में एक पर्मानेंट पालिसी बनाएगी।

श्री मूल चन्द्र ठागा : दूसरी बात मैंने यह जनाव ही था कि प्रोडक्टिविटी का आधार क्या होगा, उस बारे में नहीं बताया। अब मैं मंत्री जो से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे यह बात को ध्यान में रखें कि प्रोडक्टिविटी के अन्दर जो चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टन्ट अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देता है और उस से मुद्रा फाँटा देता है, उस को भी चेक करने का क्या पाप ने कोई तरीका निकाला है जिस से प्रोडक्टिविटी प्रोन्नति अपना सही हिसाब दे सके। उस की कैंस जांच हो, इस बारे में आप ने सोचा है ?

श्री टी० संजय्या : इस बारे में भी सीड्स का प्रायोजन लाए हैं। हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि कोई गबोट्रे गन बोर्ड बठाए जाय कि बैलेंसशोट्स की जांच-पड़ताल सही ढंग से

करी जा सके। इस के बारे में कोई प्रोपोजेजल्स लाए हैं और उन पर हम गौर कर रहे हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know from the Government whether the upper ceiling limit for entitlement to bonus would be raised, whether the minimum quantum would be raised further and whether that would be reviewed annually in view of the raising prices to see that the workers get their due and, secondly, whether in computation of the profits, etc., the LAT formula which has been thrown out and put in the cold storage would be considered again.

श्री टी० संजय्या : अभी जो 750 रु० की सीलिंग है, जा तन्खाह दी जाती है उन को और 1600 रुपये जो मैक्सिमम है, उस को ही बोनस दिया जा रहा है। इस बारे में यह बताना चाहूँगा कि सीलिंग हटाने की बात भी हम सोच रहे हैं जब अगली बार बोनस बिल या बोनस फार्मुला आएगा, गवर्नमेंट के सामने आएगा, तो आप से भी उस के बारे में बातचीत करेंगे।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मि० स्पीकर, यह बात जा इस साल जरिये पूछी गई है, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आप माध्यम से मुहतरम वजीर साहब से यह पुछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लेंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं, जो खेत में काम कर रहे हैं सब लोगों के लिए अनाज पैदा करते हैं, यह जो बोनस एकट गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया बनाने जा रही है, क्या उस में इस लिए भी कोई प्राविजन होगा कि लेंडलेस लेबरर्स अनाज प्रागेनाइजेशन बनाएँ, जिस से उन के एक सेक्यूरिटी मिल सके और वे भी इस बोनस एकट का फायदा उठा सकें ?

श्री जमील : اسید - یہ بات جو اس سوال کے ذریعے پوچھی گئی ہے بہت ہی اہم ہے۔ میں آپ کے ماحول سے مستحکم وزیر صاحب سے یہ پوچھتا

चाहता हूँ कि जो बोनास लैस
लेक्चरर्स हों जो कोर्ट में लगे
करके हम सब लोगों के लिये
बेदा करते हों कि जो बोनास
कोर्टों में आने के लिये
हैं - कि जो लैस हों उन के लिये
दूसरी दूसरी प्रवृत्तियाँ हो
लैस लेक्चरर्स कोर्टों में
सकें - जिस से उनको एक सेक्युरिटी
मिल सके और वे भी लैस
कोर्टों के लिये हों -

श्री टी० संजय्या : जो मजदूर एग्जी-
क्यूटिव फार्मर्स में जा कर काम करते हैं,
वे लोगो के बारे में सोचा जा सकता है
मगर जो ग्राम छोटे किसान हैं, उन के यहाँ
जो एग्जीक्यूटिव काम करती है, उन
के बारे में मुश्किल है। उन फार्मों के बारे में
जहाँ पर डोजल से मशीनें चलाई जाती हैं
और ट्रैक्टर वगैरह से काम किया जाता है,
वैसे मजदूरों के बारे में बोनास का फार्मूला
सोचा जा सकता है मगर ग्राम आदमी के
लिए सोचना मुश्किल है क्योंकि अभी तो
उन को मिनिमम वजज देने में भी मुश्किल
हो रही है। मिनिमम वेजज के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन
के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हम बार बार कह
रहे हैं। खैर, जो बात इन्होंने कही है, वह
बहुत रेवोल्यूशनरी बात है।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं वेजाते-खुद
रेवोल्यूशनरी हूँ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं वेजाते-खुद
रेवोल्यूशनरी हूँ।

श्री टी० संजय्या : वह जरूरी है कि
एग्जीक्यूटिव वर्कर्स के लिए कोई संगठन
हो, उनकी कोई यूनियन हो और सरकार की
तरफ से कुछ फाइनेन्शियल मदद दे कर,
कहें कि जब यूनियन बनाने की बात
आएगी, तब इस बससे पर सोचा जायगा।

श्री रामकृष्ण शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी,
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस
बात पर भी गौर कर रही है कि जो बोनास
का कानून बनने वाला है उस बोनास के दायरे में
बीड़ी मजदूरों, अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों,
माल इंडिया रेडियो और टी०बी० के कर्म-
चारियों तथा इस प्रकार के अन्य जो कर्मचारी
हैं उनको भी लाया जाए और उनको भी
बोनास दिया जाए। यह मेरा बहुत पोएन्टेड
क्वेश्चन है।

श्री टी० संजय्या : यह जो वर्कर्स का
डेफीनीशन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आया है, उस पर
विचार किया जाएगा। वर्कर्स के डेफीनीशन
के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो डिसेज़न है उस पर
और अन्य तत्सम बातों पर विचार किया
जाएगा।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, a ques-
tion was put as to the basis on which
the new Bonus Act is being amended
I want a reply to that question: it has
not been replied to. May I know
whether the Government is aware of
the fact that the Supreme Court gave
an award to the effect that bonus is
'deferred wage'? Will Government,
while framing the new Bonus law bear
in mind this basic principle that bonus
is deferred wage? Has Government
accepted that basic principle underlin-
ing the bonus scheme, as defined by
the Supreme Court?

श्री टी० संजय्या : न हमन एक्सेप्ट किया
है, न रिजेक्ट किया है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I wanted to
know whether you have accepted the
basic principle that bonus is deferred
wage, or not.

श्री टी० संजय्या : हम इन बातों पर
सोच रहे हैं। जो वर्कर्स की डेफीनीशन के बारे
में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसेज़न आया है उसके
और अन्य सभी बातों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।
जब फार्मूला बन रहा है तो इन सब बातों
पर विचार करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question: Qn. No. 675.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Rose.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Hon. Minister should not be absent when the Parliament session is on. It happened in the previous session also.

MR. SPEAKER: But your interests will be safeguarded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Please recommend the appointment of a Minister of State, Sir.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have no objection.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : : अध्यक्ष महोदय स्टेट मिनिस्टर की नहीं ?।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Actually, the Prime Minister should be answering this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Speaking for myself, I have no objection, if my friend deputises.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, Mr. Vajpayee's objection can be ruled out because when Mr. Vajpayee was the Foreign Minister, he always used to be absent from the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I had a Minister of State.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मन्त्रिन्स्टर आफ स्टेट बना लें। श्री वाजपेयी : कि मन्त्रिन्स्टर आफ स्टेट बनाया जाए। इनके मुझाव पर जग गौर करके गत है।

Number of Indians visited Pakistan

*675. SHRI AMARSINH V.

RATHAWA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the last two years as tourists;

(b) whether it is a fact that persons going to Pakistan as tourists have to face difficulties in getting visas;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with Pakistan Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Visa Agreement signed between India and Pakistan in September, 1974 did not provide for tourist visa. As such no Indian national, have visited Pakistan during the last two years under this category.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) During her visit to India in February, 1980, Begum Viquarun Nisa Noon, Pakistan's Adviser on Tourism and Special representative of the President of Pakistan had proposed the introduction of tourist traffic between India and Pakistan. We have welcomed the proposal and have conveyed to the Pakistan Government our willingness to send an official delegation to Islamabad to discuss and finalise the scheme. Response of the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : पाकिस्तान से भारत आने वाले लोग आसानी से आ जाते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां के मुसलमान जाई वहां एकदिवस पसंगों के लिए जाना चाहते हैं तो एक तुर्न्त बीसा पाकिस्तान एम्बेसी नहीं देते। क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान को क्रेडिट देने में मामलो पर तुर्न्त विचार किया जाए।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जहां तक हमारी सरकार का खयाल है हम इस बात को जरूर क्रोणिक करेगे कि ऐसे मामलों में हम कदम उठाएं। लेकिन जहां तक टुरिस्ट वीसा का खयाल है जैसा मैंने कहा है कि यह सवाल अभी तक हल नहीं हो सका है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: To promote the traffic of tourists between India and Pakistan, one of the steps that could be taken is what we have with Nepal, namely, no passport is necessary to go from India to Nepal. Similarly, has Government made any proposal to Pakistan for abolition of passport for travel between India and Pakistan for tourist purposes?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There is no such proposal, as I said. But a protocol can be signed after, as I said, the high level delegation could go from here.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Thousands and lakhs of people who had settled in Pakistan before Partition as businessmen, have become Pakistani nationals after Partition. Now, we are confronted with a practical difficulty. Visa is granted, in certain cases, only upto Amritsar and Delhi. Kashmir being an integral part of India, does it need a further visa to visit Kashmir from Delhi or Amritsar? This is my legal question that needs an answer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Kashmir is a sensitive area, and certain approaches have to be taken because of the special Constitutional status that has been provided to Kashmir. Therefore, while the question of separate visa or passport would not arise, the matter is for consideration if it is a question of sheer meetings of relatives or some other aspects which are allied.

श्री धेनुस बरार : ऐसी शिकायतें क्या आपको मिली है कि जो भारतीय लोग पाकिस्तान मानवीय आधार पर जाना चाहते हैं, उनको वीसा लेने में बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है, चार चार और छः छः महीने इनक्यायरी के नाम पर उनको वे रोके रहते हैं और इस बीच किसी कारियतेदार मर जाता है या कोई शादी में शरीक होना

चाहता है तो तब तक शादी हो जाती है या बहुत देर तक शादी रुकी रहती है ? क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तानी शहरी पाकिस्तान में जाते हैं तो उनके साथ कुछ व्यवहार किया जाता है, उनको इस किया जाता है, दो चार दिन अगर ज्यादा कहीं किमी ने मानवीय आधार पर गुजार दिए तो उनको जेलों में बबरदस्ती भेज दिया जाता है। इस लिए मैंने एक कार्लिंग एटेंशन भी दिया है लेकिन अभी तक वह आ नहीं सका है। क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ बातचीत की है ? जब पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री यहां आए थे तब क्या उनको साथ इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई बातचीत की थी, अगर की थी तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका पूरा ब्यारा मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके दें।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Government are aware of the hardships that are faced by the various personnel who would like to visit. Actually, Government have taken different steps from time to time, and they have also taken up this issue with the Pakistan Government from time to time. Even particular issues have also been brought to their notice, so that this difficulty could be avoided.

Government have seen the reports about certain action taken by the Pakistan government against Indian nationals overstaying in Pakistan. According to our information, this action applies to Indian nationals staying in Pakistan illegally. But if there are any particular cases that the hon. Member would like to bring to the notice of the government, government would not hesitate to take them up with the Pakistan government.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—
Shri Mohd. Asrar...

Dr. Sardish Roy...

Shri Rajagopay Naidu...

Shri M. V. Chandrasekhara Murthy.

Communication to State Labour Ministers

*679. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether he has sent a communication to the Labour Ministers of States asking them to ensure that their industrial relations machinery intervened in time to prevent strikes and lock-outs;

(b) how many State Governments have responded to this suggestion; and

(c) in how many States, labour disputes have been increasing for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T ANJIAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Almost all the Labour Ministers of the State Governments conveyed their assurance to do so when they came to attend the Labour Ministers' Conference.

(c) A statement showing the number of industrial disputes by States, for the years 1977, 1978 and 1979, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

THE NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR THE YEARS 1978 AND 1979, BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Name of States/Union Territories	No. of Industrial Disputes		
	1977	1978	1979(P)
1. Andhra Pradesh	116	206	351
2. Assam	8	18	16
3. Bihar	264	306	296
4. Gujarat	165	181	223
5. Haryana	99	107	89
6. Himachal Pradesh	4	11	9
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	4	1
8. Karnataka	90	92	67
9. Kerala	184	146	136
10. Madhya Pradesh	168	199	251
11. Maharashtra	553	318	302
12. Manipur	1	..	2
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	1
15. Orissa	85	47	35
16. Punjab	65	106	117
17. Rajasthan	165	144	100

1	2	3	4	5
18	Sikkim	..	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	316	394	343
20.	Tripura	3	8	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	195	247	175
22.	West Bengal	480	549	410
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	16	6	11
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
25.	Chandigarh	7	6	5
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	..
27.	Delhi	52	46	60
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	47	25	33
29.	Lakshadweep	2	..	..
30.	Mizoram	..	..	..
31.	Pondicherry	27	19	19
TOTAL		3,117	3,187	3,068

(P)=Provisional.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I want to know from the hon Minister whether in the light of the inaction of the State Governments he will take immediate steps to remove the lock-out and strike in respect of Premier Automobiles, W G Forge and other major industries in Bombay which are vitally important for defence production of the country.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : : मेम्बर साहब ने जो बताया है वह सही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो एक्शन लेना चाहिए, बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स वह नहीं ले रही हैं। जहां तक इल्लीगल लाकआउट्स, क्लोयर्स और स्ट्राइक्स का तास्कर है, बंगाल में भी लाक-आउट्स और क्लोयर्स हो रहे हैं और मैं ने स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्ट्रो और लेबर मिनिस्ट्रो को रिक्स्ट

की है कि कारखानों में जो भी डिस्पूट्स हों, व उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रिब्यूनल या आरबिट्रेशन बोर्ड्स को रेफर कर दें। मैं ने कहा है कि वेज पालिसी और बोनस वगैरह के बारे में बातचीत करने में अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मदद की जरूरत पड़े, तो हम सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं। चन्द गवर्नमेंट्स रेसपांस दे रही हैं। लाक-आउट्स, क्लोयर्स और स्ट्राइक्स के बारे में महाराष्ट्र में जो सिचुएशन है, वह हमें मालूम है। बंगलौर में भी दो तीन फ़ैक्टरीज बंद हैं, जिससे गवर्नमेंट को एक्साइज ड्यूटी और रेवन्यू का करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। उस पर हमको काफी चिन्ता है। मैं आपको विस्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बारे में ज़रूर कदम उठावेंगे।

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I want to know from the hon Minister (a) whether the Government is prepared to constitute statutory wage-borders industrywise, and

(b) is there any proposal to revise the minimum wages in respect of agricultural and rural workers?

श्री टी अंजय्या : : वह तो करने की हम सोच रहे हैं। वेज बोर्ड, स्टैचुटरी वेज और मिनिमम वेज, इन सब के बारे में कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, लेकिन यूनियन्ज जो ग्रामस में लड़ रही हैं, उसके बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। मौजूदा हालत बिगड़ी हुई है। कल जब मैंने इस बारे में कहा, तो शास्त्री जी ने बहुत लंबी चौड़ी बातें कहीं। हमने लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेंस में स्टैचुटरी वेजिज के बारे में फैसला लिया है और इस पर चलने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Mr. Speaker. Sir, actually, in so far as the industrial relations between labour and management are concerned two factors are very important—one is: one industry one union; Number two is: as far as possible, the unions should be headed by the employee themselves.

Will the Minister be pleased to state whether Government is thinking of bringing forward any legislation on these two aspects of the matter?

श्री टी अंजय्या : : लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेंस में इस बात को डिस्कस किया गया था कि आउटसाइडर्स रहें या न रहें। मगर आउटसाइडर्स बिलकुल नहीं रह सकते, ऐसा तो हम नहीं कह सकते हैं। लेकिन उन का जो परसेंटेज 50 तक था उस की जगह 25 परसेंट तक रेकमेंडेशन की गई है और और जो वन यूनियन इन वन इंडस्ट्री की बात है यह तो एक आइडियल बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इस के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण की आवश्यकता है। आज ट्रेड यूनियन्स के अंदर यूनियटी नहीं है। सात आदमी कोई भी यूनियन बना सकते हैं, ऐसी हालत आज है और ऐसा

वातावरण है। जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं इस बारे में उन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी होती है इंडस्ट्रियल पीस को मेन्टेन करने के लिए और इस के लिए सभी लेबर मिनिस्टर्स ने एग्जोरेंस दिया है कि बहुत जल्दी इस मसजे को हल करेंगे।

श्री नारायण चौबे : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इंडस्ट्रीज में इंटर-यूनियन राइवलरीज की वजह से बहुत सारे झगड़े वगैरह होते हैं जिनमें स्ट्राइक, लाक आउट वगैरह हो जाते हैं। हम लोगों को यह जानकारी है कि इंटर यूनियन राइवलरी कराने में मालिकों का बहुत सारा हाथ रहता है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हमारा तो रहता ही है थोड़ा-थोड़ा लेकिन आप लोगों का ज्यादा रहता है। आई टी यू सी की तरफ से और नेफिटस्ट आर्गनाइजेशंस की तरफ से बार-बार यह म ग की गई कि किस फ़ैक्ट्री में कौन यूनियन चलेगी उस की बैलट के जरिये से जांच कराई जाय। इस बात को मानने के लिए मिनिस्टर साहब तैयार हैं क्या ?

श्री टी अंजय्या : : सीक्रेट बैलट के बारे में जानते हैं काफी चर्चा हुई है। बहुत से लोगों ने काफी संजेशंस दिए हैं। चेक-ग्राफ सिस्टम के लिए भी हो सकता है। और सीक्रेट बैलट के बारे में अभी तक लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कोई एक मुत्तफिक ओपिनियन, यूनानिमिटी नहीं आई है। उसके लिए कोशिश की जा सकती है मगर इस बारे में ट्रेड यूनियन्स के अंदर सीक्रेट बैलट करने के बारे में अभी कोई फैसला करने का विचार गवर्नमेंट के सामने नहीं है।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: From the statement, it seems that every year the industrial disputes are increasing. In the year their number was 3,117; in 1978 it was 3,187. It went up to 3,068 in 1979. The figure is provisional. May I know from the hon. Minister in this context what effective measures does the Government propose to take to resolve these disputes as early as possible?

श्री टी० अंजय्या : वेज पालिसी के बारे में ज्यादातर हम सोच रहे हैं क्योंकि जो झगड़े आते हैं वे अधिकतर झगड़े वेजेस के बारे में होते हैं और दूसरे इंडिविजुअल झगड़े बहुत हैं । किसी को सस्पेंड किया गया या कोई रिट्रेन्वमेंट हुआ तो उसके सिलसिले में बहुत सी प्राबलम आती हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नये लेबर लाज बनाए जायेंगे उस के अंदर ये डिस्प्यूट्स कम हो जाएंगे ।

Recognition of Unions

*681. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether pending the introduction of comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill, Government will introduce the system of recognition of Unions by ascertaining its representative character through secret ballot, starting with Unions in the Departments of Government like Railways, Defence, Post and Telegraph etc; and

(b) if so, whether any preliminary discussions have been carried out in this regard with the representatives of various Central Trade Union Organisations and Federations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b) There has been discussions with the Trade Union Organisations on various issues relating to recognition of unions such as the procedure to be adopted for ascertaining the membership through verification by check off system or secret ballot, and criteria for recognition. It is proposed to discuss these matters further in the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know this from the Government: Apart from the views of the Central trade union organisations and federations, does the Government realise that both from the point of view of management as well as from the point of view of the departments of the government, and also from the point of view of the bargaining capa-

city and power of the working class it is better that in each department of the Government and each industry there should be one union for one industry? May I know whether this principle is acceptable to the Government? If I get reply then I will go on to the second supplementary.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन रहने के सिद्धांत पर ट्रेड यूनियन के जो लीडर्स हैं उनका फसला नहीं हुआ है । परसों हमने लेबर मिनिस्टर कांफ्रेंस में बातचीत की थी । (ब्यवधान) इसमें गवर्नमेंट के करने का सवाल नहीं है, ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर्स का आपस में फैसले पर आना अच्छा है । इस सम्बन्ध में फंडामेंटल राइट्स, कांस्टीट्यूशन—सभी चीजें आती हैं । यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार सबको मिला हुआ है । इसलिए किसी कानून के जरिए से हम इसको नहीं कर सकते हैं पहले कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट किया जाए (ब्यवधान) आपस में मिलकर एक यूनियन बनाने के लिए हम इन्करेज कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह सारी दिक्कतें आपके सामने हैं । ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार लोगों को मिला हुआ है जिसका वे फायदा उठा रहे हैं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I ask the second supplementary, may I say this that there is one lacuna in what the hon. Minister said in reply to my question? There might be virtually and apparently some constitutional difficulty but that can be obviated if the matter can be discussed with central trade union organisations and federations and with their consent certain procedure can be evolved. Now, my second question is this. If you had discussed the matter with various central trade union organisations and federations by and large, almost all central trade union organisations in principle are already committed to this principle of 'one union in one industry'; only a slight difference is there in the *modus operandi*. So, this principle is there of 'one union in one industry' and one

union in each department of the Government (like Railways, P&T and Defence). So, in view of that after these discussions held with them what progress has been made? Are you anywhere near formation of one union for one industry or are you moving towards multiplicity of unions? That is my question.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : वह तो आपके जमाने में हुआ है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since he has referred to me, let me say this—as far as Railways are concerned we had already evolved this formula that 'there would be one union for one department'.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : : दंडवते जी, आप जानते हैं कि रेलवे में कितनी यूनियन बनी हैं, कितनी बनाई जा रही हैं और कितनी सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन बन रही हैं । यह सारी बातें आप जानते हैं । हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट करना होगा । अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट होता है तभी यह चीज हो सकती है । वैसे तो हर आदमी चाहता है इंडस्ट्री वन यूनियन, हर लीडर यही स्लोगन देता है—दुनिया के मजदूर एक हैं लेकिन बाद में बढ़ते हैं । आपके जो सजेस्चन्स हैं उनके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और एक न एक दिन वह समय जरूर आयेगा । अभी जो मजदूरों की यूनियन्स है वह पोलिटिकली एफीलिएटेड हैं । वन पोलिटिकल बेसिस पर ट्रेड यूनियन चल रही है । चाहे आइ०एन०टी०यू०सी० हो, चाहे ए०आई०टी०यू०सी० हो, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का इनके ऊपर डोमिनेशन है, इसलिए वन-यूनियन और वन-इंडस्ट्री को बनाया इस वक्त . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is not giving the reply to the pointed question I have raised. With your permission, I will repeat the question. The pointed question was: during your discussion, did you make an impression that by and large almost all the Central Trade Union

Organisations are committed to the principal of one Union in one industry and it has to be done through ballot? There may be difference in handling it or there may be some other *Modus operandi*, but on principle there is agreement.

श्री टी० अंजय्या : कमिटमेंट भी है बायलेशन भी है, दोनों हैं । दो बातें बोलने से तो अच्छा है कि यह कहा जाए कि आइडिओलाजी की बात ठीक है । मगर प्रैक्टिकल जो होता है, वह मैंने आपके सामने रख दिया है ।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know from the hon. Minister since when the question of ascertaining membership by secret ballot has been referred to the Government and what are the difficulties in arriving at a decision? Are you going to continue this dialogue with the Unions for long?

श्री टी० अंजय्या : आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सिक्रेट बॉलेट सिस्टम चल रहा है । वहां की ट्रेड यूनियन्स के लोगों ने भी मान लिया है । वहां की एसेम्बली ने उसको पास किया है, कैबिनेट ने भी पास किया है, लेकिन उसमें दिक्कतें हैं । यहां सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन के बारे में सभी लोग कहते हैं कि सिक्रेट बॉलेट होना चाहिए, मगर किसी का सजेशन नहीं आया है । वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार या केरल सरकार या और किसी सरकार की तरफ से जो प्रपोज़िशन आती है, उनमें कई डिफिकल्टीज हैं । जैसा मैंने आपको पहले बताया कि पोलिटिकल बेसिस पर ट्रेड यूनियन्स चल रही हैं । हम बहुत सी दिक्कतों को महसूस कर रहे हैं और जहां तक हो सके इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इनको एक प्लेटफार्म पर लाया जाए । जहां तक हो सकेगा ट्रेड यूनियन एक्ट में कुछ अमेंडमेंट लाने की पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी ।

श्री आर० के० महालगी : स्टैंडिंग कमेटी आफ दी सेक्टर 'मिनिस्ट्री' क्या करने वाली है ?

श्री टी० अंबड्या : स्टेंडिंग कमेटी क्या करने वाली है, वह कोई जबरदस्ती बुलाकर शादी करने वाली नहीं है। यदि आप लोग एक कमरे में घुस जायें, तो वह तो होने वाला नहीं है। जसा मैं आपसे पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह तमाम पोलिटिकल बेसिस यूनियन्स हैं, इससे हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what happened to the Industrial Relations Bill which had been brought forward by the previous Government under the leadership of the then hon. Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma. What is the fate of that Bill?

श्री टी० अंबड्या : वह तो लंका बहन हो गया, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: At the time of Emergency, some of the unions of the Public Sector Undertakings were derecognised pending the decision of the Government in regard to the formation of the Unions by secret ballot, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is contemplating to recognise the major unions in the public sector undertakings. I would also like to know whether the Government will give proper instructions to the public sector undertakings that at the time of Emergency those unions which had been derecognised due to political affiliations should now be recognised.

श्री टी० अंबड्या : इमरजेंसी की बात जो आपने कही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के कोल्यूनन से जो यूनियन डी-रिकगनाइज हो गया है, आप मुझे बतला दें। अगर किसी मालिक या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से डी-रिकगनाइज हो गया है, जो अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है, तो

उसको रिकगनाइज करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

Controversy on Brand and Generic Names of Drugs

*683. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the controversy on the brand and generic names is hotting up and Government have proposed to amend the rule in order to ensure that generic names are printed in more conspicuous manner than the brand names on drug labels;

(b) whether Indian Drug Manufacturers Association has strongly resented Government's proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Government propose to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules so that the proper name of the drug is printed or written in a more conspicuous manner than the trade name, if any, which shall be shown immediately after or under the proper name. This proposal is in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical industry (Hathi Committee) which had gone in depth into the question of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names. The Committee had recommended that brand names should be abolished in a phased manner as this step would be in the right direction for rational practice of medicine, in the interest of the consumers' as well in the general national interest. The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association has opposed the proposed amendment as they apprehend that it

would result in dilution of the importance of their established brand names from which the industry is deriving benefits.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: After the receipt of the Hathi Committee report and its recommendations, there was a strong resentment from the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association about implementation of the recommendations. The Government has to look to the interest of the public and the consumers. What is the decision of the Government in regard to these recommendations?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The draft amendment of Rule 96, clause 1 of Drug and Cosmetic Rules for the purpose has been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Law and will be placed before the Drug Advisory Board at their next meeting. So, it is all under consideration.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Are the Government going to implement the Hathi Committee report or not? I want a categorical answer.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In principle, we accept most of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, but as I said, it is still under consideration.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The Hathi Committee has recommended the substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names, and abolition of brand names in a phased manner. What steps have the Government taken so far as this recommendation is concerned and in what way has it helped the consumer?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: As I said, the draft amendment has already been prepared and circulated; it is under consideration. What is proposed to be achieved by this amendment is to give better prominence to the proper generic names vis-a-vis the trade name which is known as the brand name. In the pharmaceutical industry, aggressive

promotion of sales is being resorted to on the basis of brand names resulting in the domination of the market by drug firms having larger resources at their disposal.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What steps have the Government taken on the Hathi Committee report? That has not been answered.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I said that it is under consideration.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The brand names are also associated with different formulations of each generic drug, as for example, the streptomycin brand of Burroughs Wellcome differs in formulations etc. with streptomycin by some other companies. In these formulations, there are certain ingredients which cover or control the reaction or shock and, therefore, the brand names are not only market names, as you have said and that it might dilute their sales. What exactly is the content of the opposition from the drug industry to this? You have only given your opinion that it might dilute their sales.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We have received the objections and are looking into those. We have not yet finally taken a decision.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it a fact whether the multi-national drug companies get their products manufactured by other concerns and then sell those under their own brand names, for example, Dumex and Bayer's do this and sell these at higher prices? Will the Government take effective steps to stop this mal-practice? Does the Government know about it?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: As I said all these expects are under consideration.

Scheme to Employ 'Barefoot' Health Workers and Doctors

*684. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the scheme of employing 'barefoot' health workers and doctors in every village introduced by the former Health Minister is lying at present;

(b) how many doctors and workers have been sent to villages for health care of rural poor under that as well as under other schemes; and

(c) what is the number of doctors per 1000 of rural population and what is the Sixth Plan target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is no scheme of 'bare-foot' health workers. Probably, the reference is to the Community Health Volunteers (originally called 'Workers') Scheme, which is being implemented in 2421 Primary Health Centres in the country at present.

(b) Under the Community Health Volunteers Scheme, 869 additional doctors (over and above the two doctors per PHC already functioning) have been appointed in the P.H.Cs. covered by the Scheme. Further more, 1,45,139 CHVs, duly trained, are also working in the villages. In addition, about 86,000 Health Workers (male) and about 49,000 Health Workers (female) are also working in the rural areas for providing health care to the rural population.

(c) On an average, as per available information, there is one Allopathic doctor for every 3,632 population in the country. In addition, there are about 3,70,000 registered practitioners of the various Indian

systems of medicine and Homoeopathy in the country. There is at present no Sixth Plan target for the posting of doctors on population basis.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: May I know from the hon. Minister how far this scheme of Community Health Volunteers became useful to rural people and whether the same scheme is going to be continued in future? How much expenditure incurred state-wise in each year from 1977 to 1980?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: If the hon. member wants to have all these details, I can place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: My specific question is this. Whether this scheme is going to be continued in future and whether this scheme is useful to the villagers or not?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This is an opinion. If we want to take it to the rural areas, this is one of the ways that we can take it to the rural areas.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Whether this scheme will be continued in future. That is also a question. What are the plans and programmes for taking it to the poor people in villages containing a population of 1000 for qualified medical services?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): As the main answer has pointed out, there is nothing like a scheme which is called barefoot doctor there is nothing like that. The Community Health Workers Scheme is there. Perhaps my friend refers to that, but he should not mistake it to be a scheme of barefoot doctor. There is nothing like that: there is no scheme like that. Now the scheme has been modified to the extent that it is being worked on 50:50 basis between States and the Centre. Previously, it was 100 per cent/centrally sponsored scheme. In 1978-79, the States have to bear 50 per cent. But some States

have refused to accept it. There are States like Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar which are not agreeing. Punjab has discontinued it. Karnataka is going slow. Tamilnadu, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, they have their own alternative schemes. So, each State is examining its own scheme of rural health delivery scheme so that it reaches the rural masses.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether he knows that in China barefoot doctors have done wonders in the rural areas? (*Interruptions*). How happy are they? (*Interruptions*). I am glad that they are happy. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what are the allocations for imparting education and training for para-medical staff and how much of that has so far been consumed and how many institutions are there in the country which are imparting para-medical training which will ultimately be making barefoot doctors?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. member has better knowledge about the performance of China—rural health care system. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have, Sir.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Chinese barefoot doctors are not in India and we don't have our own barefoot doctors. As I said earlier, what we have is the Community Health Workers Scheme the working of it is being observed; and if it is found satisfactory, we would like to continue it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. What are the allocations for imparting education and training and how much of that has been consumed and how many institutions are imparting education and training for para-medical staff? This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a fresh question.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I need notice. We want separate notice. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should he require a notice? Will you accept a short notice question? No. So, in this session, I cannot give a question. So, it is not a barefoot doctor. The Minister has come unprepared; he cannot reply to my question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have no scheme to produce barefoot doctors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked about para-medical staff and allocation of funds; how much has been spent and how many institutions are there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In the first two years of its inception, i.e. 1977-78 and 1978-79, the CHVS scheme was one of the centrally sponsored schemes, and 100 per cent expenditure incurred on the scheme was re-imbursed to the States, by the Government of India. However during the year 1979-80, it was decided that along with many other centrally sponsored schemes, the CSVs scheme would also become centrally assisted scheme, according to which 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on the implementation of the CSVs scheme would be born by state governments and only 50 per cent of the expenditure would be reimbursed to them by the Government of India. Though the Government of India approved the extension of CHV scheme in 1275 PHCs from 2nd October 1979, the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar did not agree to extend the scheme to new areas due to financial constraints. For similar reasons, Punjab discontinued the scheme and Karnataka decided to go slow. The result was that though the scheme was approved for extension in 1275 PHCs it could be extended only in 688

PHCs. Thus, the CHV scheme covers 2380 PHCs, which is nearly 44 per cent of the PHCs in the country. In addition to the above coverage, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir are implementing alternative schemes, and Arunachal Pradesh is also implementing an alternate Scheme. With regard to financial provisions and expenditure, in 1977-78...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is no longer interested in the reply; he is not serious enough to listen to the reply.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जब इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया था उस समय जनता पार्टी शासित प्रदेशों में विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अर्द्ध-सैनिक संस्था के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को जिन्हें स्वास्थ्य के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं थी, भारी संख्या में इस स्कीम के तहत नौकरियों में लिया गया और इस तरह से इस स्कीम को सेबोटेज किया गया ? इस तरह से इस स्कीम के तहत कोई मकसद पूरा नहीं हुआ । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं ? यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As the hon. Member has said, Government have received such complaints.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अगर इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Government will take proper action in those cases.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The scheme that has been referred to in the question is evidently the scheme that

I had prepared because it has specifically been mentioned. The hon. Minister has replied with regard to community level workers. The paramedical workers that were envisaged in the scheme between the MBBS and the rural population were the community level workers and health assistants for which a special training course of eighteen months was proposed so that they would be a link between the Community Level Workers and the M.B.B.S. doctors who were at the PHC level. Would the hon Minister please let the House know what has happened to the second tier in the scheme between the M.B.B.S. doctors and the Community Workers because the whole scheme revolved around the three tier approach to the rural health scheme?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This three tier approach during Janata regime was so artificially worked out that the low level worker who was there at the basic health stage, was one for whom the qualifications prescribed was only sixth standard education. Can the House think that a person who has just studied sixth standard can carry the health scheme to the poor people? The entire scheme has not been properly worked out and Government is going to review the scheme.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Double Track between Bareilly and Moradabad

*676. **SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for laying a double track between Bareilly and Moradabad;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to conduct an Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for doubling of this section in order to assess the line capacity requirements for meeting the anticipated traffic. Further decision will be taken only after the survey is completed and the project report examined and evaluated in the Railway Ministry.

Shortage of Anti-Rabies Vaccine in Delhi

***677. DR. SARADISH ROY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are number of dog-biting cases reported in the hospitals in Delhi and shortage of indigenous anti-rabies vaccine is causing discomfort and apprehension to many; and

(b) what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The Government are aware of a number of dog-biting cases being reported in Delhi. There is, however, no shortage of anti-rabies vaccine with Hospitals in Delhi during the current year.

(b) The following steps have been taken in the matter:—

(i) Immunization of pet dogs with anti-rabies vaccine,

(ii) Destruction of stray dogs, and

(iii) Treatment of persons with rabid of suspected rabid dog bites.

Rail Traffic Facility within Hyderabad Metropolitan Region

***678. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a traffic-cum-engineering survey was undertaken to provide rail traffic facility within Hyderabad Metropolitan region;

(b) if so, whether it was sent to Government by the South Central Railway authorities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The State Government was advised that in view of scarcity of resources it is not possible to make any firm commitment on the proposals contained in the report at this stage.

Steam Engines Commissioned before 1955

***680. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the details regarding the steam engines commissioned before 1955 and are still in use; and

(b) what are the changes made in these engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 3403 Steam Locomotives (2006 B.G., 1118 M.G. and 279 N.G.) which were put on line before 1955, are still in service on Indian Railways.

(b) Structural and design changes have been made on some of these locomotives to cater to specific operational needs. Besides during periodical preventive schedules all components which have outlived their useful life are changed.

Opening of New Hospitals in Delhi

*682. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of great rush of patients in various Government hospitals in Delhi, Government are considering any proposal to open new hospitals in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of the following two new hospitals is in progress, namely:—

(a) 500-bedded Hospital at Shahdara.

(b) 500-bedded Hospital at Hari-nagar.

Besides, the Delhi Administration propose to establish seven 100-bedded hospitals in rural areas and resettlement colonies.

(c) Does not arise.

Dredging of Mormugao Port

*685. SMT. SANYOGITA RANE:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) what is the present arrangement for dredging of Mormugao Port;

(b) when the Port was last dredged and whether it is fully capable of receiving the large ocean carriers;

(c) whether it is proposed to purchase more dredgers for unhindered and efficient berthing and receiving of ocean carriers at the Port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) At present the port has 3 dredgers i.e., S.D. Mandovi II, S.D. Zuari and G.D. Sal. Mandovi II is manned by Dredging Corporation of India Officers and Mormugao Port Trust crew, and is working round the clock. S.D. Zuari is entirely manned by Mormugao Port Trust staff and is working 12 hours a day. G.D. Sal is manned entirely by Mormugao Port Trust crew and is working 12 hours a day.

(b) Maintenance dredging is a continuous process and the required depths are maintained for receiving large ocean carriers.

(c) There is no proposal to acquire any more dredgers.

(d) Not applicable.

Lepers in the Country

*686. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the estimated number of lepers in the country as on 31st May, 1980;

(b) when the last census of lepers was taken;

(c) how many lepers' homes and social organisations are operating in the country and the lepers treated thereof; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent survey conducted by German leprosy Relief Association and the findings thereof;

(e) what special attention Government will give to the fast growing leper problem in the country during the International Year for the disabled?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The number of leprosy patients in the country as on 31st May, 1980 is not exactly known. The estimated

number of leprosy patients in the country related to the 1971 Census population and based on epidemiological information then available was 3.2 million.

(b) No census for leprosy patients has been undertaken in the country so far.

(c) The exact number of Leprosy Homes operating in the country are not known. Normally these are not treatment centres but are colonies where Leprosy patients and their families reside. The total number of Voluntary Organisations known to be operating in the country is sixty and the total number of Leprosy patients treated by them is approximately 2 lakhs.

(d) The German Leprosy Relief Association conducted a mass Survey in Palamanur Taluk of Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh in 1977 and carried out a resurvey of that Taluk in 1979. In their report, they have observed that the prevalence rates of Leprosy differ from Panchayat to Panchayat, ranging from 2.6 per thousand to 68.9 per thousand. Two villages, however, showed a high prevalence rate of 140 per thousand.

(e) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, 4 Rehabilitation Promotion Units are proposed to be established in the country during 1981 for surgical correction of deformities and vocational training of disease arrested deformed patients to make them fit for rehabilitation in their own social environment.

In addition, early detection and treatment of Leprosy Patients is being intensified and where necessary multi-drug regimen will be adopted to prevent avoidable deformities.

Meeting with Trade Union Leaders

*687. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a meeting with the various trade union leaders on the 30th June, 1980;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the matters discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the matters on which accord was reached at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). There was no specific agenda. The meeting was convened to have the views of trade union leaders on various matters in the field of labour administration including Workers' Participation in Management, Safety, Health and Welfare, changes in Labour Laws and Employment and Training, particularly of the women workers and the handicapped. A statement is laid on the Table giving a gist of the views expressed at the meeting.

Statement

Gist of views expressed by the trade union leaders at the meeting with the Minister of Labour on the 30th June 1980.

Consultation with trade unions:

Some trade union leaders wanted that consultations should be confined to those Central Trade Union Organisations which have a minimum membership of 5,00,000 spread over four States and four Industries. Others wanted that consultations should be broad-based and should include all the Central trade union organisations. Some wanted that representatives of federations of Railways, P&T, Ports and Docks and the Banking and Insurance Industries should also be consulted.

Tripartite working groups for specific aspects of labour:

Many of the leaders felt that it was not necessary to have working groups and decisions could be taken by Government on recommendations which were already available to Government. There was however, a suggestion that Standing Committees might

be constituted on the employment of women, employment of the handicapped and to secure implementation of various safety and health measures.

Wages:

Trade union leaders urged that real wages must be protected and towards this end the minimum wages should be revised at regular intervals to take account of increases in the cost of living

Consumer Price Index:

An early decision was sought on the recommendations of the Rath Committee on consumer price index. It was stated that a decision would be taken before the end of the Parliament Session.

Amendment to Labour Laws:

The leaders sought early action on changes in labour laws concerning industrial relations, bonus and social security

Provident Fund, etc. dues:

Some representatives expressed concern that several employers were in default in respect of P.F. and E.S.I. contributions. One of the leaders felt that administration of the Employees Provident Fund, the Employees State Insurance and Workers' Education should be passed on to trade unions.

Bonus:

An early decision was sought on bonus so that it could be paid before the festival season. It was stated that a decision would be taken before the onset of the festival season.

Railway Lines Recommended by West Bengal Government

*688. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway lines recommended by the West Bengal Government for inclusion in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether West Bengal is likely to be provided with new railway lines at least during the Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Twelve. Out of these Kalyani—Kalyani Township which was taken up for construction in 1978-79 has been completed and opened to BG traffic on 7-4-1979.

(b) Howrah—Atma—Champadanga and Dankuni (Howrah)—Sheakhala BG rail links now under construction are likely to be completed during 6th Plan. Final location survey for Budge Budge-Namkhana rail link has been completed and the survey report will be ready by September, 1980. A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for Kharagpur-Digha BG rail link included in the Budget for 1979-80 is well in progress. Further consideration on these two links will be given after the survey reports are received and examined in depth.

Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line

*689. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a second broadgauge rail line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum to avoid the inordinate delay being faced by the passengers due to crossing of trains at several places on this route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Sir.

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

Foreign language interpreters

*690. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the consultation made with the Union Public Service Commission in November,

1978 in order to create a cadre of Foreign Language Interpreters; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) For some years now, the Government of India has felt an increasing need for the availability of interpreters with proficiency at recognised international standards. The proposal for the creation of the Interpreters' Cadre was sanctioned in 1977 and Recruitment Rules came into effect in June, 1978.

In November, 1978, a Selection Committee, headed by the Chairman, UPSC scrutinised the CRs of the existing interpreters and recommended that they might be absorbed in the new Cadre but in the lower scales of pay.

The Ministry felt, however, that the competence of the existing Interpreters should be assessed through a linguistic proficiency test, both written and oral in order to ensure that high standards are established from the very inception of the Cadre.

(b) The Ministry has proceeded with due care in this matter because of the imperative need to ensure that from its very inception the Cadre consists of Interpreters who have proficiency at the required international standards. This has involved correspondence with foreign experts and co-ordination with other branches of the Government. The UPSC have now been able to obtain the services of the required experts from London. These experts are expected to come to India in October, 1980 to conduct a thorough scening and eventual selection.

Fare and freight structure

*692. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are currently engaged in an

exercise to devise a formula whereby the fare and freight structure of the Indian Railways can be varied to raise it or reduce it on the lines of dearness allowance given to Government Employees;

(b) if so, the consideration which have compelled Government to undertake such a study; and

(c) whether the proposal would or would not short circuit the recognised budgetary procedure which the country is accustomed to during all these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court at Asansol

*693. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Coal Mines Employees Union requesting the Central Government to establish a Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Asansol; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question is under examination. However in order to expedite disposal, it has been decided to refer the cases from Asansol to the Tribunals at Dhanbad who may have their sittings at Asansol.

Overbridges at Ambarnath

5368. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway over-bridges at Ambarnath and Shahad (Distt. Thane-Maharashtra)

have been approved and sanctioned for execution;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what is the estimated cost of each over-bridge;

(d) how much amount has been released, so far, for the construction of the said over-bridge;

(e) what is the phased programme of the completion of the said bridges, the time schedule and the allotment of funds; and

(f) at what stages of progress these projects stand today?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The detailed estimate for the road over-bridge at Ambarnath was sanctioned in April, 1979. As regards Shahad, the original estimate was sanctioned in September, 1972 and the revised estimate in July, 1979.

(c) The Railway's share of the estimated costs of the road over-bridges at Ambarnath and Shahad is Rs. 19.39 and Rs. 43.23 lakhs respectively, the State Government's share being Rs. 17.62 lakhs and Rs. 48.39 lakhs respectively.

(d) Allotment proposed for the road over-bridges at Ambarnath and Shahad for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 9.50 lakhs and Rs. 17.99 lakhs respectively.

(e) and (f) The Railway will start the work on the bridges proper to synchronise it with the work on approaches to be constructed by the State Government. The latter have not started the work on the approaches as they are facing difficulties in the acquisition of land. They are also contemplating to alter the design and general alignment of these bridges. In view of this no programme for completion of these projects has been fixed.

Booking Office in Jagadhari Town

5369. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is very high traffic potential and freight earning at the Jagadhari Town Out-Agency on the Northern Railway on account of location of the main railhead at a distance from the town, where the industrial and trading activity is concentrated, and after the closure of the Jagadhari town light railway, the entire freight is handled by the Out-Agency; and

(b) if so, the difficulties which lie in the way of the Railway Administration to open its own Booking Office both for Parcel and Goods traffic in Jagadhari town and handle the traffic directly instead of through the present system of Out-Agency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Jagadhari Town Out-Agency handles, on an average, 65.5 tonnes of traffic with an earning of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs per month

(b) The opening of a railway Booking Office in Jagadhari Town to deal with Parcel and Goods traffic will not be financially viable.

Movement of Commodities to Mizoram

5370 SHRI R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons earmarked month-wise for movement of respective quotas of essential commodities to Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh from January to June, 1980;

(b) number of wagons actually moved out month-wise from January to June, 1980 carrying essential commodities earmarked for Mizoram; and

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to improve the supply of such essential commodities to the North Eastern States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MALLIKARJUN): (a) Wagons are allocated on the basis of priority and seniority of indents. The movement of essential commodities enjoy a higher priority.

(b) the number of wagons carrying essential commodities namely, food-grains, salt, sugar, cement, edible oils and pulses received for Mizoram was as follows:—

Month 1980		
January	—	214
February	—	258
March	—	283
April	—	407
May	—	324
June	—	195

(c) Movement of essential commodities to North Eastern States is being specially watched both at the Zonal Railways' and Ministry's level.

यूनानी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत
इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली के लिए के०
स० स्वा० यो० औषधालय की
मंजूरी

5371. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के लिये यूनानी औषधालय के साथ-साथ इलाहाबाद के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत एक यूनानी दवाखाना मंजूर किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो औषधालय अब तक न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यह औषधालय कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Labourers killed in Tetulmari Colliery

5372. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the death of three labourers of Tetulmari Colliery on 21-4-1980 due to negligence of an officer of Mines Rescue Station;

(b) if so, the detailed reports of the incident; and

(c) the action taken by Government to stop recurrence, punish the officer at fault and compensate the loss to the bereaved families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b) Perhaps the reference is to the accident which occurred in the Tetulmari Colliery (BCCL) on 21-4-1979 resulting in the death of three persons. According to the enquiries conducted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, the cause of accident was asphyxiation resulting from noxious gases expelled from the goaf area.

