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Thursday, April 16, 1981
Chaitra 26, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

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Thursday, April 16, 1981/Chaitra 26,
1903 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News item captioned "Drug shortage
ails Hospitals"

+
*829. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion have been drawn to the news-
item captioned 'Drug shortage ails
hospitals' appearing in National He-
rald of the 22nd March, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Gov-
ernment thereto; and

(c) what steps have been taken by
Government to ensure sufficient sup-
ply of drugs in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NI-
HAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The News item re-
fers specifically to the All India Insti-
tute of Medical Sciences. There is

no shortage of drugs at the All India
Institute of Medical Sciences for
supply to the patients.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker
Sir, there are basic questions invol-
ved in this Question which I have
tabled. There are also three impor-
tant supplementaries and several an-
cillary questions arising out of this.
(Interruptions) Sir, the hon. Minister
just said one sentence: 'There is no
shortage of drugs at the All India
Institute of Medical Sciences'. I think
the hon. Minister might have gone
through very carefully the news
item captioned 'Drug shortage ails
hospitals' which appeared in the Na-
tional Herald. Sir, this All India Insti-
tute of Medical Sciences is the pride
of our country. This is a very promi-
nent research hospital and due im-
portance has to be given to this
matter. The important aspect is that
we should avoid any shortage of
drugs. Drugs are of various nature.
One category is 'life-saving drugs'
and regarding distribution of drugs
in the hospitals, as we know, there
are two categories here: One is for
the poor people who come there and
for whom the drugs are supplied
free. The other category is those to
whom this is supplied on payment. I
want to know whether these life-
saving drugs are in shortage in the
hospital or not. Which are the cate-
gories of the life-saving drugs which
are in shortage for distribution to the
poor patients and also to people
on payment in the hospital for the
last one year? If there are any such
instances of shortage of life-saving
drugs in regard to cancer and other
diseases, will he give us the details?
How many patients were involved?
Which are the Hospitals involved?
Can he give the figures of the patients
involved and the Hospitals, for the

last one year? These are my questions, Sir.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already stated that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences gives medicines to poor patients free of costs and there is no shortage of drugs. As far as possible the patients admitted as an indoor patient there are supplied medicines. So far as the life saving drugs are concerned, I can inform him that they are imported from other countries. They are not manufactured in our country. Sometimes we have to depend on the supply. If it is not supplied in time, of course, we find that there is short supply and we find difficulties. But we are taking steps to see that the indoor patients who are admitted are given the drugs. We have taken care that at least the indoor patients are not put to suffering because of the short supply of such drugs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even deaths are also reported due to shortage of the life saving drugs. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether sufficient funds have been allotted for the purchase of these drugs. I understand that even for the purchase of such life saving drugs funds are not provided adequately. What steps is the Government going to take to see that such shortages of life saving drugs are not repeated hereafter in the hospital? Here I may point out that even certain drugs which are available have been sold by the authorities in the hospital thus creating scarcity of the drugs in the hospitals. The patients are squeezed on account of this. What steps are Government taking to streamline and put the things in proper order? May I know whether the Government would appoint a high level Committee to go into this so that the sufferings of the patients are mitigated to a great extent?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: So far as the first question is concerned, we have not received any

report that people have died for want of medicine. Secondly, we have got sufficient budget for the purchase of these medicines. Every year it is being increased. I can give the figures. For 1978-79, for drugs and medicines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, it was Rs. 38.70 lakhs, for 1979-80, it was Rs. 40.41 lakhs and for 1980-81, it was Rs. 61 lakhs. So, we are increasing the budget for the drugs and medicines.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that rural hospitals in many States have drugs only for two to three months in a year and that too some of them are of sub-standard grade? Poor patients are made to travel 10 to 15 kilometers to purchase a drug. The cost of travelling and the time taken is much higher when compared to the cost of the drug. What concrete steps is Government of India suggesting to the States for the supply of necessary standard drugs at all the rural hospitals themselves so that the poor rural folk get the help?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This is a different question. I require notice for this.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, देश में जनसंख्या के साथ साथ बीमारी भी बहुत ज़ोरों से बढ़ रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार के पूर्वी जिलों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा जहाँ कालाजार में हजारों लोग मर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में दवाओं की कमी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गांवों से लेकर जिला और राज्य की राजधानियों तक मैं जो हास्पिटल्स हैं वहाँ दवा के नाम पर केवल लाल पानी दिया जाता है। क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि प्रति मरीज कितना एलाटमेट किया गया है और यदि वह कम है तो उसे दिशा में मंत्री जी क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: It is a State subject. I think the State Government is looking after this. But here I have said that there is no shortage of drugs and medicines.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I feel that there is shortage of some drugs not only in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, but in other Delhi hospitals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any periodical survey is made to find out whether drugs are available there or not. Now, the Minister is answering a question and saying that there was no shortage of drugs. I would like to know whether any survey was made in this regard. When was it made? He has assured the House that there was no shortage of drugs in Delhi hospitals. Some shortage of drugs is there in Delhi. On what basis has the hon. Minister said that there is no shortage of drugs?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already said that some of the anti-cancer drugs which are imported are not available in time. Sometimes we have to depend on the suppliers. Sometimes anti-mycin-D is not available in the market. It is not available in the market for the last 6 months. The A.I.I.M.S. has a rate contract with a reputed multinational firm for the supply of these drugs and the firm has expressed its inability to provide it. The hospitals try to procure these drugs through the Drug Controller of Delhi but of no avail. But even after the funds were made available for this purpose, we are not able to get these drugs from the firms. They are not supplying them to us. We are in a difficult position. But we are trying to procure them.

SHRI GEORGE FARNANDES: The Drug Industry in the country has made representations to the Government that because the public sector IDPL is holding the offer for the supply of tetra-cyclin and oxy-cyclin for nearly 6 months, there is a tremendous shortage of several

life saving drug formulations. Have the Government received such representations? What have the Government done to make the IDPL release the stocks which they have been holding for the last six months?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: This question does not arise here. With regard to the supply of those drugs, I can give the information to the hon. Member.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The biggest culprit is the IDPL. You are aware of that. You have received the representations from the Drug industries. You have received telegrams after telegrams on this.

श्री धर्मदास झास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपराधियों के सबसे बड़े अपराधी कौन हैं। मंत्री महोदय, क्योंकि यहाँ सब-स्टैंडर्ड दवाइयाँ मिल रही हैं, लोगों को जिन्दगी से खेला जा रहा है, यह बात उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार की है कि दवाइयों की कमी है, विदेशों से मंगाने में कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए कि इनका प्लानिंग नहीं है, प्लानिंग ठीक होता तो दवाइयाँ मंगाने के क्यों कठिनाई हो। क्योंकि आपके पास सबेरे नहीं है, कितनी दवाइयाँ चाहिए, किस तरह से मरीजों को देनी है। यह आपने कमजोरी बताई है। खुद मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(Interruptions)

श्री राम सिंह शीबद : These words should be expunged from the proceedings.

“अपराधियों के अपराधी हैं मंत्री महोदय।” इन शब्दों को कार्यवाही से निकाला जावे।

Level of Health Services in Tribal Areas

*830. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of health services in the tribal

areas is considerably lower than in other areas;

(b) if so, the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres opened so far in tribal sub-plan areas, (State-wise);

(c) the health service policy adopted by the States and his Ministry for tribal areas in Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan for establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres to increase the health service;

(d) funds provided by the States for tribal sub-plan areas in Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan including the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 from State Plan outlays; and

(e) the amount earmarked by his Ministry for tribal sub-plan areas and released to the States in Fifth Plan and Annual Plan of Sixth Plan under different schemes therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres functioning in the tribal areas is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) To provide better medical facilities in the tribal areas, it has been decided to establish a Primary Health Centre for every 20,000 population and a Sub-Centre for every 3,000 population in such areas as compared to 30,000 and 5,000 population respectively for other areas.

(d) and (e). Statements are placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing the no. of P.H.Cs and Sub-Centres

State/U.Ts.	No. functioning	
	P.H.Cs.	Sub-Centre
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	29	273
2. Assam	30	159
3. Bihar	112	805
4. Gujarat	64	192
5. Haryana . . . . .	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	8	22
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..
8. Karnataka	45	510
9. Kerala . . . . .	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	174	1114
11. Manipur	15	74
12. Maharashtra	56	168
13. Meghalaya	18	93

1	2	3
14. Nagaland	14	59
15. Orissa	118	563
16. Punjab . . . . .	..	..
17. Rajasthan	23	202
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	9	61
20. Tripura	14	28
21. Uttar Pradesh	11	97
22. West Bengal	21	91
23. A & N Islands	1	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
26. D & N Haveli	2	3
27. Delhi . . . . .	..	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	3
29. Lakshadweep	7	..
30. Mizoram	10	49
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..
TOTAL	782	4571

Statement

Approximate flow of funds for the Tribal Areas

(State Health Sector)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Sixth Plan 1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.00	30.00	32.42	042.28	55.00	325.00
2	Assam			57.00		22.90	105.00
3	Bihar		220.00	200.00		264.27	1248.27

1	2	3	4	5		
4	Gujarat	53.40		80.00		203.00 1406.00
5	Himachal Pradesh .		25.00			14.05 56.74
6	Karnataka		10.00	18.00		
7	Kerala	1.50		5.00	9.35	
8	Madhya Pradesh . .	50.00	225.00	260.00	323.18	640.00 3760.00
9	Maharashtra . . .	165.93			127.33	
10	Manipur		58.00			
11	Meghalaya		66.70			
12	Nagaland		79.00			
13	Orissa	49.50	73.32	93.41	157.70	247.00 1147.00
14	Rajasthan	27.94	48.85	25.16	85.63	
15	Tamil Nadu	3.00	26.50	27.50	31.50	
16	Tripura		56.50	37.00		
17	Uttar Pradesh . . .			2.88	3.570	
18	West Bengal			(+ S.C.A.)		
19	Arunachal Pradesh .		71.00			125.00 805.00
20	Goa, Daman & Diu .	1.00				
21	Mizoram		75.00			137.00 700.00
22	D & N Haveli . . .		6.40			14.00 65.00
23	Lakshadweep		9.50			10.00 55.00

Statement

CENTRAL HEALTH SECTOR

Statement Showing the Scheme-wise approximate flow of funds to tribal areas during the Annual Plan 1977-78

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) Flow of funds to tribal areas during 1977-78
1	2
1. N.M.E.P.	548.24
2. Smallpox	37.97
3. Leprosy	53.06
4. T. B.	15.62
5. V.D. (S. T. D.)	1.22

1	2
6. Cholera	6.80
7. Prevention of Blindness including Trachoma	22.35
8. Filaria	0.90
9. Training & Employment of Multipurpose workers and Integration of of Health and F.P. Services	2.86
10. Combined food & Drug Labs. and Regional Food Laboratories .	5.16

Statement

CENTRAL HEALTH SECTOR

*Statement showing the Scheme-wise approximate flow of funds to tribal areas
during the Annual Plans 1979-80 and 1980-81*

Scheme	Likely expdr. in Tribal Areas 1978-79	Antici- pated expdr. in Tribal areas 1979-80	Proposed flow funds to Triba areas to 1980-81
1	2	3	4
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Community Health Volunteers	168.00	266.00	400.00
2. Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers .	87.73	117.80	153.34
3. Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness	45.25	85.26	45.00
4. T. B. Control	13.81	17.31	17.32]
5. Leprosy Control	60.00	25.50	40.00
6. S.T.D. Control	1.29	1.43	1.66
7. N. M. E. P. (Rural)	767.17	457.90	461.63
8. Filaria Control	0.85	1.60	2.00

Statement

CENTRAL HEALTH SECTOR

Approximate flow of funds for the Tribal Sub-plan special component Sub-Plan areas during the Annual Plan 1981-82 and Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	TRIBAL SUB-PLAN SPECIAL COMPONENT SUB-PLAN			
		1980-85	1981-82	1980-85	1981-82
1	Community Health Volunteers	3540.15	556.70	..	..
2	Multipurpose Workers	685.98	152.15	..	..
3	National Malaria Control (Rural)	4041.50	938.15	4933.34	1133.21
4	T.B.	112.24	25.51	208.87	47.47
5	Leprosy	455.00	38.00	..	..
6	Filaria	13.39	2.47	21.23	3.98
7	School Health in U.Ts.	1.77	0.42	..	..
8	Health Education Bureaux in U.Ts.	6.30	1.30	2.22	0.47
9	TCM/Homo Dispensaries in Tribal Block of T.S.	3.00	0.48	..	..
10	Training Programme & Health Education for Diarrhoeal Diseases Control	6.00	1.50	..	..
11	STD Control including stipend to Trainees	6.92	0.79	9.88	1.21
12	C. I. P. Ranchi	3.63	0.46	..	..
13	120 DGHS Scholarship Scheme	2.50	0.50	5.00	1.00
14	Collaborative studies in the field of Nuclear Medicine with Department of Atomic Energy . . . . .	..	0.03	..	0.02
15	JIPMER Pondicherry	12.58	2.67	..	..
16	Health Profile including Health Service Research Studies centres for Tribal Areas and SCs.	15.00	3.97	15.00	3.98
17	Health Intelligence	8.93	3.11	8.93	3.11
18	Planning Cell for Welfare of STs/SCs	2.14	0.48	..	..
19	Instt. for Advanced Studies in Ay. and Res., Kerala	3.00	..	2.00	..
20	CCR in Ayurveda and Siddha.	20.00	3.00	12.00	2.00
21	CCR in Unani Medicine	17.00	4.00	53.00	10.00
22	CCR in Homeopathy	36.40	4.00	16.00	..

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: For the part (a) of my question the hon. Minister has replied 'No'. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has considered the problems of the areas before giving the negative reply. I do not know whether any in depth survey has been made in the tribal areas. The health administration in the tribal areas has been lagging behind compared to other areas. The report of the Expert Committee also mentioned this fact. As far as the State subjects are concerned, the State Governments are looking after them. But as far as the Centre is concerned, I would like to know whether the Central Government is providing funds for the health administration in the tribal areas.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We are laying more and more emphasis on this and more and more Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres are being developed in the rural areas, and mostly in the tribal areas. We have a different norm for opening Primary Health centres and Sub-Centres in the tribal areas. It has now been decided that in other areas, for a population of 30,000, there should be a Primary Health Centre and for a population of 5,000 there should be a Sub-Centre, but for the tribal areas, we have different norms so that maximum number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres can be opened there. In the tribal areas, we would provide a Primary Health Centre for every 20,000 population and a Sub-Centre for every 3000 population.

So far we have opened in the country a total number of 5499 Primary Health Centres and 49323 Sub-Centres. Out of these, 782 Primary Health Centres and 4571 Sub-Centres are in the tribal blocks. As I said we have different norms for these areas, so that maximum number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres can be opened in the tribal areas. Further, in the 6th Plan, we are opening 600 P.H.C. centres, and out of these

100 Primary Health Centres will be in the tribal areas.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The hon. Minister has stated that from time to time they have been issuing guidelines to the States for the health services in the tribal areas. During the Fifth Plan, when the sub-plan report was adopted, certain guidelines were issued by the Ministry to the States particularly with regard to the opening of sub-centres in the tribal areas. As I put in my first supplementary, the health service does not mean only opening of hospitals in the tribal areas, but also proper administration of the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the tribal areas. What are the guidelines issued by the Ministry for strengthening the official set-up, as well as to provide medicines to the hospitals. Apart from the allopathic and other medicines, which would be supplied, we should win the sympathy of these people by proper health services etc. That is very important. What is the approach and attitude of the Government, Central as well as States, for the administrative setup in the tribal areas for health purpose. I did not want to know the norms for setting up the Primary Health Centres and the Sub-Centres in these areas, as was stated by the hon. Minister.

SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR: As I mentioned, we have given more emphasis on the tribal blocks and tribal areas. For the information of the hon. Member, there are, according to 1971 census, 38 million tribal people in our country. Out of this, 75 per cent population, that is about 28.5 million tribals are covered under tribal sub-plan areas. We are trying to cover more tribal population by extending these sorts of facilities.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1978-79 में इन्टीग्रेटेड ट्राइबल डवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत आपके मंत्रालय द्वारा ट्राइबल एरियाज में मोबाइल एरियाज में मोबाइल

यूनिट्स कायम किये गये थे। उनके पास न कोई इन्विपमेंट है, न दवा है और न कोई अन्य साधन हैं। वे ब्लॉक स्तर पर बैठे रहते हैं और तनख्वाह लेते रहते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस और कुछ सोच रहे हैं ?

मध्य प्रदेश के संबंध में आपने बतलाया है, ट्राइबल एरियाज में प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटरज 174 हैं तथा सब-सेन्टरज 1114 हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के विशाल एरिया को देखते हुए तथा ट्राइबल लोगों की ज्यादा आबादी को देखते हुए जो आंकड़े बतलाये गये हैं वे बहुत कम हैं—क्या सरकार इन सेंटरज की संख्या को बढ़ायेगी ?

छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में आपने एम्पाउन्ट बतलाया है—3760 लाख रुपये, यह राशि भी बहुत कम है। क्या इस राशि को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव आपके पास है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
Sir, I will answer the first part of the Hon. Member's question. He asks whether we are going to have more and more public health centres in the tribal belts. Sir, we have already asked the State Government and the Union Territories to give preference to tribal and backward areas in selecting PHCs for implementation of these CHV scheme also. Generally on an average of one thousand population we give one CHV, but we are giving one CHV to 5 the tribal areas with less than one thousand population. This is the way we are trying to see that more and more facilities are provided to tribal areas.

Indo-U.S. Joint Commission

*831 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3460 on the 11th December, 1980

regarding Joint Indo-U.S. Commission and state:

(a) what specific issue arose and still remain unsettled since the founding of the Indo-U. S. Joint Commission;

(b) on which specific issues of import of capital goods, technical know-how etc. which India lacks and of export of goods etc. for which India is in search of markets there have been agreements and their implementation;

(c) whether U.S.A. has agreed to accept Indian rupee as a media of exchange on par with the U.S. dollar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Indo-US Joint Commission has been constituted to promote cooperation between the two countries in various fields. As such, the question of contentious issues arising out of its activities does not arise.

(b) The activities of the Joint Commission and its sub-commissions have been outlined in my reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3460 on December 11, 1980. It will be clear from my earlier reply that under the aegis of the Sub-Commission on Economic and Commercial Affairs, the two sides have exchanged views on various issues of common interest. These talks have been aimed at making each other aware of our respective concerns rather than at concluding any specific agreements.

(c) and (d). No such proposal has been mooted by the Government of India. The US dollar has traditionally been used as an international reserve currency while the Indian rupee is not accepted worldwide as a freely convertible currency. Relative values of the US dollar and the Indian rupee depend upon fluctuating currency values in the international market. There is, therefore, no question of the

US accepting the Indian rupee at par value with the US dollar.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, in his reply the Minister on the previous occasion had stated:

"Through this Sub-Commission we have been able to draw the attention of the US authorities to certain major issues having a bearing on our exports, such as improvements in the US GSP Scheme, liberalised quota for certain items and the need for a liberal US import policy towards the developing world."

Sir, I would like to know what have been the reactions of the side on these issues?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, this matter is being dealt with obviously by the Ministry of Commerce. I do not have all the details, but I had occasion personally to draw the attention of the then US Secretary of State to one or two of these matters in which certain tendencies of protectionism on the part of US Government were causing loss and inconvenience to the Indian manufacturers. This was taken note of. But I have no details of what decision has been taken thereon. This is a matter which is continuously being discussed with them and in certain matters there are possibilities of going to the GATT also when we feel aggrieved. All these matters could be known only from the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, my (b) part of the question is: "on which specific issues of import of capital goods, technical know-how etc. which India lacks and of export of goods etc. for which India is in search of market there have been agreements and their implementations."

Again I would like to know when there is a certain amount of protectionism in the US, the most developed country in the world, in such a situation on these two items, (a) technology and particularly for technology generating industries i.e. key industry,

whether we have sought or got any assurance or agreement, and (b) trade in goods for which we are seeking markets particularly to earn dollars, whether there has been any agreement on demand on our side and rejection or acceptance by the US side? The last part of the question is this. With regard to the present situation, the Minister says that we do not require the acceptance of our rupee by the USA. I differ here. But if he says that, it is a very serious thing for our country and for the developing world as a whole, because we still try to treat our own rupee as a currency of a slave country, of a colonial country and not of a free country. So, what are the reasons due to which Government does not insist that our biggest trading partner, viz. the USA accepts our rupee, as we accept their dollar—with regard to technology for key and heavy industries? We want technology.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already said that these matters do not fall within the purview of the Ministry of External Affairs. Certain talks go on, certain matters are represented, certain decisions are taken or are not taken and the discussions go on further. So, I don't have the details.

With regard to the rupee, what I have said is the position as it obtains to-day. It is a fact that the US dollar is traditionally used as an international reserve currency, and the Indian rupee is not. I only stated the factual position as it is today.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: With regard to the cash compensation scheme, I would like to know whether USA objected to it as a sort of subsidy, and restricted the import of Indian goods. Was it taken up in the Joint Commission, and did India demand, in the Joint Commission, the transfer of high technology in any field? If so, what are those fields? Have those requests been acceded to, or not? Also, has Orville Freeman demanded that India

become a completely open market for the US to exploit it as it likes?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: These details would be available only in the reports of the sub-commissions. If the hon. Members so wish, I am prepared to make them available to them, after obtaining the reports, or the gist of the report in which all these matters would be covered, from the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: There are reports in the Press that due to non-compliance of, and reluctance on the part of the USA to supply rich uranium for Tarapur, the entire agreement is going to be abrogated. What is the latest position as far as that aspect is concerned, and will the failure of USA on this agreement have any impact on this particular Joint Commission?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No. This is an independent contract. According to the terms of the agreement which we had entered into in 1963, its term was to subsist until 1993. Several complications have arisen. A team from the Ministry of External Affairs and also the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission have now gone to the USA. They would be holding talks in the next few days, and we would be able to know the results after a few days.

बच्चों को शिशु-दूध अथवा सूखा दूध देना

*833. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के निर्णय के अनुसार अथवा इसकी सलाह पर कई देशों ने जिसमें श्रीलंका प्रमुख है, बच्चों को शिशु दूध अथवा सूखा दूध न

देने का निर्णय लिया है और उनके विज्ञापनों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार का दूध कई रोग उत्पन्न करता है और बच्चों की प्रतिरोध क्षमता कमजोर बनाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत में इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to a Newspaper report, the Sri Lanka Government has banned all forms of advertising of infant milk foods in a move to encourage breast feeding. The Sri Lanka ban did not prohibit the sale of infant milk foods provided the container carries the legend "breast feeding is best".

No final conclusion has been reached by the World Health Organisation who have prepared a draft International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes which is to be considered by the World Health Assembly at the May, 1981 Session.

(b) Infant foods do not contain the immunological components of breast milk. It is, therefore, likely that they may weaken the resistance power of the child.

(c) A Working Group constituted by the Ministry of Social Welfare is going into the preparation of a draft Code for the production, marketing and advertisement of infant foods and feeding bottles etc. in India.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि स्तनपान से शिशु का जो रोगों से बचाव होता है वह सूखा या अन्य प्रकार के जो दूध बाजार में उपलब्ध होते हैं, इनसे संभव

नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है। सूखे दूध जो बच्चे को दिए जाते हैं, इनके प्रति माताओं का ज्ञान कम हो, जैसा कि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने भी सलाह दी है, इस ओर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
In answer to the main question, I have already stated that it is the expert opinion through out the world that breast feeding is good for the infant. Therefore, our Government is also considering this point seriously. Initially, mostly our rural population had the habit of breast feeding throughout the country. Now, with the coming of modernisation, we are facing some difficulty, and we are trying to see that more and more mothers take to breast feeding. About the law, I have already said that the Ministry of Social Welfare is the nodal Ministry which will prepare this law. After the World Health Assembly finalises the scheme, I think our Government will also finalise their course of action.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार का सूखा दूध या दूसरे प्रकार के दूध मिलते हैं, उनकी किस्में इतनी घटिया होती हैं कि उससे शिशु के स्वास्थ्य पर निश्चित रूप से बुरा असर पड़ता है। इस संबंध में मंत्रालय का और सरकार का कई बार ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। इस प्रकार के घटिया दूध की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इसके लिए सरकार ने उन घटिया दूध बनाने वाली कंपनियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
We have already said, we are in favour

of breast feeding. We are against this baby food milk and other things. But for necessary legislation, we have to wait till the World Health Organisation....

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मैं घटिया किस्म के दूध के बारे में प्रश्न किया है, जो कंपनियां घटिया दूध बनाती हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। इसके बारे में जो शिकायतें मिली हैं, उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शिकायतें मिलती हैं क्या ?

(श्रद्धाञ्जलि)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। आज-कल देश में कई औरतें सौंदर्य के लिए ब्रेस्ट फीडिंग नहीं कराती हैं, उसके लिए आपका क्या कहना है और आपका क्या अनुभव है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न इनसे कैसे करेंगे आप ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
I was telling that we are also publicising that breast feeding is really good for the child and our mothers should not take to this baby food milk.

Bad Condition of National Highway between Rampur-Lucknow and Bareilly-Shahjahanpur

*834. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:**
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway joining Delhi with Lucknow is in an extremely bad condition from Rampur to Lucknow and the worst patch is from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the funds provided by Government for the repair of the National Highway are one-tenth of the actual funds required;

(c) whether, considering the importance of the National Highway, Government propose to reconsider and increase the amount given at present for repairs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). Of the 2328 Kms of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh only about 500 Kms remain single lane. 90 Kms of these single lane reaches have been sanctioned for widening and widening of 310 Kms is being included in the 1980-85 plan. Strengthening of pavement has been done in about 350 Kms and strengthening work is in progress in another about 275 Kms. It is proposed to include strengthening of about 260 Kms in 1980-85 plan. Damages on account of rains were mainly observed in the reaches which are still single lane of where adequate strengthening has not been done. Due to heavy and concentrated rainfall and floods in the last monsoon season all categories of roads in Uttar Pradesh were damaged. Most of the National Highways sustained some damages including Delhi-Lucknow road N.H. 24. Estimates for repairs to flood damages totalling to Rs. 355 lakhs were sanctioned for all the National Highways in Uttar Pradesh and an allotment of Rs. 190 lakhs made. Also additional works totalling Rs. 206 lakhs of rehabilitation of pavement were sanctioned under Original Works Programme. Of this repair and rehabilitation works totalling to Rs. 76.5 lakhs were sanctioned on Delhi-Lucknow road alone.