(c) The accident had occurred at 5.00 P.M. on 21-4-1979 but because of the telephone being out of order the management could contact the Rescue Station at 6.15 P.M. only. There was also some delay in the departure of the Rescue Team from the Rescue Station. The President of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee has been asked to initiate action against the officer concerned.

According to the information received from the Management, following compensation has been paid to the members of the family of the deceased persons:—

Amount of compensation	Family
Rs. 30,000/-	Family of Shri B. K. Dutta
Rs. 30,000/-	Family of Shri S. N. Singh
Rs. 21,600/-	Family of Shri R. Mahato

Each of the families were also paid Rs. 500/- as ex-gratia payment and Rs. 200/- for funeral expenses.

Besides, one dependent from each family of the deceased has been given employment.

**10 Composite Units of 9 bogie each
For Sealdah-Bongaon Section**

5373. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the demand of 10 Composite units of 9 bogie each specially to ease congestion of Sealdah Bongaon section and that of South section in order to tide over the shortage of EMU coaches in the Sealdah division;

(b) if so, detail thereof; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Out of 46 EMU rakes plying on Sealdah Division, 10 rakes are already running with 9 coaches composition. The question of running the remaining EMU rakes with 9 coaches will be considered when additional coaches the type of Electrical Multiple Units become available.

**Trains services between Kalyani and
Kalyani Simanta**

5374. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rail link between Kalyani and Kalyani Simanta does not have any train services between 7 A.M. to 11 A.M., 1.30 P.M. to 5 P.M. and 6 P.M. to 9 P.M.;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these inordinate gaps have caused a vacuum in the city life which affects one lakh of users daily; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide more services to bridge the inordinate gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Yes.

However, there are three trains in each direction during about 18.00 hrs. to 21.00 hrs. between Kalyani and Kalyani Simanta. From 1-4-80, 2 pairs of trains (viz. K-143/144 and K-147/148) have been extended to and from Kalyani Simanta. This has met the demands for evening services between Kalyani and Kalyani Simanta (K-144 Dn. Dep.: Kalyani Simanta 18.16 hrs. and K-147 Up Dep.: Kalyani 20.38 hrs.). An additional train between Kalyani and Kalyani Simanta is at present operationally not feasible due to non-availability of spare Electrical Multiple stock.

दानापुर मंडल में श्रेणी 1 तथा 2 के अधिकारी

5375. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(1) पूर्व श्रेणी 1 के दानापुर मंडल में श्रेणी 1 तथा 2 के कितने अधिकारी हैं तथा श्रेणी 3 तथा 4 के कितने कर्मचारी हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आवासीय सुविधा सभी कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी गई है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो जेठे अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अब तक रहने के लिये आवास नहीं दिए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये कोई योजना बनायी है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) प्रथम श्रेणी : 38

द्वितीय श्रेणी : 33

तृतीय श्रेणी	6054
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	9530

(ख) जो हां ।

(ग) प्रथम श्रेणी	1
द्वितीय श्रेणी	3
तृतीय श्रेणी	3140
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	5804

(घ) अधिकांशतः अनिवार्य कोटियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए अतिरिक्त क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम हर वर्ष धनराशि की उपलब्धता के आधार पर बनाया जाता है ।

(ङ) दानापूर मंडल में आजकल टाइप III के 7 यूनिट, टाइप II के 29 यूनिट और टाइप I के 17 यूनिट क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

Konkan railway

5376. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of West-coast Railway known as Konkan Railway;

(b) when the construction of Apta-Roha rail line would be completed;

(c) what is the plan for construction of this rail line in the next five years; and

(d) when the construction of this line is likely to reach the District of Ratnagiri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The physical progress on the construction of Apta-Roha rail link is about 31 per cent as on 31-5-1980. It is scheduled for completion by end of 1981.

(c) and (d) The extension of the line from Roha to Dasgaon is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Level crossings between Chittorgarh and Ratlam

5377. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many level crossings are there between Chittorgarh and Ratlam, Western Railway, metre gauge section and how many of them are manned and how many are unmanned; and

(b) whether his Ministry has proposed any arrangement for manning of these level crossing to avoid public inconvenience; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are in all 98 level crossings in between Chittorgarh and Ratlam M.G. Section of Western Railway. Out of which 26 are manned and 72 are unmanned level crossings.

(b) and (c) The level crossings are manned depending on volume of rail and road traffic, visibility, accident proneness and similar considerations. Based on such review, the number of level crossings have been proposed to be manned during the year 1980-81.

Train services in Sealdah Division

5378. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the deficiencies in train services in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway due to inadequacy of man power unrealistic planning/utilisation of inferior quality of materials and safety devices and lack of co-ordination among the different wings of the operational system; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by Government to improve the train services in the said division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The running of suburban train services on sealdah division has been affected primarily due to miscreant activities, thefts and limited availability of spares etc. The Railways on their part do proper planning and effective coordination in the working of the different departments so as to provide satisfactory service to passengers. For the convenience of passengers on Sealdah division, Railways have introduced 10 rakes of 9 coach composition out of 46 EMU rakes which are plying on the division. To provide further relief, more rakes of eight coach composition would be converted into 9 coach composition i.e. as and when more EMU coaches become available.

Indians held in Chinese Prison

5379. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Indian detenus at present held in the Chinese prisons;

(b) whether this matter was raised during the discussions which the Foreign Secretary recently held with the Chinese Government in Peking; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to discuss it with Chinese Government and ensure the early repatriation of the Indian detenus from the Chinese prisons where they are languishing since long?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have no reliable information to indicate that there are any Indian detenus held in Chinese prisons at present.

(b) and (c) While this matter was not raised specifically during the discussions which the Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Eric Gonsalves, held recently with Chinese officials in Peking, both before and after this visit, the matter has been taken up with the Chinese Embassy

in New Delhi. The response of the Chinese Government was to maintain that no Indians were held in custody in China. The Government of India have recently repeated its request to the Chinese Government to make further investigations about the presence of Indian nationals in China.

Research on safe brake system

5380. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many engineers are doing research for evolving a safe and fault-free brake system for Indian Railway; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a statement giving an account of such research done, if any, and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Eight Engineers assisted by some technical staff are engaged in design development, test, trial and research on brake system and specific application of brake system to new designs of Rolling Stock in the Research Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow.

(b) No.

श्रद्धानन्द बाजार में परिवहन कम्पनियों द्वारा सड़कों को गोदामों के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाना

5381. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि परिवहन कम्पनियाँ श्रद्धानन्द बाजार, दिल्ली में सड़कों को अपने गोदामों के रूप में प्रयोग कर रही हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप यातायात के चलाने में कई घण्टों की रुकावट हो जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा उनके लिए एक ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर बनाया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इन कंपनियों को कब तक वहाँ भेज देने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन बंगाल में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार श्रद्धानन्द बाजार और दिल्ली के घनी आबादी वाले अन्य इलाकों में सर्वाधिक सड़कीभूमि पर गैर अधिकृत रीति से जगह को अपने कब्जे में करने के बारे में आम शिकायत है।

(ख) इन बात की पुष्टि की गई है कि ट्रकों को खड़ी करने की जगह और अन्य कार्यकलापों जैसे भास को बूक करने और आगे भेजने वाली एजेंसियों के कार्यालयों, बैंकों और पोस्ट आफिसों आदि के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण आजादपुर, रोहतक रोड और चन्द्रानल नामक स्थानों पर तीन परिवहन केन्द्र बना रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) : श्रद्धानन्द बाजार और दिल्ली शहर के ट्रांसपोर्ट नये ट्रांसपोर्ट नगरों में उनके जालू होंगे ही ले जाये गायेंगे। इन स्थानों के विकास से लगभग 3-4 वर्ष लगने का संभावना है।

Conversion of Guntur-Macherla Line

5382. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state?

(a) whether the conversion of Guntur-Macherla meter gauge into broad gauge has been taken up; and

(b) if so, when it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) This forms part of the composite project

comprising of Bibinagar-Nadikude new line and Guntur-Macherla conversion to BG. Conversion of the line will be taken up after the new line is completed.

Movement of Essential Commodities to West Bengal

5383. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons which carried essential commodities to West Bengal during the last three years, month-wise; and

(b) what is the requirement of wagons for West Bengal per month?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Railways do not maintain statistics state-wise but railway-wise. However, information which is available with regard to movement of sponsored foodgrains from stations on Northern Railway to West Bengal is given below:

(In thousand tonnes)

Month	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
April	107	71	140
May	115	84	123
June	108	82	98
July	149	71	170
August	149	62	173
September	162	83	180
October	135	116	182
November	165	191	161
December	105	117	196
January	87	68	168
February	87	156	159
March	81	114	217

Number of persons prosecuted for Ticketless travelling in DTC buses

5384. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons prosecuted for ticketless travelling in DTC buses during 1979 and from January to June, 1980; and

(b) the total amount of fine recovered from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) and (b) The ticketless passengers are prosecuted by Mobile Court. In addition, such passengers are also detected by checking officials of the Corporation and composition fee is realised from them. The number of such persons prosecuted in the Court or detected by the checking officials and the fine or the composition fee realised from them is as under:—

Period	Number of ticketless passengers fined by Courts	Fine detected	Number of passengers detected by checking officials	Amount of composition realised
		Rs.		Rs.
Jan. 79 to Dec. 1979	14,925	72,961	1,22,305	6,10,619
Jan. 1980 to June, 1980	7,511	42,098/-	98,735	49,29,33

Fast train from Hyderabad to Tirupathi

5385. SHRI PASALA PEN-CHALAIHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: whether there is a proposal to run a fast Express day train from Hyderabad to Tirupathi via, Vijayawada and Gudur in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): No.

Use of Condemned Locomotives

5386. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway authorities are utilising the condemned locomotives specially in Lalgola-Ranaghat, Gede-Ranaghat and Bongaon-Ranaghat section;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to electrify important stations and improvement of halt stations over the branch sections as referred to in part (a); and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No condemned locomotives are in use anywhere on the Indian Railways. Locomotives used on these sections are underaged and have not reached the codal life of 40 years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d), Important stations on these sections are already electrified. As regards improvement in halt stations, information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Diesel Rail Car Service

5387. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start operation of the diesel Rail Car Service in the Shantipur—Krishnagar—Nabadwip Ghat section;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Introduction of Diesel Rail Car on Shantipur—Krishnagar—Nabadwip Ghat Section was not found feasible due to technical reasons. However, a review is being made and action as found feasible will be taken.

Principles of covering Railway Platforms

5388. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the principles on the basis of which platforms are covered on the Railway Stations on Western Railway between Ajmer and Khandwa in meter gauge and Kota and Nagda in broad gauge;

(b) whether his Ministry followed the principles in covering the platforms between Ajmer and Khandwa on meter gauge and between Kota and Nagda on broad gauge of Western Railway; and

(c) if not, whether steps to cover the complete platform of Mandasaur and Shyamgarh Railway stations will be taken up to remove the difficulties of people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) According to the norms laid down, normally, covered shed on platforms is provided at the rate of 6 square feet per passenger for half the number of maximum passengers dealt with at a time. At stations where more covered shed area is

required as per norms, action is taken to provide the same on a programmed basis in consultation with the Railway Users Amenities Committee.

(c) There is already a platform shed at Mandasaur and as per norms this is adequate to deal with the traffic offering at that station. At Shyamgarh, there is a proposal to construct a platform shed with an area of 280 square metres and this work is expected to be completed by the end of next year.

Supply of Tickets to Sealdah Division Railway Stations

5389. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Railway Stations of Sealdah Division have got no supply of daily tickets for several months during the year ending 30th June, 1980;

(b) if so, particulars of the stations that did not get the supply of daily tickets and period of time they are not having the tickets (station-wise);

(c) what are measures taken by Government to regularise the supply; and

(d) the loss incurred by each station due to non-supply of daily tickets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) During the year ending 30th June, 1980, printed card tickets were not available at the following stations of the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway for the periods ranging from one to three months:—

Mathurapur Road, Ballygunge, Dum-Dum Cantt., Birati, Machhalandpur, Barasat, Bongaon, Hasanabad, Debagram, Plassey, Beldanga, Murshidabad, Shyamnagar, Sodpur, Naihati, Madanpur and Birnagar,

(c) The following measures have

been taken to regularise the supply of tickets:—

(i) introduction of extra shift to increase the output of the Railway Printing Press; and

(ii) transferring part work-load to the Printing Press of other Zonal Railways for printing the tickets.

(d) No loss has been incurred as passengers were provided with Blank Paper Tickets and Excess Fare Tickets in lieu of printed card tickets.

Travel Agents of Southern Railways

5390. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Southern Railways are providing any quota for the travel agents in the matter of reservations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the grounds on which the registration is given to travel agents by the Southern Railways Administration; and

(d) the details of the travel agents firms and individuals who have been given recognition by the Southern Railway Administration as on date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. But the travel agents can issue tickets and secure reservations on phone from the reservation office for upper class only provided accommodation is available and it is followed by a written requisition from the agent to the reservation office on the same day.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Travel Agency should be a registered firm, duly recognised by the Department of Tourism and should have a satisfactory Office accommodation. The staff of the Agency should be conversant with the procedure of booking and account of rail tickets. The agency

should produce a photostat copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors in respect of the representative who will sign the agreement and should furnish one month's average transaction as a deposit, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10,000/- and should possess Money Changers Licence from Reserve Bank of India to deal in foreign currency.

(d) The following are the recognised Travel Agents on Southern Railway;

(1) M/s. Bharat Travel Service (P) Ltd.

(2) M/s. Ram Mohan and Co., Ltd.

(3) M/s. Trade Wings Ltd.

(4) M/s. Thomas Cook (India) Ltd.

(5) M/s. Travel Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd.

(6) M/s. Mercury Travels (India) Ltd.

Railway Bridge over Kosi

5391. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for reconnecting Nirmali-Bhaptiahi railway line under Samastipur Division of the N. E. Railway by constructing a railway bridge over river Kosi;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय, जामनगर को विस्तीर्ण
सहायता दिया जाना

5392. आचार्य भगवान देव: क्या
स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह वतान की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार आयुर्वेद

विश्वविद्यालय, जामनगर, गुजरात का वित्तीय सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी सहायता दी गई ;

(ग) इस विश्वविद्यालय में कितने मेडिकल और गैर-मेडिकल कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस विश्व-विद्यालय में अनुसंधान कार्य का मूल्यांकन किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार केवल गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्वविद्यालय जामनगर के स्नातक त्तर शिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान के ही वित्तीय सहायता देती है।

(ख) इस संस्थान को पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो सहायता दी गई, वह इस प्रकार है :--

	तान-पान	पान
	(रुपए लाखों में)	
1977-78	22.85	—
1978-79	26.38	4.55
1979-80	29.00	—

(ग) यह एक शिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान है। इस संस्थान में इस समय कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :--

चिकित्सा	30
परा-चिकित्सा	82
गैर-चिकित्सा	85
योग	197

(घ) इस संस्थान में अनुसंधान कार्य का मूल्यांकन गुजरात आयुर्वेद विश्व-

विद्यालय अधिनियम, 1965 के उपबन्धों के अधीन स्थापित वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति द्वारा किया जाता है।

Disappearance of Wagons from Calcutta Port

5393. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several railway wagons have mysteriously disappeared from the yard of Calcutta Port in recent times;

(b) if so, the number of wagons that disappeared;

(c) the steps taken to trace the same and how many still remain untraced; and

(d) the result of the investigations made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Widening the crossing near Vivekanand Puri

5394. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road linking the Kalidas Marg and Ras Behari Marg near Vivekanand Puri, is very dangerous on which many accidents have occurred during the last six months or so, some of them were fatal also;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to widen the crossing near Vivekanand Puri which is very necessary to avert the accidents and the time by which this work will be taken in hand and completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps likely to be taken in this matter so that accidents could be avoided on that road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Municipal Corporation have already widened the road from 22 ft. to 30 ft. with foot paths on both sides. They have also provided speed breakers at each entry point to the road in addition to sign boards for ensuring adequate traffic safety.

जयपुर और अधिकांश राज्यों की राजधानियों के बीच तेज रेल गाड़ियां चलाना

5395. श्री पीछा भाई : क्या रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जयपुर और राजस्थान के विभिन्न डिवीजनल मुख्यालयों के बीच तेज रेल गाड़ियां चलाने की व्यवहार्यता का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी रेल गाड़ियां अधिकांश राज्यों की राजधानियों से चलाई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी रेल गाड़ियां कब से चलाई जायेंगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) विभिन्न शहरो/स्थानों के बीच, जिनमें राजस्थान राज्य भी शामिल है, यात्री गाड़ियां याता-यात के स्वरूप और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर चलाई जाती हैं न कि मंडल/जिला मुख्यालयों के आधार पर/बीकानेर, जोधपुर, उदयपुर, अजमेर, मारवाड़, श्रीनंगा नगर जैसे राजस्थान के महत्वपूर्ण शहरों से पहले ही तेज गाड़ियां जयपुर तक जाती हैं।

Casual labourers on Katwa-Ahmadpur line

5396. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are casual labourers engaged on Katwa-Ahmadpur NG line of Eastern Railway for ten years and more;

(b) if so, what is their number;

(c) what amenities and facilities are provided to them;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration for absorbing them as permanent employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) These are about 128 casual labourers who are within 12 years' of service.

(c) They have been granted temporary status and consequently given amenities and facilities like Passes/PTOs, Medical facilities leave, etc as per extant rules.

(d) They will be absorbed according to availability of vacancies in the concerned Unit.

(e) Does not arise.

Upgradation for skilled staff (Train lighting) unit

5397. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether upgradations were recently made for SS(TL) Unit in the Bombay (BCT) Division of Western Railways;

(b) whether senior employees were discriminated against in the upgradations;

(c) whether complaints were received; and

(d) if so, the details of enquiry, if any and steps taken to do justice to senior employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. Certain procedural irregularities have been complained against.

(d) Report of the Vigilance enquiry is awaited and departmental investigation is in progress. Further action would depend upon the result of the enquiries.

बीड़ी श्रमिकों को समान मजूरी

5398. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में महिला बीड़ी श्रमिकों को पुरुष श्रमिकों की तुलना में कम मजूरी दी जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार समान कार्य के लिए समान मजूरी की सरकारी नीति के आधार पर महिला बीड़ी श्रमिकों को पुरुष श्रमिकों के समान मजूरी का भुगतान करने के लिए कोई प्रभावी विधान बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अंजय्या) : (क) न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम 1948, के अधीन विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजूरी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समुचित सरकार के रूप में उबरती दर के आधार पर अर्थात् 1000 बीड़ी की गड्डी के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है। मजूरी की दरों को निर्धारित करने में पुरुष और महिलाओं के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा गया है।

(ख) और (ग) समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम 1976 में पहले से ही समान कार्य या उसी प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिए पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों को समान पारिश्रमिक देने की व्यवस्था है।

Development of Road in Jammu and Kashmir

5399. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient funds have not so far been allotted to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the Centre to develop roads;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to give greater preference during the current financial year for the development of roads as many visitors from all over India and also from foreign countries are visiting Jammu and Kashmir State every year and it gives wrong impression in the minds of visitors; and

(d) if so, to what extent the development of roads will take place under Union Government's control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Allotment of funds for roads under Central Government's control is made taking into account various factors, viz. length of roads, the requirements projected by the executive agencies their admissibility and availability of resources. For 1980-81, on the basis of these criteria a tentative allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs has been made for the development of roads under the control of Roads Wing and Rs. 1088.28 lakhs has been allocated for the development and maintenance of roads in J&K State under the control of Border Roads Development Board. These allocation will help in the further progress

of on going works on National Highways in the State, the Jammu and Srinagar bypasses including bridges thereon, and several State roads being assisted financially by the Central Govt. in the State. In addition, the State's Annual Plant for roads and bridges for 1980-81 provides an outlay of Rs. 1970 lakhs.

रेलवे द्वारा खाद्यान्न की दुलाई

5400. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय को देखते हुये कि खाद्यान्न और अनाज का व्यापार कुल व्यापार का 80 प्रतिशत बँठता है सरकार ने अनाज, तिलहन तथा जनरल मर्चेट एक्सप्लेणनों का अपना व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम की तरह कोई विशेष सुविधायें दी हैं ताकि खाद्यान्न आदि का मंडियों में सलाई किया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या रेलवे का विचार खाद्यान्नों का दुलाई मंडूक मार्ग में अधिक लागत पर किए जाने को बजाय, उसे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने का है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे और खाद्य संगठनों के बीच समन्वय को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर से अधिभार हटाकर किसानों को वास्तविक लाभ प्रदान करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय रेलों पर ढाये गए कुल खाद्यान्न का लगभग 45 प्रतिशत खाद्यान्न व्यापार लेखे पर ढोया जाता है।

रेलें खाद्यान्नों, अर्थात् गेहूं, चावल और उनके उत्पादकों के संचालन के उच्चतर प्राथमिकता देती हैं चाहे वह व्यापार लेखे का हो हा। व्यापार लेखे में प्राथमिकता "डू" पर ढोयी जाने वाली अन्य सामान्य वस्तुओं की तुलना में ये वस्तुयें उच्चतर प्राथमिकता "क" पर ढोयी जाती हैं।

(ग) ध्यानर से समन्वय रखने वाला तन्त्र पहले से ही मौजूद है। रेलों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर परामर्श समितियां हैं जैसे राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति; क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति, मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता समिति और स्टेशन परामर्श समितियां। इसके अलावा, व्यापार संगठन रेल अधिकारियों के साथ मंडल और क्षेत्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर बार-बार मिलते रहते हैं।

(घ) खाद्यान्न, दालें, चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल, खाद्य और जमाया हुआ तेल, रसायनिक खादें, गन्ने, प्याज और आलू, दूध, दवाई-द्वारा (हरी अथवा सूखी घास), दियासलाई जलाने की लकड़ी आदि जमी अतिव्यय वस्तुओं का पहले से ही अतिरिक्त पूरक प्रभारों से मुक्त किया गया है।

Koraput Railway Station

5401. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drinking water facility provided to the Koraput railway station and railway colony is not sufficient to meet the demand;

(b) if so, the proposal if any, made by the concerned authority to supply drinking water from river Kolab; and

(c) if not, steps taken to supply sufficient drinking water to the railway colony by preparing the schemes, what other measures are proposed to be undertaken by the authority for drinking water facility in the railway colony of Koraput, Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Normally, the supply of drinking water, which is obtained from Orissa Public Health Department is adequate. However, this year, due to acute drought conditions, scarcity was encountered to a certain extent during

the dry season, as the Orissa Public Health Department curtailed the supply. To augment the supply, Railway sunk an open well. Proposal for having an independent source of water from river Kolab was also examined. but Investigations conducted by Andhra University have revealed that deep tube well would be successful. Railway are, therefore, examining a proposal for increasing the yield from the open well by sinking an inwell bore.

Pilferage of life saving drugs from warehouses of Bombay

5402. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge theft of life saving drugs amounting to Rs 44 lakhs has been detected from the warehouses in Bombay;

(b) the details of the pilferage and the loss to users, importers and also insurance companies; and

(c) if so, whether the matter has been investigated into the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) A consignment of 20 tonnes of tetracycline hydrochloride valued at Rs. 49.20 lakhs, when being brought in a lash barge at Bombay, was involved in a theft in 1979. This consignment belonged to State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India. A portion of the consignment has since been recovered. The consignment was insured with Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd. (Bulstred). The case was registered with the Police.

Eight persons have been arrested and are facing prosecution.

Several steps, like Police Authorities exercising greater vigilance and suppliers being asked to send their drug in container whenever possible, have been taken to avoid recurrence of such an incident.

स्कूटर और टैक्सी ड्राइवरों द्वारा मनमाना किराया लेना

5403. श्री बबाराज शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन, अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डा और अन्य पर्यटक स्थलों पर स्कूटर और टैक्सी ड्राइवर यात्रियों से मनमाना किराया ले रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में स्कूटर और टैक्सी ड्राइवर अस्पतालों से रोगियों को थोड़ा दूर तक के स्थानों में ले जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गए हैं ।

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है उस टैक्सी/आटो रिक्शा ड्राइवरों द्वारा भुसाफिरों वरसे अधिक भाड़ा वसूल करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रही है ।

(ख) पिछली बार जब 10 जून, 1980 को टैक्सी और आटो रिक्शा के किराए की दरें संशोधित की गयी थीं तब से ऐसी शिकायतें नहीं प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के परिवहन विभाग और दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस द्वारा किए गए/किए जा रहे उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

दिल्ली प्रशासन के परिवहन विभाग द्वारा उपाय

(I) टैक्सी/आटो रिक्शा ड्राइवरों द्वारा सवारियों को मत्ता करने/उनके साथ

दुर्व्यवहार करने/सवारियों से दर से अधिक भाड़ा वसूल करने की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए दिल्ली राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण ने परिवहन निदेशालय के कुछ अधिकारियों से यह अधिकार दिया है कि वे ऐसे मामलों में तुरन्त जांच कर 30 दिनों तक के लिए परमिट रद्द कर सकते हैं।

(II) दोषी ड्राइवरों के लाइसेंस को एक से छह महीने तक के लिए रद्द करने के बारे में कार्रवाई भी की जाती है।

दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस द्वारा किये गये
उपाय

(i) रेलवे स्टेशनों और अन्तर्राज्यीय बस टर्मिनल पर स्थित यातायात पुलिस सहायता केन्द्रों पर यातायात पुलिस कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि कर दी गयी है जिससे कि ये केन्द्र दिन रात अपना काम कर सकें।

(ii) नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर टैक्सियों/आटो रिक्शाओं को खड़ी करने की जगह को अलग अलग निश्चित करने के लिए रेलवे अधिकारियों से रेलिंग की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कहा गया है जिससे टैक्सियों/आटो रिक्शा लाइन बनाकर खड़े हो सकें और सवारियों को आसानी से टैक्सी/आटो रिक्शा मिल सके।

(iii) संशोधित भाड़े की दरों को छपवा दिया गया है और सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिए जनता में वितरित कर दिया गया है। शिकायतों में फार्म भी छपवा दिए गए हैं और विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर जनता के उपयोग के लिए रख दिए गए हैं।

(iv) जनता को सूचना के लिए समाचार पत्रों और दृश्य-श्रव्य साधनों द्वारा इस बात का ध्यापक प्रचार कर दिया गया है कि इस तरह की शिकायतें यातायात पुलिस को सूचित की जायें।

(v) सवारियों को मना करने/सवारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करने के मामलों में गाड़ी/ड्राइवर के पिछले रिकार्ड के आधार

पर परमिट रद्द करने के बारे में कहा जाता है।

(vi) सवारियों को मना करने/सवारियों से दर से अधिक भाड़ा वसूल करने पर यातायात पुलिस भी आटो रिक्शा/टैक्सी ड्राइवरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करती है।

Stagnation and Supersession in M/O External Affairs

5404. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been stagnation for 15 to 20 years and supersession in the ranks of Section Officers in his Ministry, including those recruited through the UPSC;

(b) if so, what is the number of such senior Section Officers who have been superseded for selection to the post of Under Secretary in the last 4 panels, indicating the number of years of service rendered and the source of recruitment of these officers and the number of times an officer has been superseded;

(c) whether the supersession are due to changes of criteria of merit from panel to panel to suit particular officers at the bottom of the list; and

(d) the criteria actually followed for the last 4 panels of Under Secretaries issued by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) All promotions from the grade of Section Officer to that of Under Secretary can be effected only with the advice and consent of the Union Public Service Commission. There are few Section Officers of 15 years seniority or more, including direct recruit Section Officers, who continue to work as Section Officers. There had been certain supersession details where-off are assigned *infra*.

(b) Details of such supersession of Section Officer during the last four panels are as follows:—

Year of Panel	Number of officers superseded
1975	12
1976	15
1978	19
1979	10

A statement indicating the number of years of service, source of recruitment and number of times such officer have been superseded is attached for perusal.

(c) No, Sir. A Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by

a Member of the Union Public Service Commission recommends Officers for promotion to the Under Secretary's Grade on the basis of a comparative assessment of their service records and determined its own method and procedure for objective assessment of the suitability of the candidates. Neither the method nor the procedures change to suit particular officers.

(d) The last four departmental Promotion Committees made recommendations on the basis of merit-cum-seniority with emphasis on merit.

Statement

Year of Panel.	No. of Section officers with 15-20 years of service superseded.	Year of Service								Source of recruitment.	No. of times superseded.				
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		Once	Twice	Thrice	Four	Five
1975 .	12	3	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	Departmental Promotees.	8	2	2	..	..
1976 .	15	7	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	Departmental Promotees. 18—	7	4	2	2	..
1978 .	19	5	4	5	1	1	1	..	2	Departmental Promotees. 1—Direct Recruit.	9	5	2	1	2
1979	10	3	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	Departmental Promotees; 3 Direct Recruits.	3	6	..	..	1

Non-Optee Staff Ex-DEN/North Frontier Railway

5405. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the non-optee staff of Ex-DEN/North Frontier Railway Siliguri have been absorbed at Siliguri/New Jalpaiguri area on administrative ground due to abolition of DEN office;

(b) if so, whether all the staff have been assigned their seniority;

(c) whether staff absorbed under Assistant Controller of Stores/Diesel/Siliguri have been given their seniority and due promotion as per decision of GM(P), North Frontier Railway; and

(d) if so, the number of the staff concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Out of 60 staff of Ex.-DEN's office, Siliguri who did not opt to be transferred out of Siliguri, two have been posted against vacancies in the office of Assistant Controller of Stores/Diesel/Siliguri. The staff of Stores Department, however, filed writ petition against the seniority assigned to these two persons. These persons are being re-transferred in view of the High Court's Judgement not to give them seniority in the Stores Department.

Redesignation of Posts in Railways

5406. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether certain posts at the Zonal and Divisional levels have been re-designated in the Railways during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 including the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether the re-designation of posts has also involved additional responsibility on the incumbents as also increase in the financial burden on Government exchequer; and

(c) if so, the names of these posts alongwith the dates on which they have been re-designated and the increase in the quantum of work as also the financial burden on the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Demurrage paid for detaining ships

5407. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases in which Government had to pay huge amount of demurrage for detaining ships for more than their scheduled time due to congestion at certain ports; and

(b) if so, the names of such ports and the amount paid as demurrage charges by Government during the last three years as well as the causes of delay in lifting goods in due time from the ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) In a few cases, substantial amount of demurrage charges had to be paid due to detention of ships chartered on Government account.

(b) Complete information relating to demurrage charges paid by Government due to detention of ships is not compiled at one place. However, approximate demurrage charges paid at certain Major Ports in respect of cargoes dealt with by Chartering Wing of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are given below:—

Port	(Rs. in 'laks)		
	1977	1978	1979
Bombay	6.09	325.23	307.59
Cochin	0.06	172.96	44.29
Madras	—	4.41	178.35
Paradip	—	39.02	—
Calcutta	0.78	239.83	67.08

Several causes including non-availability of berths and railway wagons, labour problems, inclement weather, etc. were responsible for the delays.

Development of National Highways in Gujarat State

5408. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of National Highways in Gujarat State during the next Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the names of National Highways which are to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85, has yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. As such it is not possible to indicate the outlays that may be provided for the National Highways in the State of Gujarat at this stage. However, the draft 1978-83 Plan provided for Rs. 22.26 crores for new works towards the development of National Highway Nos. 8 8A, 8B, 8C and 15 in the State of Gujarat keeping in view the requirements of the present and growing traffic, the taking up of works against which programme and their implementation had, however, to depend upon availability of financial allocations from year to year and the inter-se priority between works on the National Highways for the country as a whole.

Introduction of Trains to connect all State-Capitals

5409. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to introduce trains to connect all the State-Capitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) All State-Capitals situated on railway lines are already connected with other cities by direct trains based on traffic pattern. They are also connected with Delhi by direct fast trains or by connected Broad Gauge/Metre Gauge/Narrow Gauge trains. Additional trains to and from these capitals will be introduced on the basis of traffic justification and availability of requisite resources.

Ambagude-Lansigarh Railway Line

5410. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for providing a Railway line between Ambagude and Lansigarh Road in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) An extract of Hon'ble Member's letter addressed to the Prime Minister has been received in May, 1980. The question of taking up a fresh survey for this line is under consideration in consultation with the Railway Administration.

Job Reservation for Handicapped

5411. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Cell under the Labour Ministry to monitor and implement all employment reservations for the handicapped in public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure job reservation for handicapped in various Ministries, Government Departments and Public Undertakings, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including Bureau of Public Enterprises are being requested to nominate an officer of the rank of Deputy-Secretary as Liaison Officer for monitoring the reservation orders and to send a quarterly return in the prescribed proforma. These quarterly returns will be consolidated and monitored in the Special Cell being created in the Ministry of Labour.

Educated Unemployed in Bihar

5412. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Bihar State has registered an increase during the last few years;

(b) the present position in regard to educated unemployed according to Employment Exchanges;

(c) whether it is a fact that not all the educated unemployed get themselves registered and if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to get the approximate assessment of actual number of educated unemployed in the State; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to find avenues of employment for the educated unemployed as also to give them some relief before providing them with employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Educated (Matriculates and above) Job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Bihar State as on 31-12-1979 was 9.70 lakhs.

(c) As registration with the Employment Exchanges is voluntary, it is a fact that all the educated unemployed do not get themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges. In the Survey on Employment and Unemployment (32nd Round, July, 1977—June 1978), conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation, provision has been made to generate tables giving distribution of persons by general-cum-technical education and the activity status.

(d) The Plan 1980-85 is in the formulation stage. The creation of employment opportunities is one of the objectives of the new Plan. The effort of the Government is to provide more gainful employment and in that context, the question of providing unemployment allowance or any similar relief is not under consideration.

Memorandum from Coal Mines Employees' Union

5413. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 15th May, 1980 from the Coal Mines Employees' Union;

(b) if so, the salient points raised therein; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes.

(b) Review of the decision declining adjudication in the dispute on the need for having parity between the press and office employees of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for purpose of holidays.

(c) The Union filed a Writ Petition in May, 1979 in the Calcutta High Court challenging Government orders declining adjudication. The matter is

sub-judice and the judgement is awaited.

Charges for changing damaged Heart Valve in AIIMS, New Delhi

5414. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi charges rupees ten thousand from every heart patient for the replacement of damaged heart valve ;

(b) if so, whether there is any provision for providing relief to poor patients; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) No. The expenditure on the treatment of a heart patient depends upon the nature of the ailment and the cost of treatment ranges between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000/-.

(b) and (c) As far as the All India Institute of National Sciences is concerned, the operations are done free of cost in the case of patients admitted in the General Wards who are charged at the rate of Rs. 5/- per day, per patient, which covers the cost of diet and all medicines. In case of indigent patients, these charges are also waived. Apart from this, there is a Poor Fund managed by the AIIMS Hospital Welfare Society which provides help to the poor patients up to a limit of Rs. 500/-.

जयपुर, कोटा, झालावाड़, भोपाल को जोड़ने वाली सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाना

5415. श्री अतुर्भुज : नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार राजस्थान

में परिवहन विकास को देखते हुये वर्ष 1972 से यह मांग कर रही है कि राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर और मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल को जोड़ने वाली जयपुर, कोटा, झालावाड़, भोपाल सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाए ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मंत्रालय ने योजना आयोग से सिफारिश की थी कि उपरोक्त सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाए ;

(ग) क्या य भी सच है कि राज्य सड़क विकास निदेशक ने समय-समय पर यह विचार व्यक्त किए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस उचित मांग के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसको राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कब घोषित किया जाएगा तथा कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (घ) राजस्थान सरकार निश्चय ही इस सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की मांग करती रही है। लेकिन चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश का ब्योरा—भोपाल खंड पहले से ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 का एक भाग है, इसलिए राजस्थान सरकार के सुझाव का आशय असल में यह हो जाता है कि जयपुर—ब्योरा मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित कर दिया जाए। इस मंत्रालय ने कुछ राजमार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने का जो प्रस्ताव बनाया है उनमें उक्त मार्ग भी है। लेकिन सरकार इस समय वित्तीय कठिनाइयों और अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण अभी किसी भी नई सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित नहीं कर रही है।

Award of Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969

5416. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award of the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 with regard to reflecting the additional work on preparatory and complementary duties in the pay of the concerned employees is effected in the Railways; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969, has not made any such recommendation in its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Railway Lines to Manipur

5417. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted a plan to extend railway lines to Manipur;

(b) if so, when the plan was adopted; and

(c) the steps taken, so far, for the execution of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) With a view to provide rail communication facilities in the State of Manipur, the construction of Silchar-Jiribam railway line (MG 50.36 Kms.) was approved along with other 5 new lines in the N.E. Region in the 6th Five Year Plan. The final location survey is well in progress. Land acquisition papers for stretches, where final location survey has been completed, are under preparation. Other preliminary works such as construction of camp offices, godowns for cement etc., are also in progress. The line is expected to be completed by end of 1983.

Guidelines for Industrial Peace

5418. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue any guidelines for creation of a climate of industrial peace with a view to have speedier solution of industrial disputes and to ensure uniformity of labour laws;

(b) if so, the broad details of the said guidelines to achieve the object in view; and

(c) whether any changes are proposed to be made in the Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Union Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c) The general industrial relations situation in the country and the Legislative changes concerning laws on industrial disputes and trade unions were discussed at the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 19-20th July, 1980. The State Governments agreed to streamline and strengthen the industrial relations machinery so as to anticipate Labour problems and take preventive action to avert work stoppages and to promote industrial harmony and production. The areas where legislative changes are called for are being worked out in the light of the discussions at the Conference.

Purchase of Medicines for Railway Employees

5419. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was sanctioned in the Budget for 1979-80 to buy medicines for the Railways and what amount has been sanctioned for 1980-81;

(b) what amount has been sanctioned for the same purpose for the South Eastern Railway for 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) what amount has been sanctioned for the same purpose for Kharagpur Division for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(d) whether there is any yard-stick for sanctioning money for buying medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 1979-80 Rs. 6.53 crores.

1980-81 Rs. 8.11 crores.

(b) Rs. 71.30 lakhs in the Budget 1979-80 and an amount of Rs. 98.21 lakhs has been provided in the 1980-81 Budget.

(c) In the year 1979-80, Kharagpur Division was sanctioned Rs. 12.72 lakhs. The allotment for the year on the basis of the main budget for 1980-81 which has been passed by Parliament recently will be issued shortly. Under the Interim Budget, this division was sanctioned Rs. 5.02 lakhs for the period upto July, 1980.

(d) There is no yardstick as such. Provision is made keeping in view the past trends and expenditure and the anticipated requirements for the year.

Allotment of Vacant Railway Land

5420. **SHRI S. B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Central Railway Majdoor Sangh (Poona Branch) has been requesting the Railway authorities for allotment of vacant Railway land near Shivajinagar Railway Station (Pune), for construction of houses on cooperative basis for Railway employees; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The land asked for is required by the Railway for its own use for

future developmental purposes. Further, as per extent policy railway land cannot be given for the construction of houses. As such, the request of the Society has not been acceded to.

Procurement target of Rail Wagons

5421. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of procurement of rail wagons for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the quota-wise wagon orders placed/to be placed to wagon manufacturers during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The target of procurement of wagons for various years is as under:—

Years	Target (Wagons in Four Wheelers)
1980-81	13,000
1981-82	18,000 (Provisional).
1982-83	This will be decided after the Working Group on Railways set-up by the Planning Commission for the revised 6th Plan period (1980-85) submits the Report.

(b) As on 1-4-1980, the wagon manufacturing units in the Industry had an outstanding load of 28,128 wagons in terms of four wheelers—adequate for about 2 years, as per Table below. Corresponding load on Railway Workshops was 6252 wagons in terms of four wheelers. Action is on hand to place further orders for about 15,000 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) of which about 14,000 Nos. will be ordered on the Wagon Industry and balance on Railway Workshops; their distribution among the various units will be made having regard to the outstanding load, capacity and past performance.

e of the Units		Outstand- ing load as on 1-4-1980.
1	2	3
I. INDUSTRY:		
1.	M/s. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur	11572
2.	M/s. Bharat Wagon & Engg.- Co., Ltd., Mokameh.	1345
3.	M/s. Braithwaite, Calcutta	4157*
4.	M/s. Burn Standard, Howrah	4795
5.	M/s. Burn Standard, Burn- pur.	3950.5
6.	M/s. Cintmco Bharatpur	5116
7.	M/s. Hindustan General Indus- tries, Nangloi	1235
8.	M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad	1387.5
9.	M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta	4570
Grand Total		28,123
II. RAILWAY WORKSHOPS		6,252

Braithwait's order has been subsequently reduced by 232 wagons in terms of four-wheelers, which have been ordered on another Unit viz. M/s. Jessop, Calcutta.

पश्चिम रेलवे में हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षित पद

5422. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के सदस्यों के लिए श्रेणीवार कितने पदों का आरक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) रेलवे विभाग इन रिक्त पदों का भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ) / सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गर्भ की समाप्ति

5423. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानून के अन्तर्गत, 20 सप्ताह से अधिक पुराने भ्रूण का आपरेशन करना वर्जित है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गर्भ-समाप्ति को पूरी तरह गुप्त रखा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 जून, 1980 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर डिलाया गया है जिसके अनुसार अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में एक अविवाहित युवती का 26 सप्ताह पुराना गर्भ समाप्त किया गया था और गर्भस्थ शिशु तुरन्त मर गया था, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो समाचार पत्रों को इसका पता कैसे लगा और वहां गुप्तता बनाए रखने के नियमों का उल्लंघन किसने किया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नोहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) गर्भ के चिकित्सीय समापन अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन केवल 20 सप्ताह तक के गर्भ को ही समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

(ख) गर्भ के चिकित्सीय समापन अधिनियम, 1971 की धारा 3 के अधीन गर्भ की समाप्ति के लिए कुछेक शर्तें निर्दिष्ट की गई हैं। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन भारत सरकार ने विनियम जारी किए हैं जिनका नाम "गर्भ का चिकित्सीय समापन विनियम, 1975" है। गर्भ के

चिकित्सकीय समापन अधिनियम की धारा 7(ग) के साथ पठित विनियम के अनुसार इस विनियम में यथा निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों और प्रयोजनों के सिव ए सूचना को प्रकट करने की मनाही है।

(ग) जी, हां। सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(घ) ऐसा लगता है कि गुप्तता का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है। इस समाचार की रिपोर्ट का स्रोत ज्ञात नहीं है।

**Introduction of an Express Train
between Ranchi and Patna via
Garhwa**

5424. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an express train between Ranchi and Patna via Garhwa Road to cover several districts of Bihar and to connect them with their State-Capital thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Introduction of a train between Patna and Ranchi via Garhwa Road is neither operationally feasible due to line capacity constraints on sections enroute, nor perhaps desirable as it would be a circuitous route involving longer journey time and higher fares.

River Transport of Srinagar

5425. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people in Srinagar live on the earnings of river transport;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to modernise these Shikaras to help them to have better earnings;

(c) if so, what are the schemes likely to be prepared for them;

(d) whether the Central Government have also directed the nationalised banks to help these boat men and provide loans on a concessional rates; and

(e) what are the other measures which Government are considering to help them to modernise these Shikaras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUIA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) A scheme for grant of interest subsidy on loans to be advanced to IWT entrepreneurs for purchase of new mechanised vessels and mechanisation of existing inland vessels including country boats has been sanctioned in June, 1980. State Governments have been asked to give wide publicity to the scheme. Under this scheme IWT entrepreneurs will be granted loan assistance by the Nationalised Banks/Financial Institutions @ 5½% per annum with a rebate of ¼% for prompt repayment and the difference between this rate and the rate of interest normally charged by the Banks/Financial Institutions on such loans from the borrowers will be borne by the Government of India. The scheme has been formulated to benefit small entrepreneurs and at the same time give fillip to I.W.T. development. The scheme can also enable economically backward sections of the community to avail of the facilities.

Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila Lines

5426. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The question of updating the earlier traffic survey for conversion of Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into BG is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

Strike in Cochin Port

5427. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is strike in the Cochin Port;

(b) if so, whether it has completely stopped all activities in the strike bound Cochin Port;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken to restore normalcy and stop further erosion of economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) About 200 Executive Staff of Portage Section of the Cochin Port Trust resorted to a strike from 15 June, 1980 to press a demand for abolition of roster off system and fixation of Sunday as permanent weekly day of rest. The strike affected cargo handling operations in general cargo ships, as a result of which shipment of export cargo like tea, cashew kernels, etc. was held up. Cargo handling operations in bulk cargo ships were not affected. Vessels carrying POL were also being operated.

(d) On an appeal made by the Minister of Shipping and Transport the strike was withdrawn on 13th July, 1980.

हजारी बाग शहर के लिए रेलवे सेवा

5428. **श्री बिन्देश्वरी बुढे :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हजारीबाग शहर के लिए, जो उत्तर छोटा नागपुर

डिवीजन का डिवीजनल मुख्यालय है, सीधी रेलवे अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत 10-12 वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और वहां के लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा हजारी बाग शहर को एक रेलवे लाइन द्वारा जोड़ने के लिए, समय समय पर बहुत से अभ्यावेदन भेजे गए थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में पलामु, रांची, हजारीबाग और गिरीडीह के एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक केन्द्र को एक रेलवे लाइन द्वारा जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ) : नया सर्वेक्षण, जिसके लिए आदेश 1977-78 में दिए गए थे और जो आजकल हो रहा है, रांची रोड से हजारी बाग टाउन और क्रोडरमा के रास्ते गिरीडीह तक एक बड़ी लाइन के लिए है । सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट पूरी हो जाने और वित्तीय क्षमता सहित सभी पहलुओं से उसकी जांच कर लिए जाने के बाद ही कोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच कानपुर और टुंडला होकर चलने वाली मेल/एक्सप्रेस/पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियां

5429. **श्री जयपाल सिंह करयप :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली के बीच कानपुर और टुंडला होकर चलने वाली मेल या एक्सप्रेस और पैसेंजर रेल गाड़ियों की प्रति सप्ताह संख्या क्या है ;

(ब) इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच लखनऊ, बरेली, मुरादाबाद और हापुड़ होकर चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की प्रति सप्ताह संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ, बरेली, मुरादाबाद और हापुड़ से दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली तक कोई नई रेल गाड़ी सेवा आरम्भ न किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं और आघार क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ कोई एक्सप्रेस या मेल रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है ;

(ङ) इलाहाबाद से लखनऊ, बरेली, तथा मुरादाबाद होकर सहारनपुर तक चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस/मेल और पैसेंजर रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन पर इलाहाबाद से मुरादाबाद होकर सहारनपुर तक कोई एक्सप्रेस/मेल रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) दोनों दिशाओं में 68 गाड़ियां ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) लखनऊ और मुरादाबाद के रास्ते दिल्ली और इलाहाबाद के बीच कोई गाड़ी चलाना लाइन क्षमता की तंगी के कारण न तो परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक है और न वांछनीय ही, क्योंकि यह एक अधिक लम्बा मार्ग है, इसलिए अधिक यात्रा-समय के अलावा किराया भी अधिक लगेगा ।

(ङ) एक जोड़ी ।

(च) जी नहीं ।

Deportation of Shri V. Varkki from U.K.