The condition of road between Rampur and Lucknow and particularly

Bareilly-Shahjahanpur was also affected due to unprecedented monsoon. In the reach between Bareilly-Shahjahanpur an improvement work has been sanctioned for the improvement of the bad horizontal curves. The work has been taken in hand after the end of the monsoon. On completion of this work the condition between Bareilly-Shahjahanpur will improve.

Immediate repairs to the damaged portion of the National Highways have already been carried out and the roads are in traffic worthy condition. The flood damage repair works started during 1980-81 are in progress and most of them are likely to be completed before the next monsoon. In addition other improvement works on N.H. 24 such as widening and strengthening of the pavement, raising of submersible reaches etc. costing around Rs. 1760 lakhs are in progress and when completed would further improve the road. Improvement works estimated at about Rs. 900 lakhs are being proposed for inclusion in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) which is under finalisation.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: As per the reply of the hon. Minister, a sum of Rs. 76.5 lakhs has been sanctioned for the repair of the Highway No. 24. Therefore, I would like to ask what was the total estimated amount required for the repair and the rehabilitation of the National Highway No. 24 against which an allocation of Rs 76.5 lakhs had been made? What was the estimated amount required for the repair of the Highway between Rampur and Lucknow and Bareilly-Shahjahanpur? How much money has been allocated? Considering the importance of this Highway, will the Government agree to increase the amount for the repair this year?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As already given out in the statement I laid on the Table of the House, an addition to the improvement works on National Highway No. 24, such as widening

and strengthening of the pavement, raising of submersible reaches, costing around Rs. 17 crores and 60 lakhs, are in progress and when completed would further improve the road. Improvement works estimated at about Rs. 9 crores are being proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan which is under finalisation.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: What about damages due to monsoon and other things and what about major repairs and widening and strengthening of the roads? No answer has been given about it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As I said just now, and as mentioned in the statement, this amount of Rs. 9 crores is being proposed to be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for widening and repairs.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: What is the estimated amount required?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The estimated amount varies. First the State Government frame the estimates after the floods occur and then. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: My information is that very little has been allocated for that road. I want to know the estimated amount required.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: If I am allowed to mention to the House, the allocation made to Uttar Pradesh in relation to other States compares quite favourably. I cannot say that it is more, but it compares quite favourably. The amount in question takes into consideration the actual damages to a particular road. After the estimates are prepared by the State we send our own teams to verify on the spot and after that verification we process the whole project and sanction the amount. So far, the sanctions given to Uttar Pradesh are quite satisfactory and the work is

going on. May I tell the hon. Member that by the end of 1980-81, that is before the next monsoon we will be in a position to repair all the damages?

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Is it a fact that due to shortage of bitumen there is a stalemate in the repairs and rehabilitation of all the highways in Uttar Pradesh at least and if so, how is the Government going to repair the roads before the monsoon? Because, my information is that the work is at a standstill on all the Highways of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is not correct to say that the work is at a standstill because materials like bitumen, cement and steel are not adequately available. We are trying by all possible ways with the help of the Planning Commission and other Ministries involved to see that the work concerning the repairs and maintenance of roads does not suffer.

MR. SPEAKER: Dograji, are you also interested in this road?

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: If provision is made for the maintenance do they see that they are really maintained? If, they do see it, why are the roads in a bad plight?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Yes. We are in close touch with the State Government and our staff also goes out to the spot to see that the maintenance works which are carried out by the States are satisfactory, and we are quite satisfied with the nature of work done by them. So far as the National Highway is concerned, I myself went over the National Highway near Shri Dogra's place and I am quite satisfied, after my visit, that it has improved.

MR. SPEAKER: Only Lucknow side?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Dogra will stand witness to it.

(*Interruptions*)

Dredging Operations at Haldia Port

*839. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the channel of the Hooghly river serving Haldia Port has been steadily deteriorating despite expenditure of large sums on dredging;

(b) whether the depth (draught) at Haldia was planned to provide 40 feet of water by 1980;

(c) if so, what is the actual draught achieved so far; and

(d) why unscientific and inadequate methods of dredging and total neglect of river training work, are being permitted to destroy Haldia port in this manner?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) The draught varies according to tide. From October 1980 to March 1981, the draught has varied from 7.3 metres (24 ft.) to 9.1 metres (30 ft.)

(d) The river training works taken up in the past were based on model studies. However, due to adverse morphological and hydrological behaviour of the Hooghly estuary, the desired results could not be achieved

Recently, further hydraulic model studies at Poona and Calcutta and mathematical studies in West Germany have been carried out for designing river training works that could help in making the channel stable and more receptive to dredging. On the basis of these studies, the schemes aimed at improvement of the draught are being formulated by Calcutta Port. Accordingly, it would not be correct to say that methods of dredging have been unscientific or inadequate or that the river training works have been neglected.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In reply to part (d), he has said that certain schemes were drawn up on the basis of model studies and those schemes have not been able to produce the desired results. May I know what were the agencies who conducted those model studies on the basis of which those schemes were formulated and also the total amount so far spent on account of these model studies, raising of the river Hooghly and river training schemes?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: It seems there is some misunderstanding. The hon. member is under the impression that on the basis of model studies schemes have been formulated and he wants to know the estimated cost of all the schemes. I have made it very clear that on the basis of model studies and also mathematical studies, schemes aiming at improvement of the draught are being formulated. They have not been formulated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Please look at your reply to part (d).

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: This is in reply to part (d) only. Model studies were conducted. One study was conducted in the Poona Research Station and mathematical studies were conducted in Hamburg. So far as mathematical studies conducted in Hamburg are concerned, we have already received the reports and on the basis of those reports, schemes are being formulated in consultation with the Poona Research Station. As soon as the schemes are prepared and forwarded to the Ministry, then we will take further action in the matter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Minister could not understand or it is my failure to make it clear to him. There are certain on-going schemes for dredging, for the training of Hooghly river, in order to improve the condition of Haldia port. You have said that those schemes were based on unscientific studies and because of that,

the on-going schemes could not produce the desired results. My question in this context, was, what were the agencies who undertook the model studies, who prepared the on-going schemes and what is the amount you have so far spent on these schemes? I am not speaking of the future schemes to be taken up. I am speaking of the past schemes that have been already taken up.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the dredging of the shipping channel of Haldia port is concerned, this work is going on since 1963. Since 1973 every year dredging of the channel is being undertaken. So far, upto 1980, Government have spent—the Calcutta Port has spent—on dredging Rs. 50 crores. This is on capital dredging. On maintenance dredging, every year, Calcutta Port is spending about Rs. 6 to 7 crores. But unfortunately, because of the erratic behaviour of the estuary, we could not achieve the expected results. Therefore, we asked for model studies to be conducted in Poona Research Station and mathematical studies to be conducted in Hamburg. The reports from Hamburg have come and on the basis of the reports we have received from Hamburg, certain schemes are being formulated by the Calcutta Port. After receiving the schemes, we will see what best could be done in order to improve the drought and what is the estimated cost of those schemes. That will be done and action will be taken only after we receive the scheme from the Calcutta Port.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Dredging is useful both for taming the river and for maintenance of the port. Has the Government provided any dredger for taming the river Ganga from Farrakka to Buxar?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: This is altogether a different question. I would request the hon. Member to put a separate question for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: I would not like to ask from Mr. Reddy.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you not oblige him?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am ready to oblige him.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Mr. Reddy was on his legs. The hon. Member cannot be on four legs at the same time!

MR. SPEAKER: He could be on four arms only!

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Part (d) of the original question refers to scientific methods. Our country is already committed to the peaceful use of atomic energy. In the light of that I would like to know whether exploration will be done to see if peaceful use of atomic energy can be made very effectively for the dredging purposes of the port, as it has been proved to be very effective in those countries which have been dredging with the help of the atomic energy.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: At the moment, we are concerned with the report that we have received from Hamburg. If after examination we feel that the schemes that have been formulated, are not adequate, then the suggestion made by the hon. Member will certainly be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. I want to make a correction here. When I called the next question i.e., Question No. 838 I called the name of Shri Zainul Basher and not Shri Zainal Abedin. I am sorry for that. Now, Q. No. 838.

Late Running of Trains between Sealdah and Lalgaola

*838. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of through trains running between Lalgaola and Sealdah and Sealdah and Lalgaola in the

Eastern Railway during December, 1980 and January, 1981;

(b) how many of them ran late during the said period; and

(c) the main reasons for such late running?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During December/80 and January/81. 703 passenger trains ran from Lalgola to Sealdah and vice versa.

(b) 492 trains reached their destination late during the said period.

(c) The main reasons for late running of these trains were Alarm Chain Pulling, agitations, failure of equipments, crossings and precedence etc.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: The distance between Sealdah and Lalgola is about 235 kms. But the train usually takes 9 to 11 hours to run such a short distance. The trains run late by two to three hours. The main reasons as stated by the hon. Minister, are failure of equipment, crossing difficulties, etc. In view of this I want to know whether the Government proposes to replace the very old and condemned HPS engines by diesel engines or any other engine of a better quality to avoid failure of equipments and also to avoid crossing difficulties do the Government propose to convert the single track into a double one?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: At the moment, we do not have plan for doubling the track from Sealdah via Ranaghat to Lalgola. So far as the failure of the equipment is concerned, there were 12 incidents of the failure of signals and not the failure of locomotives.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: 301 Up and 302 Down passenger trains, which are called fast passenger trains, are

not at all fast. They are very much slow. Nobody knows when these trains will arrive at their destination. Therefore, may I know whether the hon. Minister has any proposal under consideration to introduce one set of express trains?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: At present there is no proposal to introduce an express train in that line. As to his statement that nobody knows when the train will arrive at a particular station in this route, I may inform this august House that there are a lot of agitations and chain pullings, which are continuing. The moment the indisciplined activities are reduced, we will be able to see the arrival of the trains on time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Minister was very kind enough to indicate the reason. He said it was due to agitations. Sometimes, the agitations take place precisely because the trains were running late.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही पुराना सवाल : मुर्गी पहले पैदा हुई या अंडा ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I can tell the hon. Minister from my own experience that I was travelling in this route one day. I was astonished to see that the whole engine almost collapsed, the reason being that the engine which has been engaged should have got retired a pretty long time ago. Since the poor mofussil people use this train and they cannot put pressure to gear up...

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: My specific question is, instead of trying to find excuses, whether the Minister will take firm action, and also quick action to replace the old engines by newer ones so that the trains may run on time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: We have got 7,000 steam locomotives and some of them are no doubt over-aged. We

are not going to produce any more steam locomotives. We want to replace them completely so that we can go in for dieselisation and electrification. We are very alert in the matter and firm action has been taken. I may inform my friend that I was referring to agitations all over and not here alone.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Out of the six pairs of trains running between Sealdah and Lalgola, I would like to know how many steam engines are over-aged. We all know that India is a vast country and there may be some over-aged engines. But, in this particular line, how many are over-aged? Will he try to find it out and also try to improve the situation?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: We always try to improve the situation and we are doing it day in and day out. So far as the six pairs of steam engines running between Ranaghat and Lalgola are concerned, they are not over-aged. They are tested perfectly in the sheds before they are taken out for hauling the train.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Harinath Misra.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, I want....

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called the next question.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This is in order to avoid another Half-an-Hour Discussion. I would like to expand the question that has already been put. Would an effort be made to see that better engines are introduced in this area instead of allowing these....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No doubt. It is a suggestion for action. But I want the Minister to consider it.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): I shall consider it.

National Strategy for control of Rheumatic fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease

*840. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to Director of Indian Council of Medical Research more than one-third of all the heart ailments being attended to in Indian hospitals are chronic valvular heart diseases which is an advance stage of rheumatic fever;

(b) whether he has presented a blue print for a national strategy for the control of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction to the suggestions of Prof. Ramalingaswami and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council has prepared a paper in regard to the control of Rheumatic Heart Diseases. A copy of the paper is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The suggestions made by the Council have been taken up with the Planning Commission.

Statement

STRATEGY FOR CONTROL OF RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

Rheumatic heart disease poses a serious public health problem in the country with prevalence figures ranging from 2 to 11 per thousand. Delhi is one of the high risk areas with a prevalence of 11 per thousand. The

incidence of group A, B hemolytic streptococcal infection which leads to rheumatic fever, has been observed to be 10 to 13 per cent in Delhi School children belonging to low socio-economic groups. Higher incidence of this infection has been found in winter months in this region.

A close survey of 500 children in the village community of Delhi (Khiripur) followed for one year, revealed the development of rheumatic fever/rheumatic heart disease in three of these 500 children i.e. 6 per thousand. Fortunately, a single injection of long acting penicillin given at intervals offers a good prophylaxis against the development of rheumatic fever/rheumatic heart disease and their recurrence. In view of this, there is an urgent need to evolve a strategy for control of rheumatic heart disease in the country.

Ideally, the following requirements are essential for successful execution of prophylaxis programme for rheumatic heart disease : (a) prevalence data in school children of the area, (b) data on streptococcal epidemiology in schools, (c) a streptococcal reference laboratory, (d) free availability of benzathine penicillin, (e) experience from pilot programme for cost effectiveness, (f) Government's recognition of importance of project and formulation of national policy on rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease control, and lastly (g) integration of primary and secondary prophylaxis programme into peripheral health care delivery mechanism.

As communicable diseases and family welfare programmes continue to be the priority areas, RHD has not had its due priority. However, because of long-continued interest of ICMR in this aspect, data is available on prevalence of RHD from Delhi, Agra, Hyderabad, Alleppy, Vellore and Bombay, revealing regional variations. Studies on streptococcal epidemiology have also been undertaken and Vellore and Delhi National Streptococcal Reference Laboratory has been set up in

Delhi since 1974 with some efforts at development of regional laboratories in the country. Pilot prophylaxis study has been undertaken at Delhi and Hyderabad. It has been clearly brought out that some prophylaxis is better than none, both in terms of streptococcal infection per patient year, as well as rheumatic recurrence per patient year. Peak seasonal periods have been observed in different regions of the country.

Implementation of the available knowledge should be taken up on urgent priority. It would be desirable if this programme is dovetailed with the existing school health services and the general health services. School teachers after a brief orientation course, could act as the agents for clinical identification of sore throats. Voluntary organisation could also play an important supportive role. It would be essential to identify the peak seasons where such information is not available. Thereafter, the high risk group of population i.e. all school children 6—10 years of age or those suspected of sore throat could be given one dose of benzathine penicillin Ia. These children could undergo a clinical examination after six months for manifestation of rheumatic heart disease. If the child persists to have a sore throat, the injection could be repeated. On the other hand, if there are manifestations of rheumatic heart disease, then a three weekly injection continuously for 5 years or even for life long would have to be considered. Fortunately severe sensitivity reactions to benzathine penicillin are very rare in this age group. Evaluation of the programme should be built in right from its inception. Wherever possible, initial identification of Group A streptococcal infection can be taken as the marker for deciding the course for prophylaxis. Medical colleges, District hospitals, Taluk hospitals and the primary health centres should be closely involved into this programme which could spread into urban school and village schools.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Sir, as early as 1955 the then Health Ministers' Conference had taken a decision to build up a school health service on a sound footing in collaboration with the Education Departments of the State Governments as also the Education Ministry here, to look after the preventive as also the curative aspects of diseases from which the school-going children suffer. I do not know the present condition or the stage of the scheme. But I would like to know whether the Government propose to resurrect, revamp and reorient this scheme keeping in view the suggestions made by Prof. Ramalingaswami.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: As I have already stated, the Council of Medical Research have submitted the paper to the Government only recently. It is under examination. Once it is examined we will see what action we can take.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: All that the Minister has said about the operative part is that the matter is under the consideration of the Planning Commission. As far as I know, the Planning Commission has no pool of medical expertise or for the matter of that any other kind of expertise. In the circumstances, I would like to know whether Government propose to constitute a Committee of particularly medical scientists and knowledgeable Members of this House and maybe the other House also to consider this scheme, suggest modifications wherever necessary and present a practical scheme to be implemented in phases and stages. Naturally, because the disease is mostly found in unhygienic and backward areas, utmost priority will have to be given to the poverty stricken backward areas. What do the Government propose?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: About the first part, I would say 'No' because the Planning Commission has raised certain points. We are examining these points. Once this is examined we will see what we can do about it.

श्री० अजित कुमार बेहता : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी सर्वेक्षण करवाया है यह जानने के लिए कि यह रोग देश के किस भाग में या किस राज्य में अधिक होता है और उतका कारण क्या है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, the rheumatic fever is not a notified disease. As such, we have no authentic figure with us. But I can say in 1978 we had some examination about it. About 4.2 per cent of the children are sick due to the defective circulatory system. That is why it is something which is causing concern to us. The Report is also with us. The Planning Commission have raised certain points. We will examine them and then we will see how we can proceed.

सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस को प्रतिदिन चलाने का प्रस्ताव

*842. श्री बलबीर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या रेल प्रशासन सारनाथ, एक्सप्रेस को भिलाई से वाराणसी के बीच प्रतिदिन चलाने की मांग पर विचार कर रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मांग पर निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न मैंने इसलिए नहीं पूछा था कि "क्वेश्चन डूज नाट एराइज" और "नोतर" यह उत्तर मिले। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि भिलाई से लेकर वाराणसी

संशोधन 'यह लोहन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार' के लिए लोग वहाँ काम करते हैं। केवल सरनाथ एजेंसी एक दिन चलती है। यदि इस ट्रेन को चलाने को यात्राकी नीति नहीं है तो क्या कोई दूसरी ट्रेन इस लाइन पर आन देंगे ?

श्री मुल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, माननीय सभ्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में 'No' और 'Does not arise' इस वास्ते कहना पड़ा क्योंकि प्रश्न का स्वरूप ही कैसा है। व चाहते हैं सरनाथ एजेंसी को मिलाई तक चलाने, इन चला नहीं सकते हैं इस वास्ते मैंने कहा 'No' और 'Does not arise'

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Talks held with Austrian Foreign Minister

*828. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that talks were held between the Prime Minister of India and Austrian Foreign Minister in New Delhi in March, 1981, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Willibald Pahr visited India from 21—26 March, 1981. During his visit, he called on the Prime Minister. They exchanged views on various international issues and bilateral matters and considered especially the prospects for the North-South Summit. The visit has also given an impetus to bilateral cooperation in the cultural, economic and commercial fields.

Indian Independence Memorials Abroad

*832. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to maintain and streamline the functioning of Indian Independence Memorials set up in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, a list of the Memorials, the pattern of their management and the financial assistance given by the Government for their upkeep in each case and the dates on which they were set up, and

(c) whether Government would take over the management of such among them as are not well maintained at present on account of financial/administrative difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Wherever Indian Independence Memorials are, the Government extend full co-operation in their functioning and maintenance.

(b) Burma Memorial Hall constructed in 1958-59, out of donations from the Indian community, and with the assistance of the Government of India. The Hall is situated inside the Maudalay Jail which is under the control of Burmese authorities. The Indian Mission in Burma, with the cooperation of the Government of Burma, helps maintain it

U.S.A. In San Francisco the Ghadr Memorial inaugurated on 23rd March, 1975 was taken over by Consulate General of India, San Francisco on 4th December, 1975. A local Advisory Committee and Executive Committee assist in its maintenance. The Memorial receives annual Government grant for meeting the cost of its maintenance.

(c) Does not arise.

3
4
Indian Voluntary Organisations engaged in family welfare programmes

Statement

*835. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of Indian Voluntary Organisation engaged in the family welfare programmes and those who got link with UNFPA assistance;

(b) whether some of them were recommended by the Government; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance they sought and the final decision of the UNFPA thereon and the criteria followed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2368/81].

Mortality rate among the tribals in Bihar

*836. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that among the tribals in Bihar, children have the highest mortality rate,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what special steps are proposed by the Centre for proper ante-natal care and natal services and improving the health conditions making infant and maternal mortality rates low; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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

Maternal and Child Health care services such as the following are being provided and expanded:

(1) Immunisation of pregnant mothers and infants.

(2) Prophylaxis against nutritional deficiency diseases like anaemia, and vit. A deficiency among mothers and children.

(3) Pre-natal, delivery and post-natal services for pregnant women through the network of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and referral system.

(4) Training of traditional dais to conduct child-birth in safe and hygienic manner.

(5) Monitoring growth and development of infants through children's clinics.

(6) Nutrition education to support prolonged breast feeding and early introduction of suitable weaning foods for infants.

(7) Provision of oral rehydration salts to combat mortality due to dehydration in children suffering from acute diarrhoeal diseases.

Decline in Cargo carried by Indian liner vessels

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cargo carried by the Indian liner vessels as compared to that of foreign liners has declined sharply over the last four years;

(b) if so, what are the figures and the main reasons for the downfall;

(c) whether various associations of shippers, brokers and marine agents have demanded changes in Government's policy to encourage, attract and make cargo shipping remunerative for Indian liners; and

(d) if so, what are the plans for development of Indian cargo shipping

and the new targets specially for dry, bulk and heavy cargo?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to figures avail-

able in the Ministry, there has been some decline during the preceding 4 years.

(b) The relevant figures are given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Total seaborne imports and exports	Total seaborne imports and exports in respect of general liner cargo	Imports and ex- ports of general liner cargo carried by Indian vessels in total general liner cargo	Percentage of cargo carried by Indian vessels in total general liner cargo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Figures in Million tonnes					
1.	1976—77	66.21	9.6	3.8	39.58
2.	1977—78	58.88	9.0	3.4	37.78
3.	1978—79	63.70	10.0	3.3	33.00
4.	1979—80	71.15	11.6	3.3	28.45

The decline in the percentage share of the liner cargoes carried by Indian liner vessels has been mostly due to stiff competition from non-Conference lines or operators, who are employing more sophisticated vessels and also quote rates below the tariff rates charged by the Indian lines, particularly in respect of cargo exported from the West Coast of India.

(c) The Associations of shippers, brokers, steamer agents etc. have been urging the Indian lines from time to time to provide equally sophisticated vessels as offered by outsiders and also to charge more competitive freight rates besides improving the quality of service.

(d) The Ministry has already taken the initiative of discussing with representatives of Indian lines ways and means of improving the quality of shipping services. The three national lines on the UK/Continent trade route have already formed a container consortium.

2. It is proposed to add about 2.5 million GRT to the country's tonnage during the 6th Five Year Plan, which will mainly cover dry, bulk and other cargo vessels.

Opening of Medical University at Mysore

*841. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was sent by the State Government of Karnataka for opening a Medical University at Mysore; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been advised to defer their proposal.

**Ad-hoc appointments in Delhi
Transport Corporation**

*843. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ad hoc appointments have been made by the Delhi Transport Corporation resulting in unrest among its employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for making ad-hoc appointments during the last one year; and

(c) the measures under contemplation to streamline the recruitment methods in the Delhi Transport Corporation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that some ad-hoc appointments have been made in the Delhi Transport Corporation and some of the Unions/Associations have represented against it.

(b) These ad-hoc appointments have been made in the interest of the work of the Corporation pending regular appointments.

(c) DTC is planning to set up its own Selection and Recruitment Division.

**Policy for controlling population growth
through voluntary acceptance**

*844. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to evolve any policy for controlling population growth through voluntary acceptance of the small family norms especially by the urban and rural poor during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the allocation made for this purpose as well as the programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government policy for controlling population growth aims at securing voluntary acceptance of the small family norm by all sections of population through a process of education and motivation.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1010 crores has been provided for the family welfare programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

**Aid to All India Institute of Medical
Sciences, New Delhi**

*845. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is being aided by several foreign agencies and the Government of India for the services in the field of health;

(b) the total aid received from all the sources in 1980-81; and

(c) the total charges taken from the patients for different tests in 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been receiving aid from foreign agencies as well as from the Government of India for rendering services in the field of health. During the year 1980-81, no external assistance was received for rendering health services. However, assistance for research projects amounting to Rs. 27.34 lakhs was received from foreign agencies during 1980-81. In addition, the Institute receive:

grant-in-aid from the Government of India amounting to Rs. 873.09 lakhs.

2. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences have reported that amounts of charges collected from the patients for the conduction of various tests are not maintained separately. However, a sum of Rs. 50.64 lakhs was realised as Hospital charges, including fees for accommodation and diet, during 1980-81.

Central Assistance to Curb Malaria

*846. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that malaria has now returned in a big way in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and the States which are most affected by malaria; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to fight malaria stating the nature and quantum of Central assistance proposed to be given to the State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A Statement indicating State-wise incidence of Malaria and also of P. falciparum Cases (malignant malaria) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2369/81].

The overall incidence has gone down in 1980 by 12.08 per cent for Malaria and by 7.23 per cent for P. falciparum cases as compared to the corresponding period in 1979.

(c) A Statement indicating the measures being taken/proposed to be

taken by Government to fight Malaria is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2369/81].

A Statement is also laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating the amount proposed in the Budget Estimates 1981-82 for providing assistance to States for the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme the cost of which is shared between the Central Government and State Governments on 50:50 basis. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2369/81].

Introduction of more passenger trains between Kharagpur and Tatanagar

*847. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger trains which are now running between Kharagpur and Tatanagar are inadequate in number;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce more passenger trains between Kharagpur and Tatanagar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAILLIKARJUN): (a) An analysis of the occupation on the existing trains between Kharagpur and Tatanagar has revealed that there is no overcrowding on these trains.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Apart from the question of traffic justification, introduction of an additional train between Kharagpur and Tatanagar is not operationally feasible due to line capacity and terminal constraints and also lack of resources.

Jaipur Railway Workers deprived of Promotions

7689. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Railway workers of Jaipur Division of Western Railway have been deprived of promotions due to adverse confidential reports;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during 1979 and 1980; and

(c) whether review of such cases is contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Only 50 employees of Jaipur Division of Western Railway could not be promoted due to adverse remarks in the confidential reports during the years 1979 and 1980.

(c) No.

Memo from Maharashtra State Chemist and Druggist Association

7690. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a memorandum dated the 22nd June, 1980 from Maharashtra State Chemist and Druggist Association;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what action Government have taken on each of these demands; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken the reasons therefor and when it will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands raised in the memo were regarding (i) amendment of Section 65(15) C of the Drugs Act, (ii) approval of an SSC student with three years experience and a non-SSC student with seven years experience as 'qualified pharmacists', and (iii) formation of a Committee to assess the genuine requirements of qualified pharmacists and to prevent the entry of unwanted people.