5430. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian couple, Shri Verghese Varkki and his wife, were ordered to be deported from the U.K. after having lived there for eight years;

(b) whether over 100 members of the British Parliament appeared against the deportation order, and the result thereof; and

(c) what steps Government took in the matter to persuade the U.K. authorities to withdraw the deportation order?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. Verghese Varkki and his wife were admitted into the U.K. as visitors in August, 1972. They applied for extension of stay several times, but their application was rejected on several occasions. In December 1979, the British Home Secretary signed a deportation order which was served on the Varkkis. They unsuccessfully appealed to a Court for judicial review in April 1980. Eventually, Mrs. Varkki left the U.K. on 27th June, 1980 and Mr. Varkki followed on 30th June, 1980.

(b) Yes, Sir. On 5th June, 1980 a British MP with the support of over 100 MPs tabled an 'early day' motion in the House of Commons, which appealed to the Home Secretary to exercise his discretion and withdraw the proposal to remove the Varkkis from the UK. In reply it was stated that the British Home Secretary had come to the conclusion that the deportation should proceed. The Minister of State in the Home Office also had two meetings with some MPs, to consider further representations, but he also concluded in May 1980 that there were no grounds for revising the decision.

(c) The Indian High Commission came to know of the case in May 1980

when the Home Secretary had already passed the deportation order and the Minister of State had turned down the request of some MPs for the revocation of the order. Still, the Indian High Commission informally sounded the British Home Office on the 9th June but was informed that there was no scope for reconsideration since a decision had already been taken at the Ministerial level.

The Ministry also took up the case with the British High Commission in Delhi, in view of representations made to us in June, 1980, but the British Government were unable to revise the deportation order.

Robbery in Paryag Passenger Train at Mahesh Khunt Station

5431. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed robbers entered a compartment of Paryag passenger train at Mahesh Khunt Station (Alla'abad-Jogbani) on North Eastern Railway and looted property worth Rs. one lakh on 2nd June, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the dacoits used pipeguns and knives freely with the result that six passengers including a woman were injured;

(c) the measures taken by Government to apprehend the robbers as also the arrangements made for the protection of railway passengers from such robbery in future; and

(d) whether Government also propose to pay compensation to the injured persons and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. Property worth Rs. 10,215/- (and not Rs. one lakh) was looted from the passengers.

(b) The dacoits were armed with country made pistols and knives and

only one passenger sustained minor knife injuries in this incident.

(c) Seven suspected criminals have already been arrested. The following measures are being taken to protect Railway passengers from such incidents:

1. All important and vulnerable passengers trains are provided with Police escorts for prevention and detection of crimes in trains.

2. Railways maintain close liaison with the State Police authorities at all levels and render necessary assistance whenever required.

3. Plain clothed staff of Government Railway Police are deployed to keep an eye on the criminals, as also to collect crime intelligence with regard to criminals operating in passenger trains

4. Drives are launched by Government Railway Police in coordination with the District Police to apprehend the culprits.

5. Surprise checks are conducted by the officers of Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force on trains to ensure efficacy and alertness among the armed Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force deployed in running trains.

Besides, the Railways on their part take the following action:

1. Vestibuled doors of coaches are closed between 2200 hrs. and 0600 hrs.

2. TTEs/Attendants/Conductors have instructions to remain vigilant to prevent entry of unauthorised persons into reserved compartment.

3. Whenever there is spurt of crime in a particular area, the attention of the State Governments is drawn for better protection to railway passengers and necessary assistance is rendered whenever required.

4. As a further measure about 2,000 R.P.F. personnel have been deployed on escorting duties in passenger trains to deter criminals and instil confidence among the travelling public

5. A post of DIG/Chief Security Officer (anti dacoity) has been created in the Railway Board to strengthen measures from the railway side in dealing with the problem of crimes in trains.

(d) No compensation is paid by the Railways to the victims of such crimes.

शाहगंज-मान रेल लाइन को ब्राड गेज में बदला जाना

5432. श्री नारखंडे राय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी-समस्तीपुर और वाराणसी-भदरती मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने के लिए योजना की स्वीकृति देने के बाद सरकार का विचार शाहगंज-मान और वाराणसी-छपरा मीटरगेज लाइन और गोंडा-गोरखपुर लुप्त लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने का काम आरम्भ करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : साह-शाहगंज और वाराणसी-बलिधा-छपरा मीटरगेज लाइन खंडों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। गोरखपुर-सहजनवा-गोंडा खंड को, वाराणसी-समस्तीपुर, आमान परिवर्तन योजना के एक भाग के रूप में, बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाएगा, परन्तु गंतव्यों के रास्ते गोंडा-गोरखपुर लुप्त लाइन का आमान परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से बिहार तक का वैकल्पिक मीटर लाइन मार्ग अलग-थलग पड़ जाएगा।

Workers' Participation in Management of Industrial Units

5433. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL;
SHRI BALASAHEB
VIKHE PATIL;

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to make a mandatory

provision under which it would be category for the industrial units to ensure workers' participation at all levels from management to production;

(b) if so, what is the present position in this regard; and

(c) if not, what steps Government have taken to ensure workers' participation in the affairs of the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c) At the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference which considered the report of the 21-Member Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity, there was consensus on the principle of giving legislative support to the Scheme of workers' participation. Further action in this regard will be taken by Government.

Meanwhile, Government have impressed upon all concerned the need for effective implementation of the schemes of 1975 and 1977 which provide for workers' participation at the shop floor/unit and plant/division, etc., levels.

Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission meeting

5434. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation was held on 21st June, 1980;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether any agreements for greater financial help have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Press Note issued on 1-7-1980, which *inter alia*, gives details of the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at the Fifth Session of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1158/80].

(d) No, Sir.

पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारियों युनियन की कलोल शाखा की ओर से ज्ञापन

5435. श्री मोती भाई शंकर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्रालय पर पत्रों की जवाब दरेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी युनियन की कलोल शाखा की ओर से मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी, पश्चिम रेलवे को सम्बोधित दिनांक 10 जून, 1980 का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) उममें क्या मांगें निहित हैं ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) 455-700 रु० (सं०वे०) में तदर्थ आधार पर पदोन्नत मुख्य संचालन निरीक्षकों को नियमित किए जाने के लिए वेस्टर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज युनियन की कलोल शाखा से एक पत्र पश्चिम रेलवे के मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी को मिला है। उनका नियमितीकरण, वरिष्ठता निर्धारण और उच्चतर ग्रेडों में परिणामी पदोन्नयन यथा समय, पदों आदि के उपलब्ध होने पर, कर दिया जाएगा।

Alleged Mismanagement in Reservation at Patna Junction

5436. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that no proper supervision is carried out in the reservation at

Patna Junction Railway Station in as much as there is mis-management, corruption and misbehaviour by the staff to the public; and

(b) whether reservations made in First Class in Vikramshila Express from Patna to Delhi 10 days in advance are not properly entered into the chart and the bona-fide passengers had to suffer a lot in this way because of non-entry into the chart by the negligent staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No complaints regarding mismanagement, corruption and misbehaviour by the staff at Patna Jn. have been received by the Eastern Railway Administration during the last six months upto 15th May, 1980.

The work of the 20 booking-cum-reservation clerks and 3 Head Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks provided in the Reservation Office at Patna Jn. is supervised by a Chief Reservation Supervisor assisted by two Reservation Supervisors. Charts of all trains, including Vikramshila Express and for all classes including 1st class are prepared properly. Staff are especially deputed to check the final reservation charts prepared

Incognito checks are regularly conducted by the Commercial Officers of the Administrative rank from Headquarters and Divisional Offices to ensure proper functioning of the reservation office. A post of Commercial Supervisor has also recently been upgraded to that of Assistant Commercial Officer to keep a close watch on the functioning of the reservation office to check malpractices, if any, and to look into the grievances of the travelling public.

Gunupur—Naupada Line

5437. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided for the improvement of Gunupur—Naupada Narrow Gauge Railway line (South

Eastern Railway) in Fifth Plan Period and works undertaken and completed;

(b) the programmes prepared by South Eastern Railway for further improvement of this line in Annual Plans of Five Year Plan 1980—85;

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace the old engines with new ones to run the train in time; and

(d) what are the proposals made by the South Eastern Railway so far to run the train in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, about Rs. 9 lakhs were spent for improvement of track and bridges. The works undertaken and completed were sleeper renewals in certain sections, rehabilitation of old and weak bridges and improvement of ballast. Prior to this, rail renewals of certain sections had been completed.

(b) Further works of improvements/renewal of track and bridges, as necessary, would be taken up through Annual Works Programme during 6th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The punctuality of trains on this section is satisfactory (being above 90%) and there is no proposal at present to replace the locomotives.

Passenger Halts in Kharagpur and Khurda Divisions

5438 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many passenger halts are there in Kharagpur and Khurda Divisions of South Eastern Railway which are not considered as regular stations and the action taken for their upgradation to regular stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): There are 28 contractor-operated passenger halts in Kharagpur and Khurda Road Divisions

of South Eastern Railway. Halt stations are upgraded into departmentally managed flag stations provided there is sufficient traffic and such conversion is financially justified. Proposals for upgrading three of these halt stations into flag stations were examined but not found financially justified.

Industrial Disputes of Eastern Railway pending with Ministry of Labour

5439. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial disputes of the Eastern Railway pending with the Ministry of Labour after failure of conciliation;

(b) the facts in details and the dates since the disputes are pending;

(c) whether it is a fact that unusual delay is being made to refer these disputes to the adjudication; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (d) Failure of Conciliation Reports pertaining to two disputes relating to termination of services of workmen employed in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway have been received this year and these have been referred to the Ministry of Railways for their comments.

Crossing arrangements at Habibpur and Fulia Stations

5440. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide crossing arrangement at Habibpur and Fulia stations of Ranaghat-Shantipur section in addition to remodelling/improvement of the said stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Profit and Loss of Mogul Lines

5441. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mogul Lines is running at a profit and the break up of profit and loss during the last three years;

(b) whether Bombay-Goa line popularly known as Konkan line where Mogul line operates ships is running at profit or loss; and break up of profit or loss in last three years; and

(c) whether ships operated by Mogul Lines on Bombay-Goa line have outlived their lives and whether new ships are being introduced on the lines and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Mogul Line Limited has incurred following losses during the last 3 years:

1977-78	Rs. 9.79 crores
1978-79	Rs. 7.40 crores
1979-80	Rs. 1.01 crores (estimated)

(b) The Bombay-Goa line i.e. Konkan passenger service which is being operated by the Mogul Line Limited is running at loss. The break up of loss for the last 3 years is as follows:

1977-78	Rs. 56.57 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 50.93 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 70.00 lakhs (estimated)

(c) The two ships operated by the Mogul Line Limited on Bombay-Goa line have not outlived their lives and have still residual life of 4 to 5 years. No new ships are being introduced on this line because (i) the existing ships have still their residual life; and

(ii) the question of continuance of this service beyond 31st May, 1981 has yet to be decided.

Volunteer Booking Clerks

5442. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of volunteer booking clerks employed in Indian Railways, zone-wise;

(b) their pay scale and other working conditions;

(c) whether Railways have a scheme to absorb these volunteer clerks in regular cadres on the basis of their service experience;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of Volunteer Mobile Booking Clerks on each Zonal Railway except Northeast Frontier, Southern and South Central Railways where the scheme has not been introduced, is as under—

Railway	No. of Volunteer Booking Clerks deployed
Central	62
Eastern	333
Northern	104
North Eastern	9
South Eastern	2
Western	153

(b) The Volunteer Booking Clerks have not been given any pay scale and are paid an honorarium for the actual hours of duties performed by them at the rate ranging between Re. 1/- and Rs. 2/- per hour. The services of these mobile booking clerks are voluntary in character. They are not regular railway employees and as such they are not entitled for railway grade, scale and facilities admissible to the Railway employees.

(c) to (e) There is no scheme to absorb Volunteer Clerks in Railway cadre. The services of these volunteers are utilised on a part time basis during peak hours of rush.

Incidents after Accident between Delhi Main Station and Shabdara

5443. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the Railway accident between Delhi Main Station and Shabdara on 27th June, 1980, some citizens helped in rescue operations and many tried to loot the belongings of the passengers; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to avoid such happenings in the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) After this accident, some people rendered assistance in rescue operations.

No case of looting by the public was reported to the Police. However, Delhi Railway Police seized 26 items of unclaimed property of passengers found in the affected bogies, for safe custody and 7 of these items have already been returned to the owners after due verification.

The following steps are taken to protect the belongings of passengers in case of railway accidents:—

- (i) Cordoning of the affected area.
- (ii) Placing of Armed guard under the supervision of responsible officer.
- (iii) Preparation of inventory of unattended articles found scattered at site of accident
- (iv) Returning such articles to their owners after due verification.
- (v) Keeping unclaimed articles in the safe custody in accordance with the legal procedure.

Bibinagar-Nadikudi Railway Line

5444. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) when Bibinagar-Nadikudi Railway line is scheduled to be completed;

(b) whether it would be completed within the scheduled time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The line is expected to be completed by 1982-83, subject to availability of adequate funds. Bibinagar to Nalgonda, however, is likely to be opened by early 1981

Minimum Wages of Industrial Workers

5445. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the minimum wages of industrial workers in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the minimum wages, existing as well as the revised rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b) The State Governments as well as the Central Government fix minimum wages in respect of scheduled employments covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in their respective spheres.

Bulk of employments in which industrial workers are engaged fall in the State sphere and respective State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation/revision of their wages. The rates of wages prescribed by the State Governments in their spheres are notified in their respective Gazettes from time to time.

In so far as the employments for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government the existing rates of minimum wages and the proposed rates are shown in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

S. No.-	Name of the Employment	Date of fixation or last revision	Rates of wages per day.			Proposed revised notified rates per day.		
			Un-skilled	Semi-skilled (Rs.)	Skilled (Rs.)	Un-Skilled (Rs.)	Semi-skilled (Rs.)	Skilled/ Clerical (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Employment in Gypsum mines.	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
2	Employment in Barytes mines.	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
3	Employment in bauxite mines.	19-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
4	Employment in manganese mines	12-6-76	5.80 above ground	7.25 above ground	8.70 above ground	6.65	8.35	10.00
			6.96 under ground	8.70 under ground	10.44 under ground			
5	Employment in China clay mines.	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
6	Employment in Kyanite mines.	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
7	Employment in Copper mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
8	Employment in clay mines	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
9	Employment in stone mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
10	Employment in White clay mines.	12-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
11	Employment in fire clay mines	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
12	Employment in Ochre mines.	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
13	Employment in Steatite (including soapstone and talc.) mines.	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
14	Employment in asbestos mines.	9-10-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
15	Employment in Chromite mines.	19-6-76	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00
16	Employment in Quartzite mines.	19-2-77	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00

III		Written Answers		JULY 24, 1980		Written Answers		112	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
17	Employment in Quartz mines.	19-2-77	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00	
18	Employment in Silica mines	19-2-77	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00	
19	Employment in Mica mines.	19-6-76	6.96 under ground	8.70 under ground	10.44 under ground	6.65	8.35	10.00	
			5.80 above ground	7.25 above ground	8.70 above ground				
20	Employment in Mangnesite mines	24-2-79	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00	
21	Employment in Graphite mines.	4-11-78	5.80	7.25	8.70	6.65	8.35	10.00	
22	Employment in Con - struction or main- tenance of roads or in building operations.	16-12-78	4.45 to 6.50	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40				
23	Employment in Stone breaking and stone crushing	16-12-78	4.45 to 6.50	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40				
24	Employment in mainte- nance of building and	16-12-78	4.45 to 6.50	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40				
25	Employment in constru- ction and mainte- nance of runways.	16-12-78	4.45 to 6.50	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40				
26	Employment in Agri- Agriculture	18-9-76	4.45 to 6.50	5.56 to 8.12	7.12 to 10.40	5.10 to 7.50	6.40 to 9.35	8.20 to 11.95	

Note:—Fixation of minimum wages in respect of employments newly added to the schedule, revision of Wages in respect of items at S. Nos. 22 to 25 and the question of allowance for underground workers in mines are under consideration.

Changing the time of Departure of Neelachal Express

5446. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the people of Orissa to change the time of departure of Neelachal Express from Puri before 8 A.M. instead of 11 A.M. at present;

(b) if so, the Government's decision on the demand; and

(c) the time when this change will be given effect to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The schedule of Tri-weekly 173/174 Neelachal Express was framed keeping in view the various factors like availability of path enroute including the busy Grand Chord section of Eastern Railway, platform facilities at the terminals as well as at stations enroute etc. Change in their present schedule, as desired, is operationally not feasible.

Demands of D.G.M.S. Non-gazetted Employees' Association

5447. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.G.M.S. Non-gazetted Employees' Association had decided to boycott the Departmental Council meeting with the Management fixed on June 30, 1980 considering the same as mere an eye wash;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances particularly stagnation issue discussed in the last meetings since 1976; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry to make the Departmental Council useful to redress the grievances of staff for harmonious industrial relation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The Association did not participate in the meeting of the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Labour held on 10-7-1980 on the plea that no conclusive decision had been arrived at in respect of the agenda submitted by them earlier.

(b) Since 1977 six meetings of the Departmental Council have been held. The grievances mainly relating to the issue of stagnation raised by the Association and discussed in those meeting are indicated in the statement.

(c) Every effort is made to discuss and settle the points raised by the staff in the Departmental Council in accordance with the JCM Scheme.

Statement

1. Lack of promotional avenues in the D.G.M.S.
2. Stoppage of direct recruitment to non-gazetted posts.
3. Upgradation of Junior Gestetner Operator.
4. Provision of Government accommodation for all Group 'C' and 'D' employees.
5. Discriminatory treatment to the staff members of D.G.M.S. residing in Bhuli Township by Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.
6. Restoration of Coal-field Allowance to the Central Government employees posted in coal-field areas due to high price index.
7. Proportionate promotional avenues of the staff in D.G.M.S. consequent upon implementation of restructured set up of the D.G.M.S. which has benefitted officers only.
8. Implementation of Government orders regarding creation of selection grade posts from among the posts of Stenographer Grade II and conversion of Stenographer Grade II into Stenographer Grade I.

9. Conversion of 50 per cent posts of Lower Division Clerks to those of Upper Division Clerks.

10. Conversion of at least 25 per cent posts of U.D.Cs. to posts of Senior Assistant (Technical).

11. Sanction of hazardous allowance to Surveyors, Draftsman Surveyor, Sampler and Chairman.

12. Revision of pay scale of Surveyor, Chairman.

13. Introduction of the U.D.C. and L.D.C. ratio in line with other Government Departments like Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Change of Halts into Stations

5448. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the income expenditure relation over the functioning of the Tekfar, Muraisha, Korahia, Lalit Lakshmiipur and Ugera halts under Samastipur Division of the N.E. Railway;

(b) whether it is proposed to change these halts into regular stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Lalit Lakshmiipur and Ugera halt stations incurred losses of Rs. 13,126 and Rs. 10,253 respectively and Tektar, Muraisha and Korahia stations worked on gain of Rs. 8,332, Rs. 5,309 and Rs. 2,210 respectively in the last financial year 1979-80.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Halt stations are upgraded into departmentally managed flag stations provided there is sufficient traffic and the conversion is financially justified. A proposal to upgrade Tektar halt

was examined but not found justified. There is no such proposal at present for other halt stations.

कलोल और अहमदाबाद के बीच गाड़ियों का देरी से चलना

5449. श्री मोतीबाई शार० चौधरी : कृपा रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दो माह के दौरान कलोल और अहमदाबाद के बीच अधिकांश रेलगाड़ियां देर से चलती रही हैं और उसके फलस्वरूप उस लाइन पर चलने वाले मजदूर यात्रियों को अपनी मजदूरी का नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं कि वहां गाड़ियां समय पर चले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मैल्लिकारजुन) : (क) और (ख) कलोल और अहमदाबाद के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों का समय पालन मई और जून में क्रमशः 84 प्रतिशत और 81 प्रतिशत था। दैनिक यात्रियों के लिए चलने वाली गाड़ियों के समय पालन पर दिन प्रतिदिन के आधार पर निगाह रखी जा रही है और गाड़ी के परिहार्य रूप से रुके रहने के सभी मामलों में कार्रवाई की जाती है

Framing of Rules for Railway Employees

5450. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry frame rules regarding service conditions of its employees, to the whole of Indian Railways or the Railway Zones/Divisions separately;

(b) if it is for the whole or Indian Railways, why it differs from Zone to Zone and division to division as is seen in the case of the promotional avenues and opportunity for SMs/ASMs; and

(c) what steps have been taken to unify the service conditions and promotional avenues of SMs/ASMs on the national basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The avenues of promotion are decided by the Railway Administrations depending upon the local conditions prevailing on their systems. These are generally decided in consultation with the representatives of organised labour on the various zonal Railways. Local conditions, however, vary from one Railway to another for historical reasons, since the inception of the Railways their expansion over a period of over 125 years throughout the length and breadth of the country, taking over of the ex-company and ex-State Railways which were not under the management of the Government and their later integration and division into 9 Zones.

2. In the recent upgradation scheme, it has been ensured that the promotional prospects of SMs/ASMs on the 9 zones are uniform by laying down gradewise percentage distribution of posts for all the zonal Railways. The prescribed percentages are as under:—

Category	Scale of pay	Percentage
A. S. M.	330—560(RS)	55%
	425—640(RS)	37.5%
	455—700(RS)	7.5%
S. M.	425—640(RS)	45.0%
	455—700(RS)	37.5%
	550—750(RS)	15.0%
	700—900(RS)	2.5%

3. In regard to the promotional avenues, if there is any glaring disparity in a Unit and if it is brought to the Government's notice, Govern-

ment will be glad to look into it. Also, it is open to staff and their representatives to take up the matter at the appropriate level.

4. In regard to the general question of service conditions of Railway employees, it is pointed out that, while the service conditions of employees are intended to be uniform and are so by and large, they cannot be uniform for all staff, as Railways employ over 700 categories of staff performing different duties. To mention a few instances, certain categories of staff are governed by the Factories Act, Hours of Employment Regulations, Running Allowances Rules etc. etc. on account of the special nature of duties they have to perform and their conditions of service cannot naturally be the same as for other staff.

Child Labourer in Match Factories in Tamil Nadu

5451. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the employment of child girls and boys at match factories in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken to prevent such employment; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the employment of children in various avenues in Tamil Nadu by the Central Government and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the State Government of Tamil Nadu, in addition to strengthening the machinery for enforcement of relevant laws pertaining to employment of children in such factories, various other welfare measures are being taken to prevent their exploitation.

(c) The Labour Bureau had undertaken a survey last year on Child

Labour in Tamil Nadu and a few other states. The report on the survey is presently under preparation.

Amendment to EPF Act

5452. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lakhs of employees are deprived of the benefit of membership of Employees' Provident Fund Scheme because the much publicised amendment of Section 1(3) (a), 1 (3) (b) of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 has not been made for the last several years;

(b) by what time the appropriate legislative measure is likely to be taken to help the workers; and

(c) whether Government are considering to abolish the condition of infancy period of 3 and 5 years which has become out-dated, under the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Certain proposals to enlarge the coverage of the Employees Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 are being processed. Efforts are being made to bring forward necessary amending legislation as soon as possible.

(c) There is a proposal to modify the infancy period.

Ranchi Railway Station

5453. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute water scarcity in Ranchi Railway Station resulting in dry taps in waiting rooms, retiring rooms, etc.;

(b) whether the Ranchi Railway Station is most ill-managed and there is no traffic control within the premises of Railway Station;

(c) whether there is insufficient accommodation in the retiring rooms of the said Railway Station; and

(d) whether Government propose to initiate a crash programme to introduce all round development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no shortage except when there is dislocation due to occasional stoppage of supply by Bihar Public Health Engineering Department.

(b) No. There is large open space available in front of the station with adequate parking facilities. The responsibility for traffic control lies with the traffic police of the State Government.

(c) Adequate retiring room facilities are available at this station.

(d) As Ranchi is a well developed station with all necessary facilities, there is no proposal to initiate a crash programme for its all round development.

Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme

5454. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme has been brought into effect from 1st August, 1976;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of staff in Provident Fund Commissioners' Offices resulting in deterioration of efficiency of staff and hardship to the workers at large; and

(c) the number of claims preferred under Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme in each year since its inception, month-wise and number of claims settled in each year, month-wise and the total number of pending cases as on the 31st March, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No shortage of staff at lower levels has been reported in respect of Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance

Scheme. However, a proposal for creation of certain posts of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners' and Accounts Officer has been received from the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

(c) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए सहायता

5455. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन स्रोतों और संस्थाओं से स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए सहायता ली गई थी और इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस सहायता का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा रहा है और इसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया था और क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए गए हैं कि इस सहायता का लाभ बिना किसी भेदभाव के देश के सभी राज्यों को मिले ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पाटन स्टेशन पर स्लीपरो के आरक्षण कोटा

5456. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाटन स्टेशन तथा अहमदाबाद के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों के नाम

क्या हैं और उनमें स्लीपरो तथा स्थानों के आरक्षण का कोटा कितना कितना है ;

(ख) वहां से औसतन कितने यात्री बम्बई अथवा अहमदाबाद के लिये यात्रा करते हैं और क्या यात्रियों की संख्या की तुलना में निर्धारित कोटा पर्याप्त नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री महिलकार्जून) : (क) पाटन से अहमदाबाद तक चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) 115 अप पाटन—अहमदाबाद तेज सवारी

(ii) 117 अप पाटन—अहमदाबाद तेज सवारी

(iii) 119 अप पाटन—अहमदाबाद सवारी

ये दिन के समय चलने वाली गाड़ियां हैं तथा पाटन स्टेशन से प्रारम्भ होती हैं और इस प्रकार इन गाड़ियों में कोटा आवंटित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) और (ग) पाटन से अहमदाबाद तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की औसत दैनिक संख्या 350 है और बम्बई तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की औसत दैनिक संख्या 15 है । इन 15 यात्रियों में से केवल 9 यात्री पाटन स्टेशन पर अहमदाबाद से बम्बई के लिए आरक्षण की मांग करते हैं । पाटन से बम्बई तक के यात्रियों के लिए अहमदाबाद में 6 अप सीराष्ट्र मेल में दूसरे दर्जे की 2 शायिकाओं और 8 अप

अहमदाबाद बन्दर्ड सेंट्रल जनता एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की 4 शायिकाओं का क्रोट्टा आबंटित किया गया है । 1-8-80 से 6 अप सौराष्ट्र मेल में 2 शायिकाओं के क्रोट्टे क्रो बढाकर 4 शायिका करने का प्रस्ताव है । समय समय पर इन क्रोट्टों की समीक्षा की जाती है और यातायात की मांग की दृष्टि से यदि आंचित्यपूर्ण पाया जाता है तो इत्को बढा दिया जाता है ।

विदेश भेजे गए शिक्षाविदों, कलाकारों तथा पत्रकारों की संख्या

5457. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार ने विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंधों का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक देश में कितने शिक्षाविद, कलाकार, और पत्रकार भेजे ; और

(ख) उन पर कुल वार्षिक व्यय कितना हुआ और जिस प्रयोजन से उन्हें विदेश भेजा गया था क्या वह पूरा हो गया ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) सुचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Theft in Sealdah and Howrah Division

5458. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that theft cases in Sealdah and Howrah Division are in the increase;

(b) if so, the number of theft cases that took place during the last six months;

(c) the value of property stolen; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to check it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) While there is some increase in the incidents of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments/railway material and fittings in Howrah Division there is a decreasing trend in such incidents on Sealdah Division.

(b) and (c) During the period January to June, 1980, 4272 cases of thefts and pilferages of booked consignments/railway materials and fittings involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 29,44,169 were reported on Howrah Division. At the same time 3121 such cases involving loss of property valued at about Rs. 6,10,589 were reported on Sealdah Division during this period.

(d) The following preventive measures are being taken in this regard.

1. All goods trains carrying valuable consignments like food-grains, iron and steel and tea moving in block loads are being escorted by R.P.F./R.P.S.F.

2. Track patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force personnel in vulnerable sections is being done.

3. Joint raids by Railway Protection Force, crime intelligence staff alongwith Government Railway Police and Civil Police are conducted at the dens of criminals and shop-cum-godowns of receivers of stolen property for recovery of property and arrest of criminals.

(4) Beat-cum-sector patrolling by R.P.F. personnel is undertaken in big yards and vulnerable sections.

(5) Joint checking by Railway Protection Force/Commercial staff at important loading and unloading points is being done to eliminate thefts and pilferages at these points.

**Applications for operating Metador/
Tempo Service in Delhi**

5459. SHRI DAULATSINHJE JADEJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited applications to operate Metador or Tempo service in Delhi for certain routes;

(b) if so, the last date fixed for receiving applications;

(c) the number of applications received; and

(d) the number of vehicles to be allowed for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Applications have been invited by Delhi Administration for operation by 15 and 7 seater, Metador vans and 6 and 4 seater Vikram auto rickshaws.

(b) 27th June, 1980.

(c) Number of applications received is 1700 for Metador vans and 147 for Vikram auto rickshaws.

(d) To begin with, it is proposed to grant 50 permits each to 15/7 seater vans and 6/4 seater Vikram Auto Rickshaws.

Number of Indians Living abroad

5460. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians (Indian National as well as permanent residents of Indian Origin) residing in various countries of the world; and

(b) assistance extended to them from time to time by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A statement of Indians (including those who have accepted foreign citizenship) residing in various countries is attached.

(b) A part from the normal consular services, Indian Missions abroad render all possible assistance, depending on the circumstances, to the Indians residing abroad.

Statement

STATEMENT OF INDIANS RESIDING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES (AS AVAILABLE UPTO 15-7-1980)

Sl. No.	Name of the country	No. of persons of Indian origin residing abroad	No. of those who have accepted foreign citizenship	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	30,000	25,000	
2.	Algeria	1,500	40	
3.	Antigua	20*	—	*Families

1	2	3	4	5
4	Argentina	89	10	
5	Australia	18,599	15,985	
6	Austria .	80	23	
7	Bahamas	100	..	
8	Bahrain	40,000	200	
9	Bangladesh	450	..	
10	Barbados	75*	..	*Families
11	Belgium.	400	5	
12	Benin	250	..	
13	Bhutan .	40,000	20	
14	Bolivia	4	..	
15	Botswana	820	500	
16	Brazil	2,000	8	
17	Bulgaria	30	..	
18	Burma	3-4 lakhs	7,200	
19	Burundi	120	..	
20	Cameroon	150	..	
21	Canada	1,75,000	95,000	
22	Cape Verde Island	..	..
23	Central African Empire	40	..	
24	Chad	6	..	
25	Chile	45	..	
26	China .	8	..	
27	Colombia	25	1	
28	Comoros	200	..	
29	Congo	25	..	
30	Costa Rica	7	3	
31	Cuba	20	16	
32	Cyprus	6	..	
33	Czechoslovakia	11	11	
34	Denmark	637	65	
35	Dominica	20*	..	*Families
36	Ecuador	13	..	
37	Egypt	600	1	
38	Equatorial Guinea	10	..	
39	Ethiopia	2,350	450	
40	Fiji	3,00,637	3,00,650	
41	Finland	100	20	
42	France .	500	6	
43	Gabon	20	15	
44	Gambia	78	10	

1	2	3	4	5
45	Gautemala	13	..	
46	Germany (FRG)	13,082	1,521	
47	Germany (GDR)	100	..	
48	Ghana	1,250	44	
49	Greece	300	..	
50	Grenada	3,900	3,700	
51	Guinea	7	..	
52	Guinea Bissau	..	..
53	Guyana	4,24,400	4,24,100	
54	Hong Kong	12,600	4,000	
55	Hungary	2	..	
56	Iceland	6	6	
57	Indonesia	20,000	5,000	
58	Iran	20,800	920	
59	Iraq	20,250	10,000	
60	Ireland	6	6	
61	Italy	900	..	
62	Ivory Coast	15	..	
63	Jamaica	50,318	50,000	
64	Japan	1,858	110	
65	Jordan	3,515	..	
66	Kenya	79,000	72,500	
67	Korea (DPR)	..	..
68	Korea (Republic)	104	18	
69	Kuwait	65,000	100	
70	Laos	60	..	
71	Labanon	600	7	
72	Lesotho	1,020	800	
73	Liberia	1,000	..	
74	Libya	10,000	..	
75	Luxembourg	Not available	Not available	
76	Malgasy	20,000	15,500	

1	2	3	4	5
77	Malawi	4,900	33,640	
78	Malaysia	12,08,500	10,09,500	
79	Maldives	112	10	
80	Malta	150	150	
81	Mali	10	..	
82	Mauritius	6,23,500	6,12,527	
83	Mauritania	..	..
84	Mexico	92	26	
85	Mongolia	..	..
86	Montserrat	15*	..	*Families
87	Morocco	500	125	
88	Mozambique	22,043	21,792	
89	Nepal	38,00,000	23,87,973	
90	Netherland	1,01,500	1,00,000	
91	New Zealand	10,000	9,200	
92	Nicaragua	2	..	
93	Nigeria	15,000	3	
94	Niger	Not available	Not available	
95	Norway	1,450	75	
96	Oman	60,000	5	
97	Pakistan	Not available	Not available	
98	Panama	1,500	250	
99	Paraguay	7	..	
100	Peru	65	19	
101	Philippines	3,000	500	
102	Poland	49	..	
103	Portugal	6,000	5,939	
104	Qatar	30,000	125	
105	Rumania	..	..
106	Rwanda	58	..	
107	Saudi Arabia	1,20,000	2,000	
108	Senegal	80	50	

1	2	3	4	5
109	Seychelles	500	350	
110	Soirra Leone .	612	12	
111	Singapore	1,59,500*	1,22,000	*Also include nationals of peripheral countries of India.
112	Somalia .	1,072	172	
113	Spain .	4,000	37	
114	Sri Lanka	13,50,00	4,32,986	
115	St. Vincent	10*	..	*Families
116	St. Lucia	15*	..	*Families
117	Sudan .	1,800	98	
118	Surinam	1,24,900	1,24,750	
119	Swaziland	41	12	
120	Sweden	1,899	1,172	
121	Switzerland	2,434	449	
122	Syria Arab Republic	286	..	
123	Tanzania	59,000	55,000	
124	Thailand	20,000	10,000	
125	Togo	75	..	
126	Trinidad & Tobago	4,21,000	4,20,000	
127	Tunisia	25	..	
128	Turkey	10	..	
129	Uganda.	430	300	
130	United Arab Emirates .	1,52,000	2,000	
131	United Kingdom	5,00,000	2,50,000	
132	U.S.A. .	3,00,000	35,000	
133	U.S.S.R.	750	2	
134	Upper Volta .	15	..	
135	Uruguay	2	..	
136	Venezuela	231	16	
137	Vietnam	200	Not available	

1	2	3	4	5
139	Yemen Arab Republic	3,500	300	
139	Yemen (P.D.R.)	1,00,000	99,500	
140	Yugoslavia	50		
141	Zaire	700	200	
142	Zambia	22,600	9,000	

Nalgonda-Mityalaguda Railway Line

5461. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line from Nalgonda to Mityalaguda has been approved by Government; and

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested to take up the construction of this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Nalgonda-Mityalaguda line forms part of Bibinagar-Nadikude new BG line which is an approved project.

(b) Yes.

Two Lane Carriage Way in Andhra Pradesh

5462. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is not having a two lane carriage way in all its length; and

(b) if so, whether Government will sanction remaining two lane carriage way in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Question relates to two

laning of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh. The total length of the National Highways in this State (excluding urban links in Municipal limits) is 2273 Km. Out of this total length, 1899 km are already double lane. Provision has been made for widening 154 km from single lane to double lane in the Five Year Plan (1978-83). The widening of the remaining single lane length to two lanes would depend on availability of resources and inter-se priority of National Highway works in the country as a whole.

Purpose to train Female Health Workers

5463. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether female health workers are going to be trained during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the purpose of training them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Female Health Workers provide midwifery, maternal and child-health care, nutrition, immunisation and family planning services to the community. They also provide primary health care to the families visited by them for M.C.H. activities. According to the Health Plan, one

female health worker is to be provided for every 5000 population. Additional health workers are being trained to provide the required number of female health workers according to this norm.

Meeting of Labour Ministers

5464. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has decided to call a meeting of the Labour Ministers in July, 1980;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to be called and the subjects to be discussed;

(c) if already held, what were the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at; and

(d) what were the State Labour Minister's views in regard to lock-outs and strikes that are increasing everyday?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (d). The 31st session of the State Labour Ministers Conference, which met on the 19th and 20th July, 1980, took a number of important decisions covering the entire range of industrial relations, labour administration and workers' welfare. It was the consensus in the Conference that industrial harmony, welfare and production and productivity are closely inter-woven and would have to be promoted together.

The Conference agreed that the industrial relations machinery should be strengthened and streamlined to

anticipate labour problems and to take prompt preventive action to avert work-stoppages and that the laws on industrial relations and trade unions should be suitably modified.

The Conference recognised that there is urgent need to strengthen the implementation machinery to carry through the more basic programmes of ensuring minimum wages, freeing and rehabilitating of bonded labour, eliminating unfair labour practices in the contract system and in the employment of casual labour. It desired that appropriate provision be made in the Sixth Plan for such strengthening and for the specific programmes.

It was decided that a Central law should be enacted to regulate the conditions of work and wages of construction workers.

The Conference decided to set up a Standing Committee consisting of all the Ministers to effectively follow up the decisions.

The main recommendations of the Conference have been laid on the Table of the House in response to a Calling Attention Notice by Shri Ramavatar Shastri on the 23rd July 1980.

Number of Section Officers superseded in Ministry of External Affairs

5465. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Private Secretaries attached to Senior Officers in his Ministry get promoted as Under Secretaries as soon as they come into the Zone of consideration even while down at the bottom of the list for consideration, because of the rule of two years service as Section Officers required to be put in by them is waived in their favour;

(b) the number of Private Secretaries who were considered and who were promoted in each panel during the last 4 panels;

(c) the number of Section Officers who have already worked in superior positions as Third Secretaries in Missions abroad and attaches at Headquarters who have been superseded in the last 4 panels; and

(d) what steps the Minister propose to take to rectify the prevailing system for selection to the post of Under Secretaries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Under the rules, all officers of the rank of Section Officers and Private Secretaries, eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary have to be interpolated in a combined seniority list according to their length of service. The promotion from this combined list to the grade of Under Secretary cannot be effected except with the advice and consent of the Union Public Service Commission, one of whose members chairs the Departmental Promotion Committee which makes these selections.

The Departmental Promotion Committee recommends officers for promotion to the grade of Under Secretaries on the basis of a comparative assessment of their service records. Their recommendation is based on the objective assessment. In case of the Private Secretaries, Departmental Promotion Committee, based on the objective assessment, considered them fit for the grade of Under Secretaries and the rule of service as Section Officer for two years was relaxed, having regard to the exigencies of the circumstances since such a power is available to the authority under the rules.

(b) The number of Private Secretaries who were considered and promoted to the post of Under Secretary

during the last four panels is given below:—

Year of Panel	No of Private Secretaries considered	No of Private Secretaries promoted
1975	42	11
1976	25	9
1978	25	6
1979	17	6

(c) The number of Section officers who have worked as Third Secretary in Missions abroad and Attaches at Headquarters, and have been superseded in the last four panels is as under:—

Year of Panel	No of officers worked as Third Secretaries/Attaches and superseded
1975	4
1976	7
1978	12
1979	3

(d) The relaxation is made within the ambit of the rules in the exigencies of the circumstances; the question of rectification of the system of selection the post of Under Secretaries does not arise.

Countries where Indian Citizens do not require Visa

5466. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the countries within as well as outside of Commonwealth where Indian citizens do not require visa for entry as tourist or immigrants;

(b) ~~how~~ many Indians visited these countries in the last two years, year-wise, and the names of the countries visited by them; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make visits of Indian citizens easier and non-racial to countries like U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A statement giving names of countries, where Indians do not require visas for entry and the conditions governing their entry without

visas into these countries is laid on the table of the House.

(b) No country-wise record of Indian visitors to foreign countries is maintained by Government of India.

(c) In cases where even after a country's entry/exit requirements have been met, difficulties are faced by Indian citizens visiting foreign countries, such as the U.K., Government do take up the matter with the concerned countries with a view to removing such difficulties.

Statement

1. Botswana Indian Nationals can enter without visa for stay upto 90 days.
2. Canada Indians entering Canada do not require visa and are accepted as such in case they are considered genuine visitors.
3. Fiji Indians entering Fiji do not require entry visa.
4. Guyana No restriction is imposed on Indian national visiting Guyana except those visiting for employment.
5. Jamaica No Indian is required to obtain entry visa to enter the country. Normally the passport is stamped at the airport for 10 days or 2 weeks stay on condition that no remunerative work is accepted.
6. Malaysia Persons coming to Malaysia by Air with return/onward journey tickets are allowed entry without visas for 2 weeks. Persons entering by land route are allowed entry on production or proof that they have sufficient funds for their Travel in / through Malaysia and for their return/ownard journey.
7. Nairobi No visa is required for Indians for entering Kenya. Indian visitors on arrival in Kenya are issued visitors Pass for 90 days.
8. Mauritius Indians are allowed to stay without a visa upto a period of 3 months.
9. Malawi Entry allowed for 30 days provided passport is valid and the holder is possession of return ticket.
10. Lesotho For Tourism no visa is required.
11. New Zealand While no visa is required Indian nationals intending to visit New Zealand have to obtain entry permit or authorisation from a New Zealand Diplomatic Mission before entering New Zealand.
12. Seychelles For short visit Indian Passport holders do not require visa. On arrival visitor's are given visitors pass valid initially for maximum period of one month which may be extended upto 3 months without any fee.
13. Singapore Allows Indians to enter into Singapore without visa for a period of 2 weeks, which is extendable normally upto 3 months.
14. Trinidad At airport of Trinidad entry & stay permit is granted by Immigration authorities initially for one month, provided he is in possession of a return ticket and sufficient funds. This period can be extended upto 6 months.

15. Tanzania . . . Indians visiting Tanzania for short stay with return air ticket and adequate foreign currency do not need entry visa.
16. Zambia . . . Indian national can enter Zambia without a visa for a stay not exceeding 90 days.
17. Bulgaria . . . Any Indian is allowed to enter Bulgaria provided his stay is upto 90 days and has sufficient money to maintain himself.
18. Denmark . . . From 1-7-69 (i.e. after agreement for abolition of visa) Indians can enter and stay without visa for a period of 90 days subject to their taking up no employment or business.
19. Zimbabwe . . . Being in Commonwealth Indians holding valid travel documents do not need entry visa.
20. Helsinki (Finland) . . . India signed an agreement with Finland in June 1969 to encourage tourist traffic. According to this Agreement Indian tourist can visit Finland without a visa provided the total stay during the preceding 6 months does not exceed 90 days.
21. Iceland . . . No visa is required for Indians for entering Iceland for Tourism.
22. Norway . . . In view of Visa Abolition Agreement between the two Governments, no visa is required upto 90 days for Indians entering Norway.
23. Sweden . . . India & Sweden have a Visa Abolition agreement under which Indians can enter & stay in Sweden, without visa, upto 90 days if not taking up employment.
24. Yugoslavia . . . Indians do not require visas for 90 days by virtue of Visa Abolition Agreement.
25. Chile . . . Foreigners including Indians can enter Chile without visa provided the visit is as a tourist and does not involve any activity of a remunerative nature.
26. Ireland . . . Indian Passport holders do not need a visa for visiting Ireland for a period not exceeding 90 days.
27. Maldives . . . Indians holding valid travel documents can freely enter and stay in Republic of Maldives and there are no conditions, except health regulations.

Central Railway Holiday Quarters

5467. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Railway has planned Holiday Home Quarters for employees on the side of the "Lake" area of Mahabaleshwar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Mahabaleshwar Municipal Council as well as the Government of Maharashtra had rejected the permission and stopped the construction of the quarters;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Rotary Club of Mahabaleshwar, local residents and several prominent visi-

tors of Mahabaleshwar have objected to the construction of these quarters as causing pollution of water and health hazard; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The Holiday Homes at Mahabaleshwar have been constructed about a kilometre away from the lake area. Only Mahabaleshwar Municipal Council had at one stage objected to and stopped the construction as they were worried about the possibility of pollution of Venna lake due to sewage discharge from the proposed Holiday Home.

As desired by the Municipal Council, the matter was referred to the Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Public Health Department, for clearing the sewage disposal scheme. Following a joint inspection of the site by the Executive Engineer, Environmental Engineering, Works Division, Satara, and Railway Engineers on 18th September, 1978, the scheme for sewage disposal and drainage was modified and permission given by the former to resume construction of the Holiday Homes. The drainage and sewage disposal scheme have been provided as per scheme approved by the Public Health Department of the State Government and the Holiday Homes since commissioned from April, 1980.

Direct Train Service between Ahmedabad and Cochin

5468. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public to start a direct train service between Ahmedabad and Cochin; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of a direct train between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum is operationally not feasible at present due to lack of spare line capacity enroute and also lack of adequate terminal facilities at Ahmedabad. However, for passengers from Ahmedabad a firm quota of 50 berths of second class in a nominated coach has been earmarked in 41 Madras-Cochin Express at Arakkonam for travelling towards Cochin. In addition, a quota of 10 second class sleeper berths in 19 Madras-Trivandrum Mail has been earmarked with effect from 20-6-80.

Hill Highway in Kerala

5469. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has approached the Centre for assistance to construct a hill Highway connecting North and South of Ghat area of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have offered assistance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (c). The Kerala Government included the Hill Highway (Alacode to Mysore) in their proposals for loan assistance under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance for 1978-83 Plan period. However, as there was no provision for considering any new scheme under that Plan finally, this proposal for developing the Hill highway could not be considered for Central financial assistance.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Employees of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital, New Delhi

5471. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 592 on 12th June, 1980 re. allotment of Government accommodation to employees of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital, New Delhi and state:

(a) the details of essentiality of service and condition prescribed for allotment of out of turn Government accommodation and the names of departments so termed in the hospital;

(b) the number of employees allotted out of turn residential accommodation during the last three years;

(c) the departments/services they were posted at the time of out of turn accommodation;

(d) whether illness and medical advice for residential accommodation is not considered specific condition for out of turn allotment of accommodation; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and when out of turn allotment will be made to those who have submitted their requests on medical grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). The question of providing out of turn allotment on account of illness or on medical advice in the College campus is under consideration.