(c) Each of the demands was carefully examined in consultation with the Pharmacy Council of India and the Directorate General of Health Services. Amendment of Section 65 (15)C of the Drugs Act was not considered desirable by the Central Council of Health, as approving persons as 'qualified pharmacists' merely on experience basis would adversely affect the control measures being exercised over the sale and distribution of drugs and employment opportunities of qualified pharmacists. Section 42 of the Pharmacy Act, which makes practice by unregistered persons a punishable offence, is proposed to be amended so as to be enforceable from 1-9-1981. The unqualified persons in the profession may qualify for registration during this period. Education Regulations have also been amended to provide for a condensed course in pharmacy for such a person on fulfilment of certain conditions. In view of this, further dilution of educational standards was not considered proper. As for forming a Committee to check corruption etc., it was not felt necessary as the Pharmacy Act already provided for the appointment of Inspectors by the State Councils for a similar purpose.

(d) The question does not arise.

Reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Integral Coach Factory, Madras

7691. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no proper reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Class I and II posts in the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, if so, the action taken to fill up the shortfall;

(b) the total number of employees recruited/promoted since 1978 and number of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees recruited/promoted by applying reservation orders, year-wise and cadre-wise;

(c) how many class II officers have been promoted to class I since 1978 in the Integral Coach Factory, Madras

and how many are Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(d) if there is no representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as mentioned in part (c) above the reasons thereof and when the backlog will be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is proper reservation of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotion from Class III to Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung of Class I according to 40-point roster.

(b) to (d). The total number of employees recruited/promoted in the Integral Coach Factory since 1978, are as under:

RECRUITMENT

Class	1978			1979			1980		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
Class I . . .	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..
Class II . . .	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..	Nil	..	..
Class III . . .	71	17	3	62	13	3	51	8	2
Class IV . . .	616	164	53	288	86	27	156	37	..

PROMOTIONAL CATEGORY

Class	1978			1979			1980		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
Class I									
(Sr. Scale . . .)	2	..	..	4	1	..	8	1	..
(Jr. Scale) . . .	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Class II . . .	16	5	..	8	2	..	15	4	2
Class III . . .	3423	542	96	1105	175	71	1226	169	74
Class IV . . .	511	91	44	368	48	19	126	21	7

Recently a Crash Programme has been launched by Ministry of Railways to wipe out the shortfalls in so far as Class III and Class IV posts are concerned.

Promotion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Community Employees as Chief Clerks

7692. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Community employees who were selected and kept on panel on the 27th July, 1979 and who were promoted as Chief Clerks till 29th December, 1979 and thereafter;

(b) the particulars of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Community employees who were kept on panel on the 30th November, 1979 and when they were promoted;

(c) why Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees who were selected and kept on panel on the 27th July, 1979 were superseded and promoted on the 6th February, 1980 and how other community employees who were selected and kept on panel on the 30th November, 1979 promoted on the 2nd January, 1980; and

(d) the action taken on the Scheduled Caste employees' representation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Zonal Railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Bus stand in Front of Asansol Railway Divisional Hospital

7693. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI MOHD. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to remove the illegal Bus Stand in front of Asansol Railway Divisional hospital and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Earlier the bus stand was located near Head Post Office, Asansol in the heart of Asansol town which is a heavily congested bazar area. In August, 1980, the bus stand was shifted to a location in front of the Railway Divisional Hospital by the State authority without consulting the Railway administration. In a meeting held in September, 1980, the ADM Asansol explained that this bus stand is purely temporary and would be shifted on completion of new bus stands which were under construction on either side of Asansol town. Though the new bus stands have been completed a few months ago, the bus stands near the Railway Hospital still remains in use. The issue has been taken up by the Railway administration with the ADM and ASP, Asansol for removing the bus stand from in front of the Asansol Railway Divisional Hospital. The matter is still being pursued with the Civil Authorities.

नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को रेलवे रियायत

7694. श्री मोतीभाई नार. चौधरी : क्या रेलमं.ी यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि :

(क) इस समय नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को क्या-क्या रेलवे रियायतें दी जाती हैं,

(ख) इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष में विकलांगों और विशेष रूप से नेत्रहीन

व्यक्तियों को कौन-कौन सी विशेष रेलवे रियायतें दिए जाने का विचार है, और

(ग) नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को विशेष रेलवे रियायतें देने के सम्बन्ध में मेहसाणा जिले के राष्ट्रीय अन्धजन मंडल की विसनगर शाखा के सचिव द्वारा दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1981 को भेजे गए पत्र के संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस वर्ष उन्हें क्या रेलवे रियायतें दिए जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उध मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग) : नेत्रहीन और विकलांग व्यक्ति जब किसी अनुरक्षी के साथ यात्रा कर रहे हों तो उन्हें पहले और दूसरे दर्जे दोनों में 75% की रियायत दी जाती है। नेत्रहीन व्यक्ति अकेले यात्रा करने पर भी इस रियायत को पाने के पात्र हैं।

Publication of Seniority Lists

7695. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received letter No. AIRF/53(SE. 19/79) (368) dated 9th July, 1980 from All India Railwaymen's Federation for fixing a period of publication of seniority lists;

(b) if so, whether the Federation have been replied;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Northern Railway it has been decided that seniority lists of all categories of staff should be published once in every three years;

(d) whether other Zonal railways have issued such instructions and if not, why;

(e) whether the Railway Board will advise the Zonal Railways to publish the seniority lists of staff once in every three years; and

(f) if so, when such an instruction is expected to be issued by the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) to (f). Other Zonal Railways have confirmed that the seniority lists are properly maintained and the staff are advised of their position whenever enquired by them. The staff are also advised of their position at the time of promotion/trade tests etc. In view of the generally satisfactory position in this respect, the Railways Board do not consider it necessary to issue any directive to the Railways in this connection.

Fee concession for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe applicable

7695. SHRI R.P. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that there is no fee concession for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe applicants for the combined Competitive Entrance Examination for M.B.B.S. and B.Sc. (Hons) Human Biology courses of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants who are yet to attain the age of 17 years as on the 31st December of the year of examination like other candidates are required to produce Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificates of their own from the concerned District Magistrates only and no other evidence like their parents/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificate is acceptable; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Institute will be asked to follow the general policy for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe minors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIMHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) All categories of candidates are considered at par in so far as the examination fee is concerned.

(c) Yes.

(d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is an autonomous, statutory body. However, the Institute will be advised to review the matter.

Vacant Posts in Carriage and Wagon Superintendent Grade

7697. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Carriage and Wagon Superintendent Grade Rs. 840-1040 (RS) sanctioned for Tata Engineering Steel Limited and Rourkela Steel Limited on South Eastern Railway are lying vacant since long,

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) by what time the same are proposed to be filled by suitable persons?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Two posts of Carriage and Wagon Inspectors in the scale of Rs. 840-1040 (RS) of S.E. Railway have been pin-pointed at Tata and Bondamunda. These posts have since been filled in.

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

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के आधिवासियों में फार्मोसिस्टों द्वारा आधिवासियों का हिस्सा कितना रखने के लिए प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का सुझाव

7698. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि आधिवासियों के हिस्सा

कितना संबंधी कार्य को लिपिकों के बजाय फार्मोसिस्टों को सौंपा जाना चाहिए,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस प्रकार के सभी पदों पर फार्मोसिस्टों की नियुक्ति कर दी है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियाँ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाल रंजन लस्कर): (क) नहीं,

(ख) नहीं

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Declaration of National Highways in Maharashtra

7699. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pande Committee had suggested any guidelines for declaration of State Highways as National Highways.

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have proposed 12 routes having total length of about 3561 kms. for upgrading as National Highways; and

(c) if so, how many of them Government propose to upgrade on National Highways?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, Apart from the existing criteria, the Pande Committee have suggested that substantial reduction in travel, time and distance and development of hilly and backward areas may also be included in the criteria for declaring State roads as National Highways.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Similar proposals have been received from other States also and all these have to be examined keeping in view the available resources. cri-

teria laid down for declaring roads as National Highways and inter-se priority of individual roads on an All-India basis. It is not possible at this stage to indicate whether any particular road or roads would be taken over as National Highways.

Superfast train between Bhiwani and Chandigarh via Rohtak and Panipat

7700. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce superfast train between Bhiwani and Chandigarh via Rohtak and Panipat; and

(b) when this will be introduced?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Coaching Terminal Facilities at Asansol

7701. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by Government for the Coaching Terminal Facilities at Asansol;

(b) whether it will be included in 1982-83 Works Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A survey is in progress and the report is expected to be received by August, 1981.

(b) to (d). The recommendation of the survey team would be examined

and if the work is found to be justified on traffic considerations the same will be included in the Budget for 1982-83.

Income from Delhi Transport Corporation Buses during 1980

7702. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the earnings of the Delhi Transport Corporation during 1980 from their own buses and from private buses under their operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The Traffic Earnings from D. T. C.'s own buses and from private Operators' buses under DTC operation amounted to Rs. 32.64 crores and Rs. 6.82 crores respectively.

Fixation of Pay of a Railway Employee under Normal Rates

7703. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when a railway-employee, whether permanent or temporary, applies for appointment to Railway Service Commission, with prior permission, his pay is fixed under normal rules and has a continuity of service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Casual Labourer after completion of continuous service of 120 days, is counted as qualifying service for pensionary benefits if he is absorbed in service as regular Railway employee; and

(c) if so, why the same benefits are not extended to C.P.C. Man Mazdoor category of Indian Railways at the time of their new posts either through the Railway Service Commission or some other Railway Recruiting Authority?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 50 per cent of the service of casual labour who have attained temporary status, rendered after 1.1.61, is counted for pensionary benefits if the incumbents are absorbed in service as regular Railway employees.

(c) Reference perhaps is regarding the casual labour working on projects who are granted 1/30th of the scale of pay plus dearness allowance after 180 days of continuous service. Such casual labour are not entitled to pensionary benefits as they are not granted temporary status.

Side-Effect of anorectic drugs

7704. **SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of flourishing market for some weight reducing agents technically called anorectic drugs in the country and their adverse side effects; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to control these weight reducers which constitute a public health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) it is likely that there may be a demand for weight reducing agents. Anorectic agents are substances that suppress appetite or the sensation of hunger. Anorectic agents are not a complete treatment for obesity; they must be considered only as an adjuvant to other treatments, particularly as an aid to acceptance of a reduced energy intake. The common side-effects usually reported are nausea, diarrhoea, headache, dizziness and sedation. Other side-effects reported include dry mouth, flatulence, abdominal discomfort, constipation, fatigue and skin rash.

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(b) Anorectic drugs should be taken under medical supervision. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder anorectic drugs are required to be sold only against prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. The chemists who sell these drugs to the consumers are required to record, at the time of supply, particulars such as the serial number of the entry, the date of supply, the name and address of the prescriber, the name and address of the patient, the name of the drug and the quantity, the name of the manufacturer of the drug, its batch number and the date of expiry of potency if any, the signature of the qualified person by or under whose supervision the medicine was supplied, in the prescription register specially maintained for the purpose and the serial number of the entry in the register entered on the prescription.

Number of Trains running in Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway

7705. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains running in Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway;

(b) the number of passengers travelled in Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway in the years 1971, 1975 and 1980;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of passengers reduce year by year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) On Bhavnagar Division, a total of 92 trains are scheduled to run, including 10 Mail/Express, 48 Passenger and 34 Mixed trains.

(c) The number of passengers originating on Bkavnagar Division in 1971-72 was 21.7 millions, while in 1975-76 and in 1980-81, it was 17.3 and 17.7 millions respectively;

(c) Only in 1975-76 in comparison with 1971-72.

(d) Due to disruption of train services on Jetalsar-Porbandar section, continued drought in 1974-75 and cyclonic storm affecting forth of Saurashtra in 1975-76; etc.

New Scheme to Provide Medical Facilities in Rural Areas of West Bengal

7706. SHRI DAULAT SINH JADELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of West Bengal has formulated and launched a new scheme to provide medical facilities in rural areas of their State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme launched; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce that scheme throughout the country for the benefit of rural population of the country?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) No.

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

Techno-Economic Survey for Coaching Terminal Facilities at Asansol

7707. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after repeated representations the Ministry of Railways sanctioned Techno-Economic Survey for the Coaching Terminal Facilities at Asansol;

(b) if so, whether the survey team has submitted its report in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The survey proposed by Eastern Railway has been included in the Budget for 1980-81.

(b) The survey is in progress and report is expected to be received by August, 1981.

(c) Does not arise.

श्रेणी 3 और श्रेणी 4 के कैंटीन कर्मचारी

7708. श्री राम बिसाल पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में श्रेणी-3 तथा श्रेणी-4 के कैंटीन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में श्रेणी-3 तथा श्रेणी-4 के कैंटीन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रारंभिक भरती के समय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की पर्याप्त संख्या में भरती नहीं की जाती ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री बल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) क्षेत्रीय रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Construction of Booking Office of Amritsar Railway Station

7709. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on construction of a Booking Office, a waiting

hall and extension of the overbridge on the Gol Bagh side of the Railway Station, Amritsar, has been considerably delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Railway Administration to complete it and the target date, if any, set down in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). There has been some delay in completing the works in question mainly due to shortage of cement and steel. However, efforts are being made to complete the work by the end of June, 1982.

Non-Payment of Conveyance Allowance to C.G.H.S. Doctors

7710. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doctors in the C.G.H.S. have not been paid their monthly conveyance allowance for the last one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Life of Steam Locomotives

7711. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit of working years for steam locos, diesel and electric locos;

(b) what is the total number of locos diesel and electric engines now working;

(c) how many of these locos diesel and electric engines have crossed their prescribed life; and

(d) whether the accidents can occur if these engines are used after their prescribed life?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no age limit as such upto which locomotives can work. However, for the purpose of planning replacement requirements, normal life of various classes of assets have been prescribed. Accordingly, the life of a steam locomotive is 40 years, diesel locomotive 36 and electric locomotive 35.

(b) The total number of locomotives as on 1-3-81 is as under:

Diesel locomotives : 2410

Electric locomotives : 1027

(c) While there are no overaged diesel locos, 19 D. C. electric locomotives are overaged.

(d) No. Locomotives are continued in service only if they are considered fit in all respects.

रायपुर में बैंगन रिपेयर वर्कशॉप का विकास

7712. श्री कौर भूषण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंगन रिपेयर वर्कशॉप, रायपुर के भावी विकास की योजना संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को राजवार तथा तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पांच वर्ष पहले प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बनाया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में अभी तक कार्य आरम्भ क्यों नहीं हुआ है? जबकि

इसकी इमारत का निर्माण हो गया है और वहां उपकरण भी पहुंच गये हैं;

(घ) प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के कब चालू होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) मालडिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना, रायपुर में प्रतिदिन 30 माल डिब्बों के बजाय प्रतिदिन 55 मालडिब्बों का उत्पादन करने के सम्बन्ध में कारखाने का विस्तार करने के लिए एक योजना अनुमोदित की गयी है। विस्तार कार्य के निष्पादन की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रशिक्षुओं का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए 1975 में एक वैमिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का निर्माण किया गया था

(ग) चूकि रेलवे बोर्ड ने प्रशिक्षण अधिनियम, 1961 का कार्यान्वयन अगस्त 1977 में स्थगित कर दिया था, उचित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों का कार्य करना प्राग्म, नहीं किया।

(घ) से (ङ). इस संबंध में कोई तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि प्रशिक्षण अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने का अभी तक कोई विशेष निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Railway Book-Stalls to Big Contractors

7713. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sole rights to conduct business of Book-stalls are specially provided only to big contractors on the passenger platforms constructed before December, 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same sole rights are provided on

vacant/newly constructed/added/converted from goods to passenger platforms after January, 1976 and waiting halls and entire Railway Premises also;

(d) whether it is a fact that at present two big contractors are holding unlimited book-stalls contracts on every big or medium station;

(e) whether it is a fact that his Government have decided to provide to the unemployed graduates and other small book-stall contractors only five book-stall and sole rights also not to be given to them; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Sole rights of all book-stall contractors, whether big or small, are being gradually abolished. Even in the case of M/s A.H. Wheeler and Co. and M/s Gulab Singh and Sons, the sole rights, although not abolished altogether, have been curtailed to the effect that:

1. Railways can allot book-stalls to the eligible categories even at the stations falling within their earlier sole right jurisdiction, provided no book-stall had been opened by them.

2. Railways can also allot book-stalls to the eligible categories on new platforms constructed/added and on platforms converted from goods to passenger on or after 1-1-1976 of the stations, even where these contractors are holding book-stalls; and

3. Railways can allot book-stalls to philanthropic non-profiterring organisations, like Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, Geeta Press etc., even on the platforms where the afore-said two contractors are holding book-stalls.

(d) No.

(e) and (f). No ceiling limit in holdings of bookstalls has been fixed. However, the extant policy is that for allotting additional bookstalls to the contractors already holding five or more bookstalls, excepting co-operatives/Associations of unemployed graduates and cooperatives of actual workers/vendors of the bookstalls, prior permission from the Ministry of Railways is required to be obtained by the zonal railways.

Fresh sole rights are not being granted to any contractor to avoid concentration of bookstalls with few individuals.

रूट संख्या 20 पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की आवृत्तिता (फ्रीक्वेंसी)

7714. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूट संख्या 20 पर चल रही दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की आवृत्तिता क्या है ;

(ख) लाल किले से केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल तक रूट संख्या 20 पर पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने चक्कर नहीं लगे ;

(ग) रूट संख्या 20 पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की कितनी बसें लगाई गईं तथा इन बसों द्वारा कितने चक्कर लगाए गए ;

(घ) क्या लघु मुद्रिका केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल के स्टैंड संख्या 20 के बस स्टैंड पर खड़ी न होकर, रूट संख्या 210, 220 और 240 के स्टैंड पर खड़ी होती है जब कि इसका स्टाप रूट संख्या 20 पर होना चाहिए क्योंकि इसका मार्ग दरियागंज और लाल किला होकर है,

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उपर्युक्त बस को नियमित बस करने और लघु मुद्रिका का स्टाप रूट संख्या 20 बनायेगी, और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बृटा सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय और रेलवे स्टेशन को बीच रूट नं. 20 की बसों की 13/26 मिनट की सेवा है ।

(ख) 1980 में रूट नं. 20 पर बसों के निर्धारित फेरों, लगाए गए फेरों और जितने नहीं लगाए गए, उन फेरों की संख्या संबंधी सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

	निर्धारित फेरे	लगाए गए फेरे	जितने फेरे नहीं लगाए गए	लगाए गए फेरों का प्रतिशत
1980 में कुल फेरों की संख्या	44990	38632	7358	84%

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने रूट नं. 20 पर 6 बसें लगाई हैं और मार्च, 1981 अिसत निर्धारित 90 फेरों की तुलना में प्रतिदिन केवल 79 फेरे लगाए गए । इस प्रकार परिचालन का प्रतिशत 88 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है ।

(घ) जी, हां । केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल पर लघु मुद्रिका सेवा का स्टाप नहीं रखा गया

है जहां रूट नं. 210, 220 और 240 की बसों का स्टाप है और ये सभी बसें अंतर-ज्यीय बस अड्डे और उसके आगे तक जाती है ।

(ङ) और (च) : केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल पर, लघु मुद्रिका, रूट नं. 20, 210, 220 और 240 की बसों के लिए अब एक ही स्थान पर स्टाप की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

यमुना बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक औषधालय खोलना

7715. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यमुना बिहार के कर्मचारियों के हित के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत एक औषधालय खोलने का है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह वहां कब तक खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीहरि रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग) 1981-82 के दौरान नये औषधालय खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Frequency of Suburban Trains Between Virar and Churchgate in Bombay

7716. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present frequency of suburban trains between Virar and Churchgate in Bombay;

(b) whether there have been representations from the people of Virar and nearby localities for an increase in the frequency;

(c) if so, the reasons for not conceding the demands;

(d) whether it is a fact that the increase in the number of EMU unit is inadequate to meet the growing needs of suburban traffic; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The present frequency of suburban trains to and from Virar is 21 minutes during peak hours. However, the frequency of suburban trains at Churchgate during peak hours for different stations is 2 minutes and 20 seconds.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). Efforts are being made to augment suburban services at all metropolitan centres within the overall resources available. Physical availability of EMUs is also a constraint in increasing services. Additional production is being optimised in consultation with public sector units involved, particularly BHEL, and some imports of electrical equipment have also been undertaken for Bombay area.

उज्जैन के लिए सीटों का आरक्षण तथा नागदा में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस का स्टाप बनाना

7717. श्री सत्य नारायण जतिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में उज्जैन के लिए कितनी सीटें आरक्षित हैं और उज्जैन जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए नागदा में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस का स्टाप न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस कब चालू हुई थी और उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर यह उस समय रुकती थी और जिन पर यह अब रुकती है ;

(ग) क्या प्रारम्भ में यह जिन स्टेशनों पर रुकती थी उनकी तुलना में जिन स्टेशनों पर यह अब रुकती है उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उज्जैन जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए नागदा में इसका स्टाप न बनाने का क्या औचित्य है जबकि यह स्टाप उनके लिए ज्यादा सुविधाजनक है ?

रेलमंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपस्थित (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

((क) उज्जैन से अहमदाबाद जाने वाले और रतनाम में चढ़ने वाले यात्रियों के लिए 181 डाऊन सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे के वातानुकूल शयनयान की दो शयिकाओं तथा दूसरे दर्जे में 20 शयिकाओं का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है। 182 सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस से उज्जैन के लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) 1-5-79 से स्पष्ट है में दो बार चलने वाली 181/182 सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस आणंद, बडोदरा, गोधरा, रतनाम और कोटा में टहरती थी। इसके अतिरिक्त इस समय में गाड़ियां नडियाड और मथुरा में भी एकती हैं।

(घ) नागदा दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली के साथ 4 जोड़ी डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां तथा अहमदाबाद के साथ एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से जुड़ा हुआ है। चूंकि 181/182 एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां मुख्यतः नयी दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र के बीच धू यात्रियों के लिए है, इन्हें नागदा में ठहराना वांछनीय नहीं है। चूंकि नडियाड से दिल्ली के लिये कोई सीधी सेवा नहीं है, वहां 181/182 एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था की गयी है। 181/182 गाड़ियां पहले से ही

परिचालनिक कारणों से मथुरा में एकती थीं। बाद में यह ठहराव गन्धी ठहराव में बदल दिया गया।

Gangmen in Chakradharpur Division

7718. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many gangmen are working in Chakradharpur Division (South Eastern Railway) who after serving for more than three years have not yet been made permanent;

(b) whether there is any regulation in Railways that, after completion of three years regular service, the staff will be made permanent;

(c) if so, the reasons why it is not being implemented in Chakradharpur Division; and

(d) whether these employees are enjoying Railway pass, PTOs, Provident Fund and Medical aid etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are 2350 gangmen working on Permanent Way in Chakradharpur Division (S. E. Railway) who have been in service for more than three years.

(b) and (c). Confirmation of staff depends upon availability of permanent vacancies to confirm the staff against the same. However, in case of Workshop Artisan staff, they are treated as confirmed on completion of three years continuous service.

(d) All employees appointed against regular vacancies, as distinct from casual labour, are entitled to all benefits of Passes, P.T.Os, Provident Fund, Medical aid etc. Even casual labour in open line become entitled to these benefits after 120 days of continuous service.

वाराणसी रेलवे परिसरों में स्कूल

7719. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वाराणसी रेलवे परिसरों में एक स्कूल चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से और इसका नाम क्या है तथा रेलवे द्वारा इसे कितनी बार सहायता दी गई है तथा प्रत्येक बार कितनी सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्कूल का नाम बदलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित नया नाम क्या है और इसे कब तक बदले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ ।।

(ख) आदर्श विद्यालय नाम का यह स्कूल 1964 से चलाया जा रहा था । रेलों ने इस स्कूल को तीन बार 10,000 रुपये, 1890 रुपये और 19806 रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की है ।

(ग) और (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा इस स्कूल का नाम बदल कर कमलापाति त्रिपाठी आदर्श विद्यालय इंटर कालेज, उत्तर प्रदेश, वाराणसी कर दिया गया है ।

Agitation by Medicos and Meeting of Health Minister's of States

7720. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agitation started by the medicos and medical students is spreading all over India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to call a meeting of the State Health Ministers to discuss the unrest among the doctors in the country;

(c) whether many State Governments have also agreed for this meeting;

(d) when this meeting is likely to be held; and

(e) what are the subjects to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Agitations regarding specific issues have been launched by doctors and medical students in some States. It is not correct that such local agitations are assuming an all India character.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Railway Sports Control Board

7721. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Sports Control Board do not recognise (i) Yoga, (ii) Body building on their subjects;

(b) whether Yoga and body building are not very popular amongst the young people;

(c) whether it is a fact that many States recognise these two items as sports subjects; and

(d) whether Government propose to include (i) Yoga, (ii) Body building as subjects of the Railway Sports Control Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railway Sports Control Board consider sports activities in the Railways as are recognised by the All India Council of Sports and the Union Ministry of Education. Yoga not being recognised as sports activity by the All

India Council of Sports, the Railway Sports Control Board have not included it in Railways' sports activities. However, Body Building is a recognised event for the Railway Sports Control Board, which incidentally is a member of the Indian Body Building Federation (IBBF).

(b) In the absence of any relevant data, it is difficult to determine the extent of popularity.

(c) This information is not available with the Railway Sports Control Board.

(d) So far as the Railways are concerned, there is no proposal to include Yoga for reasons explained in answer to Question (a) Body building is already a recognised event.

Introduction of Additional Trains Between Karimganj Silchar and Dharangaon

7722. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy rush of passengers between Karimganj-Silchar and Dharangaon for which passengers are forced to travel on roof tops of coaches with risk to their lives;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce additional trains between Karimganj, Silchar and Dharangaon; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existing train services running on Karimganj-Dharmanagar (not Dharangaon) and Karimganj-Silchar sections cater adequately to the needs of traffic offering on these sections.