Steps to Improve Ayurvedic Medicines

5472. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to improve the Ayurvedic medicines; and

(b) whether Government have any intention to start a research institute in Palghat or any other place in Kerala to improve Ayurvedic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement showing the various steps taken by Government for the development of Ayurvedic medicines is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no proposal to set up a research institute at Palghat for the present. However, there is a proposal to set up an Institute for Advance Studies and Research in Ayurveda at Pujapura, Kerala.

Statement

Following steps have been taken to improve the Ayurvedic Medicines:—

1. An autonomous body named Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has been constituted to initiate, guide, develop and coordinate scientific researches into different aspects of Ayurvedic medicines, among others. This Council is carrying out medico-botanical surveys of different areas to have a picture of herbal lore in the country both in terms of quantity and quality. Steps have been taken to standardise raw drugs, process of manufacture and finished products of the recipes incorporated into the Ayurvedic Formulary of India Part I of the Government of India.

2. Government of India have prepared/published the first part of the Ayurvedic Formulary of India containing 444 formulations which are commonly used by the Vaidyas and different pharmacies in the country. Work on the subsequent parts of the formulary is also in progress.

3. To increase the production by modernising the pharmacies and to improve the quality of Ayurvedic medicines by producing/obtaining the genuine raw ingredients, Government of India assists the pharmacies of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of ISM Pharmacies, Herb Gardens and Drug Testing Laboratories.

4. A fully owned State Government Company by name Pharmaceutical Corporation (Indian Medicine) Kerala Ltd., has been registered and is functioning at Trichur in Kerala State. All the products prepared by the Corporation are studied and analysed chemically, bio-chemically and microbiologically with a view to introduce quality control in Ayurveda.

5. Union Ministry of Agriculture have constituted a Development Committee for Medicinal Plants and Drugs, functions of which are:—

(a) to consider the raw materials supply position to the existing industries, identify the difficulties in ensuring sustained supply and recommend suitable measures;

(b) to consider proposals for raw materials supply for the expansion of existing units or establishment of new ones;

(c) to recommend programmes for the creation of plantations based on the present and prospective needs of raw materials;

(d) to recommend developmental/research programmes in respect of those plants and drugs which appear promising but are not properly utilised.

Triangular Platform at Shornur Junction

5473. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to construct a triangular platform at Shornur Junction— which is a junction where three railway lines—Ernakulam-Shornur, Mangalore-Shornur, and Shornur-Palghat-Madras lines are meeting together; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Electric Trains in Kerala

5474. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce electric trains in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which this will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Station between Raigada and Khariar Road

5475. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Railway stations between Raigada and Khariar Road of Orissa are very old and without proper facilities; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal to improve the condition of these stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The stations on this section, which were constructed around 1930, are provided with all basic facilities. Improvement/augmentation of the existing facilities is being taken up on a programme basis taking into account the relative needs of various stations and the availability of funds. Accordingly, provision of an upper class waiting room at Singapuram Road and a tea stall at Kesinga have been approved and included in the Works Programme for 1980-81.

पूर्व रेलवे में टी० टी० ई० (पोर्टर) के पद

5476. श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे में टी० टी० ई० (पोर्टर) का पद काफी घर्से से अस्तित्व में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसे समाप्त करने का है;

(द) क्या दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में टी० टी० ई० (पोर्टर) के पद के अतिरिक्त टी० सी० (पोर्टर) का भी पद है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पूर्व रेलवे में टी० टी० ई० (पोर्टर) के पद को समाप्त करने का औचित्य और कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) जी हां :

(ख) जी नहीं, दूसरी ओर, इन पदों को स्थायी रूप से बनाये रखने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Overbridges for Karnataka

5477. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has approached the Union Government for sanctioning overbridges for Karnataka during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount, so far, sanctioned in this regard; and

(c) the number of over bridges which are under construction and the amount, so far, spent as well as the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) No funds have, so far, been sanctioned as the proposals made by

the Government of Karnataka are still under the examination of the Railway in consultation with the former. The proposals which are complete in all respects will be considered for inclusion in the Railways Works Programme 1981-82 subject to the availability of funds.

(c) The following two road overbridged sanctioned earlier are under construction in Karnataka State:

Sl. No.	Location	Amount spent	Progress
upto 31-3-80			
1	Londa	Rs 7.08 lakhs	75% upto 30-6-80
2	Scram	Nil	Work is proposed to be started shortly

Traffic Handling Capacity in Different Ports

5478. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the port-wise capacity of traffic handling in different ports in the country; and

(b) the performance of each port during the last three years, port-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the port-wise capacity in respect of various commodities is attached.

(b) A statement indicating the port-wise year-wise traffic in respect of various commodities during last 3 years is attached.

Statement

PORT-WISE HANDLING CAPACITY OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES

(In million tonnes)

Ports	Commodity-wise capacity (as on 31-3-80)		
	Petro- leum Oil lubri- cants	Iron Ore	Other Cargo
Bombay	10.50	Nil	6.00
Calcutta including Haldia	4.00	4.00	7.46
Cochin	3.50	Nil	1.95
Kandla	*11.00	Nil	2.05
Madras	4.00	3.00	3.00
Mormugao	1.50	14.00	0.35
New Mangalore	1.00	Nil	0.55
Paradip	Nil	3.00	0.35
Tuticorin	1.00	Nil	1.70
Visakhapatnam	2.00	8.00	2.40

*Kandla:—Includes Vadinar.

Statement

PORT-WISE TRAFFIC OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES DURING LAST THREE YEARS

(Traffic in Million Tonnes)

Ports/years	Commodity-wise Traffic		
	Petro- leum, Oil & Lubri- cants	Iron Ore	Other Cargo
Bombay			
1979-80	7.84	Nil	8.73
1978-79	7.83	Nil	7.77
1977-78	9.86	Nil	7.04

	1	2	3	4
<i>Calcutta including Haldia</i>				
1979-80		4.59	0.09	3.68
1978-79		3.92	0.10	3.96
1977-78		3.41	0.13	4.01
<i>Cochin</i>				
1979-80		3.87	Neg	1.58
1978-79		3.84	N	1.63
1977-78		3.81	Nil	1.36
<i>Kandla</i>				
1979-80		5.80*	Nil	1.47
1978-79		4.37†	Nil	1.50
1977-78		2.75	Nil	1.07
<i>Madras ‡</i>				
1979-80		4.10	2.86	3.41
1978-79		3.63	2.95	2.99
1977-78		3.47	2.32	2.28
<i>Mormugao</i>				
1979-80		0.73	12.82	0.95
1978-79		0.64	9.36	0.80
1977-78		0.62	10.21	0.45
<i>New Mangalore</i>				
1979-80		0.21	Nil	0.69
1978-79		0.19	0.02	0.66
1977-78		0.20	0.01	0.17
<i>Paradip</i>				
1979-80		Nil	1.65	0.66
1978-79		Nil	1.73	0.44
1977-78		Nil	2.20	0.54
<i>Tuticorin*</i>				
1979-80		0.44	Nil	1.97
1978-79		0.32	Nil	1.37
1977-78		0.35	Nil	1.14
<i>*Visakhapatnam ‡</i>				
1979-80		1.94	5.43	2.86
1978-79		1.94	5.96	2.15
1977-78		1.74	6.06	1.89

‡Madra & Visakhapatnam:—Does not include transshipment cargo.

Tuticorin:—Includes minor port traffic also.

‡Kandla:—Includes other liquid cargo and the traffic at Vadinar.

Figures for 1979-80 are provisional.

Sri Lanka Employment Agencies helping Arab Employees to circumvent Indian Curbs on Female Employment in West Asia

5479. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sri Lanka employment agencies are helping the Arab employers to circumvent the Indian Government's curb on females taking up employment in West Asia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Reports have been received by the Government that certain employers in the Gulf are contacting agencies in Sri Lanka for their requirements of manpower. These agencies, in turn, establish contacts in India and Indian nationals go to Sri Lanka on Tourist visas and from there they depart to the Gulf.

(b) Government are considering measures to check circumvention of Indian emigration procedures.

Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam

5480. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam has urged the Centre to extend the 30 per cent. subsidy announced for the trawler industry to tide over the anticipated "precarious order" book position of the shipyard;

(b) the number of ships at present in the order book of the Yard and when the delivery thereof is expected to be given;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of building a ship at the Yard is

higher than that prevailing in the foreign yards and one of the reasons therefor being that statutory levies accounting for more than 33 per cent. of the cost of the ships; and

(d) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to make the Yard a paying concern and to enable it to tide over its critical phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Shipyard has at present 5 ships on order. The expected delivery dates of these ships are July, October, 1980 and January, June and October, 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government is assisting the Shipyard in procuring new orders to ensure that there is no production gap. A revised pricing policy for indigenously built ships is also under consideration of Government.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को बोनस

5481. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय रेलवे सुरक्षा बल यूनियन ने मांग की है कि अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों के समान रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महितकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेल सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को उत्पादकता सम्बद्ध बोनस दिये जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Temporary Employees in National Council of safety in Mines

5482. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the National Council for Safety in Mines have been kept temporary even after lapse of 17 years and no promotion has been given to the employees of the Publicity Wing; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). National Council for Safety in Mines is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with inherent provision for dissolution. While the employees of the Council have not been declared permanent, they have been given all benefits of permanency like Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Council is being asked to examine the question of making the posts permanent and confirming the eligible persons in such posts.

No promotion post in the Publicity Wing of the NCSM is vacant at present.

Water Supply Scheme for Mine Workers

5483. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the integrated water supply scheme for supply of water to the mine workers of Vaitarane Valley;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme and the Centre's share on it; and

(c) when Government are releasing their share of Rs. 104.10 lakhs for which the Centre agreed in the meeting held on 16.5-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,08,21,000/- out of which Rs. 1,04,10,000/- is to be financed out of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines Welfare Fund.

(c) Funds will be released in phases after formal sanction of the project according to the work schedule submitted by the project authorities.

Memoranda from RDSO Karamchari Sangh, Lucknow

5484. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memoranda dated 30-4-1980, 1-5-1980, 10-5-1980 and 12-5-1980 from the RDSO Karamchari Sangh, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the salient points raised in the four Memoranda of RDSO Karamchari Sangh and the steps taken by the Government thereon is attached.

Statement

Salient Points	Steps taken
(i) Implementation of the Railways Workers' Classifications Tribunal Award 1976 to Artisan Workmen in the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation.	In keeping with the recommendations of the Railway Workers' Classification Tribunal Award relating to the artisan staff of the Research, Designs and standards Organisation, action for sanctioning and filling up the required posts is under consideration.
(ii) Stagnation in the cadre of Junior Research Assistants.	This question was considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and it was found that since as many as 70 posts are available for promotion of Junior Research Assistants in the next two higher grades of Senior Research Assistants and Chief Research Assistants there is no stagnation in that category.
(iii) Irregularities in officiating ad-hoc promotions against short term/long term vacancies.	Ad-hoc promotions are made to fill short term vacancies in the Administration/Technical Units by promoting senior most candidates subject to their suitability and depending upon the workload. The long term vacancies, are filled on the basis of overall seniority of the staff in the Directorate, subject to their suitability.
(iv) Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee Report.	The recommendations made by the Special Committee relate mainly to a review of Class III and Class IV cadres and upgradations of posts in the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation. These have been considered in the light of the recommendations of the III Pay Commission but it has presently not been found feasible to accept them.
(v) Redressal of the pay scales and restoration of promotion scope for Laboratory helpers.	The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.
(vi) Allotment of surplus out-houses to the Class-IV Staff of Research Designs and Standards Organisation.-	To the extent possible, out-houses have already been allotted to Class-IV staff.

Setting up of Local Offices of ESIC at Sakchi and Jasidih, Bihar

5485. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation dated 1st April, 1980 has been received by Government from ESIC Employees' Union, Bihar demanding setting up of local offices of ESIC at Sakchi and Jasidih in the interest of persons of those places insured under the scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was brought to the notice of Employees' State Insurance Corporation and they have reported that the total number of insured workers in Jasidih and Sakchi is too small to justify establishment of independent local offices. As, however, Jasidih is about 70 kms. from the nearest local office, a Mini Local office has been sanctioned for this place. Sakchi is only about 6 kms. from Adityapur, where a local office

already exists. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to have a separate local office at Sakchi, for the present.

Implementation of Guidelines regarding Rural Health Programme and Family Welfare Programmes

5486. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the States and Union Territories in implementing the guidelines and instructions of his Ministry with regards to rural health programme and family welfare programmes in 1979-80;

(b) whether his Ministry reviewed the programmes to assist the States for implementation of the programmes;

(c) the funds provided by the States and his Ministry for rural health programmes in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, State-wise; and

(d) the guidelines issued to the States for the preparation and implementation of these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The progress made by the States and Union Territories under different rural health and family welfare programmes has been indicated in the statements I to VI. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1159/80].

(b) Yes

(c) Of the 3 rural health programmes sponsored by the Central Government namely, the Community Health Volunteers Scheme and the Multi-purpose Workers Scheme and the Dais Training Programme the first two schemes are Centrally Aided, being funded (on 50:50 basis between the

Centre and the States; and the third one is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the entire expenditure being borne by the Central Government. The funds provided by the Central Government for the above three Schemes during 1979-80 and 1980-81 State-wise have been given in the statements VII to IX. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1159/80].

(d) The guidelines issued under the Community Health Volunteers Scheme may be seen at statement X. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1159/80]. It is envisaged to be fully implemented by 1982-83. Suitable detailed instructions have been issued to the States from time to time regarding the Multi-purpose Workers Scheme and the Dais Training Programme which are envisaged to be fully implemented by 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively.

Overtime at a Lesser Rate

5487. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state why the anomaly of overtime payment at a lesser rate to an employee rostered working for more hours than to another with lesser hours i.e. one on a duty roster with preparatory and complementary hours and another without that, under the same classification, as a result of the faulty implementation of the Railway Labour Tribunal Award 1969, is not rectified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): In accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Labour Tribunal 1969 the rate of overtime of railway employees varies depending on whether the rostered hours of duty in an averaging period include the time spent on preparatory and/or complementary work or not. As such there is neither any anomaly nor faulty implementation of recommendations of the said Tribunal and the question of rectifying the same does not therefore arise.

Supply of stitched Uniforms to Employees

5488. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Railway Minister during 1978 had assured the All India Station Masters' Association that cloth and stitching charges would be given instead of the present way of supplying stitched uniforms to the employees, if the one year trial of streamlining system of supplying uniforms as announced by him fails;

(b) whether the experimental system of uniform supply has proved to be a failure and if so, why cloth and stitching charges are not being given;

(c) what is the expenditure incurred by the Railways for stitching and supplying uniforms;

(d) whether the All India Station Masters' Association has offered to accept a lesser rate of stitching charges than what is incurred by the Railways; and

(e) if so, what is the difficulty in giving stitching work directly to the individual employees themselves on the same rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a), (b), (d) and (e). No such assurance was given. However, Ministry of Railways had set up a Uniform Committee to review the extant dress regulations for the issue of uniforms to various categories of railway employees. One of the terms of references of this Committee is about giving cloth and stitching charges to the railway employees. This Committee has submitted its report on 21-7-1980 and the same is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Free Travel by Railway Employees

5489. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all railway employees enjoy the privilege of free travel to any destination in the country more than once in a year alongwith their families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The railway employees are issued privilege passes and privilege ticket orders available from any station to any station for self and family including dependent relatives as defined in the Pass Rules on the scale given below:—

Category of Staff	No. of years of qualifying-service	No. of sets admissible per year	PTOs
Gazetted Officers	From the date of joining	6	6
Non-Gazetted Officials including Class IV	(i) upto 5 years	1	6
	(ii) after 5 years	3	6

Pak-China Agreement to establish Industries in occupied Kashmir

5490. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, after construction of Karakoram Highway, the exploration of minerals in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and especially in Gilgit area has become much easier and the Government of China have established and are thinking of establishing more industrial units in this area;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been entered into between China and Pakistan under which permission to prospect for oil and gas in Gilgit and other Pakistan occupied Kashmir area is given to China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). According to Pakistani press reports, the area of the Karakoram is rich in minerals. With the construction of the Karakoram Highway, the exploration of such minerals would become much easier as the region has now become accessible. According to available reports, a textile mill built at Mangla near Mirpur in Pakistan occupied Kashmir with the assistance of the Government of People's Republic of China, recently went into trial production. The project was inaugurated on November 27, 1978. There is no public information to indicate that the Chinese are planning more industrial units in the Gilgit area.

(c) There is no public announcement of any agreement between China and Pakistan permitting the former to prospect for oil and gas in Gilgit or other areas of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

उदयपुर मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए एक कोबाल्ट थेरापी यूनिट का प्रस्ताव

5491. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने उदयपुर मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए एक कोबाल्ट थेरापी यूनिट के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

(ख) क्या कॉलेज के प्रधानाचार्य ने यह सूचित किया है कि भवन निर्माण के लिए दान एकत्रित कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निवृत्त भविष्य में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एक कोबाल्ट

थेरापी यूनिट उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार को एम०जी० अस्पताल, जोधपुर में एक कोबाल्ट थेरापी यूनिट लगाने के लिए 1978-79 में पहले ही 10.00 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी जा चुकी है। उदयपुर में दूसरा कोबाल्ट थेरापी यूनिट लगाने के लिए सहायता देने सम्बन्धी राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर 1980-81 में विचार करते समय भारत सरकार की इस नीति को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा कि उन्हीं राज्यों को सहायता दी जाए जिन्हें कोबाल्ट थेरापी यूनिट की स्थापना के लिए अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

खंछीबाड़ा स्टेशन को "फ्लैग स्टेशन" में बदलना

5492. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर जिले में उदयपुर-अहमदाबाद लाईन पर खंछीबाड़ा स्टेशन को एक फ्लैग स्टेशन में बदलने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक कोई निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यदि बिछीवाड़ा, जो एक 'बी' श्रेणी स्टेशन है, को फ्लैग स्टेशन में बदल दिया जाय तो इस खंड पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों के परिचालन पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां। यथास्थिति बनाए रखने के लिए इस स्टेशन को 'बी' श्रेणी स्टेशन के रूप में जारी रखा जा रहा है।

Compensation paid by Railways

5493. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total compensation paid by the Railways due to theft, damage and deficiency during the last three years year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The total amount of compensation paid during the last three years on account of loss, theft, damage etc., of goods booked by Railways is given below:—

Year	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	1423.84
1978-79	1224.90
1979-80	1149.90

राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल मिल, भिवानी की और भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की बकाया राशियां

5494. श्री मिहाल सिंह: क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल मिल, भिवानी द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई और इन मदों में कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त मिल ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा भविष्य निधि की जमा

राशियों को जमा कराने से बचने की दृष्टि से अपने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी नहीं बनाया है?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० अंजैया): (क) राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल मिल, भिवानी मंडी, राजस्थान द्वारा देय राशियों के भुगतान संबंधी स्थिति, जैसी कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा सूचित की गई है, निम्न प्रकार है:—

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा को देय राशि

19,00,195.02 रुपए की राशि जमा करा दी गई है और 16,950.76 रुपए की राशि बाकी है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि को देय राशि

36,89,644.55 रुपए की राशि जमा करा दी गई है और 26,294.20 रुपए की राशि बाकी है।

(ख) कर्मचारियों को अस्थायी या स्थायी आधार पर नियुक्त करने से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 दोनों के सीमा क्षेत्र पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि दोनों अधिनियम अस्थायी कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू होते हैं।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की रण नौवहन कम्पनियों को आर्थिक सहायता

5495. श्री मिहाल सिंह: क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की रण नौवहन कम्पनियों को आर्थिक सहायता दी है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो कम्पनी-वार कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सहायता मांगी थी लेकिन उन्हें सहायता नहीं दी गई

नौबतव और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र का कोई भी सरकारी उपक्रम रुग्ण नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Shuttle Train between Dehri-on-Son and Barwadih

5496. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide a shuttle train between Dehri-on-son and Barwadih to facilitate the people of Palamau to go to their district Head Quarter in the morning and return in the evening; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Introduction of an additional train service between Barwadih and Dehri-on-Sone is operationally not feasible at present due to strained line capacity enroute and also inadequate terminal facilities.

Claim preferred by Plantation Employees before R.P.F.C., Calcutta

5497. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims preferred before the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta due to death or retirement in respect of Plantation employees in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of cases settled and paid off so far and the number of cases pending and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers

5498. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most ASEAN foreign Ministers expressed disappointment over the inability of the Indian foreign minister to take part in a dialogue with ASEAN;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed in the Conference;

(c) how many countries participated in the conference which was held in Kuala-Lumpur on the 27th June, 1980; and

(d) what was the main purpose of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The ASEAN Ministerial meeting comprising Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand was held on June 25-26, 1980, in Kuala Lumpur. This meeting was followed on June 27th by post conference meetings between ASEAN and five of the non-ASEAN countries which have initiated a dialogue with ASEAN. These countries were Australia, New Zealand, USA, Canada and Japan. Including the five countries forming the ASEAN, a total of ten nations thus participated in these meetings. It is understood that the subjects discussed at these meetings included, among others, international and regional developments of interest to the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and the review of the progress of ASEAN's dialogue with non-ASEAN countries for economic and industrial cooperation.

Cooperation of Labour Leaders in Boosting production and Checking rise in Prices

5499. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought co-operation of labour leaders to help the country to get out of the low production and high prices trap; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister met leading representatives of labour on the 1st of July, 1980. A text of her address is attached.

The Trade Union Leaders assured full cooperation. There were a number of constructive suggestions particularly on Labour Management Relations. One suggestion was to set up Tripartite Task Forces in specific industries to go into the factors impeding production and productivity. Others were in regard to matters such as consultation with representatives of labour on a continuing basis in the formulation of National Plan, revival of the Tripartite consultative machinery and changes in Labour Laws. Action for implementation of these suggestions has been initiated.

Statement

TEXT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH AT A MEETING WITH LABOUR LEADERS IN NEW DELHI ON JULY 1, 1980

This meeting has been called to enable Government and Central Unions and their leaders to exchange views on the economic situation which is cause for grave concern. I should like to outline the background in which we are meeting and the main issues before us.

We must get the country out of the 'low production-high prices' trap as quickly as possible. This is not an easy task and needs concerted action by different segments of society. The role of workers, who are the key element in production processes, is crucial. It is gratifying that by and large Indian workers are alive to their responsibilities and have kept the economy going in the face of many adversities, some of which are not of their making.

But it is clear that the effort so far made is not enough. I shall mention a few facts which, although well known, will enable you to appreciate the gravity of the situation and also our real potential which we have failed to realise in full. I state these facts not for any political points-scoring but to remind you that the country and its problems are our mutual concern. In a situation where all people are subject to hardship, we must do much better than we have so far done, whatever the reasons for earlier slackness and whatever difficulties now facing.

Take a few key sectors of the economy. The production of coal has stagnated just over 100 million tonnes for 3 years. Between 1974 and 1977 the production increased by 28.1 per cent while it increased by only 1.4 per cent between 1976-77 and 1979-80. Another sinew of the economy, steel, registered a similar trend. Its production increased by 65.8 per cent in 1974-77 and the rate of increase between 1977-80 declined to 18 per cent. In the same period the rates of increase of production of fertilisers, so essential to augment agricultural production, decreased from 73 per cent to 25 per cent.

We are only too familiar with the slowing down of activity in other infrastructural sectors like Railways, Power, Shipping etc. It is heartening that there are some signs of revival in our ports, coal mines etc., but the leeway to be made up in an important sector like railways is enormous, if

industrial production has to register positive rates of growth. The originating revenue-earning traffic on railways was 212.6 million tonnes in 1976-77 and slumped by 8.7 per cent to 194 million tonnes in 1979-80. This is truly distressing for the railways are at the hub of our transportation and commerce. They should have supported a much higher level of activity generated in the movement of foodgrains, petroleum products, coal and other important industrial goods.

It is no wonder that such a fall in performance and productivity was accompanied by deterioration in industrial relations situation. The number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs has increased from 12.75 million in 1976 and 25.32 million in 1977 to 43.9 million in 1979.

If this situation continues, we shall only sink deeper into the morass. However, there are signs that our large mass of silent and industrious working and managerial force, and our technical and scientific talent would like to end this drift. They and the energetic rural labour force sustain our economy and seek constructive guidelines. It is the duty of leaders of labour and industry to bring about an understanding of national problems among workers and employers, and encourage them to jointly work to raise levels of production and efficiency.

We have assembled to day to discuss how best to re-establish high standards of productivity and industrial harmony. In a democratic society, it is understandable that trade unions should compete with each other in winning workers over to their organisations. But the system will work only if the ground rules and conventions of civilised behaviour are not violated and indiscipline and violence are avoided.

The tendency to strike work on the part of workers manning important services like cranes in ports, locomotives on railways, pumping stations in water works, and generating

plants in power system is deplorable particularly when the strike is called by a small group only to take advantage of the vulnerability of the situation. No Government, especially in our present economic situation can afford to be cowed by such anti-social demonstrations of irresponsibility by a few. I appeal to the trade union leaders to reflect calmly on the great damage caused to the economy by anti-social elements who infiltrate into trade unions. In fact, I expect you will give the lead in helping us to check this.

The endemic nature of the poor industrial relations situation in our eastern coal belt cannot be viewed with equanimity. Those who trigger off these situations should realise that their gains will be shortlived if as a result of their actions the nation as a whole loses.

Public sector enterprises present a strange spectacle of the labour fighting its own image, as it were. These enterprises are national property without any exploitative ownership. Yet even in those enterprises the labour whose physical and financial performance is poor, are fighting for higher benefits without a corresponding willingness to talk about norms of productivity.

I mention some of these problems to stress the need for constructive and farsighted leadership. Wherever leadership has played a constructive role, there has been high productivity and performance. Such leadership has been pre-occupied with the redressing of the genuine grievances of workers by an effective dialogue with management, and peaceful demonstrations of solidarity when the situation so warranted. Only too well are we aware of the intransigence unimaginativeness that often plagues many managements. Fortunately, we have several remedies available within the ambit of the law and of social and political relationships. I shall also talk to some

leading industrialists regarding this matter and to put before them your own constructive suggestions on labour-management relations.

The industrial working class has played a notable role in our freedom movement. Labour leaders, like Shri V. V. Giri, have occupied positions of honour in our national life. Workers have an enormous and vital contribution to make in the economic reconstruction of our nation. I want them to fight not only for their own rights, but for the rights of those who have fewer advantages. The working class must look after the interests of the non-working class as well, those who, for no fault of theirs, cannot secure employment. I am anxious that the reasonable basic needs of industrial workers are met—their articles of daily use, health, education, etc. The recent budget provides several reliefs to them. I am against the attitude which pits workers against peasants and town against villages. I assure you that the interests of the industrial working class are close to my heart.

Your views on the industrial relations laws, the bonus law and the evolution of tripartite machinery will be given sympathetic consideration by the Government. However, at this meeting I hope you will concentrate on increase in productivity and production so that we can absorb more persons in gainful employment. I should like you to place your views before us on this aspect more than any other matter.

How can differences be removed or at least patched over to increase productivity and production and to help alleviate urban and rural unemployment, under-employment and poverty. The Ministry of Labour and other Ministries will take careful note of what you have to say on various aspects of industrial relations in different sectors. Your suggestions will be sympathetically followed up by the Government.

Ring Railway in Srinagar

5500. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up a ring railway in Srinagar city;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared for this;

(c) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(d) the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(e) whether any survey has been conducted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e) A preliminary engineering survey for a Joy Ride Railway (N.G.) at Srinagar in Kashmir was carried out during 1976 at the cost of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, which revealed that the proposed 2 ft. gauge link between Nehru Park and Shalimarbagh via Chasma Shahi and Nishatbagh along the Dal Lake (10.657 kms.) would cost 1.93 crores (excluding cost of rolling stock) at 1976-77 cost price. The present-day construction cost will be much higher. A copy of the survey report was sent to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir with the request to convey their concurrence to take up this project in the same manner as for other metropolitan cities links. However, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir had dropped this scheme in January, 1979. Since then no further consideration has been given to this project.

Introduction of an Express Train from Purulia to Howrah

5501. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce an express train from

Purulia to Howrah under Southern Railway;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of an additional train between Howrah and Purulia has not been found operationally feasible at present due to lack of terminal facilities at Purulia and Howrah and also saturated line capacity on the sections enroute.

खान पान के अनधिकृत स्टाल

5502. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री इन्दौर स्टेशन पर खान पान के स्टाल के बारे में दिनांक 26 अप्रैल, 1979 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8731 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर स्टेशन पर से अनधिकृत स्टालों को कब तक खाली कराया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या निरामिन कैंटीन के ठेकेदार ने जो उच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमा हार गया था, रेल सम्पदा अधिकारी के पास बेदखली याचिका दायर की थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में 28 अप्रैल, 1979 को क्या निर्णय किया गया; और

(घ) पहिले हुई हानि की राशि को ठेकेदार से वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महलिकारजुन) : (क) इन्दौर स्टेशन के खान-

पान ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध मामले अभी न्यायालय में निर्णयाधीन हैं, इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कब तक ठेकेदारों से बेदखली करायी जा सकेगी।

(ख) सम्पदा अधिकारी के समक्ष बेदखली याचिका रेल प्रशासन द्वारा दायर की गयी है न कि ठेकेदार द्वारा।

(ग) 28-4-79 को बेदखली कार्रवाई पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ था।

(घ) मामला निर्णयाधीन है और ठेकेदार से बेदखल कराने के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा दिए गए आवेदन-पत्र में रेलवे को हुई क्षति की वसूली करने का प्रश्न भी एक मुद्दा है।

मैसर्स रेमिगटन ग्रॉफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियां

5503. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स रेमिगटन ग्रॉफ इंडिया कलकत्ता द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के खाते में गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई और शेष बकाया क्या है; और

(ख) बकाया की वसूली के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अजय्या) : (क) और (ख) मैसर्स रेमिगटन रॉड ग्रॉफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता से बकाया राशि की वसूली संबंधी स्थिति, जैसा कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

संगठन द्वारा सूचित किया गया है, इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि

31,93,000 रुपये की राशि जमा करा दी गई है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

कम्पनी के मुख्यालय को छूट प्रदान की गई है। यह छूट कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 की धारा 17(1) के अधीन छूट के लिये उनके अनुरोध पर निर्णय लेने तक दी गई है, उनका कारखाना छूट प्राप्त कारखाना नहीं है। कम्पनी के मुख्यालय के संबंध में न्यासी बोर्ड, जो भविष्य निधि का संचालन करता है, को 77.61 लाख रुपये की राशि हस्तांतरित की है और कम्पनी ने अपने कारखाने के संबंध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन को 57.14 लाख रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया है। 31 मार्च, 1980 को मुख्यालय या कारखाने के संबंध में कोई राशि बकाया नहीं थी।

Railway Lines in Bihar

5504. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the kilometres of railways per

10,000 population in the country is also in Bihar as a whole;

(b) the length of railways in each of the districts of North Bihar, viz., Purnea, North Mongyr, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, and Muzaffarpur and the position per 10,000 in North Bihar as a whole;

(c) what special steps Government have taken or propose to take to bring up the development of railways to the inhabitants of North Bihar up to the all-India level; and

(d) if no special steps are contemplated, the reason for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The kilometrage of Indian Railways per 10,000 of population in the country is 1.11 and in Bihar it is 0.94.

(b) District-wise route kilometrage is not compiled.

(c) and (d). Statement is enclosed.

Statement

(c) and (d). Since 1972-73 the survey for the following new lines in North Bihar were taken up but these were not processed in view of the high cost, low return and scarcity of resources:

S.No.	Description	Length in kms.	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Return
1	Behariganj-Simri Bakhtiarpur MG.	54.50	6.44	0.75% DCF
2	Extension of Laukahabazar to Laukahi	13.69	2.08	0.99% DCF
3	Bathnaha/Lalitgram and Bhimnagar	26.50	2.95	2.27 DCF
4	Nirmali-Saraygarh-Bhimnagar with independent Rail Bridge	58.33	34.89	1.15 DCF
5	Dauram Madhepura-Singheshwar Asthan.	9.50	0.78	2.8 DCF
6	Saharsa-Tarapith Mahisi.	14.73	0.76	Negative
7	Direct BG line between Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur	70.00	2.82	0.13%

However, in this area a new metre gauge line from Sakri to Hasanpur has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 4.75 crores. The question of conducting a fresh survey for the construction of the Dauram Madhepura-Singheshwar Asthan new line (9.5 kms.) is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

Kodinar-Pranchi Road Train Service

5505. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since when Kodinar-Pranchi Road train service has been functioning only once a day instead of twice previously;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to this, people in Kodinar undergo many hardships in terms of other communications and villagers around opposite river shore get out off; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to run that train service twice daily?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Prior to 4-12-73 two pairs of trains used to run on the Kodinar-Pranchi section. Out of these, one pair of trains was cancelled first as a temporary measure from 4-12-73 and later 4-5-74 in view of the continuous poor patronisation of these trains. There is no justification for restoration of the cancelled pair as even the existing pair of trains are not fully occupied. Besides, adequate bus services are available between these two points everyday providing alternative mode of travel.

Number of Indians abroad

5506. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indians who left India through land, sea and air routes from all points of exit during 1977, 1978 and 1979 and to which countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA

RAO): Such information is not being compiled at the exit points.

Fake passport business in Delhi

5507. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake passport business is at its peak in the areas under Patel Nagar and Moti Nagar Police Stations, New Delhi;

(b) the number of cases unearthed so far by the police in these areas; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). No case of fake passport business has been reported to the Delhi Police from the areas under Patel Nagar and Moti Nagar Police Stations, New Delhi.

Fake passports unearthed by Delhi Police

5508. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of fake passports unearthed by the Delhi Police so far;

(b) the number of persons involved in these cases; and

(c) what action Government have taken to punish the guilty so that such things may not happen again?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Twenty one cases of foreign/Indian fake passports were unearthed by Delhi Police from 1 January 1975 to 30th June, 1980;

(b) Twenty persons involved in these cases were arrested.

(c) All the cases which have come to notice have been dealt with under the law. A special cell to detect such cases has been created in the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police.

Intelligence about the gangs operating fake Passport rackets is regularly collected and a vigilant eye is being kept over the activities of such persons who are suspected to be indulging in such activities.

Berths Reservation

5509. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of berths reserved from Ajmer-Vijayanagar-Bhilwara-Chittorgarh-Neemuch-Jaora, Mand-saur, Ratlam-Indore-Ujjain-Khandwa for Delhi/Bombay, Bhopal and Jaipur in First Class and Second Class Sleeper Coaches in all the trains passing through these Stations and connecting other broad-gauge trains during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बहादुर शाह जफर के अवशेषों को बर्मा से वापस लाना

5510. श्री मारखंडे राय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1857 के स्वाधीनता संग्राम के मुख्य सेनापति बहादुरशाह जफर के अवशेषों को पूर्ण सम्मान सहित रंगून (बर्मा) से भारत वापस लाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये है; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

... विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) बहादुरशाह जफर के अवशेषों को रंगून से वापस लाने के प्रश्न पर समय-समय पर विचार किया

गया है लेकिन कई कारणों से अभी तक इसे सम्भव नहीं पाया गया है ।

Increasing number of fatal accidents

5511. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of fatal accidents on the roads has been rising at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken to tackle the problem of road congestion, installation of speed governors in vehicles and proper driving training; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) According to the figures furnished by some of the State/U.T. Administrations, while there is some increase in the number of fatal accidents in some places, the number in others has come down.

(b) and (c). Action in this regard is required to be taken by the Municipal Authorities or by the State Governments. Enabling provisions are available under the Motor Vehicles Act to restrict the movement of vehicles on the places which may be congested or prohibit heavy vehicles or prohibit them during fixed hours. The police Authorities also take action for clearance of road as they are traffic obstacles. Some State Governments have already amended their motor vehicles rules to provide for compulsory fitment of speed governors in passenger transport vehicles. Action has also been initiated by some State Governments for arrangement of imparting driving training at schools set up by them.

Railway out agency at Jagadhari

5512. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2000 on the 26-6-1980 regarding Railway Out-agency at Jagadhari and state:

(a) whether there were any other applications for this out-agency when

the contract was extended in favour of the present Out-agents in 1973 and 1976 and if so, their particulars and how the former was preferred over them;

(b) whether in 1976 when the last contract was assigned, why the period of usual 3 years was raised to 5 years and whether any public notifications or notices inviting applications for allotment of this Out-agency were issued by the Railway Administration, if so, in which of the papers and was the period of 5 years mentioned therein; and

(c) the outcome of the Vigilance enquiry against the present Out-agents for the malpractices indulged in by them and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As the contract of the existing contractor was renewed, there was no need for inviting fresh applications.

(b) As per existing procedure on Northern Railway, the contract for Out-agencies is initially awarded for a period of three years with a provision for termination or renewal for a period of 3 to 5 years at the option of the Railway Administration. The contract for the Jagadhari Town Out-agency was extended for a period of five years from 1976, because of satisfactory performance of the contractor during the previous contract periods.

(c) The Vigilance Organisation has not recommended any action against the Out-agency.

Banning Dadan labour system

5513. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to guarantee amenities like minimum wages and legal protection to Dadan labourers;

(b) whether Government are considering to ban the Dadan labour system;

and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). Dadan or migrant labour is the product of insufficient employment opportunities which cause people to migrate in search of jobs. To regulate the employment of these inter-state migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and allied matters, Parliament has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This Act, seeks to provide basic amenities including minimum wages, legal protection, medical facilities and clothing.

Stray dog population in the country

5514. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the stray dog Population in the country particularly in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(b) whether there is any check exercised by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the problem of stray dogs to solve rabies problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No survey regarding the stray dog population in the country has been conducted

(b) To catch stray dogs, raids are conducted by the Municipalities and Corporations and/or the Veterinary Departments of the State Health Directorates.

(c) The Government is aware of the problem of rabies in the country. National Committee on Zoonoses has been constituted in 1978, by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

Government of India with the Director General of Health Services as Chairman. The Committee advises on various aspects of zoonotic diseases including rabies. The Committee has recommended that in order to control rabies in man, a canine rabies control programme should be undertaken and should be implemented by the Department of Agriculture.

नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की भर्ती

5515. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की भर्ती के लिए वर्ष 1979-80 में किसी रेलवे डिवीजनवार नैमित्तिक श्रमिक परीक्षा का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची बनाई गई थी और प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में डिवीजनवार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी,

(ग) क्या इन प्रतीक्षा-सूचियों को तैयार करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के आरक्षण संबंधी निर्धारित नियमों का पालन किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन सूचियों में इन श्रेणियों से संबंधित कितने व्यक्ति थे और उनमें से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त कर लिया गया है तथा शेष व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Request for loan to acquire new buses

5516. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has requested the Central Government for a loan of Rs. 2 crores to acquire new buses for the replacement of old ones and to decrease the gap of the actual need and the availability of vehicles;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation had requested for a loan of Rs 2 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation. The L.I.C. has agreed to provide the funds. The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation has also been informed of the same.

जन्मदर नियंत्रित करने के उपाय

5527. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का अनिवार्य नसबन्दी योजना लागू करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) सरकार का अनिवार्य नसबन्दी योजना लागू करने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

12 hrs.

RE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :

मैंने फुलवारी शरीफ बिहार के अन्दर जहाँ स्कूल में बम गिराया गया है, एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Ram Bagri has given notice of an Adjournment Motion regarding throwing of a bomb in a middle school in Phulwari, Patna, resulting in injuries to 15 children including 8 girls.

प्रेस क्लिपिंग नहीं आई है ।

Children are the wealth of the nation and such attacks are to be decried. I have no doubt that the authorities concerned would take all necessary action without loss of time.

Since this matter relates to a State subject, I have withheld my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : विश्व युद्ध के अन्दर भी स्कूलों, अनाथालयों आदि पर गोली और बम नहीं गिराए जाते हैं । अगर बच्चे ही मर जाएंगे तब सरकार कहां रह जाएगी ? यह राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, स्टेट का कहां सवाल है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए तो मैंने यह कहा है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि तात्कालिकता को देख कर ही किसी स्थगन प्रस्ताव को लिया जाना चाहिये । मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है । यह किसानों के सम्बन्ध में है । पांच पांच किसान फायरिंग जो पुलिस ने किया है उसके कारण मर गए हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Nothing should be recorded.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Shri Harikesh Bahadur have given notices of Adjournment Motion regarding law and order position in Delhi. This was already answered.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : एक और डकैती पड़ गई है । पुलिस एक घंटा देर में पहुंची ।

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed I allowed one Call Attention Motion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : वे लोग दे रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it. I withheld it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह दिल्ली का मामला है । आप नहीं कह सकते हैं कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज नहीं चल सकता है । अभी कल परसों ही तो उसको डिसकस किया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रोज डकैतियां पड़ेंगी तो हम क्या करेंगे ? दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर मास्को की सैर कर रहे हैं । यह दिल्ली का मामला है । इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है । दिल्ली का मामला कहां उठाया जाएगा ? (व्यवधान) ।

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Press Council of India New Delhi, for the year 1979, under section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding certain observations made in the report of the Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1148/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1980, issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1149/80].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have given the rulings.

आज भी एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल की डिसकशन में इस पर बोलिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत तरीका है । इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये रूलज़ मैं ने नहीं बनाये हैं, आपने बनाये हैं । आप सब के सब इकट्ठे बोल रहे हैं और बिला-बजह बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका मार्ग दर्शन चाहता हूँ । जब गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बहस हो रही थी, तो आपने स्थगन प्रस्ताव नहीं लिया । आपने कहा कि... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बाजपेयी को मैं ने इजाजत दी है । दूसरे माननीय सदस्य क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

हमने वह बहस पंद्रह घंटे चलाई । मैंने दिल्ली की डेकायटीज़ के बारे में कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस भी लिया । हम इस बारे में डिसकशन भी करते हैं । अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो फिर करेंगे । लेकिन रोज़ाना यह नहीं चल सकता है । अब एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बहस होगी । उसके बाद फ़िनांस बिल पर भी पंद्रह घंटे तक बहस होगी । श्री बाजपेयी बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं । अगर वह ऐसा करेंगे, तो हाउस के काम में गड़बड़ होगी । हर एक समस्या को एक एक कर के लीजिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस में हर एक काम डिसकशन से होगा, और डिसकशन एक बात का एक वक़्त ही हो सकता है । रोज़ एक ही बात पर डिसकशन नहीं चल सकता है । अगर आप फैसला कर लें कि ला एंड आर्डर के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं लेना है, तो मैं रोज़ सारा दिन ला एंड आर्डर पर डिसकशन कराने के लिए तैयार हूँ । मैंने कोई विषय नहीं छोड़ा है, जिस पर बहस न की गई हो । बिल्कुल उचित रूप से और रूलज़ के मुताबिक रोज़ाना काम होता है ।

(Interruptions)

You are standing when I am standing. That means you have no respect for rules and procedures. How

can we break law and order to obtain what we do not believe in it ourselves? That is wrong.

हर एक सबजेक्ट सिधा आ सकता है। कुछ स्टेट सबजेक्ट्स हैं, उन पर डिस्कशन नहीं किया जा सकता है। या तो आप रूलज और कानून बदल दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आपको बता दिया है कि अगर आप रोज़ ला एंड आर्डर पर डिस्कशन करना चाहें, तो रोज़ कर लेते हैं। आप आइये, कोई तरीका निकाल लेते हैं।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं आप से कहा गया था कि ऐडजुडमेंट मोशन लें तो आप ने कहा था कि क्वेट पर बस हो रही है, गृह मंत्रालय का मांगें आने वाली है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कल तो हुआ है, वाजपेयी जी, आप क्या कर रहे है? कल तो बहस का है गृह मंत्रालय पर।

(व्यवधान)

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डकैती हम ने नही डाली है। डकैती के लिए ये जिम्मेदार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप आएं, हम बात कर लेते है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो, चुन रहा हूँ। बडे प्यार से सुनता हूँ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (संझारपुर) : गानकजी और तत्कालिकता दोनों को देखना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जायें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस देश में 80 प्रति सैकड़ किसान है। किसानों पर गोली चला रही है। पांच पांच आइसी मारे जा रहे है। लगातार गोलीयां चल रही है। किसानों का सबाल है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो स्वयं किसान हूँ। (व्यवधान) ... मेरे कान तो बिल्कुल ठीक हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : व्यापकता को देख जायज या नही? तात्कालिकता को देखा जायज या नही?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं हो सकता। मैं करूंगा मारी मारी.... (व्यवधान) ... अगर दिल्ली पर बस करना प गी तो फिर दोबारा दिल्ली पर कर लूंगा। कोई बहिष्कार नहीं है इस बात पर। आप बैठें।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, कब करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर भोने-रु झा, काल अटेशन....

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मानते है कि दली की विशेष स्थिति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय :: रोज तो नहीं हो सकता। रोज तो नहीं करेंगे।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर रोज ऐसी घटनाएं हों। तो हम क्या करें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो रोज कर लें। आप फंसला कर लें, रोज दिल्ली पर करेंगे। मुझे तो आप के बनाए हुए कानून को चलाना है। अपना तो चलाना नहीं चाहता। मैं तो आप के

बनाए हुए कानून से बंध कर काम करना चाहता हूँ। whole House decide? I have no objection.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन मानन के लिए तैयार हैं? कल के लिए आप स्वीकार कर लें। आज का डकैती के लिए कल शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन आ सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर साहब आप के सामने बैठे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री घनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, मेरी इतनी प्रार्थना है कि पांच आदमियों को मारा गया है। लगातार चार पांच जगहों पर कर्फ्यू लागू कर दिया गया है। चार पांच लोग मारे गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Bhogendra Jha... (Interruptions).

वह सामने बैठे हैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब, उन से पूछ लीजिए, शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री घनिक लाल मंडल : कि सान सब से कमजोर है। सब पर चर्चा होगी, किसान के सवाल पर चर्चा नहीं होगी?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : प्याज के भाव के बारे में जब जनता सरकार की गोली चली तब इस सदन में..... (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothnig should be recorded.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Niren Ghosh has given notice of an Adjournment

Motion regarding "reported probe Committee indictment against the Union Home Minister Giani Zail Singh."

A Commission was constituted by the Punjab Government in 1978 to inquiry into-charges against a former Government. It is reported in the Press that the State Government has appointed a Committee of Officers to look into the matter. The Report of the Committee of Officers is awaited.

It is primarily for the State Government to take action. It is premature to raise this matter at this stage in this House. I have accordingly withheld my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मण्डल जी, आप अले इस हाउस को नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं। आपने फौसला कर लिया है कि हाउस नहीं चलेगा?