अहमदाबाद-कलकत्ता हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस का रद्द किया जाना

7723. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद और कलकत्ते के बीच चलने वाली हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के रद्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस गाड़ी के रद्द किये जाने के कारण राजस्थान और गुजरात के यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यह गाड़ी पुनः कब तक चलाई जाएगी ; और

(घ) रद्द न की जाने वाली गाड़ियों की सूचना में इस गाड़ी को सम्मिलित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री) मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (घ). इंजन कोयले की भारी कमी के कारण, 133/134 अहमदाबाद-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को 23.1.1981 से रद्द करना पड़ा। फिर भी, उन्हें 22.2.1981 से पुनः चला दिया गया है।

Shortage of Medicines in Hospitals and C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

7724. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that there is an acute shortage of medicines in Delhi hospitals and also to the fact that in place of medicines prescribed by the doctors in the dispensaries, the patients are often compelled to accept petty substitute drugs at the windows even in C. G. H. S. dispensaries;

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

(c) whether some complaints have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken so that the medicines prescribed are

provided to the patients and also that the stores are checked time to time to supply of genuine drugs only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). There is no acute shortage of medicines in Delhi Hospitals. Generic substitute drugs of equal therapeutic value in place of brand-name drugs are supplied in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries. Adequate measures to ensure supply of genuine drugs are taken.

Over-bridges at Railway Stations

7725. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway over-bridges proposed to be constructed at various Railway stations in the Chakradharpur and Waltair Divisions of South Eastern Railways during the next two years and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to construct an over-bridge at Sambalpur for which a proposal has already been received in his Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Construction of road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings at Bolnngir and Bargarh Road in Chakradharpur Division and Srikakulam Road in Waltair Division is in progress. Proposals for construction of road over-bridges at Chakradharpur Chaibasa, Kandra and Sambalpur in Chakradharpur Division and Raya-gada in Waltair Division are under the examination of the Railway and the State Government. These pro-

posals will be included in the Railways Works Progress Programme as and when detailed designs, drawings, estimates and terms and conditions of sharing of cost are finalised and mutually accepted by the Railway and the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Mau-Shahganj Line

7726. SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to convert Mau to Shahganj metre gauge railway line to broad gauge railway line has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the date when the proposal was sanctioned and estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in Indian Express (Bombay Edition) dated 13th March 1981 under the heading "Two faces of Kedar Pandey"; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No proposal to convert Mau to Shahganj has been sanctioned.

(b) to (d). A story on the Gauge Conversion Project of this railway line has appeared in the Newspaper.

Inland Waterways Scheme Submitted by Kerala

7728. SHRI M. M. LAWARANCA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted a scheme to

develop Inland Waterways from Poovar in Trivandrum District to Hoxdrug in Cannanore District; and

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

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

(a) and (b). No scheme for development of inland waterway from Poovar in Trivandrum District to Hoxdrug in Cannanore District, which is known as West Coast Canal, has been submitted by the Government of Kerala. However, development of stretches of this canal such as Muhe-Badagara- Nendakara- Charizekhal, vandrum Shertalay have been sanctioned as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the past plan periods. A scheme for improvement of the canal between Quilon and Cochin was received from the Government of Kerala for being included in the Sixth Plan as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It has, however not been possible to include this scheme due to reduced provision allocated for I.W.T.

Talks held with West German Leaders About North South Dialogue

7729. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of West Germany, the question of pursuing the Mexican summit proposal for a fresh initiative on the North-South dialogue was discussed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the latest prospects for the North-South Summit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the

Federal Republic of Germany had accompanied the President of the Federal Republic of Germany at the time of the latter's State visit of India from 4 to 9th March, 1981. The subject of North-South dialogue and the need for breaking the current impasse and for this purpose the undertaking of fresh initiative figured during discussions with him. There was also an exchange of views on the proposal for convening an International Meeting on Cooperation and Development at the level of Heads of States/Governments known as the Restricted Mexico Summit. This question was also discussed during the second Vienna Consultations on the subject on 13th March 1981. The Foreign Ministers of India and of F.R.G. had participated in these consultations together with other 9 Foreign Ministers. As a result of these consultations, it has been decided to hold the Summit meeting on October 22 and 23, 1981 preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the participating countries in August 1981 in Mexico

Areas without voluntary/Government Organisation for Treatment of Lepers

7730. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified areas/regions where there are no voluntary or Government Organisations to render treatment to lepers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the population likely to be covered in the endemic areas in each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is attached.

Statement

Statement showing Endemic Population, Population Covered and Balance Uncovered Population.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Endemic Population (In lacs)		Total population covered upto 1981 (in lacs)		Balance endemic population to be covered during 1981--1985 (In lacs)	
		R	U	R	U	R	U
1	Andhra Pradesh .	351.0	84.0	361.5	34.0	..	50.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	0.1	1.5	..	1.2	0.1
3	Assam . . .	60.0	5.0	45.5	4.5	14.5	0.5
4	Bihar . . .	507.2	56.3	341.5	10.0	185.7	46.5
5	Gujarat . . .	96.8	30.6	102.5	10.0	..	20.6
6	Haryana . . .	5.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	4.5	0.5
7	Himachal Pradesh .	26.6	1.6	14.5	0.5	14.1	1.1
8	Jammu & Kashmir .	12.0	1.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	..
9	Karnataka . . .	171.3	42.0	212.5	20.4	..	21.9
10	Kerala . . .	100.0	23.0	79.5	5.0	21.5	18.0
11	Madhya Pradesh .	169.5	29.2	110.0	11.0	59.5	18.2
12	Maharashtra . . .	328.7	144.3	307.0	27.5	21.7	118.8
13	Manipur . . .	9.3	1.4	8.5	0.5	0.8	0.9
14	Meghalaya . . .	6.0	0.1	5.0	0.5	1.0	0.3
15	Nagaland . . .	4.7	0.5	4.7	0.5	..	..
16	Orissa . . .	147.0	13.0	169.5	2.5	..	10.5
17	Punjab . . .	3.7	2.0	..	5.0	3.7	..
18	Rajasthan . . .	12.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	..	..
19	Sikkim . . .	1.0	..	1.45	..	..	..
20	Tamil Nadu . . .	287.3	124.6	272.0	24.0	15.0	100.6
21	Tripura . . .	13.5	1.5	5.0	1.0	8.5	0.5
22	Uttar Pradesh . . .	346.8	35.7	296.5	25.0	50.3	10.7
23	West Bengal . . .	333.4	109.7	292.5	25.4	40.9	84.3
<i>Union Territories :</i>							
24	A & N Islands . . .	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	..	..
25	Chandigarh . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	D & N Haveli . . .	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	...
27	Delhi . . . . .	..	1.3	..	0.5	..	0.5
28	Goa Daman & Diu . .	6.3	2.3	6.3	1.0	..	1.3
29	Lakshadweep	0.3	..	..	..	0.3	..
30	Mizoram	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.4	..	..
31	Pondicherry	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.0	..	1.0
	India	3008.1	717.0	2669.1	214.0	416.6	506.6

Maintenance, upkeep and Cleanliness of Railway Trains

7731. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maintenance, upkeep and cleanliness on railway trains is not satisfactory and inspection reports have revealed steep deterioration in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all trains have unclean kitchens with dirty walls, semi washed utensils, dirty dusters and passenger coaches with defiled and unpleasant interior;

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the system of inspection of trains on aspects like kitchen sanitation and passenger convenience to ensure healthy, clean and pleasant surroundings in and outside the railway trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) There is already a well laid down system of inspections.

(d) Periodical and surprise checks are carried out at originating and en-route stations by officers and inspectors of Mechanical trains have departments. Important trains have been allotted to individual officers for keeping a special and personalised watch on the upkeep and maintenance of trains. Special drives are periodically instituted to achieve reasonable standards of cleanliness and maintenance at stations and in trains.

Leprosy Patients in Orissa

7732. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of leprosy patients in Orissa State is more than 3 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether the Hind Kustha Nivaran Singh of Orissa State Branch has prepared a project report naming as Halibari Health Project with an estimated cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs;

(c) if so, whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Centre for sanction of required funds to implement this project for treatment, self employment for more than 3 lakhs of leprosy patients in the State;

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(e) whether the Central Government propose to take up this project for execution as a Central sector Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. The estimated number of cases in Orissa is approximately 2.37 lakhs, out of which 1.41 lakhs have been detected and registered for treatment. This number excludes 0.38 lakhs persons, who have so far been released/discharged as disease arrested/cured/deceased during the last 5 years.

(b) and (c). A proposal has been received, with the object of increasing the rehabilitation capacity of the present Hatibari Health Home from 200 to 1000 patients and to provide vocational training and employment facilities, to be implemented by Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangh at a total estimated cost of Rs. 65.06 initial and Rs. 22.24 lakhs recurring per annum.

(d) and (e) The proposal is under consideration.

Coach Factory at Khalilabad

7773. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Railway Coach Production Unit at Khalilabad in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Railways do not have any proposal for setting up of a Coach Factory at Khalilabad. However, a proposal is under consideration for setting up a new Railway Coach Production Unit in order to meet the increasing demand for Railway Coaches. The proposal has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for their clearance of the Project. No decision regarding its location has been taken as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

कोच रिपेयर वर्कशॉप

7734. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार भोपाल के पास एक कोच रिपेयरिंग वर्कशॉप की स्थापना करने का है और इसके लिए स्थल का चयन तथा परियोजना रिपोर्ट का प्रारम्भिक कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

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

(ग) प्रस्तावित वर्कशॉप की लागत तथा क्षमता क्या है ; और

(घ) इसमें कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : परियोजना का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) स्थान—भोपाल (निशातपुरा माल यार्ड के साथ लगा हुआ) ।

(2) क्षमता—इस कारखाने में प्रथम चरण में प्रतिदिन सवारी डिब्बों की 8 इकाइयों और दूसरे चरण में प्रतिदिन 16 इकाइयों की आवधिक आवरहाल (पी ओ एच) की जाएगी ।

(3) बजट की लाकत—लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आयेगी।

(4) अपेक्षित भूमि—लगभग 400 एकड़।

(घ) इस कारखाने के प्रथम चरण के पूरा हो जाने पर लगभग 4000 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

Railways Working on points 2, 6, 11 and 23.

7735. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of follow up action by the Central Railway Administration in regard to railway wor-

king on the suggestions received about (i) increase in frequency of 59Dn/60 Up Gitanjali Express; (ii) introduction of an Express train between Bombay and Pune, (iii) introduction of additional suburban trains between Bombay and Kasara and (iv) Dadar main line station should serve as a local station; and

(b) if not follow up action has been taken so far, the difficulties therein and the remedies proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

POINTS RAISED	ACTION TAKEN
Item 2—Increase in the frequency of 59 Dn/60 Up Gitanjali Express.	The frequency of this train has been increased to four days in the week. It has not been found operationally feasible to further increase the frequency of this train by making it a daily service for want of requisite coaching stock and locomotives
Item 6—Introduction of a new Express train between Bombay and Pune	Due to various constraints, such as, paucity of rolling stock and locomotives, non-availability of requisite line capacity especially on the ghat section which is working almost to a saturation point and lack of terminal facilities at both ends, viz. Bombay and Pune, it has not been found feasible to introduce an additional Express train between these points. However, provision of a double decker coaches on 309-310 Sinhagead Express a couple of years ago has provided some relief.
Item 11—Introduction of additional suburban trains between Bombay and Kasara.	The question of introduction of additional suburban trains between Bombay and Kasara will be examined alongwith other demands on receipt of additional EMU stock and after meeting the immediate replacement requirements of overaged stock. The problems of EMU suburban services in Bombay area particularly on Central Railway are receiving attention of the Railway Ministry.
Item 23—Dadar Main line Station shou'd serve as a local Station.	The Techno-Economic Survey Team have prepared Master Plan for Dadar Remodelling. According to this survey, a sum of Rs. 245.00 lakhs would be required for providing additional terminal facilities at Dadar. Due to paucity of funds, it has not been found possible to tender this work during the current financial year.

News-item captioned 'Big Haul of Drugs'

7736. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned 'Big Haul of Drugs' published in the Hindu of 20th March, 1981 about misappropriation of medicines meant for Government and E.S.I. Hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Resumption of Hassan Passenger train

7737. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state when the Hassan passenger train service is expected to be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Of the 5 pairs of Passenger trains serving Hassan, 2 pairs viz. 275/276 Hassan-Sakleshpur Passenger and 279/280 Mysore-Arsikere Passenger at present stand temporarily cancelled due to acute shortage of coal. 285/286 Mangalore-Bangalore Fast Passenger have since been restored. With the improvement in the availability of loco coal, the trains cancelled on this account will be progressively restored.

अजमेर डिवीजन में माध्यमिक स्कूल

7738. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के अजमेर डिवीजन मुख्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वहाँ कितने प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ इतर प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक स्कूलों की संख्या वहाँ के छात्रों, रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की संख्या के अनुपात से है ;

(ग) क्या वहाँ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद और आगे शिक्षा पाने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कुछ प्रबल प्राथमिक स्कूल तथा माध्यमिक स्कूल खोलने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) पश्चिम रेलवे के अजमेर मंडल मुख्यालय में रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या 2445 है। अजमेर में 26 अपर प्राइमरी और 10 से 15 माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मापदंड निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). उपरोक्त संक्षिप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

Replacing Present Programme of Residency by a National Programme

7739. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for replacing the present programmes of intership and residency for medical graduates by a national programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss Suffered by Indians in Gulf War

7740. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of life and property suffered by Indians, Indian concerns and Indian settlers in Iran and Iraq during the Gulf War; and

(b) the steps taken to give them relief and proposals for future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) In All 17 Indians have been killed so far during the Iran-Iraq war and one is reported missing. No. precise assessment of damage to property has been possible owing to continued fighting in the area.