व्यवधान**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस की कार्यवाही चलने नहीं देनी है? हाउस तो बँठा है, इसको चलाना सादे हाउस की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। (व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ भी रिकार्ड में नहीं जाना है, जहाँ आप कहेंगे।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको शोभा देता है ऐसा करना?

Nothing is going to be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बहुत चिन्तित हूँ इस बात से। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काफी हो गया। जब हाउस में मैं खड़ा हूँ तो आपको मेरी बात सुननी चाहिए।

देखने की बात यह है और मैं शायद यह चाहता हूँ कि बाहर के भी चुनने वाले लोग आपका देखें कि किस तरीके से आप लोग काम करते हैं। मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है। रूल्स एंड रैगुलेशनस सारे आपका बनाए हुए हैं और उन्हें के हिसाब से पार्लियामेंट चलेगी। लेकिन अगर आप इस तरीके से काम करना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, आपका हाउस है, मेरे अफेले का तो नहीं है। जैसे आप चलाना चाहें, चलाइए। लेकिन एक बात जरूर याद रखिए कि बाहर के बैठे हुए लोग हम को माफ नहीं करेंगे। सीधी-सी-बात है। हम लोगों के ऊपर उन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक-एक चीज आराम से डिसकस कर सकते हैं, एक्विडिंग टू रूल कर सकते हैं। मैंने सब चीजों को एलाउ किया है। बिल्कुल ब्लैक-आउट करने की कोशिश नहीं की है, न मैं करूंगा। मैं सबके साथ बात करके चलना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप हाउस को चलाइए, काम करिए। इस तरह से काम करने से कोई ठोस काम नहीं होने वाला है। कृपा करके सारे मिलकर काम करिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ।

••• (व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ (कानपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, यह संसदीय परम्परा की परिपाटी है कि अगर सदन में बैठे हुए सदस्यों के सामने

सदन की अवमानना की जाए तो उसकी सूचना उसी वक़्त जबानी दी जा सकती है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य, जानपुर, अखबार को दिखाकर क्या कहना चाहते थे। श्रीमन् लेकिन उस समय जब सदन अपनी कार्यवाही कर रहा था, उस समय माननीय सदस्य के बैच पर खड़े होकर जिस प्रकार से अपशब्द कहे, वह इस सदन की निश्चित ही अवमानना है और उसकी सूचना मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): I draw your attention to rule 197 which relates to calling attention notices. You have called upon Mr. Bhogendra Jha with regard to his calling attention. The notice is to call the attention of the Minister of Law to the reported disapproval by the Bar Council of India of the Government's proposal to appoint the senior most judge of a High Court as Chief Justice of any High Court in the country. It is only reported disapproval by the Bar Council of India of the Government proposal. And it is only a proposal of the Government which has been disapproved by the Bar Council. The Bar Council does not enjoy any constitutional authority with regard to the appointment of Judges. Anybody can disapprove a proposal of the Government. So, it is not covered by rule 197. It is not a matter of urgent public importance. The Bar Council might have disapproved a particular proposal. How does it matter?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question agitating the mind of the public, a question concerning the judiciary. That is why I have allowed it. You can come and see me if you like.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए ।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): When there are multiple matters of urgent public importance before you, you have the right under rule 197 to admit two calling attention motions. I have given notice of a calling attention concerning the disappearance of Rs. 3 crores worth of sugar sent by the Central Government to Bhopal, capital of Madhya Pradesh. It has not reached there for the last 80 days. It is a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and see me. I have decided.

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

**Reported Resolution of Bar Council
of India re: appointment of Chief
Justices of High Courts**

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA (Madhubani): I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice & Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported disapproval by the Bar Council of India of the Government's proposal to appoint the seniormost judge of a High Court as Chief Justice of any High Court in the country"

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, Government has seen press reports to the effect that the Bar Council of India has expressed its disapproval to the Government's proposal to appoint the seniormost judge of a High Court as Chief Justice in any High Court in the country. If the Bar Council has passed such a resolution that resolution is without any basis.

The Government has, however, received representations from various quarters urging that as a matter of policy the Chief Justice of a High Court should be appointed from outside the jurisdiction of that High Court. This matter is actively engaging the attention of the Government. Even though Government's thinking has not taken a final shape in the matter, the Government is prima facie of the view that the proposal by and large merits favourable consideration in the interest of sound judicial administration and also the independence of the judiciary.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: The matter emanates from the reported recommendation of the Consultative Committee of Parliament, which, as reported, had recommended lower fees of the lawyers to make litigation cheaper, legal aid to the poor and needy sections and thirdly, one-third of the judges of the High Courts should be from outside the State and the Chief Justice also should be from outside the State and from among the senior-most judges. The Bar Council of India is reported to have taken a stand and I do not think that what my friend, Mr. Agarwal said, is right. The Bar Council of India is not any body, it has got a status. Its views may be correct and useful. This country

must take cognisance of it in order to either accept or reject it, agree or disagree with it.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Bar Council does not say anything with regard to the lowering of fees of the advocates to make the litigation cheaper. It is silent on that point. It is also silent on the other recommendation, namely, the one with regard to ensuring financial aid to those who are poor and needy. I am narrating this point because in our country though we have got political democracy in the sense that there is adult franchise and everyone, rich or poor, has got one vote, the legal system is capitalist, semi-feudal, and the whole of the wealth produced by the masses is accumulated in the hands of a few and in the matter of justice also—I am not here talking of corruption or malpractices—in accordance with the formal functioning of our legal system, justice is openly on sale. Unless one has got sufficient money, he cannot approach the High Court, he cannot even approach the Supreme Court. The question of contesting the case and getting justice therefrom may be kept apart for the time being. So, formally and legally, according to our legal system, which we have inherited from the Britishers, justice is on sale. To some extent, attempts have been made, halfheartedly, hesitatingly, to give legal aid to the poor though that is not even a drop in the ocean. Now, the Consultative Committee has made this recommendation. I do not know to what extent the Government will implement it or not implement it because the recommendation is not mandatory upon the Government. But when it is a unanimous recommendation, the Government has to see to it that it is implemented. Whatever it is, the Bar Council's total silence on it is very much disappointing.

Similarly, with regard to court fees in all the courts, particularly, the High Courts and the Supreme Court, that is also a point where I would have liked to hear some opinion of the Bar Council of India which is the most authoritative body of advocate in the country. On that point also they are silent.

Then comes the question of appointment of judges. Here, the matter has become serious and the Bar Council has also correctly drawn attention to it. Many posts of Chief Justices of High Courts are lying vacant. In many places, the Acting Chief Justices are working for months together. 65 posts of High Court Judges are lying vacant. Only 31 names have been recommended by the States and with regard to remaining 34, there is not even any recommendation from the States so about 15 per cent of the total number of posts of Judges in the High Courts are lying vacant. This is one of the causes for the huge accumulation of arrears, of pending cases in the High Courts. As on 31st December, 1979, there are 6,17,232 cases pending in High Courts in the country. In such a situation, when we have got 65 posts of High Court Judges lying vacant, naturally, the Government cannot disown their responsibility, cannot evade their responsibility and, I hope, the hon. Minister will give some reply with regard to the causes and the remedy and how quickly the situation is going to be remedied.

Another factor which is worrying the public mind is about the ruling party influencing the judiciary through appointments, transfers and in other ways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does this question arise here in the Calling Attention?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: This is about the appointment of senior-most judges. It is a very pertinent thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going beyond the subject.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No, Sir. This is the pertinent point. That is an apprehension in the minds of the public. I may give an example. A Judge of the High Court—it is about 20 years ago—in the Bar Council took a stand in favour of the independence of judiciary and then the State Government, at that time, of Bihar, insisted and got him transferred. The Chief Justice was transferred from Patna to Nagpur. The ruling party got it done. I am sorry to say that an independent Chief Justice is not allowed to function. The matter is very old but the ruling party, the Congress party, got him transferred.

Recently, we have heard one Judge of the Supreme Court sending a congratulatory message to the present Prime Minister on her victory in the elections. We presume that the judiciary is independent . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: During the Question Hour, no point of order can be raised. But in Calling Attention, it can be raised. It arises on two counts. Firstly, we are discussing here the reported proposed policy of the Government to have the Chief Justice of the High Court from outside . . . (*Interruption*). We are not . . . (*Interruptions*.)

My point of order is on two counts, the first being that this Calling Attention is limited to a particular subject and the question of the Supreme Court Chief Justice writing any letter does not directly, or even indirectly, relate to this Calling Attention.

My second submission, on the point of order, is that, by making references to a letter written by a Supreme Court Judge in a manner which is definitely not congratulatory, we are casting aspersions on a particular Judge and the Supreme Court as such, and so this should not be countenanced by you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR (Ratnagiri): Now that the letter has come, I would request the Member to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My Hon. friends should remember that some day the Party position may change and then . . .

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The matter is a very sensitive issue and I would only make an earnest appeal to the Hon. Members to restrain their language and their approach in the matter because the Judges are defenceless. That is what I thought I should bring to your kind notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, if you tick to the subject proper, this would not arise. That is what I said.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Everything would arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything would arise, but this is a sensitive subject.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is why I objected, but he did not agree, he wanted this matter to come up.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Agarwal, you are not aware that I was myself informed of the Calling Attention Notice in the afternoon, yesterday—that it has been admitted. I never know this, I can assure you that I was never consulted. In fact, if I were consulted, I would have made my submissions to the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, you cannot; no submissions.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is perfectly all right, but I am entitled to it as much as you are entitled to it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I think, when my friends repeatedly interrupt, they should remember this that we are here with equal rights and responsibilities. So, individual Members and Party Leaders should bear this in mind. When there is repeated interruption, I think they should remember this.

I was saying that any Judge may have his independent views and feelings: we do not take objection to that. But when a congratulatory message is openly sent, it is simply casting aspersions on the independence of our Judiciary.

Yesterday there appeared in the papers—just yesterday—the news that, on the suggestion of the Chief Justice. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, the rule says:

“There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question”.

Now, you are making a speech. Please avoid it and come to the subject proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no precedent for making a speech!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only ask a question. What is this speech? It is just like a general discussion on any other subject.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): You daily give a changing ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the subject proper because time is precious.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am being disturbed. I think you will take care of me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take care of everybody.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Yesterday news had come in the *Times of India* that on the suggestion by the Chief Justice, counsel for the petitioner Mr. R. K. Garg, agreed not to press his plea for impleading a Supreme Court Judge—I am not naming him—as a respondent in the contempt petition. He however submitted that he would rely on all the allegations made in the contempt petition.

I think this is a very serious thing and I think that in order that our Judiciary actually remains independent and is taken by the people to be independent—and that is very important for the functioning of the present system of ours—this should be discussed.

I am again talking of one thing: the Supreme Court, through an order, had nullified an amendment by this Parliament to the Constitution that Chapter III—Fundamental Rights—would be subordinate to the Directive Principles of our Constitution—Chapter IV. Uptill now, no judgment has been delivered. The order has come. What is happening?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are acting against the rules.

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): His speech should be expunged from the record. It has no relevance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, speak to the subject proper. What is your view on the subject, what is the view of your Party on this subject? Why are you not coming out openly with that? I am not guiding you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Constitutional Amendment was invalid. . .

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, on a point of order. This is not the forum where we can discuss the judgment of the Supreme Court. When we are discussing the judgment of the Supreme Court in this fashion, we are

doing disservice to the system we have adopted here. This cannot go on, on the floor of the House in this fashion. We are discussing as to what is the effect of the judgment given by the Supreme Court with respect to the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, I have read out the rules on the subject. In spite of that, if you want to utilise this Call-Attention for these things, definitely there will be opposition. Whatever is not relevant in this Call-Attention, as you spoke just now, we will have to expunge.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Under what rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under residuary rules, I have got the power.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No. You cannot do it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Please mention some of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wanted to know the rule. I have told you the rule. Mr. Bhogendra Jha, put the question now. I will allow you to put one question. There should be no speech. If you are going to make a speech, I am not going to allow you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Ramavatar Shastri says will not go on record.

Mr. Jha, are you going to put a question or make a speech?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I want to make a submission. Please do not try to curtail the powers of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will join you in that, that you should not curtail the powers of any Member of this House. But do not curtail my powers. Mr. Jha, I will allow you to

put only a question. If you are going to make a speech, I am not permitting you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Chair today is disturbing a person who has been most cooperative in the House. I think, some Members are doing this... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, I want you to put only a question. If you are not going to put a question, please sit down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You give me time, one or two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow you to make a speech. I will request you to accept the rules. According to the rules, you can put only a question. Therefore, please put a question. If you are not going to put the question, I am not permitting you to speak now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am only putting a question now. Then I will submit to you something else. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get angry. Put your question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My question is (a) whether the Government is going to utilise this policy—which *prima facie* he has agreed, that this is the contention or the understanding of the Government—the policy of transferring or appointing Chief Justice from one State to another or having one-third of the Judges from outside the State in order to utilise it in the interests of the ruling Party because that is causing concern in the country.

The part (b) of that question is...
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKA-TASUBBAIAH): He should not be allowed, Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram-avtar Shastri, you are rising now and then taking advantage of the fact that your brother is in the Chair.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:... Whether, in appointing Judges and Chief Justices, the government is going to consider the suggestion that while appointing the Judges there should be some screening by any committee of this Parliament consisting of both the Houses—there may be some independ-ents also like ex-Judges—which will screen the Judges;

(e) Whether they stand committed to our constitutional principles of secularism, socialism and democracy and whether they agree to our Direc-tive Principles, or not—because the whole constitution cannot be chang-ed... (Interruptions) (c)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only put one question but you are putting so many calling (a), (b), (c), (d) etc.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am within the limits, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bho-gendra Jha, you are a very senior Member. You have to teach other members but I think you should not be taught... Please.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Please give me 1 minute, 2 minutes or 3 minutes and I am finishing. You please protect me from the distur-bances.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I tell you to put the question. You have put three questions. This is not proper.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know whether the government, while trying to solve this issue, is going to immediately appoint all the

Judges against all the vacant posts—there are 65 of them now—in the High Courts of different States and several Chief Justices of the High Courts also.

Lastly, (d) whether the govern-ment is going to consider seriously that in litigation poorer people—the actual producers and workers in fac-tories are being exploited economical-ly and oppressed socially and whether they can approach the Supreme Court and the High Court without any finan-cial means and whether this is going to be guaranteed.

These are the questions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha attributed some-thing to me while making his speech. I raised the objection with regard to the admissibility of this motion under Rule 197. Sir, I am not opposed to the idea or proposal of the govern-ment with regard to appointment or transfer of Chief Justice of one High Court to another High Court. We are not opposed to that. Even to one-third of the Judges of a High Court being from outside, we are not oppo-osed. It is very healthy for the Judi-ciary and I wholeheartedly support the government proposal in this behalf.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is an issue where I would very humbly request the hon. Members that the matter should not be viewed from any party perspective.

I am confident that all of us are interested in the absolute independ-ence of the Judiciary and on many views that have been expressed by Mr. Jha I associate myself with him. But, without dilating on those issues, I would like to straightaway proceed to the questions that he has posed so that I can answer them.

The hon. Member has posed the question whether by pursuing this policy there would be interference

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

from the ruling party on these transfers would be effected in order to subserve the interests of the ruling party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): At the Centre.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I take it at the Centre. I presume. I, having been a Member of the Bar for the last about thirty years, can assure the hon. Members that whatever policy would be evolved, the Supreme Court will be taken into total confidence and I can also assure you this much that any mechanism that would be worked out would be with the association of the views of the Supreme Court itself.

Therefore, I would like to allay the fears on the first part of the question which has been posed by the hon. Member. The second part of his question was regarding the screening of the appointments by a Committee of Parliament or the ex-Judges. I should submit and I sincerely believe and presume that the only commitment of the judges who are appointed is only to the constitutional goals and there is no other commitment whatsoever apart from this. With all my respects to Prof. Dandavate I may say this that the judges take the oath in the name of the Constitution and the laws. And I am firmly of the view that their commitments are only to be confined to the goals of the Constitution and the laws and nowhere else. If their commitments are anywhere else, they are fit to be rejected.

Therefore, it would be very difficult for me to concede a Committee of Parliament to go into the screening of these judges. I am aware that there are certain infirmities in the present system. It is not possible for me to openly come out about those infirmities. But, I can assure you this much that Government would do what all it can possibly do in order to appoint

the judges according to the constitutional system and the independence of judiciary. (*Interruptions*) Now, Sir, the third part of his question dealt with the sixtyfive judges. We are taking as fast steps as possible to fill up these posts and also the posts of the Chief Justices. I need not dilate on that. I can assure this much that in certain cases about the Chief Justices, the recommendations of State Authorities have not so far come. That is why they could not be appointed as permanent Chief Justices; there are some cases where there is opposition to the senior-most person. There are some cases where the advice of the Chief Justice of India is being sought. It is precisely because of these reasons that the appointment of Acting Chief Justice had to be effected.

I thought I should make it clear because this matter was referred to by the Bar Council and the hon. Member also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Any proposal to bring back Shri A. N. Ray?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have no objection if the Chief Justice of India sends your proposal. (*Interruptions*)

About the last question of the poor approaching the Supreme Court, Government is taking very effective steps about the legal aid to the needy. I shall come forth with a policy decision the moment the Committee is finalised and I can assure the hon. Members that people should not suffer in their causes merely for want of bare money.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, with regard to the resolution of the Bar Council of India the basic fear that they have put forward is that the appointment of the Chief Justice of any high court from out of the senior most judges of the other high court could result in a situation when all the high courts of the country could be headed by senior judges from a single high court. So I would like the hon. Minister to ensure this. In any such system or

formula or mechanism that is to be evolved for this purpose, would it be ensured that this fear is allayed in all parts of the country that the judicial talent available in all regions of the country is given adequate representation and that Government will not be swayed by this consideration alone that the Chief Justice of a High Court must be from outside? Secondly I would refer to the transfer of judges which is covered by Article 222 of the Constitution of India. Supreme Court has also held this in a judgment on 19th September 1977 when our party was not in the Government. Now, that judgment is that the consent of the judge concerned for transfer is not required, that it is not essential. Therefore this opinion of the Supreme Court is very healthy; it is in consonance with the basic policy of the Government. May I therefore refer to the second fear that has been referred to in the resolution of the Bar Council that the senior members of the Bar may not accept appointment on the Bench, because of this system if it is evolved. Therefore, would the hon. Minister for Law and Justice also allay this fear that the talent available for elevation to the Bench is not discouraged in any way from joining the Bench from the Bar. These are my two questions.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the first question of mechanism I must frankly bring to the notice of this hon. House that even my predecessor Shri Shanti Bhushan ji seems to be of the view that a Chief Justice should be from outside because of the various factors. And I am glad that the hon. Member, Shri Agarwal, did support this approach. As I said we have not finally come to a conclusion. Therefore it is not possible for me to assert at this stage what mechanism would be followed. The matter of mechanism is an affair where we have to necessarily seek the guidance of the Supreme court. And in this matter I can assure you that as and when we come to a final conclusion, we will see

to it that the least injustice is done to the persons concerned. I am at the disposal of the Supreme Court to suggest any mechanism which they feel would be suitable in the interest of the independence of the judiciary...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, why do you say 'least injustice'?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I must make it clear. Supposing we come to a conclusion, assume for a moment that the Supreme Court says that all those persons who have been appointed as judges, who are expecting to become Chief Justice in their own courts, assuming that even though they may be juniors, they should be appointed whenever vacancies come at all India basis, it is just not possible to appoint them on the same date. It is not possible because the mechanism will have to be worked out. Supposing some person in his High Court was to be appointed as Chief Justice in 1984, it is possible that such a person a few months this side or that side could be thought of. This is a matter of mechanism. So, there, I said "the least injustice" I deliberately used that expression. I am prepared to leave everything to the Supreme Court to decide the mechanism of the whole approach.

13 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I put a question to the hon. Minister, I only respect the decision of the Speaker to allow this Calling Attention Notice because that is in keeping with the traditions and conventions of this House. I may just remind you that in the 5th Lok Sabha, I was one among the two Members of this House who had initiated the discussion on the supersession of judges and we all maintain only one restraint that no motives should be attributed to the members of the judiciary. Subject to that all process is involved and discussed and I shall keep that particular norm in my mind and raise a question here.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

In the statement already made by the hon. Minister, the concluding sentence of the first paragraph says like this:

"If the Bar Council has passed such a resolution, that resolution is without any basis".

Sir, I will ask only one question. But it will be a compound question. Is it not a fact that the proceedings of a number of Consultative Committees of Parliament of various Ministries go to the press and very often a number of individuals and institutions taking cue from the proceedings of the Consultative Committee discussions and some important decisions taken there, actually express their view-point by way of abundant caution? Is it not a fact that probably on the basis of the meeting of the Consultative Committee, where the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs held a meeting on 7th June 1980 and also the other meeting held today, some opinions have been expressed, of course, on the basis of what happened today no opinion can be expressed by the Bar Council? But earlier meeting had already taken place. As far as the statement is concerned, it involves Bar Councils opinion on a number of issues. I would first summarise what are the two or three issues which the Bar Council has referred to in that resolution. I would like to know what is the reaction of the hon. Minister on those issues.

(1) Bar Council took it for granted that Government is considering the proposal that if in any High Court the Chief Justice is to be appointed, then in any given High Court if there is some one who is senior most, that person will go as Chief Justice of the High Court. Therefore, they expressed a fear that if it so happens in one particular High Court, that there are so many senior persons, senior as compared to others

in different High Courts and it may happen that members of the Judiciary of a particular High Court may monopolise the post of Chief Justice of a number of High Courts. Now that is the Legitimate fear that they had expressed.

(2) The Second aspect of that resolution refers to the report that the news that had appeared in the press as the proposal of the Government that 1/3 of the members of every High Court—I am not referring to Chief Justice—will be coming from outside the state in which the High Court is located. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, from his experience whether this proposition is a practical one. Is it a practical proposition? Sometime back I had put a question as to how many vacancies are there in different High Courts today? I do not blame the Government for this because for various reasons and difficulties they are not able to fill up all the vacancies. When such a situation is there, if you have one more rider that one-third of the judges in every High Court will be from outside that State if such members are not available, then whatever be the intentions of the Government, there is every possibility of misuse of this particular provision? In that context, I will give my own experience and in that context also ask the question. When I was under detention—because it is related to this question, that is why I am relating this—at Bangalore along with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Shayamlal Nandan Mishra and many other hon. Members of this House as also the other House, we filed a *habeas corpus* petition in the Bangalore High Court, and when on our *habeas corpus* petition, three interim orders were given by the judge sitting on the bench, who was taking our case, Shri Chandrashekhar, in favour of us, within a few days that judge was transferred from Bangalore to Allahabad. And a number of transfers have taken place like this.

Today, there is the Congress Government, tomorrow it might be the Janta Government or the Communist Government, but Sir, our system should be such that it must stand against any misuse of power, whether there is one party or the other party in power. And, therefore, if one-third judges are not available from outside the State, in that case on political grounds some High Court Judges are likely to be transferred, they are likely to be penalised because their judgements are not favourable to the Government. If that happened, will that not create a difficulty?

The Law Commission Report is already there. Prominent jurists like Shri Setalvad have expressed their viewpoint, prominent jurists like Shri Seervai have expressed their viewpoint. There had been a debate in this Parliament on the recommendations of the Law Commission Report. I would like to know whether there is anything in the Law Commission's Report and the recommendations which indicate that firstly, the Chief Justice must be from outside; secondly, one-third of the judges must be from outside the State, and thirdly, the seniority must be taken into account for appointing Chief Justice in any court, seniority of one particular court. All these aspects are very important. I would like to know whether that particular aspect has been taken into account while formulating the final policy.

I am raising this particular Question, a compound question, a many-faceted question because of our experience in the past, whether it is the experience of one Government or the other. We became independent in 1947 and today we are in 1980. Whatever be the Government, parliamentary democracy is going to continue. That being the position, in order to respect the democratic norms, in order to see that a free judiciary is there, in order to see that like in emergency the judges are not penalised for their judgements, will you not take a definite and positive stand?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the questions posed by Prof. Dandavate have different facets. Firstly, he has referred to the last sentence of the first para of my answer, where I have said that if the Bar Council has passed such a resolution, that resolution is without any basis.

Prof. Dandavate poses the Question as to whether the resolution of the Bar Council is not based on probably what was recommended by the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Law. I would like to bring this to the notice of this august House. I am aware that the Consultative Committee attached to my Ministry on 7th June, 1980—this Consultative Committee consists of members belonging to all sections of the House they do not belong to only Congress (I), they are persons from all parties—unanimously recommended as a policy that the Chief Justice should be from outside, and that one-third judges should also be from outside; and though I would not like to rely on that before the House, but as a point of information again I may bring to your kind notice . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have admitted that in the Consultative Committee, there was an opinion that one-third of the judges . . . (Interruptions) that means that was the basis on the basis . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am coming to that; I am aware of that. I am going to draw a distinction. As a point of information, I may also bring to the notice of this hon. House that accidentally this morning again, we had our Consultative Committee meeting and all the members belonging to different parties again reiterated their decision, having taken note of the resolution of the Bar Council of India. Now I may bring to the notice particularly of Professor Dandavate that the resolution of the

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

Bar Council of India refers to the mechanism and not the policy. What the resolution of the Bar Council refers to is, it presumes that the Government have taken the decision to appoint the senior-most judge as Chief Justice of a different High Court. This is a matter of mechanism. That is why I said, it is baseless. That is where I have brought it to the notice of the House. I am entirely in the hands of the Supreme Court to suggest the mechanism. Policy is a different issue; policy is whether we should have the Chief Justice from outside. This is the policy. How we should have is a matter of mechanism. It is this what I am suggesting. I just observe that this is a matter where the Supreme Court should go into it; and I for one can assure Professorsahib, left unto myself, it may not pre-empt the view of the Supreme Court. All these persons who were expecting to be the Chief Justices in their respective High Courts should be given a chance to be the Chief Justices if not in their High Courts, in the other High Courts, as I said, with the least injustice done to them. We can have a cut-off date. This is my approach. We can have a cut-off date. From here on, we will say that the Chief Justices shall be appointed based on an the all India seniority. Up to this date, it is possible for us to take this view. I am suggesting one-view. I do not know, if a better view is suggested by the Supreme Court, I am prepared to accept it. Upto this date, those people who have already been appointed—And then again I am sorry, I have to measure my expression; this is again subject to our final decision of the policy—as and when such a policy decision is taken, all those persons who have already been appointed, expecting to be the Chief Justices in their High Courts, they should and they could be accommodated in different High Courts as Chief Justices. And

we can have a cut-off date thereafter to say that hereafter it is only those persons who will be seniors on the all India basis that they would be thought of as Chief Justices in different High Courts so that people know at the time of appointment what their position is; whether they should go on the Benches or not. All these considerations could weigh with them at that moment.

So, therefore, so far as the first part of the question which was posed by Professorsahib is concerned, I may submit with all respect to the Bar Council that there was no basis for them to pass the resolution as they have passed, because on the question of mechanism neither the Government came forth with any policy decision nor the Consultative Committee nor any other body. That is why I would stand to the answer what I have already made my submission.

The second question which has been referred to by the Bar Council about which Professorsahib has referred is about the one-third judges being from outside, I may bring to the notice of Professorsahib that as far back as 1958 under the 14th Report of the Law Commission headed by Mr. Setalvad who used to be the then Attorney-General of India. One of the very suspected members of that commission was Mr. Palkhiwala. Another member was Mr. Chagla. There were others. They have all gone into the question and felt that extraneous considerations were weighing, which I need not repeat, it would not be fair for me to say. They have suggested to the Government that one-third of the judges should be from outside. This is a recommendation which was made as far back as 1958 by eminent persons connected with the profession of law. They felt this would be in the interest of the integration of the country as also in the interest of the independence of the judiciary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
There was a minute of dissent to the Law Commission Report.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: These persons have said so; I have deliberately named Setalvad and others. They were in favour of it. That is why I was saying that we should cut across party approaches when we are dealing with judiciary because they are totally defenceless. My predecessor Mr. Shanti Bhushan has also gone into this question very deep and having regard to the fact and circumstances, I may reveal to you that he was also of the view that the Chief Justice should always be from outside. Mechanism of course is a matter where he came forth, as the Bar Council of India has come forth; the Bar Council of India has even spelt out the mechanism. As I said mechanism is a matter where the Supreme Court could come to our rescue. I am prepared to place myself entirely in the hands of the Supreme Court for this purpose. Without going deeper into this question, I think, as and when a policy decision is taken, I can assure the House that we will act in a manner where the total independence of judiciary is ensured and I may assure Professor Saheb that the matters of transfer are a matter where the Supreme Court has a great say. I would not like to say anything about the transfers that were effected in 1976 because if I say something now you may say that I am trying to justify; I can only say this much that whatever the basis the transfers were projected by the Supreme Court itself. I would not like to go deeper into it; it would be unfair for me, various reasons were said, various representations were made and so on. Leaving it apart I am now saying that I shall endeavour my best to see that we have no hand or interference with regard to transfers and I am sure that this would allay your fears.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): I shall follow Prof. Dandavate and ask only one question, of course broken into two parts. I would like to know government's approach on two things. First is the question of seniority. I do not think that in any democratic country, in the matter

of judicial appointments, seniority is accepted as a principle. In fact in England, it is openly political. You may be interested to know that this is what one British Prime Minister wrote to Lord Chancellor about appointments. He said the judicial salad requires both legal oil and political vinegar. The appointment is purely political.

So also in the United States. Once a President of America was asked what mistake did you commit during your tenure? His reply was my greatest mistake was sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court. So the appointments there are purely political.

In the light of the Law Commission's Report, which says that in the matter of appointment of Chief Justice, what is required to be taken into consideration are three things, not necessarily seniority—competence that he possesses, the confidence that he can inculcate among the people and the Bar and the coherence that he can bring about in the team that can work in the High Court. I would like to know from the Government whether Government will follow the Report of the Law Commission not only in the matters of appointment of Chief Justice, but in other cases also and not follow necessarily the principle of seniority. Secondly, the Law Commission has also mentioned that many of the appointments are on the basis of community and religion. Unfortunately, our society is caste ridden. From my experience I can tell you that this domination of one caste in many states is reflected in all organs of Government including judiciary. That is the fact of life. We are seeing what is happening in all our high courts. There was a strike by the Allahabad bar. One of the reasons is said to be caste considerations. The Law Commission has also warned that many of the appointments are made on the basis of caste.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In Andhra High Court also.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: In other High Courts also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I concede what you say, I hope you have no grievance against me.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: This caste domination which is a kind of social imperialism even in judicial field is operating in many high courts. Mr. Bosu has said in the other High Courts also. Now I can tell you....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am on a point of order.

The question of caste is raised only to divert the peoples attention from the real problem which is of a class character.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not mentioned about any caste.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He has mentioned about the Allahabad Bench. It is not only aspersion. It is a false aspersion and it is the mechanism of the capitalists to divide us on the basis of caste and communal life.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please take your seat.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I want to ask a pointed question. In view of the statement made by the Law Minister himself in this very House when he was an ordinary Member in 1979, he mentioned an incident—that one particular Judge is reported to have said that my people will rule this High Court for two generations. This is a kind of thing that is going on.

My second question is, what steps does the Law Minister propose to take in the matter of removing caste considerations?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Shri Gadgil has adverted to the principle of seniority.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Yes, I have conceded. Does it require re-iteration?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sensitive to Mr. Bosu.

On the question of appointment of the Chief Justice, Shri Gadgil has advocated the approach that it should not be considered merely based on seniority. The Law Commission has made recommendations to which he has alluded and that part of the Law Commission's Report is under active consideration of the Government because it requires a little bit of the changes in the law, Constitution and the procedure that has to be followed. Therefore, it is not possible for me to immediately concede to the argument that has been advanced by Shri Gadgil on this issue. On the second aspect about the caste considerations that prevail in the appointment, it is a reality, Sir, and I very respectfully regret it. But then we will try to find a way out. If I am permitted to say so, in case we come to the final conclusion that a Chief Justice should be from outside, in such circumstances, I am confident that he will not be interested in recommending a person on any extraneous considerations except merit. So perhaps if I say that indirectly what Mr. Gadgil says goes to support the approach which is already under consideration of the Government, I would not be wrong. I would not like to dilate on the statement that I myself made in this House in 1979. It is on record and I have nothing more to add on that issue.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, the policy that the Chief Justice of a High Court should be from outside that particular High Court and that in any High Court, one-third of the Judges should also be from outside is not a new policy. It has been mentioned here and it has been enunciated in the 14th Law Commission report. Apart from that, it was also propounded by the States Reorganisation Commission as a means of promoting national integration. It has been again and again reiterated in this House and I only

regret that the statement is made here that the matter is still under consideration. It is high time that this matter should be settled and the Government should come forward with a definite policy statement in this regard. Why am I urging that it should be expeditiously done? It is because before these appointments are made, the policy must be enunciated to prove and to appear that there is no discrimination. Just last year in the Assam High Court, the senior-most Justice of that High Court and the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Bahrul Islam was superseded by a judge brought from outside, from the Madhya Pradesh High Court Justice Lodha. There was a writ petition and ultimately Justice Lodha had to go. He was appointed Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court and Justice Bahrul Islam was made the Chief Justice of Assam High Court. If there is no policy behind this, all these episodes leave a bad taste. It appears that you are picking and choosing. In some cases you are bringing the Chief Justice from outside and in other cases you appoint the senior-most Judge in that very High Court as the Chief Justice, according to your political conveniences and political predilections. If you have this policy, that the senior-most Judge of a particular High Court will not be the Chief Justice in that High Court, and he will always go outside, then the question of objectivity is proved. It is shown that you are not partisan and you are objective. So, Government should come forth with this policy statement at the earliest. The Bar Council has nothing to do with it. When Justice Desai was brought from Gujarat High Court and appointed to the Supreme Court, there were a lot of objections from the Supreme Court Bar Association. But the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai said, the Bar Association has nothing to do with it and it is for the Government to appoint according to the Constitution. The same policy should be followed.

About the point raised by Shri Gadgil, there is actually lot of lack of faith very often on the part of the scheduled castes and backward classes and minorities in the judiciary, because as the strength stands today, as the composition stands today, there is hardly any representation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, backward classes and minorities. The hon. member Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu mentioned Andhra Pradesh High Court. I have got here with me the list of all the High Courts. In Andhra Pradesh High Court...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I know Andhra Pradesh High Court much better.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will inform the House that in Andhra Pradesh High Court, there are 17 judges but there is not a single judge from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the position in most of the High Courts. There are hardly five judges of Scheduled Castes and hardly a dozen from minorities in all the High Courts put together. This has to be changed. Will the Government immediately enunciate the policy in this regard? Secondly, by availing of the powers under Article 309 of the Constitution, will the Government make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the High Court services? Otherwise, if it does not want specific reservation, will it see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minorities are properly represented in these highest judicial bodies, High Courts and Supreme Court? Thirdly, what about the All India Judicial Service? These are the questions which go to ensure the impartiality of the judges and national integration. And on these lines, the All India Judicial Services had been propounded then by the second amendment, if I am not mistaken. The proposal is there. The Government can bring it before Parliament if it has sufficient strength in the Rajya Sabha. He should be able to convince the States. The powers are there under Article 312.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The first aspect of my friend's question deals with the policy decision. He wanted to know whether it would be an early policy decision and he deprecated the idea of picking and choosing people and appointing them as Chief Justices in different High Courts. I am one with him that however justifiable a case could be, if you transfer and appoint a Chief Justice from outside, you will be inviting the criticism based on discrimination notwithstanding the fact that it may be highly justified having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case. I can assure this hon. House that at the earliest of opportunity a proper policy decision would be taken which would be in the interest of the society at large keeping in view the independence of the judiciary.

My revered friend has referred to the Andhra Pradesh High Court and said that there is not a single Scheduled Caste Judge there. But for the sake of information to this hon. House I can tell that Andhra Pradesh High Court is one of the very few High Courts where a Scheduled Caste gentleman continues to be a judge even today. There is one gentleman who is a sitting judge, Mr. Justice Punnaiah, if you want to know the name also. There are only a few High Courts, viz. West Bengal, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which have got one Scheduled Caste judge. In Tamil Nadu, Mr. Basu you will be surprised to know, that there are two judges. But it is regrettable that we have only five judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes. I also regret that adequate number of judges belonging to the minorities and backward classes are not there.

I am not able to appreciate the idea of reservations as my friend Mr. Faleiro tried to put forth. I can assure the House that I will take up the issue of adequate and due representation to all these classes in different High Courts and with your kind cooperation I will assure you that I will assiduously fight for all these cases. (Interruptions).

Sir, on the question of the All-India Judicial Service, this matter is engaging the attention of the Government. In various cases the States have got their own objections. We are trying to sort out the matters with different High Courts and while the Central Government is in favour of having an All-India Judicial Service, the States are not very much appreciative of this approach. I assure you that I will take all possible steps to see that the States are persuaded to agree for the All-India Judicial Service.

13 37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PRESS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I had mentioned in the House on 20th June, 1980 that I wanted to place the revised terms of reference of the Press Commission before the House after these had been approved by the Cabinet. Accordingly, the revised terms of reference approved by the Cabinet are being laid on the Table of the House.

Regarding these revised terms, considerable thought has been given to the matter. The concerned Press associations and organisations were requested to offer specific suggestions, if any, for making the terms wider and more comprehensive. The Press associations/organisations generally welcomed the proposal and responded by making a number of suggestions which have been taken into consideration while finalising the revised terms.

The revised terms enlarge the area of inquiry, impart to these a greater amplitude, add an element of social and national reference and signify the great importance Government attaches to the Commission's work.

The Indian press has a glorious past. It was an instrument in the hands of national leaders during the struggle for freedom which carried

information, political awakening and cultural enlightenment not merely to those who could read the papers but, through them, to others who had the papers read to them. We feel the press has a similar but distinctive role to play in our developing democratic society. This role cannot be copied from models or historical developments abroad.

We regard an independent Press functioning in a professional and efficient manner as essential to the society and also to the Government. In a developing country wedded to democracy, the Press has an important role not only as an industry but as a social institution and as a forum for informed discussions of public affairs. The nation-building efforts go on in a planned manner and communication|dissemination of information on the development policies and generation of debates thereon are essential elements in this. The Press has, obviously, an important role and responsibility in the communication and developmental policies.

The press is more than an industry. It is an institution with a wide social impact. We would like it to become a forum for informed discussion of public affairs. For this to happen, journalists themselves have to appreciate their interests, responsibilities and social significance. It is against this background that the terms have been amplified and made relevant to the current challenges. Hence also our emphasis on protecting the citizen's right to privacy.

Closely connected with this is the role of advertising, whether Government, private, educational or commercial, in the finances of newspaper. In the earlier terms, advertising figured only as a possible source of pressure.

While revising the terms, it had become possible to suggest that the Commission should study the Press as an industry, its links with other industries and the existence of chain newspapers and the effect this has on competition. For newspapers are

nothing but agencies for conveying information and ideas or viewpoints.

The earlier terms of reference did not make a specific mention of the essential inputs of newspapers. It has now been indicated that the question of production and supply of newsprint and printing machinery should also be examined. Government has stressed, time and again, the importance it attaches to the healthy growth of small and medium newspapers.

In the past decade, there has been great debate on flow of information, based partly on coverage of news, between one country and another. In a country of a continental size like India, it is equally important to look at the coverage of news in our newspapers from all parts of the country.

The new terms call for an examination of the perspective of newspaper development. The current debate on the proposal for a new international information order has been given due recognition. The Commission has been asked to deliberate on the role of journalism as a means of better mutual understanding in this context.

Newspapers can help in building up amity and friendship. In any picture that we may have of a new world, a new economic order and a new information order cannot be wished away. It is in this larger context nationally and internationally that we would like journalism to be studied and practised.

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE PRESS COMMISSION

The Press Commission shall inquire into the growth and status of the Press since the first Press Commission reported and suggest how best it should develop in future.

It shall, in particular, examine and make recommendations on:

1. The role of the Press in a developing democratic society.
2. The present constitutional guarantee with regard to the freedom of speech and expression; whether this is adequate

- to ensure freedom of the press; adequacy and efficacy of the laws, rules and regulations for maintaining this freedom.
3. Constitutional and legal safeguards to protect the citizen's right to privacy.
 4. Means of safeguarding the independence of the Press against economic and political pressures and pressures from proprietors and management.
 5. Role of the Press and the responsibilities it should assume in developmental policies.
 6. The Press as industry, a social institution and a forum for informed discussion of public affairs.
 7. Ownership patterns, management practices and financial structures of the Press; their relation to growth, editorial independence and professional integrity.
 8. Chain newspapers; links with industry, their effect on competition and on the readers' right to objective news and free comments.
 9. Economics of the newspaper industry; newsprint, printing machinery and other inputs for newspapers.
 10. Advertising—Government and private, educational and commercial.
 11. Government—Press relations and the role of official agencies.
 12. Relations that should subsist between different elements of the press, namely, publishers, managers, editors and professional journalists and others.
 13. Growth of small and medium papers and of the language press.
 14. Development of the periodical press and specialised journals.
 15. News coverage and news values; structure and func-

tioning of news agencies and feature agencies; flow of news to and from India.

16. Training of professional manpower; steps to improve professional; research in journalism and mass communication.
17. Journalism as a means of better mutual understanding in the context of proposals for a new international information order.
18. Perspective of newspaper development.

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13.42 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on 8th July 1980, Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay alleged that I threatened Shri Saradish Roy and Shri Ramavatar Shastri to walk out of the House. It appears in the proceedings of the House on page 11187.

There is not a grain of truth in the statement. It hurt my honour and prestige. I repudiate this statement *in toto*.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHAYAY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, he cannot make a statement.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No debate. Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)**

13.44 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,"

**Not recorded.

thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do communicate to this

House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:

I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:

I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do communicate to this House the

names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Re Kali Hydro Electric Project and Bedthi Project in Karnataka.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mysore Power Corporation of Karnataka has taken a new Hydro Electric Project, namely: Bedthi Project at an estimated cost of about Rs. 150 crores.

This is an additional project in North Canara District of Karnataka. The other project, the Kali project, started about four years back, and is being worked at slow progress. It is a matter of regret that a new project nearby is taken up without studying the technical and economic drawbacks of the Kali Hydro Electric Project. Even a layman can understand that the working of the Kali Project is not as rosy as we presented when Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, laid the foundation stone of the project. There is a strong case for fully examining the work of this project.

The proposed Bedthi Project is to be constructed by putting up a 111 metre dam at Magod across the Bedthi river. From the dam at about 2 K.M. there is the Magod falls. It is designed to send water through an underground conductor system to the power house at Azabail. Two generators of 105 M.W. each installed at the power house to supply 1000 million units of electricity every year, it is estimated.

It is true that the country needs badly extra power for the economic development of the country.

units of electricity every year, it is estimated.

It is true that the country needs badly extra power for the economic development of the country. But it is a matter of regret that our engineers have not examined all aspects of the case before venturing to take the Bedthi Project.

In the first instance the people of the area have strongly objected to the taking up of this Project on several valid grounds.

Specialists after careful study have given reports that it is not desirable to take up the project on the following grounds:

Bedthi is as important to Karnataka as silent valley is for Kerala;

It is an irreparable loss if 25,000 acres of rich forest area is destroyed in addition to large area of agricultural land on account of this project;

Rich mineral deposits of limestone, copper, etc., will be merged in water;

Large cattle grazing areas and valuable medicinal herbs will be lost;

The destruction of forests will affect at the rain fall in ghat and plain areas;

22 villages will be drowned; and

The water storage in two reservoirs (nearby) may cause big earth tremor.

To put it briefly the direct and indirect loss on account of the project will be very much more than the benefit of extra power.

On account of the strong protest of the people of the area, temporary stay is given by the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

I strongly urge upon the Central Government to order the State Government to immediately drop the Bedthi Project. After completing Kali

River Project and after careful study and examination, the Project may be taken up after convincing the people of the area.

(ii) Welfare Fund for Fishermen

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): With Your permission, Sir, I wish to raise the following important matter under Rule 377.

It was gratifying to be told in answer to my Unstarred Question No. 4043 on the 14th instant that the feasibility of starting a fishermen's welfare fund is being examined by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is a matter which deserves the most earnest and urgent attention of the Government. It relates to a community which has always rendered very valuable service to the nation not only in making up to some extent out shortfall in a vital sector like proteins but also in augmenting our foreign exchange resources. Our income from export of fish and fish preparations has been increasing steadily from year to year—from just Rs. 54.5 crores in 1972-73 to over Rs. 228 crores in 1978-79. On the other hand, the lakhs of families for whom fishing is the sole means of livelihood have remained most neglected and backward. Even their bare minimum human needs like housing and drinking water have not been met adequately. In matters like health services, sanitary arrangements, education and transport facilities, their areas remain far below the average standards. Their income is meagre, much of the value of the fruits of their labours are being snatched away by unscrupulous middlemen, the trade and the owners of boats and trawlers.

I submit, therefore, that the welfare fund now under consideration should have comprehensive coverage providing insurance against contingencies like unemployment, under-employment, loss of property like dwelling houses and equipment due to natural calamities like floods, tidal waves and storms and also personal injuries and loss of life resulting from accidents occurring at sea besides pensions for old age.

I have also to request the Government that under its coverage should be included not only the men engaged in country craft but also those working in mechanised boats and trawlers.

There may not be any dearth of funds since adequate amounts can be raised through a cess levied on exports, contributions from concerned State Governments and Employers, besides provision made by the Government of India.

(iii) Need for settling the grievances of employees of departmental canteens

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has already decided that the employees of the departmental canteens of Government of India will be treated as holders of Civil posts under the Central Government. It was also enjoined in the same notification that Service rules will be framed shortly under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution to regulate their employment. However, nothing has been done in this respect so far and the canteen employees are agitating through a strike for the following demands: (1) Pay scales on par with Central Government employees; (2) Leave, L.T.C., Medical facilities, Pension, C.E.A., etc. at par with Central Government employees; (3) conversion of Cooperative canteens to Departmental Canteens; (4) creation of canteens department under Ministry of Home Affairs; (5) Private stalls in the canteens should be abolished and (6) victimisation of Canteen Employees be removed.

In view of the situation created due to inaction on the part of Government, the canteen employees have been forced to go on strike. All efforts by their representatives to avert the strike and have a negotiated settlement of their problems have been so far of no avail.

I, therefore, call upon the Government to settle the genuine grievances of canteen employees particularly their demand for parity with other Central Government employees in all respects.

(iv) U.G.C. grants to University and College libraries for purchase of books.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the University Grants Commission has been the main Central funding body for library book buying in universities and college throughout the country. Out of the overall budget 26-30 per cent is spent for book buying. UGC disbursed in the year 1978-79, Rs. 644 lakhs for the purchase of books. This comprises of Basic grant to universities of Rs. 242 lakhs. Balance amount was given for Book Bank Scheme and other schemes for the development of Humanities, Social Sciences Engineering, etc.

The last Government drastically cut the fund allocation to the UGC for the year 1979-80 and the Sixth Five Year Plan. The policy was that funds were required more for agriculture than higher education. As a result of this measure, since July-August, 1979, university and college-libraries ran out of funds and stopped purchasing books. The situation today is exactly the same. Libraries are not able to pay for books purchased in the first half of 1979 and neither have they been able to purchase any new books. Book buying has completely stopped for almost one year.

This slashing of funds will affect higher education all over the country. Libraries will not be in a position to get latest books on subjects essential for the country's progress. Research and development will suffer a set back due to the paucity of latest research findings from all over the world. After all, our academicians and scientists depend on books for their knowledge and professional growth. Students will suffer because of lack of good and recent reference material. The country cannot afford to cut down on higher education.

The cut in library grants should be immediately restored and book buying

grants should be increased every year. The increase should be commensurate with the rate of inflation prevailing in the country. Due to inflation, the price of books is also going up since raw material inputs, such as paper are sky rocketing. Therefore, book buying grants should be increased every year so that India does not lag behind in imparting knowledge to our students, scientists and engineers

Slash in grants has caused a severe depression in the Book Industry, amongst publishers, importers, wholesalers and retail book sellers. The industry has come to a standstill and most companies are not able to pay salaries to their staff. If the situation continues, a lot of publishing concerns would be forced to close down and many others will have no other alternative but to lay off a lot of their employees.

An early solution of this problem is urged and the UGC should immediately give ad hoc grants to universities and libraries first to clear the debt for previous purchases of books and to continue the programme to purchase books for the current year.

(v) **Steps to check the epidemic of Cholera and Gastro-enteritis in Ghanj Block of Gorakhpur**

14 hrs.

श्री अशफाक हुसन (महाराजगंज) : मैं सदन का ध्यान गोरखपुर जिले के घानी ब्लॉक में फैले हुए कालरा और गेस्ट्रो इन्टाइटिस के प्रकोप की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। घानी बाजार और उसके आसपास के गांवों में इस महामारी का प्रकोप लगभग पंद्रह दिन से है और मुकाभी समाचारपत्रों के अनुसार 27 से भी अधिक लोग के मरने की खबर है। आसपास के गांवों में सफाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सुनौरा गांव जिस की आबादी दो हजार से भी अधिक है उस में आम दिनों में गंदगी के कारण रास्ता चलना

दुभर हो जाता है। बीमारी पर काबू पाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि आसपास के गांवों में सफाई की उचित व्यवस्था हो और डाक्टरों के दल की नियुक्ति—उस समय तक के लिए की जाए जब तक बीमारी पर पूरे तौर से काबू न पा लिया जाए। यह सभी गांव राप्ती नदी के किनारे बसे हुए हैं। दरिया में पानी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और इस बात की आशंका है कि सेलाब की वजह से बीमारी और भयंकर रूप अख्तियार न कर ले। इस वास्ते इसकी कुछ रोकथाम होनी चाहिए।

(vi) **Need for immediate transportation of bananas by Railways from Bhusawal to Delhi**

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Bananas worth lakhs of rupees come in a rotten condition to Delhi from Bhusawal and other centres in Jalgaon district. This is because the Railways delay shipment of the common user's fruit. As against the understanding that the bananas should reach Delhi in 72 hours, the railway takes 120 hours.

(vii) **Need for averting recurring floods in Tel. Hati and Shagada rivers in Kalahandi district of Orissa**

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): The people of Kankiri, Chhilpa, Chhendia, Palash, Tamba-Chhada and Taransa, villages of Dharangarh block, Nandol, Makarshola, Kotengaon, Purnashor, Dasigaon and Ambadola villages of Junagarh block and Belkhandi village of Kesinga block are reeling under ravaging floods of swollen Tel, Hati and Shagada rivers of Kalahandi district.

This is the third continuous year of floods in these rivers. This has caused extensive damage to crops, cattle, wealth and land has become unfit for cultivation. Fifteen thousand acres of fertile land have become sandy. Hundreds of houses built on the banks of the rivers have collapsed. Thousands

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA—
contd.

of people have been rendered homeless. They have lost their cattle wealth worth several lakhs of rupees.

In view of such enormous loss, I make a fervent appeal to the Government to rehabilitate the people to a safe place. A central team should visit the flood-affected areas to assess the loss and sanction advance relief assistance forthwith.

I demand that the Government should take special measures to avert recurring floods in this area. This is a question of life and death of more than 50,000 people. The raising of embankments on both sides of these rivers should be taken on war-footing.

14.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No 3) BILL, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:*

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration.”

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
आज सरकार को बहुत बड़ी रकम कंसालिडेटेड फंड में से दी जा रही है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बजट का पहला अंश तो यह हुआ है कि महंगाई आज काफी बढ़ गई है। हम लोगों ने यह सोचा था—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir the Appropriation Bill covers all grants and for all Ministers. Kindly have a look around, at your right. Except the Finance Minister, there is nobody. This is most unfor-

tunate. Mr. Speaker was making observations about Members not being present during the Question Hour, not realising that they have other programmes. But the Ministers here—for whose Ministries grants have been voted—are not present. This is most improper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is giving a reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You cannot obstruct the proceedings of the House like this.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, it has been the practice in the House that since some Ministries get guillotined and questions may be raised about those respective Ministries, the Ministers responsible for these Ministries, particularly, always took care to be present. This courtesy has always been extended by the Cabinet to the House. It is regrettable that this practice has not been followed this time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been briefed on all these points, and the officers of the Departments are here. Cabinet responsibility is a joint responsibility, and as long as I am able to answer the questions, the other side should have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने 1417 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का बजट पेश किया है। यह घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कहां तक जायेगी, इसका पता एक साल बीतने

पर लगेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके कारण महंगाई काफ़ी बढ़ गई है और इससे हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी को बहुत कम राहत मिली है।

राजस्थान में आठ लाख लोग भ्रकाल से पीड़ित हैं। वे काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बराबर दो महीनों से भ्रनाज का भुगतान नहीं हुआ। केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें भ्रनाज देने में असमर्थता जाहिर कर चुकी है। इस लिए या तो राजस्थान को भ्रनाज देना होगा या 15 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि देनी होगी। राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत ऐसी नहीं है कि वह 15 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दे सके।

हमारे बजट का उद्देश्य एक ही मालूम होता है कि हम आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर को ठीक रखना चाहते हैं। हमारा ग्रंर-योजना खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जा रही है। 1979-80 में हमारा वेज बिल था 11,396 करोड़ रुपये, और इस साल वह बढ़ कर 13,310 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है, अर्थात् एक साल में वेज बिल 1,914 करोड़ रुपये के करीब बढ़ चुका है। इसी तरह ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस की रकम भी काफ़ी बढ़ चुकी है। करोड़ों रुपये ओवर-टाइम एलाउंस के रूप में दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद सरकारी कर्मचारियों में एफिशियेंसी नहीं पाई जाती है और लोगों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं होता है। हमारे प्रशासन के तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। ज्योंही महंगाई बढ़ती है, सरकारी कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन गांवों में 40 प्रतिशत गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को मिनिमम वेजिज़ भी नहीं मिलती है। अक्षरों में चर्चा होती है कि बीड़ी वर्कर्स को तीन रुपये रोज भी नहीं मिल पाते हैं। आज

आर्थिक विषमता, डिसपैरिटी, बढ़ रही है। क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई तरीका है, जिससे यह विषमता कम हो सके? हिन्दुस्तान में बजट का केवल एक मतलब नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम बजट के द्वारा केवल सरकारी नौकरों की संख्या बढ़ा दें, उनकी तनख्वाहें ज्यादा बढ़ा दें, उनको बोनस ग्रेच्युइटी सब कूछ दे दें लेकिन उनकी एफिशियेंसी बढ़ाने की तरफ, उनकी काम करने की योग्यता बढ़ाने की तरफ कोई ध्यान न दें। आज कौन इस तरफ ध्यान देता है?

बोनस की बात की जाती है कि बोनस देना चाहिए आन दि बेसिस आफ प्रोडक्टिविटी। अभी तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि प्रोडक्टिविटी का क्या आधार होगा। हम रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना चाहते हैं लेकिन आज रेलवे की क्या हालत है? इसी तरह पी० एंड टी० विभाग को और दूसरे विभागों को बोनस देने की बात की जाती है, लेकिन यह किस लिए? आज आप हालत देखिए उन मुहकमों की। आज टेलीफोन की क्या हालत है? तो क्या बोनस का यही मतलब है कि जो अपनी आवाज़ उठाए उसको खुश करने के लिए चूंकि वह आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है, या एलाइड सेक्टर के लोग हैं, वह खुश रहें इसके लिए बोनस दिया जाना चाहिए? इस तरह से तो हमारे बजट का जो परपज़ है वह सबसेसफ़ुल नहीं हो सकता। महात्मा गांधी ने सोचा था कि गरीबों को सारी राहत मिलेगी। उनके सपने का स्वराज्य वह था जिसमें गरीबों को वह सब चीजें मिलेंगी जो धनी व्यक्ति को मिलती हैं। लेकिन आज गरीबों को वह चीजें मिलना तो दूर रहा, उनकी हालत और गिर रही है।

एक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को ही ले लीजिए। मैं ने एक बात देखी कि आर्टिकिल 49 में कहा गया है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

होनी चाहिए दस साल के पीरिऑड के अंदर। लेकिन आज कितने साल बीत गए, प्राइमरी एजुकेशन आज भी कम्प्लेसरी नहीं हो सकी है। हम लोग अपनी धनराशि एडल्ट एजुकेशन में लगाना चाहते हैं। उससे क्या होगा कि जो हमारी आलाद पैदा हो रही है गांवों में वह अनएजुकेटेड रह जायगी और फिर उसको आगे चल कर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा देंगे। उस आर्टिकल की जो धारणा थी कि हम लोगों को शिक्षा देंगे उसके लिए आज 30 साल के बाद भी हम दावे के साथ नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम ने संविधान के उस आर्टिकल को लागू कर दिया। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो आज हमारे स्कूलों की और विश्व-विद्यालयों की दशा है, वह तो भगवान ही जानते हैं कि कैसी हालत हमारी हो रही है। जब ओरिएण्टेड एजुकेशन आज नहीं है। लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में बेकार लोग हैं।

इसके अलावा आप देखें कितनी घटनाएं आज दहेज की होती हैं, कितनी चोरी और डकैती होती है। इसका कारण क्या है? आइडल माइंड इज डेविल्स वर्कशाप। आज करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग बेकार हो गए हैं। हमें उन्हें एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी देनी चाहिए या कोई बेरोजगारी का भत्ता देना चाहिए। लेकिन वह हम नहीं दे सके।

माननीय मंत्री के खुद के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि कितनी रकम हमारी लोगों पर इनकम टैक्स की बकाया है। 5 लाख की धनराशि के केसेज इनकम टैक्स बकाया के 5250 हैं। पांच लाख से दस लाख तक के 892 हैं और ओवर दस लाख के केसेज 2149 हैं। आज 965 करोड़ रुपया तो इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। यह मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मालूम होता है कि इनकम टैक्स की इतनी बड़ी रकम बकाया है और कोई कहने वाला या सोचने वाला नहीं है।

इसके अलावा बजट के अंदर और जो योजनाओं में खर्चा बढ़ रहा है वह तो बढ़ ही रहा है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट किस प्रकार निर्णय लेती है। मैं जब पांचवीं लोक सभा में था तो मैंने एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछा था कि जो सैनिक आपके यहां पाकिस्तान के ऐज प्रिजनर रह गये हैं उनका खर्चा कैसे लेगे तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि साश खर्चा उनसे वसूल किया जाएगा। वह कुल खर्चा हुआ था 3 करोड़ 15 लाख 10 हजार रुपया। वह कैसे वसूल किया जायगा? जब वे सैनिक यहां रह कर चले गए तो आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि अभी इस सवाल को हम ने उस गवर्नमेंट से उठा रखा है। 38 करोड़ रुपया खर्चा हुआ पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों के यहां रहने पर, जो यहां प्रिजनर की तरह रहे और उनको आपने लौटा दिया। उस समय आप ने कहा था जो खर्चा हुआ था वह आप ले लेंगे। मैं ने प्रश्न किया तो आप ने कहा कि वह उनसे ले लिया जायगा लेकिन आज दस साल के बाद हमें प्रश्न करना पड़ रहा है कि 38 करोड़ रुपए का क्या हुआ, वह लिया या नहीं लिया। आज तक वह क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you are on the third item. You have to come to the fourth item. You have finished with the Planning Commission item. You must now come to Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. With that, your time will be over.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : न्यायालयों की बात ही ले लीजिए।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Where is the hurry in passing the Finance Bill? It has to be passed within two months from the date of introduction. It had been introduced on 18th June. We can pass it by 18th August even.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज देश में न्याय सस्ता और सुगम मिला या नहीं—इस पर जब आप विचार करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि लाखों की संख्या में हाईकोर्ट में कैसे पड़े हुए हैं। जजेज की 75 पोस्ट खाली हैं। फिर सस्ता और सुगम न्याय किस तरह से मिलेगा? यहां पर ला मिनिस्टर साहब स्पीच देंगे तो कहेंगे कि मैं प्रोवीजर निकालूंगा जिससे सस्ता न्याय मिलेगा।

इसी तरह से आज डाक्टरों की हड़ताल हो रही है इसलिए न तो आप सस्ता इलाज दे सकते हैं और न सस्ता न्याय दे सकते हैं, न ही कुछ और कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और भी है। आपने बैंकों पर साढ़े सात परसेंट ब्याज और लगा दिया। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बहुत कम संख्या में लोग ऋण लेंगे क्योंकि उनकी भारी संख्या में ब्याज देना होगा। इसकी वजह से हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता भी घट जायेगी। आप इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए लोन भी देना चाहते हैं लेकिन बैंकों पर साढ़े सात परसेंट ब्याज बढ़ा देने से क्या हालत होगी? आप मेहरबानी करके इस पर सोचें। आपने खुद कहा था कि पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग पर ध्यान रखें। मैंने पढ़ा और देखा कि पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होती है। पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग में जो डायरेक्टर हैं उनकी आज क्या हालत है? 1978-79 की पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग से संबंधित रिपोर्ट आने देवी होगी कि कितना एक्स्ट्रावैगेन्ट खर्चा होता है। उस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि 59 ग्रण्डरटेकिंग घाटे में चल रही है, करोड़ों का घाटा होता जा रहा है। वहां के जो डायरेक्टर हैं वे 10 परसेंट मीटिंग भी अटेंड नहीं करते हैं। बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद यह बात कही गई थी कि किसी तरह से मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट को पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग

में डायरेक्टर के रूप में मौका देना चाहिए। पब्लिक ग्रण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने यह सजेस्चन दिया कि एम पीज को मौका दिया जाए लेकिन आप अपनी भूमिका ठीक से नहीं निभा सके।

मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था कि पेट्रोल और डीजल का खर्चा कैसे कम किया जायेगा। यहां पर मैं आपकी तारीफ करूं उससे कुछ नहीं होगा, हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में बैठे हुए गरीब लोग जब आपकी तारीफ करेंगे तभी तारीफ होगी। 40 करोड़ लोग जोकि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं उनको जब राहत मिलेगी तभी आपकी तारीफ होगी। हम लोग यहां पर उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। गांवों में जो हालत है उसी को हम यहां पर कहना चाहते हैं आपका जो बजट है वह आपने बड़ी खूबसूरती से बनाया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद लेकिन वह तो बाद में मालूम होगा कि इसका क्या असर हुआ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जों हमारी उम्मीद थी कि लोगों को सस्ता न्याय मिलेगा इलाज सस्ता होगा और उचित शिक्षा मिलेगी, उसमें कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। मैं पुनः कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कर्जा नहीं मिलेगी तो उत्पादन भी कम हो जायेगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री भीम सिंह (मुन्सुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बजट पर बहस के दौरान कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे थे, जिनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान तीन-चार मुद्दों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

आज अपने यहां से हजारों आदमी गल्फ कंट्रीज में काम करने के लिए गए हुए हैं। खास तौर से वे आपके ग्रनिंग मेम्बर्स हैं, जो आपको फरन-करेन्सी कमाकर भजते हैं। मेरी कान्स्टीचूयेंसी मुन्सुनू और सीकर, इन दोनों

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में बड़ोदा बैंक के द्वारा करीब 10 लाख रुपया प्रतिदिन अपने मुल्क में आ रहा है। जब इन लोगों को वीजा के लिए रिक्रूट किया जाता है, तो एजेंट्स इनको मिस-गाइड करते हैं। ये मजदूर आम तौर पर इल्लिट्रेट आदमी हैं, बगैर पढ़े-लिखे-कोई खाती हैं, कोई कारीगर है। अपने देश के अन्दर इन लोगों को वीजा देने के लिए एजेंट्स इनसे पांच हजार रुपया लेते हैं और आज यह राशि बढ़ कर नौ हजार ६० तक चली गई है। इन मजदूरों को कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें गल्फ-कन्ट्रीज में जाने के लिए वीजा दिया है, लेकिन लिबिया में पहुंचा दिया जाता है। पिछले वर्ष राजस्थान और गुजरात के 127 आदमियों को लीबिया पहुंचा दिया गया और ऐसी कम्पनी में जगह दे दी गई कि छः महीने तक सिवाय खाना-खाने के उनको कुछ नहीं दिया गया। उनकी हालत यह हो गई थी कि वे टयूनिंस भी नहीं जा सकते एम्बेसी को पुकारने के लिए। जब हम लोगों को मालूम हुआ तो हमने यह मामला विदेश मंत्री को भूव किया, तब बड़ी मुश्किल से जाकर उनको रिस्क्यू किया जा सका।

अभी हाल की एक बात मैं आपको बताता हूँ। जैसी कि रिपोर्ट है, नागौर जिले के एक आदमी को, जैसा कि वहाँ को कम्पनी कहती है, इंडिया जाने वाले अमुक जहाज के अन्दर बैठा दिया गया था और जब हमने बम्बई में मालूम किया तो उस लिस्ट में उस व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं था। वह आदमी आज दो साल से गायब है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इनकी तीन समस्याएँ हैं, जिनकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह है कि इन मजदूरों को एजेंटों के एक्सप्लायटेशन से

बचाने के लिए कोई मशीनरी सैटअप की जाए, जो उनको वाजिब खर्च पर वीजा दिलाये और वो गल्फ-कन्ट्रीज में जाकर काम कर सकें। दूसरी समस्या यह है कि वहाँ की एम्बेसीज में एक सैल बनाया जाए, जो मजदूर यहाँ से गल्फ-कन्ट्रीज के अन्दर, सऊदी अरब के अन्दर या लीबिया के अन्दर चले गए हैं, उनके वेल-फयर के लिए, उनको लूक-आफ्टर करने के लिए ध्यान दे। आम तौर पर ये मजदूर तीन साल के लिए जाते हैं और तीन साल में करीब 60 हजार रुपया कमा पाते हैं इनको नार्मली 45 ६० से लेकर 60 ६० प्रति दिन मिलता है और करीब 200 ६० महीना ये अपने खाने पर खर्च करते हैं तथा एग्जेज में 1000-1200 ६० हर महीने बड़ोदा बैंक के थ्रू ड्राफ्ट भजते हैं इस तरह से जो मजदूर 60 हजार ६० तीन साल में कमा कर भेजता है और जब वह अपने देश लौटता है, तो अपने बच्चों के लिए कुछ चीजें खरीदता है, जैसे कपड़े, ट्रांजिस्टर आदि तो एयरपोर्ट पर कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट के लोग, इल्लिट्रेट होने को वजह से उनको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। वहाँ के अधिकारी चार-चार पांच-पांच, छः-छः हजार ६० उनसे क्रस्टम ड्यूटी का चार्ज कर लेते हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों एक मजदूर से 13 हजार ६० तक लिए गए हैं और इसके बावजूद उनका सामान सीज कर लेते हैं। इसलिए तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर आपको 60 हजार ६० फारन-करन्सी का कमा कर भेजता है, वो कम से कम उनको यह छूट होनी चाहिए कि जो सामान वे लेकर आते हैं, उसको लेकर वे आसानी से उतर सकें। इन तीन बातों की ओर मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

दूसरा प्वाइंट सीलिंग ग्रान एग्रीकल्चर होल्डिंग्स से संबंधित है, जो डिसकस नहीं हुआ था। आप को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि 23 जलाई, 1972 को, जब हमारे स्व० श्री फखरुद्दीनअली अहमद हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने सारे स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई थी और उसमें उन्होंने गाइडलाइन्स दी थी, सीलिंग ग्रान एग्रीकल्चर होल्डिंग्स के ऊपर। जो सििलिंग के कानून जुदा-जुदा स्टेट के अन्दर पहले से लैजिस्लेट किए हुए थे, उनमें यूनीफार्मिटी नहीं थी, जिस तरह का ब्राऊट-लुक होना चाहिये, वह नहीं था। उस समय यह गाइड-लाइन्स दी गई थीं, डायरेक्शन्स दी गई थी कि सब स्टेट्स में यूनीफार्म टाइप का लाभ हो और गाइड-लाइन्स को स्ट्रिकटली फोलो किया जाय। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में गाइड-लाइन्स को फोलो नहीं किया गया।

मैं राजस्थान के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, जो पुराना कानून था, जो 1960 में बना था, वह भी आज की तारीख में चालू है और 1972 में जो गाइड-लाइन्स दी गई और उन के अन्तर्गत 1973 में जो सीलिंग का कानून बना, वह भी इन-फोर्स है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो फैसले पुराने कानून के तहत 10-15 वर्ष पहले किये गये थे, आज 15 साल बाद उन को री-ओपन करने के नोटिसिज दिये जा रहे हैं। कई काश्तकार इस बीच में मर गये हैं, उन पर हुए काश्तकारों के नाम नोटिसिज जा रहे हैं। बहुत से काश्तकारों ने जिन्होंने बैंकों का लोन चुकाने के लिये वह मान कर कि जमीन का फैसला फाइनल हो चुका है, अपनी जमीन को बेच दिया था, वह जमीन आगे भी री-सेल हो चुकी है, अब पुराने काश्तकारों

को नोटिस दे कर केस को फिर से री-ओपन किया जा रहा है। यहां यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ—मान लीजिये उस ने कुछ जमीन अपने पास रख ली थी और कुछ बेच दी थी अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो जमीन तुम ने बेच दी, वह तो तुम्हारी थी और जो अब तुम्हारे पास है उस को लिया जायेगा। कानून की यह मंशा नहीं थी कि इस तरह से जो लैंड होल्डर है, उस को लैंड-लेस बना दिया जाय।

मैं एक सवाल और उठाना चाहता हूँ—मान लीजिये चार लड़के हैं, एक लड़का आर्मी में जाता है, दूसरा मैडिकल प्रोफेशन एडाप्ट करता है, तीसरा इन्जीनियर बनता है और चौथा सिविल सर्विस में आता है—चारों को एग्रेज में 2 हजार रुपये माहवार कमाने का मौका मिलता है। लेकिन जिस लड़के ने बी० एस० सी० (एग्रीकल्चर) किया है और वह सरकार पर बर्डन नहीं बना है, सरकार से कोई एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मांगी है, अपनी जमीन पर सीटल हो कर, सैल्फ-एम्प्लायड हो कर मुल्क की मदद कर रहा है, उस को हम कमाने का मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब दूसरों को 1500 रुपये या 2000 रुपये माहवार कमाने का मौका मिलता है, तो इसको भी वह अपार्चुनिटी मिलनी चाहिये : सरकार की यह मंशा अभी नहीं हो सकती है कि कोई एग्रीकल्चर में बी०एस० सी० पास कर के टेटर्ड क्लोड्स में रहे। उस को भी पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिये कि एग्रीकल्चर में आज जितनी रिसर्च हो रही है, जितना खर्चा सरकार इन कामों पर कर रही है, वह उस ज्ञान को अपने काम में भी एप्लाइ करे और देश को अच्छी प्रोडक्शन दे सके। लेकिन इस डिस्पारिटी का नतीजा यह होगा कि कोई भी इन्टेलिजेंट आदमी एग्रीकल्चर के प्रोफेशन में नहीं जायगा और जो पुराने और प्रायोग्य लोग हैं या इन्टेलिजेंट लोग हैं

वे ही इस प्रोफेशन में रहेंगे। ऐसी हालत में आप की फूड-प्रोडक्शन की जो स्कीम है, वे कैसे कामयाब होगी। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब के वक्त में जो गाइड लाइन्ज दी गई थी— उन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये उस के सब-बलाज 9 की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस कान्फरेन्स ने यह कहा था—

Guidelines were drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on ceiling on land holdings held on 23rd July 1972.

उस के लास्ट पैराग्राफ का हेडिंग था —
“इम्प्लेमेंटेशन” उस में कहा गया है —

“Implementation will be the responsibility of the State Governments. They would set up non-official bodies at appropriate levels and place competent officials and organisations in order to administer the ceiling legislation.”

इस में एक और मेम्बेटरि बात आती है—

“The concurrence of the Central Government will be obtained in respect of any incidental departure from the guidelines necessitated by the special conditions prevailing in any State or the Union Territory.”

जब भी गाइड-लाइन्ज से डेविएट करेंगे तो उस में सेंटर का इंटरवेन्शन होगा, सेंटर से मंजूरी लेनी होगी। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। 1979 में जब राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट के सामने यह ईशू आया तो गवर्नमेंट से एफिडेविट लिया गया, जिस में गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि पुराने कानून के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ 166 कैंसेज बाकी हैं, इस लिये मंजूरी दी जाये। लेकिन इस के अन्तर्गत 10-15 हजार नोटिसिज भेजे गये और पुराने कैंसेज को रीओपन किया गया। ग्राम काश्तकार के

ऊपर जब इस तरह से तलवार लटकती है तो स्वाभाविक है वह खेती के काम में पूरी तरह से नहीं लग सकेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बहुत उचित समय है जब कि सेंटर को इस मामले में इंटरवीन करना चाहिये, दो कानून नहीं चलने चाहिये, एक ही कानून चलाना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मैं सौल्जर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में करीब 1 लाख ग्राम्स फोर्सिज के जवान हर साल रिटायर किये जाते हैं। ग्राम तौर पर रिटायरमेंट के समय 35-40 साल की उम्र होती है। 18 साल की उम्र में रिट्यूट होते हैं और 17 साल उनकी सर्विस का पीरियड होता है। नामेली 35 और 40 साल की उम्र के बीच में उन को रिटायरमेंट मिल जाता है और उस के बाद उन को 100 रुपये से 150 रु० पेंशन के मिलते हैं या दूसरे इमोलुमेंट्स के नाम पर उन को इतना पैसा दिया जाता है। जे०सी० ग्राज० और एमिशनड ग्राफिसर्स जो हैं वे 50 साल के नीचे की उम्र में रिटायर होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वे बच्चों का लालन-पालन कैसे कर सकते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन की फामिली में फस्ट्रेशन पैदा हो जाता है। आप का जो यह जवान है, यह देश का क्रीम है और यह वह आदमी है जिस ने अपनी जान देश की रक्षा के लिए झोकेने के लिए ओफर किया है। दूसरी तरफ हम यह देखते हैं कि जो सिविल सर्विस वाले लोग हैं, वे 55 और 58 साल की उम्र में रिटायर होते हैं। ब्रिगेडियर रैंक का जो ग्राफिसर होता है आई०ए०एस० ग्राफिसर होता है, वह 55 और 58 साल की उम्र में रिटायर होता है और सब से खराब बात तो यह है कि जब यह जवान 35, 40 की उम्र में रिटायर होता है, तो उस के जो बच्चे होते हैं वे इतने बड़े नहीं हो पाते हैं कि वे नौकरी कर के कुछ कमा सकें जबकि दूसरी

तरफ यह स्थिति है कि जो सिविल सर्विस का आदमी है या जो बैंक का चपरासी है, वह जब रिटायर होता है, तो उस के बच्चे बड़े हो जाते हैं और अपनी एजुकेशन खत्म कर के सर्विस में लग जाते हैं और वह जो आदमी है, हीरोज सर्भायंग टू काउंट अपोन। जवानों के बच्चे इतने बड़े नहीं हो पाते हैं तो इस से बहुत बड़ा फ्रस्ट्रेशन जवानों के अन्दर होता है।

एक दूसरी प्रॉब्लम जो इन लोगो के सामने आई हुई है वह पेंशन लाज की है। जो आज से बहुत पहले रिटायर हुए थे और जिन को सर्विस पुरानी है, उन को पेंशन कम मिलती है और उस के बाद लेटर इयर्स में जो आदमी रिटायर हुए हैं उन की पेंशन फ्रॉम टाइम टू टाइम रिवाइज होती रही है लेकिन वह जो पेंशन रिवाइज हुई है, वह रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से रिवाइज नहीं हुई है। मैं आप को एक कर्नल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। एक कर्नल जो कुछ माल पहले रिटायर हुआ था, उस को 400 रुपये पेंशन के मिलते हैं लेकिन एक कर्नल जो अब रिटायर हो रहा है, उस को 1000 रुपये पेंशन मिलेंगे। दोनों ही कर्नल हैं। एक ही कैडर के हैं और दोनों ने एक सी ही सर्विस की है अपने कर्नली के लिए, लेकिन यह डिस्पैरिटी है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस तरह की डिस्पैरिटीज को दूर करने के लिए एक पेंशन कमीशन बिठाया जाना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक यह निवेदन करना है कि जो आर्मो बालों की विडोज है, 1-1-64 में एक यह कानून आया कि जो आर्मो का जवान मर जाता है इविन नाट इन सर्विस, तो उस की विडो को फैमिली पेंशन लाभ रहेगी, लेकिन 1-1-64 से पहले की जो पेंशनर हैं, उन के लिए ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है कि उन की फैमिली के उनके खत्म होने के बाद उन को पैसा मिले। पेंशनर के खत्म होने के बाद उन की फैमिली को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। तो विडो इज विडो।

1964 से पहले की जो विडो हैं, उन को 16 साल हो गये हैं और अब कितने दिनों की वे और मेहमान हैं। तो जब 1-1-64 के बाद वाले जवानों की विडोज को पेंशन मिलती है, तो उन पहले वाले को भी मिलनी चाहिए।

इस के अलावा अभी आप ने पेंशन-स्केल बढ़ाए हैं इन्डिपेंडेंस के फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के। तो यह जो जवान हैं, ये तो उस इन्डिपेंडेंस को कायम रखने वाले हैं। इन के पेंशन स्केल्स को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि रावतभटा का एटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान में है और यह प्रोजेक्ट करोड़ों रुपये की लागत से बनाया गया है और आज से 15 साल पहले इसका कमीशन किया गया था लेकिन हर तीन महीने के अन्दर यह फेल हो जाता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि इस का पर डे जो 40 लाख यूनिट का आऊटपुट है और जो यह राजस्थान को देता है और जो राजस्थान की रिवायरमेंटस का बन्ध है, वह अबरप्टली बन्द हो जाता है, जिस के कारण एग्नीकल्चर के लिए कुश्रों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है और इंडस्ट्री के सामने भी प्रॉब्लम आती है और आप जानते हैं देयर इस पावर क्रइसिस इन राजस्थान तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस काम को देखें कि यह 15 साल में जो हर तीन महीने में फेल हो जाता है, तो इस में क्या टेक्नीकल फला है। उस फला को दूर किया जाए और राजस्थान को पावर क्रइसिस से बचाया जाए और जो करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है, उस से भी बचा जाए।

बस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपना बजट पेश किया था और उस भाषण में कुछ एक्साइज ड्यूटीज पर छूट दी थी और

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोदल]

कुछ को विद्वष्टा किया था, तो बड़ी खुशा क साथ खास कर सत्तारूढ़ दल की ओर से बेचों की वाजाया गया था और आज जब इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर व्हस चल रही है, तो उसी सत्तारूढ़ दल की ओर से जो अर्धमाननीय सदस्य डा. शा जी बोले, यथापि जवान जितनी साफहोनी चाहिए थी, त्रिटिकल होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं थी फिर भी जवान से उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि बजट भाषण के अन्दर वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो हमें सुविधाएँ दी थीं विशेषकर के मृत्यों के स्थिरीकरण के बारे में उनसे हमें निराशा हुई है। बल्कि उन्होंने यहाँ तक भी कहा कि जो कुछ वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था उससे वहाँ तक आगे वे जाएंगे; खास कर उन्होंने घाटे के बजट की बात चलायी थी। घाटे का बजट आपने 1470 करोड़ रुपये का बनाया है। यह कहा जा कर शक्या, कहाँ तक जाएगा, यह तो समय ही बतायेगा।

यह इस से ही बात साफ हो जाती है कि आज एक सहीने के अन्दर अन्दर कांग्रेसजन निराशा अनुभव करने लगे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्वाभाविक है कि कांग्रेस दल में, खास कर के जो नया रक्त आया है, उस नये रक्त ने आशाएँ दी है, देश की जनता को कहा है कि अब हम सत्ता में आये हैं, [हिमारी सरकार स्टेबल है, सब राशियों में हमको स्टैबिलिटी मिल गयी है, अब हम अपने वायदे पूरे करेंगे। खास कर उन्होंने दो ही तो वाक्य किये हैं—एक मृत्यों के स्थिरीकरण का कि जन साधारण की जरूरत की चीजें स्थिर भावों पर मुहैया करायेगे, सत्ते भावों पर दिलायेगे और दूसरा वायदा उन्होंने किया था लाएण्ड आर्डर की वनाये रखने का। लाएण्ड आर्डर के बारे में तो मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कहूँगा, मृत्यों के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। क्या एक सहीने के अन्दर ही देश की स्थिति इस प्रकार की नहीं बन गयी है? जनवरी में आपने असन सभाला, 18 जून

को आपकी दण्ड आधी और 2.10 जुलाई के तीसरे सप्ताह के अन्दर हम हैं। इन सप्ताहों के अन्दर साधारण व्यक्तियों की कीमतें वहाँ जा कर पहुँची हैं?।

आज आप अन्न की ले लीं। चाहे गेहूँ के मूल्य हों, चाहे चावल के मूल्य हों, चाहे शक्कर के मूल्य हों, चाहे दालों के मूल्य हों। उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर इन बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों का फायदा अगर किसान की जेब में जाता है तो किसान किसी की भी आर्षित नहीं है।

14.39 hrs.

[SHRI SHEVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

आज दो पी स्टैंड विटल गेहूँ हैं। अगर इसका फायदा किसान का मिलता है तो शर्त फल अच्छी हुई होती। आज घाटे रुपये विलो अन्वय है। अगर यह बढ़ते हुए मूल्य शूभारो न के मूल्य के रूप में किसान को मिल रहे होते तो शूभार वेन की फल अच्छी हुई होती। लेकिन आज आप सीजन में किसान के पास न गेहूँ हैं न और चीजें हैं। आज सब चीजें जा कर के व्यापारियों के बंधामों में जमा हैं। इन बस्तुओं के बढ़ते हुए मूल्य किसी पूँजीपति को या उच्च मध्यम वर्ग की तंग करने वाले नहीं हैं। ये बढ़ते हुए मूल्य जन साधारण को और लोअर मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को जिन की बंधी हुई आय है पिक्स इनकम है, उनकी परेशान कर रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी मैं किसी से बुलना करने नहीं जाना चाहता। दालों का भी मेरा दृष्टिकोण वही है। लेकिन आज आप अपने मन से सोचें कि जिस समय जनता पार्टी का रूल था उस समय प्राइस इन्डेक्स किस तरह से लगातार स्थिर रहा था। आप 1975-76 और 1978-79 का होलसेल प्राइस इन्डेक्स देखें जो कि लगभग बराबर बना रहा। चँधरी चरण सिंह जी के दण्ड आने के बाद से निश्चित रूप से उसमें बढ़ती हुई। लेकिन आप स्वयं ही इसका फायदा कि वि जनवरी के अन्दर जब से आपने शकन सभाला है तब से किस कीमत

से होलसे सेल प्रइस इंडेक्स बढ़ा है और खास कर के आप के बजट पेश करने के बाद से कितना बढ़ा है ?

आज मेरे पास जो होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स के आंकड़े हैं वे 28 जून तक के हैं।" सभापति जी मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार ने यह बढ़ाना लगा कर के कि हम प्रइस इंडेक्स का एक नया फार्मुला बनाने वाले हैं, एक नये ढंग से इंडेक्स तयार करेंगे इसको छापना और प्रकाशित करना बंद कर दिया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में बताएं कि मेरी सूचना ठीक है या नहीं कि इस प्रकार के इंडेक्स जो समय समय पर इशू किए जाते थे, बिकली किए जाते थे उनको सरकार ने बन्द करवा दिया है

1970-71 का बेस यीअर मान कर 28 जून को जो होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स था वह 249.9 था जबकि जिस समय बजट पेश किया गया था वह 242.7 था। केवल दस दिन के अन्दर बजट पेश करने के बाद यह 7.2 बढ़ गया। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते हुए कहा था कि इससे इन्फ्लेशन नहीं बढ़ेगा, प्राइसिस नहीं बढ़ेंगी। जब उनको रजिज किया गया तब उन्होंने यहाँ तक कह दिया था कि या तो मैं सफल होऊँगा या फिर कुर्सी से हट जाऊँगा। मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह कुर्सी से हटें और न मैं ऐसा कहने का दुस्साहस कर सकता... (इंटरप्शन) मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी एक योग्य व्यक्ति हैं। उनकी मजदूरियाँ हो सकती हैं। वह स्वयं एक अच्छे अर्थ शास्त्री है। अर्थ शास्त्री होने के नाते वह कैलकुलेट करें कि अगले दस दिन के अन्दर इतने प्वाइंट होल सेल इंडेक्स के अन्दर बढ़ जाते हैं, तो यह क्या दर्शाता है। अप्रैल 1977 में जब जनता का शासन आया उस समय यह इंडेक्स 184.1 था। जिस समय चौ चरण सिंह ने बजट पेश किया दो साल के बाद मार्च 1979 में तो यह 189.1 था। यानी लगातार दो साल के अन्दर इस में केवल पांच प्वाइंट की वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन 14

जून को यह 243.7 हो गया और 28 जून को यानी दस दिन के बाद इसमें 7 प्वाइंट्स की वृद्धि हो गई। इधर दो साल में केवल पांच प्वाइंट्स का वृद्धि हुई और इधर दस दिन के अन्दर अन्दर 7 प्वाइंट्स की वृद्धि हो गई? यह किस बात का द्योतक है? गवर्नमेन्ट को इस पर गर्भ रता से सोचना चाहिये। जिस समय कांग्रेस शासन में आई जनवरी 1980 में उस समय यह इंडेक्स 226.2 था और आज यह 249.9 हो गया है, उसको कास कर चुका है। इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी कुछ भी कारण बताएँ लेकिन इस बात को तो वह स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह जो मूर्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है यह खास कर उन वस्तुओं के मूर्यों में हो रही है जिन का सम्बन्ध साधारण जनता से है। यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। सरकार को और से इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं।

आपने बजट के अन्दर अनेक प्रकार की छूटें देने की घोषणायें की थीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन वस्तुओं पर आपने एक्साइज इयूटीज में छूटें दी थीं या जिन वस्तुओं पर से आपने इनको निद्द्रा किया था, क्या उसका लाभ उपभोक्ता तक पहुँचा है? बढ़ी हुई कीमतों में इन छूटों की वजह से क्या कोई कमी आई है या इन कीमतों को नीचे लाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं? क्या इन छूटों का लाभ उपभोक्ता को मिला है? उपभोक्ता केवल वही मूल्य नहीं दे रहे है जो पहले दे रहे थे बल्कि आपके द्वारा की गई इन छूटों की, घोषणा के बाद वे और भी ज्यादा मूर्य उन्हीं वस्तुओं के दे रहे हैं।

आप दिल्ली के बाजारों में जा कर देख लें। सब्जियों का क्या हाल है? कोई सब्जी आज पांच रुपये किलो से कम आपको नहीं मिलेगी। कोई दाल एसी नहीं है जिस को गरीब खाता हो और जो पांच और छः रुपये किलो से कम हो। मसाले, खाने के तेल, इंधन धर के अन्दर जो लकड़ी जलाने के काम आती है या कोयला—गैस की बात आप छोड़ दे—

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

जितनी भी वस्तुएँ हैं जो दो जून रोटी खा कर जिन्दा रहने के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उन में से एक भी वस्तु ऐसी नहीं है जो कांग्रेस के शासन में आने के बाद और खास तौर पर बजट पेश करने के बाद सस्ती हुई हो। इसके विपरीत उनकी कीमतों में बहुत तेज गति से वृद्धि ही हुई है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान एक अत्रवार के उस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें वस्तुओं के भावों में वड़ोतरी की ओर इशारा किया गया है :—

"Unending price spiral"

Prices of all essential commodities—sugar, pulses, oils, soaps, vegetables—have registered further increase.

Sugar has touched an all-time high—Rs. 8 per kilo—making it beyond the reach of the poor. Gur price has also almost doubled in the last one month. Loose oil costs one rupee more per kilo. The Postman four kilo tin priced at Rs. 65.89 just before the budget, is now selling at Rs. 70.65. The four-kilo Kanodia oil tin is also seven rupees more expensive than it was at the time of the budget.

Prices of all the da's—arhar, moong, gram, Rajma—have registered an increase of 10 per cent. Arhar dal and the poor mans dal, chana cost one rupee more per kilo after the budget.

Popular brands of soap—Lux, Hamam, Rexona, Lifebuoy, Rin, Sunlight—have become costlier by 10 paise per cake. Prices of detergents have also been revised to make time of the budget is now Rs. 14.20. the one-kilo box more expensive by about a rupee. The two and a half kilo Vim, priced at Rs. 13.10 at the time of the budget is now Rs. 14.20.

Baby foods are another item whose prices are going up almost daily."

These are the expressions made by the press.

मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिन-प्रति-दिन वस्तुएँ अधिक महंगी होती जा रही हैं, उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। वह या सम्बन्धित विभाग यह कह कर नहीं बच सकते हैं कि हम तो होर्डर्ज, प्राफिटियर्ज और ब्लक-मार्केटियर्ज को जेल में डालने के लिए कानून बना चुके हैं, अब यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। एक या दो राज्य सरकारों को छोड़ दीजिए, अन्य राज्यों में, जहाँ वित्त मंत्री महोदय की पार्टी ने स्टेबिलिटी के नाम पर बोट मांगे थे, उनकी पार्टी का ही शासन है। उनके बारे में वित्त मंत्री का क्या कहना है? इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने आज तक क्या किया है?

मैं वित्त मंत्री से एक सवाल और पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि गई फसल में शूगरकेन का उत्पादन कम हुआ। लेकिन जितना शकर का उत्पादन कम हुआ, उसके मुकाबले में शकर की कीमत 8 और 9 रु० के बीच में है, क्या सरकार उसको जस्टिफाई करती है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक सरकार ने लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में इस बात की स्पष्ट घोषणा क्यों नहीं की कि चाहे कुछ भी कारण रहे हों, जब उसने ड्यूअल प्राइस सिस्टम लागू किया है, उसके बाद वह फ्री-सेल शूगर के लिए रीजनेबल प्राइस क्या मानती है। शूगरकेन महंगा रहा हो, शूगर का उत्पादन कम हुआ हो, लेकिन स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार फ्री-सेल शूगर की वाजिव प्राइस क्या मानती है, उसने आज तक यह घोषणा नहीं की है। न ही उसने यह घोषणा की है कि अगर मूल्य इससे अधिक बढ़े, तो सरकार कदम उठायेगी।

मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहूँगा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के सम्बन्ध में। . . . (उपवधान) . . . मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की बात जनता सरकार ने भी बहुत की और आप भी बहुत कर रहे हैं, मैं कैटेगोरिकली पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार ने इस के लिए इस में कोई फंड एलोकेट किया है ? आप एप्रोप्रिएशन के नाम से हम से पैसा ले रहे हैं । आप जितना मांग रहे हैं उस से चार सौ करोड़ और अधिक हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं । क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्थेन करने के लिए आप ने कोई रकम इस में प्रोवाइड की है ? कही रकम का हवाला नहीं है । सिविल सप्लाइज डिपार्टमेंट ने जो अपनी डिमांड पेश की है उस को देख कर आप को दुख होगा और मैं खास कर अपने कांग्रेस के दोस्तों से कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस बात को प्रशासन और सरकार बार-बार कह रही है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को हम मजबूत बनाएंगे उस के लिए कितना पैसा इस में मांगा है ? आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि इस बजट के अंदर नाफेड को डेढ़ करोड़ देने का तय किया है । वह भी इस बात के लिए कि सोयाबीन जो खरीद लिया है उस के लास को पूरा करने के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दिया जायगा । यानी नाफेड की हालत सुधारने के वास्ते यह नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से एन०सी०सी०एफ०को केवल 90 लाख रुपया दिया है । कन्ज्यूमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव को केवल साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपया दिया है । इस प्राविजन को रख कर सरकार विश्वास दिलाना चाहती है देश की जनता को कि हम जो जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं है उन को गरीब को मुहैया कराने के लिए अपने

सिस्टम को मजबूत बना रहे हैं ? कोई इस का आधार नहीं है । जिन वस्तुओं को अभी आप ने शामिल किया है पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के अंदर उन को देखें । मैं एक जानकारी चाहूंगा, यद्यपि वह चीजें इम्पैटिरियल है, जैसे माचिस है, मैंच वापस की कितनी डिमांड है जो आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने जा रहे हैं ? एक्सरसाइज बुक्स हैं, कितनी डिमांड आप के सामने आई

है और कितनी डिमांड को आप मीट करने वाले हैं ? सोप है, सोप की कितनी डिमांड है जो आप देने वाले हैं ? ये सब वेंगटर्स हैं और केवल कागज के ऊपर कार्यवाही है । सचमुच में स्थिति यह है कि कहीं पर भी पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के नाम से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है । यहां तक कि शक्कर भी आज डिस्ट्रिक्ट केन्द्रों को नहीं पहुंच पा रही है । मैं तो एक जानकारी चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सरकार जो अपने आप को समाजवाद का बड़ा भारी नेता कहती है, आज सीमेट, कैरोसिन, पेट्रोल, गैस ये जो प्राफिटेबल आइटम्स है जिन पर काफी मुनाफा होता है, इन आइटम्स के लिए यह फैसला करने जा रही है कि इन सारी वस्तुओं को प्राइवेट एजेंसीज के हाथ से ले कर वेवल कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को देगे ? फिर आप आशा कर सकते हैं कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर से कि जिन वस्तुओं में उन को नुकसान होने वाला है उस नुकसान की पूर्ति वह इन प्राफिटेबल आइटम्स से कर सकते हैं । लेकिन मैं सोचता हूं कि इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं है । उपभोक्ता अपने रहम पर है । सरकार अपने आप को निराश महसूस कर रही है । हाथ पर हाथ धरे चली जा रही है और सारी वस्तुओं के दाम बाजार के और मनमाने ढंग से बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं । आप कोई सहारा नहीं दे सकते । जितनी अच्छी बरसात इस साल हिन्दुस्तान में हुई है जसी कि रिपोर्ट आ रही है उस से नेचुरल कोर्स में बाजार गिर जाने चाहिए । लेकिन दुख है कि आज वस्तुओं के भाव न गिर कर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980 is before the House. I shall defer my comments on fiscal measures and economical policy till the consideration of the Finance Bill is taken up. Here I shall confine myself only to some of the important points. There are about 2.48 lakhs of extra-departmental employees of the

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

Posts & Telegraphs Department in this country. Their emoluments range from a meagre Rs. 85 to Rs. 170 per month. Technically speaking, they are part-time employees and are supposed to be not working for more than five hours in a day. However, the actual position is that they put in the same amount of work as regular employees but draw meagre emoluments and are not entitled to any service benefits on the ground that they are engaged mainly in rural areas where post offices and telegraph offices are not remunerative. This is discrimination and exploitation. I must, therefore, urge on the Government that expeditious steps should be taken to departmentalise all Extra-Departmental employees in the Posts and Telegraph Department of our country.

A number of States are once again victims of ravages of floods. Floods have occurred in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. As admitted by the Government, 15,36,145 people have been affected with a total damage to crops, houses and public utilities amounting to Rs. 45,17,47,000/-. These flood havocs are attributed to two causes, viz. swelling of rivers because of heavy downfall and the consequent inevitable excess discharge from the reservoirs. But I submit that there are several man-made causes also. There is a great need to pay proper attention to these man-made factors such as ill-planned or badly designed protection works, bunds, embankments and other structures constructed without considering the larger river flow and the sub-standard materials and poor construction works because of corruption. I hope these factors also will receive due consideration in the formulation of a comprehensive policy with respect to meeting these flood havocs.

There is also need for speedy central assistance to all the flood-hit

States. The two States that are always worst hit by these floods are Gujarat and Kerala. According to the admission of the Government, Gujarat has suffered a loss of over Rs. 24,29,13,000/-. In the recent unprecedented floods in Kerala, nearly 42 human lives have been lost with 14,236 houses destroyed and 22,575 damaged. A preliminary estimate of loss is over Rs. 20,56,00,000 or about Rs. 21 crores. The Kerala Government has approached Government of India for immediate non-plan central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15 crores. I hope that this particular matter will receive serious and immediate attention of the Government. I must again emphasise that the assistance that is sought by Kerala and that should be given to the Kerala Government, is in the nature of non-plan relief grant.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I may refer also to the draft Annual Plan for Kerala for 1980-81. It envisages a total outlay of Rs. 265.40 crores. Later, because of the discussion with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, there was a revision of the Plan outlays and it now stands at Rs. 290.41 crores. But even for sustaining a Plan of the original size of Rs. 265.40 crores, the Kerala Government is committed to resource mobilisation to the extent of Rs. 22.50 crores. The State has, therefore, made a special appeal to the Planning Commission to sanction additional Central assistance of Rs. 17.50 crores from its Special Problems fund in addition to the earmarked assistance of Rs. 10 crores for specific schemes under the new priority. I must urge upon the Planning Commission that the developmental and the financial problems and needs of the Kerala Government should be seriously considered and more Central assistance should, therefore, be readily provided.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of augmenting the flows of the Ganga is not only serious but brooks no further delay in its solution. The

proposed construction of the Brahma-putra-Ganga link canal which is expected in size to be six times—the length of the Suez canal and half a mile in breadth is a Herculean task. I must emphasise upon the Government the need to see that our differences with Bangladesh are sorted out and solved as early as possible. Since 75 per cent of the flow of the Ganga is from Nepal and since, as I understand, it was agreed in the 17th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission that Nepal may be approached for necessary data and information, I must urge upon the Government that the vexed question of association of Nepal with augmentation studies be tackled in a pragmatic manner with necessary accommodation. It should be shorn of all rigidities and we should try to obtain the earliest solution for mutual benefits. It is necessary that our Government should not adopt unnecessary impractical rigidities in this particular matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one more point I had to make and that was with respect to the change in the practice of appointing the Chief Justices of High Court. However, today we had the Call Attention on this and the matter was clarified by the hon. Minister for Law and therefore, I will not go into that particular point.

Sir, the problem of inter-State wage parity has assumed serious significance especially for Kerala which is a very industrially backward State. As a result of higher wage rates in the bidi industry in Kerala, the bidi manufacturers in Kerala are not in a position to compete with the manufacturers in the neighbouring States. As a result, we find a shift in the bidi industry from Kerala to other neighbouring States.

Similarly, consequent to the implementation of the minimum wage laws in the cashew industry, the cashew processors find it cheaper to get the

raw nuts processed in the neighbouring States. This has led to the smuggling of the raw nuts from Kerala and also it threatens the closure of several factories in Kerala. It is, therefore, a serious question.

Then again, because of the implementation of minimum wage laws in the handloom sector, the handloom products of Kerala are not in a position to compete in any market anywhere in India, or even in Kerala itself.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
Why so?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Because, as I said, minimum wages are ensured to the handloom workers in Kerala, which is not done in the other neighbouring States. This pushes up the cost in Kerala as compared to the other States. Kerala should not be punished for being progressive in matters of labour laws and in ensuring that the workers receive their legitimate dues.

Similarly, in Kerala minimum wages have been fixed for employment in fish peeling and fish canning, freezing and exporting of sea food and frozen legs. This has led to the steady migration of the industry from Kerala.

Kerala, as I said, is an industrially backward State. Therefore, this question of inter-State disparities in wages has become very serious in Kerala. I urge upon the Government to redouble its efforts to arrive at an early solution.

Finally, just a few words more. It is highly regrettable that India, while participating in the Twentysecond Olympics in Moscow, failed to express its protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Nearly 16 countries while participating in the opening ceremony, marched without their national flags and carried the Olympic flag instead, and ten of these countries were represented by solitary flag bearers as a token protest against

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the said intervention. I am sorry that we have not been able to express our resentment and our disapproval against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan where the situation was such that Soviet soldiers did not hesitate even to massacre school girls on the streets of Kabul. When such was the condition, we totally failed at the time of this Twentysecond Olympics in Moscow to give even a token expression to our resentment in keeping with our policy of nonalignment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is a unique year in that no less than 25 Demands, including the Demands of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President's Secretariat have been guillotined. Once a year the House gets an opportunity to discuss a Ministry. This year it has been done in such a manner that the ruling class cannot afford to listen to even minimum criticism of their activities and the blunders that they have been committing, and they have managed to ensure that these are guillotined.

I am not going to touch upon the election manifesto of the ruling party. Mr. Venkataraman know all about it.

He knows the game of politics, how to rule and how to remain in power. Sugar—Rs. 9 a kilo, it will be Rs. 10 tomorrow, and day after tomorrow Rs. 11. He says: 'we shall take care of that.' Edible oils—while the international price is Rs. 450 a quintal, we are paying here Rs. 1500 a quintal. Increased cost of transport—they have taxed Rs. 2100 crores in fuel and fertiliser—Rs. 600 crores. It will all spiral down; Mr Venkataraman, however clever and cunning you may be, it does not take time to discover this; it will ultimately land on the common man. And we shall see how you face the electorate in the next elections. Central excise alone—Rs. 6500 crores.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the members not to interfere when

Mr. Bosu is speaking. Mr. Bosu, I will bring to your notice one thing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He should also confine to the Rules of Procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am doing the same thing.

Mr. Bosu, you may please hear what I am reading from the Rules of Procedure:

"The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Exactly. I have done that. Please do not interrupt me unnecessarily. The Central Excise grant amounting to Rs. 6500 crores, there, Mr. Venkataraman, your establishment and administrative structure is terribly under-staffed when compared to the direct taxes organisation. The relief that you have given is Rs. 35 crores. I would like to know whether the 20 per cent relief that you have given to Campa Cola has been passed on to the consumers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You don't keep on interrupting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to deal with the Chair. I am referring to the Rules and you have to follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am speaking within the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please follow the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Congressman in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair will be entitled to take all the necessary action against you. This is not the way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you, you take. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He has been referring to certain excise levies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say that much. I shall have no objection. But if he is trying to impose his authority on the Chair, it is not good, it is not in the interest of the members.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT): I say that the remark made by the hon. Member namely? 'Congressman in the Chair' must be withdrawn. What business has he got to say as to who is in the Chair?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will not withdraw. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That was a factual statement...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I expect that the senior members will help to maintain the dignity and decorum of the House. Otherwise, it is not in the interest of the members concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall show you respect, Mr. Chairman, but you must deserve it also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the respect that you are showing to the individual, you are showing it to the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Finance Minister, Kindly tell us whether the 20 per cent excise relief that you have given to certain types of beverages like Campa Cola has been passed on to the consumers or it is being swallowed by the privileged classes. How much refund has been allowed to Campa Cola people? Is it not amounting to more than crore and a half rupees? Would he cover it in his reply? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He is going out of the scope of the debate. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair would be interested in helping all the members to make their points in the House. But, at the same time, the House is sometimes agitated when the points are repeatedly raised in the House. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. senior member not to repeat the points extensively. If you refer to certain points, the Chair would certainly have no objection. But if you go on repeating them, that is not in order. I would request the senior members to help the Chair and the House, and everybody here, to see that the minimum time that is available to us is properly utilised and it is utilised for discussing the new points.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am one with you with regard to the observation made. But I would like to know from you, for my own consumption, as to who referred on the floor of the House that an amount of Rs. 1.60 crores has been refunded to Campa Cola people. How is it a repetition? It is for the Government to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agarwal, you will kindly bear with me that it is not that every new point has to be raised or not to be raised in the House. Now, if a demand comes up for discussion and all the points which could have been discussed about that have not been discussed, if you take a demand like that...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: All the points "which have been discussed" not "could have been discussed". Kindly correct yourself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then all the time available to us will not be sufficient. You make use of time for making points, not for alleging anything against the Chair. It is not good to quarrel with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would go to Grant Nos. 86 and 88 relating to the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The amount voted by Parliament is Rs. 61.67 lakhs in one case and Rs. 33,92,85,000 (Revenue) and

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Rs. 59,52,50,000 (Capital) in the other case. Let us deal with this subject first. This is a matter relating to demands of the Department which have been guillotined and no debate has taken place. The hon. Minister, Mr. A. P. Sharma, is here fresh with all the memories after returning from London. I am quite sure, he will be able to give a befitting reply to the things I wish to say.

The Air India has become the biggest, the densest, cesspool of corruption. If you read the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee, you will get an insight of Air India. The biggest gainer is Mr. Joginder Sangar, a General Sales Agent, drawing a cut of 13 per cent... (*Interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, under rule 353, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice to raise certain points. He is referring to the demands of the Civil Aviation Ministry which have been guillotined. I would simply draw your attention to the third line of his letter. He has stated, "I shall be bringing an allegation that has been brought to my notice." Mr. Bosu is not bringing an allegation himself. He is going to make certain allegations which have been brought to his notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What does it matter?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Of course, he is free to bring any allegation he likes...

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: No, he cannot bring whatever he likes.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I maintain that Mr. Bosu, an Hon. Member of this House, is free to bring any allegation against the Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry; he will be absolutely within his rights. But he must make the allegation: he should not say 'I will be bringing an allegation that has been brought to my notice'.

He has to make the allegation and he has to take the consequences of that allegation.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: He cannot be a carrier of allegations.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We take it that the Hon. Member is taking full responsibility for the allegation that he has made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I could not hear the last part; will you please repeat it? What is the operative portion?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Bosu says he is going to bring a certain allegation 'that has been brought to his notice'. I am saying he cannot say that: if he is going to bring any allegation then he should take the responsibility for the allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure given in Rule 353 and it requires that he should give notice to the Hon. Speaker and he should inform the Hon. Minister also that he is going to raise certain objectionable points in the House or that he is levelling allegations against somebody in the Ministry or against a Member or against a Minister and, after obtaining permission he can do that. He has given a letter to the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Speaker's order is like this: 'Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has given notice that he would make some allegations and would lay on the Table certain documents during his speech on the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980. In accordance with the well established practice, the Member should take the responsibility for the allegations to be made by him.' As regards the papers to be laid on the Table, these will be examined and, thereafter, I will decide whether they should be treated as laid on the Table'. (*Interruptions*). Copies of the documents given by Shri Bosu have been sent to the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I think I may be allowed... (*Interruptions*) I am intervening on a point

of order... (*Interruptions*). You are a senior Member and many a time we are reminding you that you are a senior Member.

Rule 353 says: 'No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member...'. There is no reference to his having heard indirectly or directly through somebody or to his passing on the information of somebody. If it is an allegation, the allegation must be by the Hon. Member himself. That is precisely what the Hon. Civil Aviation Minister has said. (*Interruptions*).

Let him make the allegation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, this oint of order has already been disposed of by you.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: No. Let him make the allegation—and not carry, like a postman, somebody's allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it, Mr. Bosu is levelling this allegation with responsibility.

You say 'Yes' Mr. Bosu?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes: I can give it in writing.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even Rule 353 clearly says that no allegation, if there is an imputation or... (*Interruptions*).

I am not holding a brief for anybody. Why can't you listen to me? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri, if you want this matter to be finished in no time and you want that he should continue, let me hear him and then say whatever I have to say.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was making the point... (*Interruptions*) By your laughing, my point is not going to be overlooked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Some people are laughing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You are one of them.

I was making the point that, in his letter, he has very clearly stated that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. I will have to decide this. I will ask you, if I require your help. If I require it, I will certainly ask you.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In his letter he has stated that he shall be bringing an allegation that has been brought to his notice. He has said, "...that has been brought to my notice..." I am saying that he cannot, as my friend has stated now, carry somebody's allegations. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu must make the allegation himself and take the responsibility for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I should say on this point, viz. bringing allegations against a person or levelling allegations against a person or charging a person with something, that there may be difference in using the phraseology or the words, but in a sense they are the same thing. At the same time, the hon. Member was asked whether he was prepared to take full responsibility, and he says that he is prepared to take full responsibility. All other formalities which should have been fulfilled, according to me, have been fulfilled, and hon. Speaker has allowed him to raise it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Responsibility for making the allegations. That means, Mr. Bosu is making the allegations. He is not carrying somebody else's allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Bosu has been informed about certain things and on the basis of that information he is saying something, the rules require that he should have investigated into the matter and he should have come to a particular conclusion; and having come to the conclusion that what is going to state in the House is correct, he should state in the House. I had asked him whether he was prepared to take the responsibility, and silently he moved his head to say that he was...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said it, I stand by it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...and afterwards he has said that he takes the responsibility. In view of all these facts, I think, it would not be possible to... (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I want to bring this to your notice. If Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that he has heard somebody say this or that somebody has told him this... (Interruptions) The question is who is the author of the allegation. If Mr. Bosu says, 'I make the allegation', then he is the author of the allegation. It is another matter, being a carrier of the allegation; in that case, he will say, "I only reported what I learnt", "I only conveyed to the House what was alleged somewhere". Here, the rules require that he should be the author of the allegation. Let him be the author. Then, we shall face it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a matter of procedure; this is something which affects the procedure in this House. It has to go by the precedents of the past. The rule has been read out by the hon. Minister who raised the point of order more than once. It clearly states:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned, so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of reply."

In this case, the hon. Member has written to the Speaker as demanded by this rule, and he has informed the Speaker that he proposes to make an allegation. When he writes to the Speaker... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Let him say so, that he is making the allegation. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a serious matter affecting the rights

of the House. This cannot be settled by shouting

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravindra Varma, I have followed you...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Minister can repeat his argument, but you cannot hear me even once! I will sit down if you ask me to. I do not want to defy you

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have anything more to say, I will be pleased to hear. I have only said that I have followed what you wanted to say

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I was saying that, therefore, as provided for in the rules, the hon. Member has written to the Speaker giving intimation of his intention and providing such material as is necessary to enable the Speaker decide whether it should be permitted or not, and the Speaker, after looking into it, has permitted a reference to it on the basis of the letter he has written to the Speaker.

The rule, you will see, has two provisos under which the Speaker is competent to refuse him permission to make such a reference. One is that 'if, in the opinion of the Speaker such allegation is derogatory... (Interruptions)—I have my right to speak—to the dignity of the House and the other, that no public interests is served by making such allegation.

The hon. Speaker, I presume, Sir, as you do, has gone into it and then given the permission. Therefore, it is very clear that the conditions laid down in the rule have been fulfilled by the hon. Member and the Speaker has given his ruling on that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): To interpret the provisions of Rule 353, Rule 353 clearly says that a member who makes an allegation against a person should have the knowledge and he is taking full responsibility for that. My friend, Mr. Varma says that he is making the allegation according to rules and as per the letter he has written to the Minister. You know, Sir, what he has written to the Minister? He has stated...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): He is challenging your ruling.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can it be allowed?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has addressed to the Minister, 'I shall be bringing in allegations that have been brought to my notice by somebody...' Sir, it is all hearsay. It is hypothetical and it is not direct. Therefore, the spirit of rule 353 has not been complied with. I can understand a member cleverly interpreting and playing a fraud not only on the floor of the House but also on the Chair by interpreting it in a different manner and thereby he may get away and escape from the responsibility. He is a responsible member, I hope he will, in all sense of responsibility, withdraw and he cannot make such an allegation against any individual with vengeance or motive. Therefore, he will not come within the purview of Rule 353 and, therefore, no permission should be given and if such a thing is brought out, we will protest against it and it should be expunged. No allegations should be recorded on the basis of somebody saying something.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not agree with Mr. Ravindra Varma that any permission is required from the Speaker. The second part is only prohibitory and the first part is permissive. It says 'by intimating to the Speaker and giving a copy to the Minister so that he may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply'...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the intimation he has given? That he got the information from somebody. He has got no knowledge about it. Let him take the full responsibility for the allegation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not taking the responsibility of Mr. Bosu or Mr. Lakkappa. What I wish to submit is that it is very important with regard to the procedure. Para (1) simply says intimation to the Speaker with a copy to the Minister so that

he may be able to reply. Para (2) says that the Speaker may prohibit at any point of time—even prior and later on also, during the debate. That authority is there in the Speaker to prohibit. Supposing he does not prohibit, that which is not prohibited is permitted. So, Speaker's permission is not at all required. Simple intimation is enough under the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Making such derogatory remarks on the floor of the House is prohibited.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have followed all the arguments put forth by the Members.

I am giving my final decision on this in consonance with the decision given by the hon. Speaker. Hereafter, I will not hear any arguments on this point.

The allegation which Mr. Bosu wants to bring before this House is the allegation about which he is ready to take the responsibility. He has said so specifically in the House. No Member is expected to be present at all the places where objectional thing happens. So, they may not have the first-hand information.

The information would be given to them by somebody and, on the basis of that information, they would be coming before the House. But, at the same time, to keep the record correct and straight, I would state, the Member who wants to allege anything against anybody has to investigate into the matter and has to come to a conclusion that whatever he is going to speak in the House is correct, and has to be ready to take the responsibility for all that he is saying in the House. Only then he can come here. The first part is that the matter has to come before the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker has to see everything that the hon. Member wants to say. After the hon. Speaker goes through the record that is produced before him and after having heard and having gone through the record, he comes to the conclusion whether the matter can come before the House or not.

Generally, the permission is granted. But, if the hon. Speaker thinks that no purpose is going to be served and the dignity of the House will not be maintained if that kind of allegation is brought before the House, he may refuse permission. As regards the second part, what Mr. Agarwal said is correct. Here the matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Speaker who probably, has personally gone through the document.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Kindly read that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Speaker has said that 'I am allowing this objection to be raised. But, I am not allowing the documents to form part of the record. I will scrutinise the documents and I will come to a conclusion.' He has applied his mind and he has found that there is a *prima facie* case only for allowing him to raise an issue—not the *prima facie* case—and so the issue is: to raise a *prima facie* case, and not what he says. That is why I am allowing Mr. Bosu to speak out. I will state further that while making certain allegations, let us do it in such a fashion as to show that we are interested in correcting if something wrong has taken place, not with any intention of alleging something against somebody. While doing that there is a procedure followed in the House. Generally, we don't mention the name of the officers; when there is a criticism against the policy, it is the responsibility of the Minister; if there is criticism against some officer, then we do not mention his name but we mention his designation so that unnecessary publicity is not given but, after coming to the conclusion that what is stated in the House is correct, a lot of publicity can be given. When the hon. Member is just trying to raise this issue, he will follow these norms.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I want to understand this. Many members feel that this is what I have and I am alleging in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He takes the responsibility.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: But if the information is correct, or otherwise, the responsibility is not mine. I am only a spokesman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other procedures which can be followed in order to correct the Member also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Any way I am quite amused to hear the arguments because it has happened a number of times before. I should know why they are so much identified with this. I am bringing a serious charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not here for amusement. We are here for working.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am one with you. I am now coming to Air-India. This was examined in depth by the Public Undertakings Committee. I did not reveal certain things in the interest of the country. I am not going to reveal anything that was recorded in the evidence. But, it has come out in the press only a few days ago. Therefore, certain clarifications are necessary. I have collected certain material afresh. What is happening? The General Sales Agency is the real gold mining in Air-India. The man has called himself as Joginder Sanger who operates in different names in U.K., in Delhi and in Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mention designation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have mentioned that. In addition, I am told—Mr. Minister, say 'yes' or 'no'—he is trying to get agency in Rajasthan and North India and for South India also. That means there is a feeling that in Air-India this man is getting a commission of 13 per cent on each ticket. In regard to GSA, for cargo, the Air India has got a banking of 3 months of cargo, which they cannot tackle. They are chartering from other companies. But they have to engage a general sale agent for enhancing the business. They cannot handle but they pay another 13 per cent commis-

sion. For what consideration, the Minister should convey it to the House. Only the other day he has been appointed as the General selling agent for cargo also. For what consideration, Mr. Chairman, Sir? I would ask the Minister to clarify before this House. You have got a biggest patron of this man. Here is a person called I. D. Sethi, Dy. Managing Director. I am quoting from a public document. This is the 53rd Report of the Public Undertaking Committee. I am reading this from page 48. Mr Lakkappa was a member; he was a signatory to this report. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He was the Chairman. I was a member of that committee. I do not remember... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, what I say is this...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You should be proud of exposing such things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How corrupt is this man, he is remaining untouched; he is flourishing in his position, flourishing in his money-collecting racket. I want the Minister to say 'yes' or 'no' to this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come out with facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to it. Kindly don't disturb me. Page 48 says this. It is said here very clearly. It says: 'Misuse of authority'. It says:

"An instance of acceptance of lavish hospitality both in India and outside by a senior executive from parties having business connections with Air India which came to the notice of the Committee is dealt with below:

(i) In 1975, Shri Sethi took his family to London..."—on a free pass, of course.—

Then it says:—

"...Where they stayed in an apartment owned by one Mr. Iqbal

Ghai, Shri Ghai holds a Travel Service Contract with Air India at the Gaylords Restaurant, London, where Air India's passengers/clients are entertained.

(ii) In 1976, Shri Sethi took his wife and stayed in a Villa in Spain, owned by one Mr. Frank Kozareck"—

I will tell you who this Frank Kozareck is—

"...who is currently holding the following positions:

(a) Director, Indamer Co. Private Ltd Bombay.

(b) Director of Afghan Industries Incorporated, Kabul.

(c) Director of Operations..."

etc. etc.

Then it says:

"Besides, Mr. Kozareck has a contract with the U.S. Air Force for the maintenance in West Germany of the U.S. Air Bases for jet fighters..."

He has also some collaboration with another company. Now, this Frank Kozareck is a retired Air Force colonel and he is in the pay-roll of C.I.A. penetrating into the vital sectors of our Air India, because Air India at the time of war had carried sensitive materials from abroad We have got details; I will not go into them.

SHRI LAKKAPPA: Let him say who was the Chairman of the Committee... You cannot hoodwink all the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then it says:—

"In 1977 Shri Sethi took his family to USA and stayed in New York and Orlando. In New York they were the guests of Pierre Hotel, which has business deals with Air India... On one occasion Shri Sethi stayed at Maurya Hotel as the personal guest of Mr. Prem Kapoor who was at that time President of ITC—that is India Tobacco Company—

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"Hotel Division. He was given a suite for five days for which the normal charges are Rs. 900 per day. Shri Sethi claimed full out-station allowance for visit. It appears that the hotel gave hospitalty to Shri Sethi as they wanted to get more business from Air India....

.... Shri Sethi has explained that it has been the practice whereby executives..." etc. etc.

Then, there is another instance, The Committee recommended the matter to be enquired into throughly. Now I demand that the matter be enquired ino by the Central Vigilance Commission because he managed the matter with the CBI.

I will come to another point concerning serious mal-practices by Sangar. I wish the Foreign Minister was here because the African countries, at least eight of them, are very much agitated about the serious mal-practice of siphoning out of their money abroad through undercutting in tickets. Sangar pays in dollars and pound sterling to parties in African countries and buys air tickets, MCOs (Miscellaneous Carriage Orders) in their much fluctuating currency. The international law prohibits this. None can get refund for unused tickets outside the country where the ticket is bought. Sangars bring the tickets and MCOs to UK, USA etc. and get payment in dollars and pound sterling from Air India and sometimes by re-routing those tickets. This is all done under arrangement and direct consent of Mr. I. D. Sethi about whom I have just now mentioned. He still remains untouched. The discount amount I am told, is as high as 40 per cent. One senior Deputy Managing Director, Mr. Sharma, who objected to this practice was over-ruled. The African countries where this mal-practice is done by Sangars using Air India are Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire Nigeria, Iran and

Sudan, Air India, a national flag carrier, is being used for dirty work. Air India is losing to the extent of 13 per cent as also the foreign exchange on those tickets. I want the hon. Minister to enquire into this and tell us whether Sangars' offices were raided and foreign currency and blank tickets of fake airlines were seized or not by the Enforcement Directorate or some other agencies of the Government. Further, whether the Manager, who happened to be his nephew, was also arrensted and fined Rs. 10,000. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Sangar and Sethi had arranged complimentary tickets for the mother-in-law and sister-in-law of an ex-MP and for full lodging and other expenses in Europe and London.

Here, nothing short of an enquiry by the Interpol about this international racket which is spoiling the name of this country, because Air India is a national flag carrier of this country, will do. We should request the Interpol to institute an enquiry and Sethi should be immediately suspended and the enquiry should be held by the Central Vigilance Commission.

Then, Sir I would like to give you further details about Frank Kozareck's brother, Joe Kozareck, who has featured in another well known company. I have got all the documents now in my hand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a court of inquiry. Your have mentioned the matter, it is not necessary for the House to know all these details..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why not?.... (*Interruptions*). With all modesty, I would say, you are mistaken....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not be able to cow me down with that kind of statement. At this stage we consider the administrative policy or anything of public importance. We

do not consider individual cases. How can you go on giving all the details?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand that the Interpool be requested to enquire into this racket.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am on a point of order under Rule 218 read with Rule 353.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You read clause (4).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Clause (4) says, "The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy. (*Interruptions*) Please let me also complete it; let there be no running commentary from the Chair. It has not been the practice I am again reading it. It says, "The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration". Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, after going through the procedural formalities has come to us regarding the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation of which the demands for grants were guillotined. Now, exactly what he was trying to say, as far as I have understood him, was that it is a matter of great administrative policy. (*Interruptions*) The Air India is a public corporation. (*Interruptions*) If a loot is going in the Air India which causes a loss to public revenue and loss of foreign exchange it is a matter of relevant public importance, I would urge you, please do not be restrictive on this, because it is a vital matter. Violation of law involves a loss of foreign exchange led by the law enforcing agency which has been brought to the notice of the House. If he wants to say anything in this connection, he is certainly within legitimate right under the Rules of the House to have his say. We are also interested in this. You cannot enforce a blanket restriction on this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope that this is not a matter of administrative policy as such; it may be a matter of public importance. I am allowing him to state all these facts and be brief. But if you are going to give all the details, it is not a court of inquiry; you are making it a court of inquiry (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Since the hon. member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, is making his point I also want to say one thing. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule, he has to make his point?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We have a right to know whether the hon. member is not making all these things a part of his speech, but as the Chairman of the Committee in which he presided, he is reading the Report thereof. (*Interruptions*). He was the chairman of the Committee whose Report he was referring to. I want to say one thing against this Report (*Interruptions*). Let me say, Sir, let me make my point, Mr. Unnikrishnan has made the point. I want to make a point (*Interruptions*). When this Committee's Report was being published, the Chairman of Air India publicly contradicted.. (*Interruptions*). I want to know this fact; I want to make only one point, a simple point of.. (*Interruptions*). I don't want to sit down, I want to say, the report which is being quoted, he is the author, he is the Chairman of that Committee; and the then Chairman of Air India came out with an article contradicting.. (*Interruptions*). No action has been taken (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. Clause (4) of Rule 218 is the very clause which you have referred to. There are two elements in that: whether it is a matter of public importance or administrative policy. I do feel that

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

this is a matter of public importance. (Interruptions). How matters are going on and all that are very important and therefore it perfectly fits into this particular clause 4 of Rule 218. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: One minute Sir. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: According to his notice, he has to make an allegation..... (Interruptions). If he is reading the report of the Public Undertakings, Committee, as Chairman of that Committee, I may say that allegations have been made in that report and they have been denied and a rejoinder has been given by Tata and already the public had seen it. If he wants to make allegations again, notice to the Speaker should be given, notice to the Minister should be given and the Minister has to get information. He should not be allowed to read from that report.. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you a spokesman for Tatas?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We are saying this because he has not followed the procedure. Let him write first and obtain permission and then let him make allegations.. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not disallowing him from raising this matter. What I am saying is this. If you are going to speak about this matter in this fashion, at such length, it is not a court of enquiry we are holding here. You have mentioned some matters; you can mention all the relevant points but if you want to take the entire time of the House, you cannot be allowed and

you are not the only one Member. I am asking him to be brief.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: On the Appropriation Bill the scope is very limited; you cannot allow all things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now I would like to ask the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not ask the Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:..... Through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question-answer session that is going on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask the hon. Minister through you, during Mr. Sanger's visit to Delhi who were the persons in authority whom he had met? The hon. Minister, Shri A. P. Sharma visited London. How many discussions did he have on business with people there? I would like to be enlightened on this.

I am only wanting to ask: In spite of serious strictures given by the Public Undertakings Committee, which is a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, why this person, Mr. I. P. Sethi, has been kept untouched? Is it because of the fact that he is a convenient person for people in authority?

I would like to ask Mr. Venkataraman one thing. How are you allowing customs exemption for aircraft that are being imported? Confiscated aircraft are being allowed to be brought in, aircraft belonging to Thomas Moujai & Co. I will furnish you with all the details in a short time.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHAY (Asansol): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member has quoted from the report of the Public Undertakings Committee, of which he was the Chairman. What action was taken on

that report by the Government of that time?... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have written to the Speaker; I am giving this* at the Table, for examination, as you directed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not form part of the record; after the hon. Speaker takes a decision it will form part of the record; he would decide whether it should be included or not.

Now, Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Your notice was received very late; some concession was given to you; you should reciprocate and be brief.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

सभापति जी मैं तीन सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। एक सवाल है गन्दी बस्तियों के सिलसिले में और उससे उत्पन्न स्थिति। दूसरा सवाल है—पांडे जी आपके मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित सवाल है—बाढ़ से कटाव पीड़ितों को बचाने का सवाल क्योंकि इसके बारे में आपके मंत्रालय में अभी विचार नहीं हुआ है। तीसरा सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान में जो नारा दिया जा रहा है कांग्रेस की तरफ से और सरकार की तरफ से और अभी श्रम मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था वहाँ भी यही नारा दिया गया था कि सरकार कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को एक परिवार में से नौकरी देना चाहती है, उसका।

16.00 hrs.

जहाँ तक गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इससे जो सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय है उस पर बहस नहीं हुई है। इन तीनों सवालों से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों पर बहस नहीं हुई है। स्लमज का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। बड़े से ले कर छोटे शहर तक सभी जगह गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं वहाँ की स्थिति बड़ी ही

नारकीय है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केवल बड़े-बड़े शहर ही इससे पीड़ित हैं जैसे दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता। इनके अलावा जितनी भी हमारे देश की राजधानियाँ हैं या दूसरे शहर हैं और नीचे के स्तर पर चले जाएँ, वहाँ भी इन गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है। पहले जो चार मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज थीं उनकी ही जबाबदेही केंद्रीय सरकार की थी। लेकिन अब राज्यों की सरकारों के जिम्मे यह सारा काम सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है कि वे गन्दी बस्तियों का इंतजाम करे। पहले यह भी व्यवस्था थी कि गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के नाम पर सरकार अलग से बिल की व्यवस्था कर देती थी। अब राज्य सरकारों को ब्लाक ग्रान्ट के नाम पर पैसा दे दिया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि राज्य सरकारें इस महत्वपूर्ण काम को तो भूल जाती हैं, इसको तो नजरअंदाज कर देती हैं और उस तमाम पैसे को कुछ और कामों में खर्च कर देती हैं। यह स्थिति हमारे देश में अभी तक चल रही है। आप पटना शहर को ही ले जो बिहार की राजधानी है। वहाँ ग्रैंडरग्राउंड नाला बनाने में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के नाम पर नौ करोड़ खर्च किए गए हैं। आप चल कर देखिये, अभी मेरे साथ कल चलिये, उस नाले से पानी नहीं निकल सकता है और वहाँ इतनी गन्दगी है कि नाक खुली रख कर आप चल नहीं सकते हैं। गलियों में, सड़कों पर सारे शहर में गन्दगी पड़ी रहती है, कूड़ा पड़ा रहता है और उसको उठवाने के लिए वहाँ कारपोरेशन के पास पैसा नहीं है। कारपोरेशन करे भी तो क्या? वहाँ निर्वाचित नगर निगम है लेकिन उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। राज्य सरकार पैसा देती नहीं है। करों का सब पैसा अपने पास रख लेती हैं। इस प्रकार से नौ करोड़ खर्च हो जाए और समस्या के फिंज को भी टच न किया जा सके तो यही कहा जाएगा कि भ्रष्टाचार का वहाँ आलम है। यह केवल पटना शहर की बात नहीं है। पूरे भारत में यह हो रहा है। लखनऊ, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी

*The Speaker subsequently not having accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हैं वहां की भी यही हालत है। सरकार ने कहा है कि नौ लाख से ज्यादा जिन शहरों की आबादी होगी, उन पर सरकार तबज्जह देगी। लेकिन नौ लाख से कम आबादी वाले जो शहर हैं उन्होंने क्या पाप किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ? उन शहरों के विकास का, उनकी गन्वी बस्तियों की सफाई का क्या प्रबन्ध होगा? सरकार को इस बात पर भी विचार करना होगा। तभी हमारे देश का सम्यक् विकास होगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, अगर मेरे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार होगा, तो मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। आप बतायें कि मुझे पहले जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उन्हें कितना समय दिया गया है। हाउस में दो तरह का स्टैंडर्ड नहीं चलेगा। कोई बड़ा हो सकता है, कोई छोटा हो सकता है। मैं भी एक रैस-पांसिबल पार्टी को बिलांग करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप एक रैस-पांसिबल और अनुभवी सदस्य हैं। आप थोड़े से शब्दों में बहुत कुछ अच्छे ढंग से कह सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर ये लोग छेड़खानी क

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को संबोधित कीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तमाम शहरों में सम्यक विकास का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, नहीं तो शहरों में बड़े पैमाने पर हैजा फैल जाता है। अभी पटना में तीस चालीस आदमी मर गये।

कई महत्त्वों में हैजे का प्रकोप शुरू हो गया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना को ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाना चाहिए और इस योजना को बिना किसी भेदभाव के तमाम शहरों में लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए हुडको बनाया गया है। लेकिन आप मेरे साथ पटना चलिये और देखिये कि किनके लिए मकान बनाये गये हैं और किन को दिये गये हैं। हुडको का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन उस पर जो पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, उसका फायदा निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग उठा रहे हैं। जिनके पास पहले से मकानात हैं, ज्यादातर वही लोग इसका लाभ उठा रहे हैं। दबे तबके को दबे कुचले लोगों को, मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं। सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल ठीक तरह से हो और देश के तमाम शहरों का विकास हो।

आज ग्यारह सूबे बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। हमारे सूबे में भी बाढ़ आती है। सब जगह कटाव, इरोजन की समस्या है। नदियों से गांव कट जाते हैं। हमारे जिले के दर्जनों गांव सालों से गंगा नदी द्वारा कट चुके हैं। मनेर प्रखंड में जीवराखन टोला एक बहुत बड़ी बस्ती है, वहां बिजली लगी हुई है। उसका थोड़ा सा भाग बचा हुआ है, बाकी कट कर गंगा में चला गया है। दानापुर और मुकामा में भी यही स्थिति है। खगरिया में बहुत से गांव कट चुके हैं। मानसी उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है। कई सालों से उसको भी कटाव का खतरा है। कटाव का खतरा सारे देश में है। मैं इन जगहों का नाम इसलिए ले

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं वहाँ गया हूँ और वे मेरे सूबे में हैं ।

कटाव की रोकथाम के लिए विशेष रूप से धन दिया जाना चाहिए । अगर ब्लॉक ग्रांट के रूप में दिया जायेगा, तो उन बस्तियों का पुनर्वास नहीं होगा, जो कटाव से पीड़ित हैं या पीड़ित होने वाली हैं । हजारों हजार लोग कटाव के शिकार हो गये हैं, जिनमें मनेर के लोग भी हैं मगर अभी तक उनका पुनर्वास नहीं हो सका है ।

मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा है एक परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को काम देने का । उद्देश्य तो बड़ा महान है और सब लीग इसका समर्थन करते हैं । हमारे देश में लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ ऐसे बेकार हैं, जिनके नाम नियोजनालयों, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में दर्ज हैं । बिहार में 12 लाख पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार हैं, जिनमें प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक भी शामिल हैं । इसी तरह तमाम देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में बेकार लोगों को काम देने का सवाल है । यद्यपि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने दावा किया था कि वह दस सालों में बेकारी को समाप्त कर दगे, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के शासन में भी करीब 45, 45 या 47 लाख बेकारों की वृद्धि हो गई । तो डेढ़ लाख बेकारों को काम देने का उद्देश्य तो बड़ा अच्छा है । लेकिन कैसे दगे ? आप ने कोई योजना इसके लिए देश के सामने नहीं रखी । विचार तो आप ने किया लेकिन कैसे करेंगे ? रोजगार आप तब तक उनको नहीं दे सकते हैं जब तक कि आप देश का बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगिकीकरण नहीं करेंगे । बड़े पैमाने पर कल कारखाने स्थापित कीजिए और लघु उद्योगों को भी दूर दूर तक देहातों में ले जाइए । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . चरण सिंह का जवाब मैं नहीं दे रहा हूँ । मैं आप का जवाब

दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप शासन में हैं जब चरण सिंह आएंगे तो उन को भी जवाब दे लूंगा ।

तो बड़े बड़े उद्योग खोले जायें, लघु उद्योगों का जाल बिछाया जाय । पुरे देश में और भूमि सुधार कानून लागू किया जाये । भूमि सुधार कानून सब जगह बने हुए हैं लेकिन लागू कितने हुए हैं ? जमीन जो अर्जित की गई उस का भी बंटवारा नहीं किया गया । यह मैं इस सन्दर्भ में कह रहा हूँ कि बेकारी कैसे मिट सकती है ? इन कदमों को अगर आप नहीं उठाएंगे, लैंड रिफार्म नहीं करेंगे, जमीन का बंटवारा गरीबों में नहीं करेंगे जो कि आप का बड़ा पुराना नारा है, 1938 में त्रिपुरा कांग्रेस में आप ने यह नारा दिया था कि जमीन जोतने वालों को दगे, लेकिन कितनी जमीन दी ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप अभी यह बेकारी की समस्या हल कर पाएंगे और प्रत्येक परिवार के कम से कम एक आदमी को काम दे सकेंगे जब इस तरह के बूनियादी सवालों के हल क़ी तरफ जाएंगे जिन के लिए मैंने जिक्र किया—औद्योगिकीकरण, छोटे उद्योगों का बढ़ाना और जमीन का बंटवारा जोतने वालों के बीच में और खेत मजदूरों के बीच में । 42 प्रतिशत खेत मजदूरों के पास जमीन नहीं है और अब तो उन की तादाद और बढ़ गई है । जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं 60 प्रतिशत देहातों में उनको जमीन नहीं दगे तो बेकारी की समस्या हल कैसे होगी ? इसलिए अगर सचमुच में आप चाहते हैं कि प्रत्येक परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को काम दिया जाय तो देश के सामने योजना रखिए । अगर इस तरह की योजना आप ने रखी या और कोई जनता के पसन्द की योजना रखी, जनता पर चीट करने वाली योजना नहीं, बल्कि

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जनता की मदद करने वाली योजना, तो निश्चय ही एस तरह की योजना को समर्थन मिलेगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान जाय, नहीं तो कुछ होगा नहीं । महंगाई बढ़ती रहेगी, हम आप कराहते रहेंगे, चीनी नहीं मिलेगी, शिकायत करते रहेंगे । इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है ।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, permit me to bring to the kind consideration of the Finance Minister an aspect which requires a very sympathetic consideration.

In the first place, I am sorry that though the Finance Minister has provided funds for so many items, he has not given sufficient amount for slum clearance. Slum clearance is an obligatory duty of the Government. When I asked a question about it, the reply given was that it is a State problem and the States will have to tackle it. It is the duty of any State which calls itself a welfare State, to provide food, clothing and shelter. Harijans and backward people live in slums, who cannot afford to have their own housing.

Apart from humanitarian considerations, namely, to give them shelter it also reflects on the good administration. The Government should see that the city beauty is not marred. At the same time, slum is a health hazard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has already been covered.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: The Government should give top priority to slum clearance. The difficulty is that if the slum problem is to be tackled by the States alone, then it is impossible for any State to clear slums. And therefore, the Centre should come forward and give necessary

facilities to the State Government. The State Government, the Central Government and also the local bodies should join together and see that they do something for these unfortunate people. I am not well versed with the big cities, but as far as Bangalore city is concerned, I am sorry to state that about 10 years back there were hardly 100 slums. After 10 years, now we find that there are 400 slums in Bangalore city.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made that point.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: We have got about thousand families in slum areas and the population there is not less than 3 lakhs. If these families require proper shelter, we require a crore of rupees and we require this huge amount to see that slums in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta are cleared. Therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister to see as to how soon this problem could be solved. This problem is very urgent and that has to be attended to.

The next point that I wish to make here is regarding Vijayanagar steel project. As you know, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Hospet are the three areas which were taken for steel projects. Round about Hospet in Karnataka we have got very fine iron ore and it is one of the best ores in the country and some work has been done at Visakhapatnam and Salem in this regard. Though something has been done in Tamil Nadu, it is very unfortunate that the Karnataka State has not got the fortune of having a major steel project and therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that without any delay the Vijayanagar steel plant should be taken up and at least a token grant should be provided here so that within the course of a few years we may have the satisfaction that something good has been done to our State. Therefore, I once again appeal to the Finance Minister to see that this year the work on the Vijayanagar plant starts.

We have got plenty of power and we have got plenty of iron ore, and at the same time we have got plenty of labour and therefore, it will be a most successful project and therefore, that has to be taken up on a priority basis.

The third point that I wish to state here is regarding the urban water supply. Now, the Government is taking keen interest in solving the drinking water problem of thousands of rural people. At the same time, in the cities it is necessary that drinking water facilities are provided.

As far as Bangalore is concerned, they have completed the first stage of Cauveri scheme, and now the population is growing rapidly and water scarcity is already there. If the State Government applies for funds to the Central Government, they have to give assistance in the form of interest free loans or grants.

Bangalore has military establishments and Central workshops. So, it is necessary that the Central Government has to give assistance. Therefore, some priority should be given to see that the important need of the city, namely, water, is met. The State Government will not be able to bear the whole burden and Central assistance should be given in the form of interest-free loans or grants. So, I request that necessary assistance may be given to Karnataka State in this regard.

Fourthly, the Finance Minister knows the problem very well and that is with regard to prohibition. He knows how Shri Rajagopalachari introduced prohibition. He found this out as an alternative measure for loss of revenue through excise. But it is unfortunate that though we are collecting a large amount of revenue as sales-tax, we are collecting not only the sales-tax, but also the excise duty. Therefore, the Central Government has to take a decision on how best the problem can be solved. The Central

Government should take it as a policy decision and see that the problem is solved without further delay.

In Karnataka, medical colleges and evening colleges are charging exorbitant fees and donations. The Central Government must see that this evil is stopped. One medical college seat is sold for Rs. 2 lakhs and one engineering college seat ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. The University Grants Commission is giving grants, and therefore the Central Government has got every right to direct the State Government to see that this evil is stopped forthwith.

In Karnataka the lands of many poor people and even ex-army men, their valuable property, have been taken over. Good paddy land costs Rs. 30,000 per acre, but they are hardly given Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,700 as compensation. Therefore, I urge that something should be done in consultation with the State Government to give relief to those who have lost their lands, which was all their property, by giving them better compensation.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not only a very intelligent person, but also a very clever person. Wherever he wants to cover something, he does it very intelligently and cleverly, and wherever he wants to place certain things in a wrong way, he always tries to do that. This is known perhaps to all of us.

I thought that through this letter under rule 353 in which he has sought the permission of the Speaker, he was going to make out something new. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to the fact that Mr. Bosu is the same person who was chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee. All that he has stated here in this House is old excepting only one thing, and that is regarding the sale of tickets in African countries. There

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

also, he has very cleverly mentioned the thing which is already in his letter. I am sure we will make an enquiry into that.

It is very unfortunate that he has made an allegation against the officials of Air India. Mr. Bosu knows that the services and the reputation of Air India are praised not only by our own people, but by the people in foreign countries also. Anybody who has travelled by Air India can definitely be a witness to it. I only want to say that whatever allegation he is trying to make is nothing but a repetition of what is already mentioned in the PUC Report. That report, I am sorry to say, was submitted by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, during the time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why should you feel sorry?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am only sorry that during your period, when you were in Government, at that time this report was submitted and I can say that this report is under the examination of the Government and the decision of the Government...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when? It is now six months since you are in power. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Bosu, please do not try to cover whatever has happened during your time. How you had tried to bully the people as the Chairman of PUC is known to every public sector undertaking. I do not want to say...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is highly objectionable. He is casting aspersions on the Committee. Committees are composed of members drawn from both the Houses of Parliament, from Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and all the members are signatories of that Report, are consenting parties to that report. He has cast aspersions. It is not an individual who sits. I am surprised that Sharmaji, who has been in Parliament for

decades is behaving like this. He is calling a Committee as an individual.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No. I have only said what he has been doing as the Chairman of the Committee, how he has been acting in his person outside the Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Outside?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You are known for bullying type. Whatever he has tried to make out...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A monument of bribery.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Did I speak when you were talking? This clearly goes to show how hollow were your arguments and how they were devoid of any truth.

I will read out only one relevant thing. He accused somebody and then he says: 'Although, he has managed to get out from the CBI inquiry...'. In the eyes of this gentleman, nobody is honest. Everybody is...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order under Rule 376. (Interruptions). The Minister is misleading the House. (Interruptions). The CBI inquiry was done in a perfunctory manner. This is the Committee's Report. I do not want to divulge here what was in evidence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. You may please continue, Mr. Minister.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I know the position of a Committee and the Parliament, if not more than Mr. Bosu, at least as much as he knows. Therefore, he should not expect me to say anything against the Parliamentary Committee or Parliament. What I have said is all about his own personal habits. I have read out the point. Mr. Bosu has not made out any point. He has only read out from the Report of the PUC, which has already been published and therefore, I do not think that there has been any allegation. (Interruptions). He has said only

one interesting thing. I will read out that. In his letter, he has again said that it has been explained. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not good, Mr. Bosu. I think, Mr. Bosu will take a correct position.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It has been explained by a person—I am not naming the person—that it has been the practice whereby the executives of Air India have availed of hospitality from hotels and have claimed full out-station allowances.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can you imagine that?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He should have patience. What more does he want? This explanation has been given and it is for the Government, Department to examine whether it is correct or not, whether it is right or wrong. What is the allegation in this? Therefore, I would say this much and I would request Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, in the interest of service, in the interest of the fair name of India, not to bring in allegations against individuals, against some officials of Air India, thereby bringing a bad name to our national carrier which has earned a good name throughout the world, wherever Air India goes. (*Interruptions*).

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
सभापति महोदय, बिना आप की आज्ञा के इस तरह से ये बड़े हो जाते हैं और संसद का टाइम खराब करते हैं और नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं। आप इन पर नियंत्रण रखिये और इन के बोलने पर लगाम लगाइए।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I again submit that he has not made out any new point. I would request Mr. Bosu that even if he wants to make some incorrect statement, if he wants to say something wrong, please do not say in the House, say outside so that the people can take care of him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can give in writing that I stand by it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the House is really in a mood to hear all the placid explanations which I am going to give, I may say that the debate has been useful in certain parts and some constructive suggestions have emanated. Therefore, I shall first deal with these things and then proceed to deal with the individual points raised by hon. members.

One of the points which has been raised by a number of hon. members is the emphasis that should be given on slum clearance. On this there can be no two opinions. The Government is committed to giving the highest priority for slum clearance and is making adequate provision for the same. But I must confess that the problem is of such a magnitude that it cannot be solved even during a Plan period. It will require several Plans to completely eradicate the slums. But I will give some figures as to what we are doing in this regard.

The erstwhile Plan provided Rs. 140 crores for slum clearance for the period 1978-83 and we are continuing to honour the commitment in respect of that. Besides, we have now started re-vamping the Plan for the period 1980-85 and, in this, it has been the objective of this Government that adequate provision should be made. I am not at liberty at this stage to disclose the figures because they are tentative. But I do recognize the importance of slum clearance.

The problem is something like this. There are about 10 million people living in the slums in cities which have a population of about a million each. The concentration varies from place to place. My hon. friend, Shri Shamanna said that Bangalore has got a very heavy concentration of slums. On the contrary, only 10 per cent of the population of Bangalore is in slums as against 87 per cent in Kanpur.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Therefore, the problem has to be tackled on a national level. I assure the House that this programme will receive the highest priority.

The second important aspect which has been dealt with by a number of hon. members is the disturbing trend in prices. I will not be right or correct if I pretended that the price trend is really disturbing. In fact, it is causing great anxiety to us. But hon. members would be aware that the price trend is not one which is created by anything one does in the previous week. Actually, the economic forces take more than a year or two to exhibit themselves in the results and in indices. It is the past politics of a Government that have created this very heavy pressure on prices. It is in the same that I would like to explain that during the period of comparative stability of prices in 1975-76 that paved the way for comparative stable prices in 1977-78. It is the policy of very heavy deficit financing pursued by the previous Government that has indeed brought about this very great pressure on prices and it still continues to exert its pressure. Therefore, to say that the prices have gone up in the last week and, therefore, you are responsible for the price rise in the last week is to exhibit ignorance of basic economics.

Now, I would go further and say what we want to do in this matter. We have provided a number of incentives for the purpose of increasing production in the country. In fact, as I explained in my reply to the debate, the inflationary situation is handled in two ways, one by restricting money supply and controlling liquidity and the other by expanding supplies of goods and services so as to absorb liquidity in the country. We have attempted the second path of trying to increase the supply of goods and services and, for that purpose, we have given a large number of incentives. It takes some time for these incentives to work and for production

to be geared up on account of the incentives given.

The hon. Members said that various excise concessions which have been given by the Government have not been reflected in the retail prices. I agree. In fact, we have no price control now. It was my earnest hope that the concessions in excise duty that we gave would be passed on to the consumer and at least some kind of reduction would be noticeable in essential commodities. Though there have been some items in which the reduction has been noticed as for instance in non-essential items like T.V. there has been a reduction of Rs. 200 in prices and in respect of some engineering goods, there has been some reduction in prices, in respect of other important and essential items, there has been none. It has not been passed on to the consumer. The best policy that a Government can follow is that of the carrot and the stick. We have followed the path of the carrot for a while. I am afraid, if the market does not behave, the policy of using the stick will have to be used.

I do propose in consultation with my colleague, the Civil Supplies Minister to see, as a first measure, whether the retail shops should not be asked to put up notices of their stocks and the retail prices. This will be a first step in making people know what stocks are possessed by the retail shops and what prices they are charging. It will enable them to compare and if this measure does not bring about the required results, then we may have to adopt all other measures which will have to be used for the purpose of controlling prices. I am quite sure that the market will understand that the Government is not going to take things lying down and that if they invite by their behaviour the use of certain regulatory measures, they have only to thank themselves for what will come or what will follow.

Now, having dealt with the two major subjects which have been dealt with in this, I will refer to some of the points made by individual Members.

Shri Daga was very critical of a number of things. In fact, it is customary for the opposition to open the debate, and since the opposition Member was not there, Mr. Daga performed this function.

AN HON. MEMBER: He fulfilled that role. (6)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And he earned your compliments also.

In matters relating to the economy of the country, I personally do not think that there is any division or dichotomy between the Government and the Opposition, because, in my opinion, both are interested in seeing that the economy improves and both are interested in seeing that better conditions prevail in the country. Therefore, whether criticisms come from my side or from your side, I am prepared to give them the utmost consideration and respect and see that the good points raised by either side receive the best attention.

One of the points that he has mentioned is that the non-plan expenditure has been increasing. Apparently, he is under an impression that all non-plan expenditure is administrative expenditure. It is not so. What is plan expenditure in the previous Plan becomes a non-plan expenditure in the current plan. For instance, if we spend an amount of money as plan expenditure on education in the previous Plan, then in the current Plan this becomes a non-plan expenditure and in this Plan we give an additional amount as plan expenditure for education. Therefore, to think that all non-plan expenditure is administrative expenditure and to say that the administrative expenditure has, therefore, gone up sky-rocketing is to ignore the real state of accounts of Government.

The second point which he has raised is that there is a lot of income-tax arrears. We are quite aware of

this problem. Actually we are trying to increase the number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners who will be able to cope with the problem. A number of cases go to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner as well as to the Tribunal and to the courts, High Courts and Supreme Court. And what actually prevents a quick disposal is the number of stay orders that are issued by various courts. Once the stay order is issued, we are unable to proceed with the matter and the courts stay these proceedings for a number of years, with the result that the arrears accumulate. In any event, as I said, we shall try to improve the situation by having more Appellate Assistant Commissioners. We are looking into this question in an earnest manner.

Mr. Daga also mentioned about drought in Rajasthan, and he has said that nothing has been done. He comes from Rajasthan and should have known better, because, in this very year, 1980/81, we have so far provided to Rajasthan Rs. 20 crores by way of drought relief assistance. Nobody can say that the Government has not come to the assistance of Rajasthan. We have not in any way reduced the assistance for drought relief because wherever there has been drought, the policy of accelerating the food-for-work programme has been continued and I have stated in my budget speech itself that in some cases, we will not only continue till September, but even continue this assistance, in some cases, for a longer period than that. Therefore, I would like to remind him that the criticism is not well informed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You must have special consideration for Rajasthan for two reasons: the earlier Minister of State of your Ministry comes from Rajasthan; and Mr. Jagannath Pahadia, who was an immediate deputy in your Ministry, also comes from Rajasthan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He has already cashed in on that. I want to tell my esteemed friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal, that he has already cashed in on that: he will know very soon...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That Tonk is a place where the thug chief still lives. That Tonk is still there.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My friend, Mr. Bosu, speaks a language which is too clever for my brain.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Speak in the language of the people.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My friend, Mr. Bhim Singh also referred to a number of points. One point was that a number of people who go abroad and earn foreign exchange are put to a lot of harassment when they come back and the Customs authorities in various ports are very harsh on them. This is a complaint which we have heard before also. One of the difficulties is that many of these people who come, come with a very large amount of baggage. In fact, it is not the usual practice in our country to get all these things—sundry things. They come with lock, stock and barrel and they come back with such a large number of things that it is very difficult to clear them. If they take some advice of the people in our Embassies and Missions in the area in which they are working before they come, they may be able to discard a number of things which are useless and which they need not bring here....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: To distribute to their relatives here.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The other point raised was that in some cases they have been levied very heavy taxes and that as much as Rs. 10,000 was charged by the Customs authorities. That is why I have changed the law in the present Budget. Till now if a person brought goods upto Rs. 1000, it was free of tax. If he brought Rs. 2000 worth of goods, he was liable to pay 120 per cent as tax on those goods and if he brought more than that then he was subject to penalties and then he was subject to prosecution and so on. Now we have changed the law in this Budget and even if he brings goods worth

more than Rs. 3000, then he will pay a higher duty of 220 per cent, but he will not be harassed by way of prosecution, penalties, etc. This is the change which we have made and I hope it will reduce any complaint of harassment.

He also said that the agricultural ceiling legislation has not worked properly or has not been implemented properly in the various States. This is a statement with which nobody can quarrel. Everybody knows that the degree of implementation of the land ceilings law varied from State to State and in some States at least, they do not have the heart to implement the legislation and, therefore, it has been in different levels of implementation. As far as the Centre is concerned, we can only advise and we have no direct powers in respect of land ceiling legislation over the States.

The hon. Member also raised a very important point with regard to the persons discharged from the Services, particularly, the JCOs and Jawans who retire at a very young age and in the prime of their lives. We are aware of this problem and actually for the rehabilitation of those people, a number of vacancies has been reserved—for instance, in the public sector, for JCOs—17-1/2 per cent of the vacancies has been reserved and for Jawans 27-1/2 per cent of the vacancies are reserved. In government also a certain percentage has been reserved. We are also giving them facilities for training in various trades before they are discharged. Banks have also been advised to give facilities to new entrepreneurs so that they can start an industry of their own. I would not say that the problem has been solved, but, to a large extent, I would say, it has been mitigated.

Mr. Goyal then dealt with some very important questions. I would deal only with one or two points. He mentioned about the very high price of sugar and said that it does not benefit the growers.

Sir, I have a complaint about the sugar prices. 65 per cent of the total sugar releases are through the fair-price shops and at prices which are the most lowest in the world. We supply 65 per cent of the releases at Rs. 2.85 per kilo which you cannot get anywhere in the world. The other 35 per cent you get at Rs. 7/- a kilo or so. May be, everybody pays Rs. 10/- a kilo. Even at Rs. 10/- many people buy. All the time only that part of the sugar, the open market sugar, is given for the people who do the *mithai* business or those who are rich and who can afford to spend more on sugar. We are giving that to them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will kindly see that the people will judge you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Our commitment is to the masses. To them we give 4 k.g. in urban areas and one kilo in the rural areas. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about rural areas.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am quite capable to take care of myself. I do not want any assistance from anybody. Sir, I will repeat my point. The Commitment of my party is to the masses. And it is to them that we have agreed to supply sugar at the controlled and at lower price. We are doing it; to-day, 65 per cent of the sugar releases are at Rs. 2.85 per kilo (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): You can distribute that within your State, the sugar that is being given to your State.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I want to take time on this because the people who pretend to be the champions of the poor are now pleading for the richer, the upper classes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Also see how much of sugar you export.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the persons who live in an urban area get about 4 kilos of sugar; he gets it at Rs. 2.85 a kilo per head.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Not per head. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman, you do not know it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I accept Mr. Agarwal's plea. Even if it is 400 grammes only, the amount which you are paying per kilo of sugar is only Rs. 2.85. (*Interruptions*) What we have said is that the distribution of sugar at this level is 35 per cent to be sold at a higher price so that they can make up the lower price at which we are procuring and selling the sugar to the people. This dual pricing system implies that for the weaker sections of the society, sugar or any other commodity will be given at lower prices and the person who produces the commodity will be allowed to recoup the difference by selling the same at a higher price. (*Interruptions*) Your criticism amounts to saying that you supply sugar at subsidised price and give free to us, then you would come and say 'you supply petrol at subsidised price'. But you do not understand that when you make such a demand, going to cast this burden on those who do not consume and not the man who consumes it. So the general community cannot be asked to pay for what one person consumes. Therefore let us understand this very clearly. If a person goes to a hotel and eats he must pay for it. If he buys a cloth he must pay for it. If he travels he must pay for it. If he eats sugar he must pay for it. But the general community cannot be asked to pay for the travel of some person.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

One person cannot be asked to pay for the higher consumption of sugar of another person. Out of 60 lakh tonnes, 40 lakhs tonnes of sugar are being distributed at Rs. 2.85. The other thing is only 20 lakh tonnes. How can you say that the average price of sugar is 12 rupees and 8 rupees? All the newspapers play up; they say, sugar is selling at 8 rupees and 10 rupees. What is more, they are buying at Rs. 2.85 and then writing that it is selling at 10 rupees. They are buying only at Rs. 2.85 and they are propagating that it is selling at Rs. 10. This is what happens. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one. One Member at a time. He will reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: After all there must be some norm. Is it to be treated like this? Is there going to be a dialogue? He is making a point. Is there going to be a dialogue?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, order please. You have had your own say. The Minister is making a speech. You should hear the Minister. Let him reply. You have already stated your own point of view. Now should not the Government state their point of view.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am enjoying this because I know it hurts and truth hurts. I am glad that I have made this point go home to them and therefore it is that they are protesting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, it is sugar complaint; therefore you must answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They must go to a doctor, they must not come to me. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You become more unpopular; please don't do it.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In that case you should be happy; then, why

are you angry? If that is true you should be happy, but now you are all very angry.

Mr. Banatwalla had a number of points about Kerala. The first point is that inter-State wage disparity is hurting industries in Kerala. My answer is this. Kerala State should enter into dialogue with the neighbouring States and then try to solve this problem because Government of India cannot do anything in this matter. I have myself been a member of the Cabinet of the Tamilnadu Government and I am the person who introduced the Bidi labour Bill there and got the Bill passed. At that time, Kerala did not have the oil and that was transported from Tamil Nadu to Kerala. I had to go to Kerala and then discuss with them the wage arrangements and asked them to follow Tamil Nadu in certain respects. Similarly, I would say that in respect of both handloom and Bidi, it would be appropriate for Shri Banatwalla to ask the State Government to go and have a dialogue with the State concerned.

The next point that he made is about the floods in Kerala. In fact, Shri Banatwalla with other Kerala members came and saw me also. Shri Banatwalla should know that there is a well laid down procedure for this. Whenever there is flood, or drought, the State Government sends its report on the extent of damage to the Centre. A team from the Centre goes and makes an assessment of the damage. They make an interim report in which they say that the damage would be likely to be of the order of this much, then they make a final report also. According to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the advances are made and these advances are given as advance plan allocation. We are following only the procedures which have been already well laid down for the purpose of meeting situations like this.

He also referred to a matter of great interest to both the users and myself

and that is about the extra-departmental staff. I would like to remind Shri Banatwalla that I have been the President of the Extra-Departmental Staff Association at one time. The principle on which they are given lower wages than full-time employees is that they are part-time employees and they also engage in some other work.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Part-time employees, but working full time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then, it is a demand, but this is not the situation. The position is that they have some other occupation and for attending to this postal work, they are given an allowance which varies from Rs. 93/- to Rs. 192/- as the case may be. Therefore, if Shri Banatwalla says that this is exploitation, I would request him to reserve such harsh language for causes more worthy than this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are saying that it is not a worthy cause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He might have said that because a trade union leader is the Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is worthy enough, there are worthier causes also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said 'More worthy'.

Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu cannot speak without creating commotion. If he must speak, there must be something which must set the whole of Yamuna on flames. So far as the point about the Air India is concerned, there is a report of the Public Undertakings Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not a report, but reports.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No less a person than the Chairman of the Air India at that time had come forward with certain contradictions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was not Chairman, Air India, at that time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am referring to the period concerned in the report. How can he deny something if he is not concerned? He was then the Chairman. And as Chairman, he is entitled to equal right. He has completely denied that. Therefore, what we have before in the House is an allegation and a denial. Now, nobody can say that the allegations are proved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. As regards the Financial Committee's Reports, there is no rule, no convention by which the remarks or observations of the post-mortem can be done by the remarks which the Minister has chosen to say in his wisdom. These should be expunged. He has no right to do that. Financial Committee Reports are not open to criticism by Ministers or any individual members in this House. It is a report which is consented and agreed upon by 22 Members of the Public Undertakings Committee—seven Members from the Upper House and 15 from this House.

Therefore, Shri J. R. D. Tata made a press statement for which he has been hauled up before the Privileges Committee. And he is equating Mr. J. R. D. Tata's statement with the Committee's report. It is regrettable and unbecoming of you, Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank you for your compliments. But, I respectfully submit . . . (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, I was also the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The general convention is that Government generally accepts the reports of these Committees and they implement most of their recommendations. But it does not mean—it is never understood like that—that everyone of the recommendations that this Committee makes has got to be accepted by the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already made your point. Let the Minister reply to your first point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he is confused. Mr. Venkataraman, these are not accusations; these are what have been recorded in the report based on oral and written evidences. Recommendations of the Committee are based on them. They may accept the recommendations or they may not accept them at all. The narrative part of the report is based on evidences and Shri Venkataraman has no right to cast any aspersion on the narrative part of the report. I am a little surprised. I never expected this from him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not cast any aspersion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have regard for Mr. Venkataraman. I do not expect this from you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I speak English and I hope they understand this. I stated that there are certain portions in the report that have been denied by other persons. So, there are two versions; government have not yet come to any conclusions on these. Mr. Bosu is always a Jack in the box before I can say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has been narrated in the report. He cannot do that. I am surprised at this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not said like that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not say anything. I only said that there are two versions. Only certain things are stated... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may or may not accept the recommendations of the report.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is a denial not by a passer-by but by a person who was the Chairman of Air-India at that time. Therefore, I said there are two versions now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We had not been criticised... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is an extraordinary thing that the Minister is equating the report of the Committee and accepted by the House with the statement of Shri J. R. D. Tata.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You spoke English. We did not understand that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, when certain charges or allegations of the kind are made and that person against whom the charges are made denies them, until Government comes to the conclusion... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. To the best of my knowledge, I recollect that no charge was made against Mr. Tata but it was made on the working of the Air-India, against certain officials, Mr. Venkataraman. I am surprised at this. He is casting aspersion on what has been established before the Committee, through oral and written evidences. Government may or may not accept the recommendations. But the Minister has no right to cast any aspersion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What the Minister said was that he had not supported anybody. This is what I understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to understand my rotten Indian English.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You may have been educated in—England. I am a person who had been educated earlier in India. The point really is that Government have not taken any decision on this and therefore one should not treat it as a conclusion, as something which is binding on the Government. That is all I have got to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It cannot apply to the narrative part the narrative part is based on evidence; the recommendation is different . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion on this point; you go to the next point.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNA: It is not a matter between Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr. Venkataraman; it is a matter of prestige to the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The evidence part, the narrative part, he cannot talk about it like that. Is he holding a brief for J. R. D. Tata? He should be hauled up before the Privileges Committee.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am really surprised at the exhibition of temper by my hon. friend.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Since a reference has been made to the Privileges Committee of which I happen to be the Chairman, I would respectfully submit that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu or for that matter anyone else has no business to refer to what is going on before the Committee of Privileges. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not cast any aspersions on the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*) I have not commented on what you are doing inside the Privilege Committee.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I will finish within one minute. I would respectfully submit that so long as the Committee is seized of the matter—and the Committee will certainly submit its report—it is nobody's business to refer to the Committee, what its finding will be, who is being hauled up and who is not being hauled up. It should not be referred to at all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Bosu referred to some refund of

certain amount. I do not remember to have passed any such order. I would request him, because in Government orders are passed at different levels and I would like him to put a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you accept a short notice question?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No? I am busy . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No time is left for a question in this session.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are sitting till the 15th of August and you have enough time. I am surprised at this: this is all gimicks. (*Interruptions*). The rule that silence is consent does not apply to me because I do not reply to many things that are being said.

The other point he said was that there was an aircraft. Even about that if he puts a question, I will collect all the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: S. A. II Aircraft. What customs did you collect? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will do the job for you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am making a very fair offer. Please put a question. I will collect all the information.

One thing, I can assure the House—I will not hold back any information. I will certainly place all the information. If I am wrong, I will be the first to admit that I am wrong. Therefore, you please put the question? Now I come to the last point. Shri Shamanna raised a point about the Vijaya Nagar Steel. He said that no provision has been made. Actually we have made a provision of Rs. 30 crores in this Budget 1980-81 and a detailed project report has been prepared. The detailed project report is now

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

before the Board of the Steel Authority of India. Then he also mentioned about prohibition.

(Interruptions)

As regards prohibition, I must make this point clear because it has been raised by several people outside as well as here. Government have said that they will meet 50 per cent of the deficit which is created by States going in for prohibition. I would now appeal to the States to have a thorough look at their own finances and then take a decision because the bulk of the States do not have adequate resources now for a large development programme and since we want the development programme to be put through in the next Plan, it is upto the States. We do not want to advise them in favour or against. But we want them to look into the problem from the point of view of their own resources and take the decision. This is my appeal to them.

I thank the House once again for the very . . .

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I shall now put the motion for consideration. I am not allowing anything. I shall now put the motion for consideration. I am not permitting you. I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Ayes have it, the Ayes have it, and the motion is adopted . . . Now we shall take clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes have it. Noes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want Division? Are you pressing for Division? Now I put again the motion to the vote of the House and you ask for Division.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is on record—you have announced Noes have it. Noes have it. That is all. We do not want Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I said Ayes have it, Ayes have it. Please see the records.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a record. It is very easy to create a confusion. Let us see the record. I have said—Ayes have it, Ayes have it. What is that?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, even if you had said—Noes have it, we say—Ayes have it and we will have the Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, do you want Division?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared—

I would request each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned seat. Each Member is requested to take special care to record his vote correctly as 'Aye' or 'No' or 'Abstention' as the case may be, so

that there is no occasion for making corrections.

I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active on announcement by the Chair "Now Division", a gong sounds which is the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press the push switch and then operate one of the three push buttons that is, for 'Aye', 'No' or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed

simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after 10 seconds.

Kind cooperation of Members is solicited.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

[17.28 hrs.]

Division No. 6]

AYES

Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Balleshwar Ram, Shri
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bheekhabhai, Shri
Bhoye, Shri Reshma Motiram
Birbal, Shri
Birender Singh Rao, Shri
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gaekwad, Shri R. P.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
Hembrom, Shri Seth
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kamal Nath, Shri
Kashal, Shri Jagan Nath
Krishan Dutt, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Mallu, Shri A. R.
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
Motilal Singh, Shri
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Netam, Shri Arvind
Panday, Shri Kedar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Uttamshai H.
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pradhani, Shri K.
Pullaiah, Shri Darur
Qazi Saleem, Shri
Quadri, Shri S. T.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Saminuddin, Shri
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaeheb
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Veerbhadra Singh, Shri
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vyas, Shri Giridhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Bhim Singh, Shri
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Trilok Chandra, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes: 101; Noes: 25.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration. There is no amendment to clauses 2 to 4. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill. The schedule was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes: Shri V. N. Gadgil, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy, Shri Digvijay Singh, Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad, Shri Muldevji M. Odedra, Shri Hiralal R. Parmar, Shri Rameshwar Nikhra, Shri V. dhi Chander Jain and Shri Subhas Chandra Yadav.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.32 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1980

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Finance (No. 2) Bill for consideration and passing.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

year 1980-81 be taken into consideration."

The main features of the proposals contained in the Bill were outlined by me in my Budget Speech. The details of these proposals have been spelt out in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to the hon. Members along with Budget papers. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House in going over the entire ground again.

The Bill has been before the hon. Members for nearly five weeks. During the General Debate on the Budget, hon. Members have made several suggestions in regard to the provisions contained in the Bill. I have also received a large number of representations from members of the public, Chambers of Commerce, other trade and professional associations and economists on the proposals contained in the Bill. I am grateful to the hon. Members and to all others who have studied the proposals carefully and have made constructive suggestions. I have given careful consideration to these suggestions, and in deference to them, I have decided to modify some of my original proposals. With the indulgence of the House, I shall now briefly explain the principal changes that are proposed to be made in the provisions of the Bill.

As hon. Members are aware, the Bill seeks to continue till 1985 the tax holiday in respect of new industrial undertakings, approved hotels and ships in a modified form.

In many of the representations received by me, it has been urged that the new tax holiday provisions would restrict the tax concession especially in cases of industries with long gestation period. In my view the fiscal system should not lead to a bias in favour of the use of capital-intensive techniques in our industrial development. I do not, therefore, propose to go back on the decision to modify the existing scheme of the tax holiday and to relate the benefit to the

profit made by the unit instead of on the capital invested therein. I, however, propose to liberalise the new tax holiday provision in two directions. Firstly, the period of tax holiday concession will be extended from seven years to eight years in the case of assesseees other than co-operative societies. The tax holiday period in the case of co-operative societies will, however, be maintained at ten years as provided in the Bill. Secondly, under the Bill tax concession will be denied to an industrial undertaking merely on the ground that it has been formed by transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used. I now propose that tax concession will not be denied if the machinery or plant so transferred does not exceed 20 per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in that business.

Under the Bill, additional depreciation in an amount equal to 50 per cent of the normal depreciation will be allowed, in the year of installation in respect of new machinery or plant installed for the purpose of business or profession. In some cases it may happen that the machinery or plant may be installed in one year but may actually be put into use in the next year. Since depreciation is allowable only where machinery or plant is used for the purpose of business or profession during the previous year under the provision as presently worded, additional depreciation may not be admissible in such cases either in the year of installation or in the year in which it is actually put to use. In order to obviate this difficulty, I propose to provide that additional depreciation will be admissible in the year in which machinery or plant is installed or if the machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that year.

The tax holiday provisions do not apply in the case of transport undertakings. Such undertakings will also not be entitled to the additional depreciation allowance proposed to be granted in respect of machinery or

plant installed during the period from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1985. Transport undertakings play an important role in the economic development of the country. In order to provide some incentive to the transport industry, I propose to increase the rate of depreciation admission on motor buses, motor lorries and motor taxis used in a business of running them on hire from 30 to 40 per cent per annum. The Income-tax Rules are being amended to give effect to this decision.

The Bill seeks to restrict the exemption in respect of income from livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming to one-third of the aggregate of the income derived from these sources or Rs. 15,000, whichever is less. In several representations received from persons engaged in poultry farming and livestock breeding, it has been urged that the proposed change will operate harshly in several cases. I therefore propose to modify the provisions in the Bill so as to secure that the profits and gains derived from a business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming up to Rs. 15,000 will be exempt from income-tax in all cases. Further, where the aggregate amount of such profits and gains exceed Rs. 15,000, deduction will be admissible in respect of one-fifth of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or Rs. 15,000, whichever is higher, subject to the proviso that the deduction in respect of profits and gains from poultry farming will in no case exceed Rs. 15,000. I think the modified provisions will take care of the legitimate interests of the vast majority of poultry farmers as well as livestock breeders and others. I have received many representations on the amendment proposed to be made in Section 80J of the Income Tax Act with effect from the 1st April, 1972. Under this section, tax holiday is available in respect of new industrial undertakings with reference to 7-1/2

per cent of the capital employed in the case of companies and 6 per cent in the case of other categories of tax-payers. The capital employed for this purpose is calculated in accordance with the provisions made in the Income-Tax rules and excludes borrowed capital. Some high Courts have taken the view that the provision in the rule is *ultra vires* the provision in Section 80J and that borrowed capital should also be included in capital base for the purpose of computing the tax holiday profits. The Bill seeks to transfer the provisions of the rule to Section 80J retrospectively from 1st April, 1972. In several representations, it has been urged that the proposed change should not be made retrospectively. In my reply to the General Debate on the Budget, I had explained that the Provisions in the Bill seeks merely to give effect to the manifest intention of Parliament. I have again given anxious thought to this question and I am convinced that both on considerations of law and equity, there is absolutely no case for modification of the provisions in the Bill. Section 80J specifically provides that the capital employed will be computed for the purpose of determining the tax holiday profits in accordance with the rules and the Rules clearly lay down that the Borrowed capital will be excluded from the capital base for this purpose. Tax-holiday provisions have been on the statute book in one form or the other right from 1949. Up till 1968, the basic of calculating the capital employed in an industrial undertaking was set out in the rules which provided for exclusion of borrowed capital for the purpose and this position was never doubted. Although in 1968 the Rules were amended to provide for the inclusion of certain specified long term borrowings in the capital base. *Status quo-ante* was restored from 1st April, 1972. As I have already stated in the House, the Finance Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan had in his Budget speech for the year 1971-72, unequivocally sta-

ted that he proposed to exclude the borrowed capital from the capital base for the purpose of determining the tax holiday profits. It is thus obvious that the intention has always been that borrowed capital should not form part of the capital employed for the purposes of determining the tax holiday profits. I am, therefore, satisfied that no change in this regard is called for.

The Finance Bill also seeks to insert a new section 80AA in the Income-tax Act with a view to clarifying that the deductions admissible under various provisions of Part C of Chapter VIA will be available with reference to the net income from the specified sources after allowing for expenditure incurred for earning such income and not with reference to the gross amount of the income from the qualifying sources. This provision is being made in order to getover the difficulty caused by a recent decision of the Supreme Court. It has been represented that the retrospective operation of this provision will cause hardship in several cases. I have carefully examined the matter. I am satisfied that the intention of Parliament has always been to allow the deductions only with reference to the net amount of income and the retrospective operation of the new section 80AA would be fully justified. However, the retrospective operation of the provision may cause hardship in cases of persons who have developed scientific skills and technology and helped in making our technology popular in other countries as well as in India. Some of the other provisions in Chapter VIA have no significant revenue implications. Having regard to these considerations, I propose to give retrospective effect to this provision only in relation to inter-corporate dividends eligible for deduction under Section 80M. So far as other sources of income mentioned in Part C of Chapter VIA are concerned, the relevant provision in the Finance Bill will apply only prospectively, that is, with effect from 1-4-1981.

The Bill seeks to revive interest-tax in respect of interest accruing or arising to scheduled banks after 30th June, 1980. Interest received by all-India industrial finance institutions, namely, IDBI, ICICI, IFCI and IRCI is also proposed to be brought within the ambit of the Interest-tax Act. It has been brought to my notice that it may not always be possible for the financial institutions and scheduled banks to pass on the incidence of interest-tax in respect of term loans granted by them before the Budget day. I, therefore, propose to exempt interest on term loans sanctioned by financial institutions and scheduled banks before 18th June, 1980 in cases where the agreements under which such loans have been made provide for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than three years. I also propose to exempt interest received by scheduled banks on deposits impounded by the Reserve Bank of India under section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. With these modifications, the interest-tax is expected to yield only about Rs. 80 crores in 1980-81 as against Rs. 108.50 crores for which I had taken credit earlier.

Other amendments proposed to be made in the provisions relating to direct taxes are mainly intended to correct some drafting errors or to bring out the intentions underlying the provisions in the Bill more clearly.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, my effort this year has been mild and modest. I have not, therefore, considered it necessary to make any changes in the proposals relating to indirect taxes embodied in the Finance Bill.

I request the hon Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modifications now proposed. Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial

year 1980-81, be taken into consideration."

Now, 15 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance (No. 2) Bill. If the House agrees, we may have 10 hours for General Discussion, 4 hours for Clause-by-Clause consideration and 1 hour for the Third Reading.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, normally 11 hours are allotted for General Discussion, 3 hours for Clause-by-Clause consideration and 1 hour for Third Reading. Last time also, it was like that. If there is any special case this time, I have no objection.

SHI R. V. VENKATARAMAN: I am agreeable to any suggestion made by the Opposition in the distribution of 15 hours. If they want 11 hours for General Discussion, they can have 11 hours for General Discussion. It is entirely left to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the House agrees to this: 11 hours for General Discussion, 3 hours for Clause-by-Clause consideration and 1 hour for Third Reading.

HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I call Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta. Your party has been allotted 37 minutes and there are five hon. members from your party including yourself to speak.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वजट देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का आर्थिक और राजनीतिक मोर्चा का प्रतिबिम्ब है, इसके साथ ही सत्तारूढ़ दल के आर्थिक चिन्तन को अमल में लाने का तीखा अस्त्र भी है। यह वजट सही मायने में सत्तारूढ़ दल के आर्थिक चिन्तन का प्रतिबिम्ब और प्रतीक मालूम होता है। किन्तु हमारे वित्त मंत्री जो बड़े चतुर व्यक्ति हैं, इन्होंने वजट

के वास्तविक घाटे को कम कर के देखने का प्रयास किया है। वास्तव में 50 हजार करोड़ के घाटे का केवल 1417 करोड़ के रूप में

एक माननीय सवस्य : 50 हजार करोड़ कैसे ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं गलत बंध गया हूँ, 5 हजार करोड़ है। जिसमें 2100 करोड़ रुपया पैट्रोलियम से, जिसके लिये आपने पहले ही टाम बढा कर 2100 करोड़ रुपया वसूल लिया है। उसके बाद 665 करोड़ रुपया खाद की मद में, 540 करोड़ रुपया आई० एम० एफ० की मद में और 1470 करोड़ रुपया आप ने स्वयं बजट में दिखाया है। इस के अलावा रेलवे में 250 करोड़ रुपया है—यह सब भी घाटे में ही आता है। लेकिन इस घाटे को आप ने शब्द-जाल में छिपा कर 1417 करोड़ रुपये का दिखाया है।

श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से देश के सामने जो असली बात थी, उसको छिपा कर एक भ्रम-सा; एक मृगतुष्णा का सा दृश्य प्रस्तुत किया गया है और लोक कल्याणकारी नीतियों को लागू करने में अपनी मजबूरी को चाहे जिस कारण से हो, उस का जिम्मा पिछले 30 महीने की दो अल्पकालीन सरकारों पर, जनता और लोकदल की सरकारों के ऊपर बड़ी चतुर्गई से उन्होंने डालने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने यह प्रयास तो किया; लेकिन हम यह कहेंगे कि यह असफल प्रयास ही है। आप इस तरह से सोचिये, 30 सालों तक कांग्रेस शासन इस देश में था और उन 30 सालों का जितना भी काम था, वह एक झटक में, केवल 30 महीने के शासन में समाप्त हो गया, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था

लडखड़ा गई, तो इसका मतलब है कि उन 30 सालों में जो नींव डाली गई, उस काल में जो कुछ किया गया, वह मजबूत नींव पर नहीं खड़ा था। इसका तो यही मतलब होता है। हम यह भी कहेंगे कि इन दो अल्पकालीन सरकारों में चाहे जो भी खामियां रही हों, लेकिन इतना तो मानना ही होगा कि उन्होंने अर्थ-रचना की बुनियाद में किसी असन्तुलन या विकृति को जन्म नहीं दिया।

वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं एक उच्च कोटि के अर्थ शास्त्री हैं। इस साल के बजट में उन्होंने एक नया मोड़ दिया है। यह बजट पहल के बजटों की तुलना में थोड़ा भिन्न है। यद्यपि उन्होंने इसको ग्राम आदमी का बजट कहा है, किन्तु आप बजट के प्रावीजन्ज को देखिये और थोड़ा विचार कीजिये कि क्या यह ग्राम आदमी का बजट है अथवा उद्योग-पतियों और बड़े-बड़े पूजीपतियों को इस बजट में अधिक संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है ?

जरा ध्यान देने की बात—आय-कर को छूट की सीमा 10 हजार रुपये से 12 हजार रुपये की गई थी और अब 15 हजार की गई है। इसके साथ ही अधिकतम सीमा 72 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 62 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। सम्पत्ति कर के मूल्य को सीमा 1 लाख रुपये से बढ़ा कर डेढ़-लाख रुपये कर दी गई है। शायद वित्त मंत्री जी के अनुसार ग्राम आदमी वह है जिसको सालाना आमदनी 15 हजार रुपये है, यानी मासिक आमदनी 1250 रुपये है और शायद वह ग्राम आदमी इतनी सम्पत्ति रखता है कि सम्पत्ति कर की सीमा 1 लाख रुपये से डेढ़ लाख रुपये कर देने से उसको फायदा होगा। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी को नजर में या उन

को परिभाषा के अनुसार शायद ग्राम आदमी वही है।

इसके अलावा प्रचार और विज्ञापन आदि उपकर संबर्द्धन के उपायों पर से कर हटा दिया गया है। सबाल उठता है कि इससे फायदा किसका होने जा रहा है, ग्राम आदमी का अथवा उद्योग-पतियों और पूजीपतियों का ? इस बजट के अनुसार 300 करोड़ रुपये ग्राम आदमी से लेकर निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उद्योगपतियों को छूट दी गई हैं। वह इस आधार पर छूट या प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है ताकि विदेशों में उद्योग-पतियों के उत्पादन प्रतिस्पर्धा में अच्छे और सफल हो सकें। मैं पूछता हूँ कि गरीब आदमियों से 300 करोड़ रुपये लेकर जो प्रतिस्पर्धा में सफल होने के लिए दिये गये हैं, उससे क्या हमारे यहां के ग्राम आदमी को लाभ होने वाला है। देश में जब भी छोटे उद्योगों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बात आती है, तो ये बड़े उद्योगपति इस बात को वकालत करते हैं कि चीजों के मूल्य तभी कम हो सकते हैं जब प्रतिस्पर्धा हो लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में तो ये छोटे उद्योगों से प्रतिस्पर्धा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जब विदेशों की बात आती है तो उस समय छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, ल उद्योगों के लिए कोई सहानुभूति उन के मन में नहीं रहती है और वे सरकार से छूट या राहत चाहते हैं ताकि विदेशों में उनके द्वारा उत्पादित चीजें प्रतिस्पर्धा में ठहर सकें। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि विदेशों में जहां कि मुद्रास्फीति हमारे यहां की तुलना में अधिक है, यह छूट देना हम आवश्यक नहीं समझते हैं।

इस तरह से हम यह देखते हैं कि इस प्रकार सारी सहूलियतें यानी अधिकतर सहूलियतें जो दी गई हैं, वे उद्योगपतियों

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहा]

को दी गई है और कहा यह गया है कि यह बजट आम आदमी का बजट है और आम आदमी को राहत मिल रही है।

एक और बात ध्यान देने की है। विकास कार्यों में लगभग उतनी ही राशि रखी गई है जितनी पिछले वर्ष रखी गई थी लेकिन आप सब जानते हैं कि रुपये का देश में ही अवमूल्यन हो गया है यानी सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं और जब सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, तो पिछले साल के समान उतनी ही राशि इस साल भी रखते, तो वास्तव में वह राशि कम होती क्योंकि जितनी राशि है, उस का वास्तविक मूल्य पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में बहुत कम हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken about twelve minutes so far.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Let him speak, Sir.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only telling him for his guidance. Five names are there from his Party. I am telling him so that his Party members may not mistake me.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता: पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष दाम 20 से 25 प्रतिशत अधिक हैं। इस 20 से 25 प्रतिशत वस्तुओं की मूल्य वृद्धि से वास्तव में हमें यह कहना चाहिए कि विकास कार्यों के लिए इस वर्ष जितनी राशि का प्रावधान बजट में किया गया है वह इस मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण 20-25 प्रतिशत कम बैठती है।

श्रीमन्, लगभग दस सालों से देखा जा रहा था कि बजट के बाद मूल्य स्थिर हो जाते थे किन्तु इस साल की

हालत अजीब है। अभी तक हम नहीं जानते कि किसी वस्तु का मूल्य बाजार में स्थिर हो पाया है। यह शायद इस बजट का प्रभाव है। मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने में शायद यह बजट बाधक है या अन्य कोई चीज, कौन जाने? इसे तो वित्त मंत्री जी ही बता सकेंगे।

चीनी के बारे में बहुत बातें कही गयीं। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले वित्त मंत्री ने बताया कि वास्तव में उनका उद्देश्य कम मूल्य में जनता को चीनी उपलब्ध कराना है और लगजरी के लिए जो चीनी खरीदते हैं उसकी कीमत आठ या दस रुपये भी होती है तो उसके लिए चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आरगुमेंट बहुत घातक है और इसके दूरगामी परिणाम हो सकते हैं। हम तो कहेंगे कि अगर इसी आरगुमेंट को लेकर चलना है तो इसको एक्स्टेंड करके और वस्तुओं पर भी लागू किया जा सकता है। जो सामान ब्लैक मार्केट में मिलता है और फेयर प्राइस पर मिलता है वह भी इस कसौटी पर खरा उतर सकता है।

पिछले महीने गुड़ के भाव दुगने हो गये। खुले हुए तेल के भाव प्रति किलो एक रुपया अधिक हो गये। पोस्टमैन तेल की कीमत बजट के समय 65.89 रुपये थी लेकिन बजट के बाद 70.65 रु० है। चार किलो कनौडिया तेल के भाव बजट के समय से 7 रुपये अधिक हैं; दालों की कीमतों में दस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। प्रचलित ब्रांड के साबुन में दस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। डिटरजेंट पाउडर के एक किलो के भाव में 1 रु० 20 पैसे की वृद्धि हुई है।

इस आधार पर हम देखते हैं कि सभी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं।

मान्यवर, अब जरा बेरोजगारी की ओर ध्यान दें। आजकल डेढ़ करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज हैं। देश में हर साल लगभग 50 लाख नौजवान 16 वर्ष के हो कर रोजगार की तलाश कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से बच्चापन उनको उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाले श्रमबल में शामिल करते वे बेरोजगारों की फौज हम लोग बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इस मद में 340 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं और कहा गया है या दावा किया गया है कि 9 सौ मिलियन कार्य दिवस पैदा किये जा सकेंगे। प्रथम तो मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई ठोस योजना ही नहीं है जिसमें कि सभी बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह राशि भी समुचित नहीं है। मुझे सन्देह है कि ठोस योजना के अभाव में इसका दुरुपयोग ही होगा। सम्भावना यह है कि यह राशि अधिकारियों का वेतन भुगतान करने पर और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने में ही खर्च हो जाएगी। अतः इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि ब्यूरो-क्रेसी जो कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिम्मेदार है उसमें परिवर्तन लाया जाए। समाज के हर वर्ग को सरकार में भागीदारी का अनुभव हो, इसके लिए ब्यूरोक्रेसी में हर वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये जो अभी नहीं है। यह पिछड़े, अल्प संख्यक, हरिजन और दूसरी जातियों के गरीब लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण देकर ही किया जा सकता है; अन्यथा वही होगा जिस के विरोध में हम आवाज उठाते रहते हैं। आपने देखा कि पिछले चुनावों में किस प्रकार सरकारी अफसर निष्पक्ष नहीं रहे। विधि मंत्री ने विगत दिनों इसी सदन में यह स्वीकार भी किया है। आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सब प्रकार के कदाचार के उदाहरण हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र के कल्याणपुर में तो ऐसा हुआ कि अंतिम क्षण में भी

चुनाव सम्पन्न कराने वाले पदाधिकारियों की सूची में परिवर्तन किया गया। उसके बाद भी वहां पुलिस ने अतंक का वातावरण बनाए रखा। विधान सभा के चुनाव के बाद वहां हमारे यहां पूसा रोड में हमारे एक कार्यकर्ता श्री अरुण कुमार चौधरी की हत्या विरोधियों ने कर दी किन्तु पुलिस ने कथित हत्यारे को गिरफ्तार कर छानबीन करने के बदले मृत व्यक्ति के चाचा को ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया। हमारे दल के दूसरे कार्यकर्ता की हत्या मुक्तापुर में उस समय हुई जब उस इलाके में पुलिस दारोगा मौजूद थे किन्तु उसकी उचित छानबीन आज तक नहीं हुई। वहां समस्तीपुर में एक ऐसे एस० पी० को पद स्थापित किया गया है जिस का घर केवल कुछ किलोमीटर दूर है तथा ससुराल और जमीन समस्तीपुर में है। श्रीमान, ऐसे अधिकारी से निष्पक्षता और न्याय की आशा कैसे की जा सकती है।

प्रधान मंत्री बंधुआ मजदूर की प्रथा समाप्त करने की घोषणा करती हैं किन्तु हरिजन चाहे जहां भी हो बंधुआ मजदूर की स्थिति से बेहतर नहीं है भले ही आप इन्हें बंधुआ मजदूर न कहें। गृह मंत्री की घोषणा के बावजूद भी हरिजनों और महिलाओं पर अत्याचारों की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएं बिना जन आन्दोलन के नहीं रोकी जा सकती हैं। किन्तु जब हम जन आन्दोलन की ओर प्रवृत्त होते हैं तो गृह मंत्री उसे राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए उकसाया हुआ आन्दोलन बताते हैं।

अन्त में मैं अपने इलाके की बात पर आता हूं। हमारा इलाका कृषि प्रधान है। इसलिए कृषि का विकास वहां पर बहुत आवश्यक है। तभी वहां खुशहाली आ सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि कृषि

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

विकास के लिए सिंचाई साधनों का वहां विस्तार किया जाना चाहिये, उर्वरकों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। इसके अलावा यह भी आवश्यक है कि जमीन के लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार दिए जाएं। भूमि सुधारों को तब तक लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है सही रूप से जब तक कि इस विषय को संविधान की नवीं सूची में शामिल नहीं कर लिया जाता है। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till Eleven of the Clock.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 25, 1980|Sravana 3, 1902 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by the General Manager, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.