(b) Our Missions in the area have, with the help of local authorities arranged for issue of exit/transit visas and on-the-spot issue of travel documents to Indians who did not possess such documents. Food, water and refreshments were provided at the border checkpoints with the help of local Indian community and Indian companies. Transport to airports was arranged wherever required. Our Missions also coordinated and regulated the flow of repatriates across the borders to ensure smooth onward clearance on either scheduled or special flights. Credit facilities were arranged through Air India in cases where companies faced liquidity problems. All arrangements were made to facilitate the entry and transportation of evacuees to airports. The Indians who were killed were all employees of private companies or Iraqi State undertakings. Claims for compensation in these cases have been preferred under the relevant Iraqi regulations by their respective employers and are under consideration by

the concerned authorities. The same procedure will be followed for compensation for property losses after these have been assessed.

Wagons with Cement for Rajasthan Canal

7741. SHRI RAJESHWY KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that Railway wagons released for carrying cement and coal for Rajasthan Canal Project have been diverted to some other places during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of such wagons which have been diverted; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to meet the demand of wagons for carrying materials for Rajasthan Canal Project so that the work may go according to the schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Zonal Railways already have instructions to meet the demands of essential materials like cement, coal etc., for Rajasthan Canal Project on priority.

Extension of Suburban Trains to Burdwan-Durgapur-Asansol Sector

7742. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for extension of suburban train facilities in Burdwan-Durgapur-Asansol section of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this long pending de-

mand; and

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in meeting this demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It has not been considered necessary to accede to this demand.

Booking System at Mecheda Station

7743. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the booking system at the Mecheda and Panskura stations of South Eastern Railway is not up to the mark and particularly the betel leaves producers face great trouble to send their produce through the Railways in the said stations; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove difficulties in the existing booking system of the Mecheda and Panskura Stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A loading programme has been drawn out by the South Eastern Railway for clearance of betel leaf traffic from Mecheda and Panskura stations by different trains and this programme meets the needs of traffic offering.

Cooperation from Private Sector to Repair Defective Wagons

7744. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to constraints of augmenting production of wagons in the country in a massive way and in order to meet the growing

need for carrying more cargo, Government have sought the co-operation of the private sector to come forward and help to repair the defective wagons;

(b) if so, whether the private sector has responded favourably;

(c) whether any plan has been made to salvage the defective wagons through the private sector's cooperation; and

(d) if so, the number of such wagons that will be given during the next two years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Private Sector was not contacted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Wagon Factories

7745. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagon factories, their capacities and actual outputs during the last three years;

(b) how many of them remain closed and for how many days with reasons during the above period;

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the production and repair of wagons and with what effect during the last three months; and

(d) what steps have been taken to produce wagons in small scale industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b). A statement is attached:

(c) During the last three months of 1980-81, the production of wagons has been as under:—

(Figures in terms of 4-wheel'ers)

Month	Actual Production
January, 1981	1050
February, 1981	1157
March, 1981	1680

The above figures indicate that the production has been gradually picking up during the last three months.

As regards repair of wagons, a note is attached as Annexure.

(d) Manufacture of wagons requires heavy financial investment and as such wagons cannot be produced in the small scale Industries.

Statement

(a) & (b) the number of wagon building units, their annual installed capacity and actual production achieved during the last 3 years is as follows :—

(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)

Name of the Unit	Annual installed capacity	Actual Production		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Public Sector Units :</i>				
1. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur	1000	563	402	438
2. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., Mokameeh	1500	400	202	312.5
3. Braithwaite, Calcutta	3000	1658	812	303
4. Burn/Burnpur	3911	1554	1526	1717.5
5. Burn/Howrah	4750	1293	942	1920
6. Jessop/Calcutta	3279	..	..	7
<i>Private Sector Units :</i>				
7. Cimco/Bharatp.	2000	2348	1795	952.5
8. H.G.I/Nangloi	1000	96	129	54
9. Modern Industries, Sahibabad	2000	657	588	895
10. Texmaco, Calcutta	3600	1867	2777	3864.5
Total	26,040	10,436	9,173	10,451
11. Railway Workshops	2000	1586	1654	1610
Grand Total	28,040	12,022	10,827	12,064

The names of the firms which remained closed together with brief reasons for closure during the last three years are given below :—

Name of the Firms	Duration of closure	Brief reasons
1. M/s. Cimco, Bharatpur	6-10-1980 to 8-2-1981	Labour unrest and lock-out.
2. M/s. Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi	15-5-1978 to 4-8-1978	lay-off.
Do.	8-1-1979 to 19-3-1979	Labour strike.
Do.	10-9-1980 to 31-3-1981	Labour strike.
3. M/s. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd. Mokamch.	31-8-1979 to 9-9-1979	Lock-out.
Do.	28-9-1979 to 29-10-1979	Lock-out
Do.	28-7-1980 to 25-9-1980.	Sit in strike.

Steps taken to improve repair of Wagons

Periodical overhaul (POH) of the Indian Railways' wagon fleet is undertaken in repair Workshops. The Broad Gauge system which accounts for 80 per cent of the wagons holding has 12 major Workshops for this purpose. The following steps have been taken in the last 3 months to increase the out-put of these repair Workshops.

(i) For wagons requiring heavy repair due to corrosion and other structural damage, the workshops have created and established separate facilities through revenue estimates in 9 of the major Workshops. The effect of this heavy work being done separately has already contributed to general condition of wagons improving and a higher out turn of POH.

(ii) The major problem faced in 1979-80 & 1980-81 was severe electrical power shortage over most of the Northern, Eastern and Western regions to minimise the effect of such power shortages. The affected Workshops have geared up supply of power from

the available stand-by power generating equipment. Also stand-by additional equipment has been sanctioned for power generators.

(iii) Another problem facing the Railways' was accumulation of damaged and unloadable wagons in some areas like South-Eastern and the Northern Railways. It has been overcome by diverting this stock to other Railways' like Western, Southern and Central Railways who were in a position to carry out the repairs.

The primary effect of the steps taken has been an increase in out-turn from the Railway Workshops.

Manufacture of Banned Sweetening Agents

7746. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of small factories in Shahdara area of Delhi are converting on

a large scale paraphenthadine into Dalsin, a banned sweetening agent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this banned item is being marked under the name of Electroplating Powder and D-Powder in Wholesale market in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the action which Government have taken in the matter and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली परिवहन नियम की बसों का इस स्टॉपों पर न चलना

7747. श्री राम शक्ता :

श्री रघुमन्धन लाल शर्मा :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की छाना करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन नियम की अधिवांश बसें नियमित स्टॉपों अथवा 'संकेत पर स्टॉपों' पर नहीं रुकती हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान पर ध्यान देगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन नियम की बसें अक्सर ठीक स्थानों पर ही खड़ी जाती हैं, यद्यपि कुछ बसें ठीक स्टॉपों पर खड़ी न करने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने बसों को ठीक स्थानों पर खड़ी करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:—

(i) वस्तुतः सड़क के दोनों ओर के मुख्य स्टॉपों पर 25 लाईन-मैन नियुक्त किए गए हैं ताकि बसों का ठीक स्टॉपों पर रुकना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके । यह उक्त चैकिंग स्टाफ के अलावा है, जो यातायात की सुव्यवस्था करने और ठीक स्टॉपों पर बसें खड़ी करने आदि की जांच करने के लिए पहले ही नियुक्त कर रखा है ।

(ii) तीन मोबाइल चैकिंग दस्तों को, लाईन पर बसों का ठीक स्टॉपों पर रुकना सुनिश्चित करने का काम पहले ही सौंप रखा है । पुलिस विभाग के साथ की गई व्यवस्था के अधीन दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के मोबाइल दस्तों के साथ पुलिस के हेड-कांस्टेबलों को रखा गया है ताकि तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों, मिनी बसों और अन्य प्राइवेट गाड़ियों, बसों के ऐसे चालकों का चाराग बिंधा जा सके जो अधिदूत रूप से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बस स्टॉपों पर गाड़ियां खड़ी करते हैं तथा निगम की बसों को ठीक स्टॉपों पर खड़ी करने में रुकावट पैदा करते हैं ।

(iii) दो दस्ते अभी हज़ार ही में बनाए गए हैं ताकि वे अल्प रूप से बसों का ठीक स्टॉपों पर खड़ी किए जाने की जांच करे और दोषी ड्राइवरों का चाराग करें ।

(iv) ड्राइवरों को फिर से अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि ऐसे ड्रा-

इवनों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी जो ठीक स्थानों पर बसें खड़ी नहीं करेंगे।

- (v) बसें खड़ी करने के लिए जो स्थान निर्धारित किया गया है ऐसे छह प्रमुख स्थानों पर बसें रखने की जगहों पर सफेद रंग का दिया गया है।
- (vi) बसों पर चढ़ने के लिए जहाँ यात्री पंक्तियों में खड़े होते हैं ऐसे नये बैल्टरों में रेलिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि पंक्ति की उचित व्यवस्था कायम रहे और बस स्टैंडों पर जहाँ यात्रियों की पंक्तियाँ होती हैं वहाँ बसें ठीक एक सिरे पर खड़ी की जा सकें।

Amount Earmarked for Roads in Goa

7748. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the Sixth Plan;

(b) the amount earmarked for roads in Goa out of the total outlay; and

(c) what special measures are proposed for the speedy development of road communication in the territory to link up the remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs. 192 crores including Rs. 16 crores for roads and bridges for Sixth Plan 1980-85 for GOA, DAMAN and DIU.

(c) It is proposed by the GOA Government to connect all the villages having a population of 100 or more with all-weather roads subject to availability of funds.

अहमदाबाद मेल का पटरी से उत्तर जाना और पुराने रेल मार्ग का बदला जाना

7749. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर दुर्घटना की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें मार्च, 1981 के तीसरे सप्ताह में गुड़गांव-गड़ही ह्रस्व के बीच अहमदाबाद मेल के आठ सगरी डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका कारण रेल मार्ग का बहुत पुराना होना है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन रेल मार्गों को, जो खतरनाक स्थिति में हैं बदलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अग्रनीति गई नीति क्या है ; और

(घ) ऐसे कितने रेलमार्ग हैं जिन्हें खतरनाक घोषित किया गया है लेकिन जिन्हे बदला नहीं गया है और इन्हें न बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). मार्च, 1981 के तीसरे सप्ताह में गुड़गांव और गड़ही ह्रस्व स्टेशनों के बीच अहमदाबाद मेल की कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई थी। लेकिन 19-3-81 को रेवाड़ी-दिल्ली मराठ रोहिल्ला खंड के पातली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक दुर्घटना हुई थी जिसमें माल गाड़ी के आठ माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे। इस दुर्घटना की जांच की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। लेकिन, प्रथम दृष्टया यह दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उत्प्रेरकों की खराबी के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) और (घ). रेलवे का नवीकरण एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जाता है। वर्ष 1981-82 में रेलवे नवीकरण के लिए, धनराशि का शुद्ध नियोजन वर्ष 1980-81 के 70 करोड़ रुपये

बढ़ाकर 110 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है ताकि 1980-81 की तुलना में अधिक रेलपथ का नवीकरण किया जा सके।

Meeting called by Indian High Commissioner in London

7750. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether very recently leading Indian Organisations in U.K. have urged the Prime Minister to take a firm stand on the proposed new nationality law and other issues concerning immigration and race relations during the visit of the British Prime Minister to India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) An informal meeting of the representatives of major Indian organisations and some prominent Indians in the United Kingdom was held in the Indian High Commission on 29th March, 1981 to have an exchange of views on problems of Indians relating to immigration, race relations, and nationality law. There was a general consensus at the meeting that the strong feelings of the Indian community in Britain on matters pertaining to nationality law, race relations and immigration problems should be conveyed by the High Commission to our Prime Minister so that the relevant issues can be considered during the visit of the British Prime Minister to India.

(b) As far as the reaction of the Government of India is concerned all these matters have been taken up by the Government of India with the

British authorities at various levels. As a result of all these efforts, the British Government have proposed four amendments to the proposed Nationality Bill which will mitigate some of the features of discrimination in the bill.

Employees of Other Communities, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as Chief Clerks in Southern Railway

7751. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of employees of other communities/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe who were offered ad hoc promotions as Chief Clerks in Signal and Telecommunication Department of Southern Railway against which roster points from 1971 onwards;

(b) the particulars of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees and the dates from which they are working as Head Clerks in Signal and Telecommunication Department from 1971 onwards; and

(c) the particulars of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees who were offered ad hoc promotions as Chief Clerks in Signal and Telecommunication Department as per Railway Boards letter No. (SCT) 68/CM 15/12 of 11th November, 1968 and 10th December, 1971 from 1971 onwards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (c). Particulars of employees belonging to other communities Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who were given ad hoc promo-

tion as Chief Clerks in Signal and Telecommunication Department of

Southern Railway from 1971 onwards against roster points are given below:

Roster Point Number	Name
1 (SC)	Shri J.A. George (OC)
2	„ M. Krishnaswamy (OC)
3	„ N.S. Arunachalam (SC)
4 (ST)	„ M. Krishnaswamy (OC)
5	„ M. Krishnaswamy (OC)
6	„ T.Y. Narayana (ST)
7	„ M. Krishnaswamy (OC)
8 (SC)	„ N.S. Arunachalam (SC)
9	„ M. Krishnaswamy (OC)
10	„ N.R. Ramarao (OC)
11	„ V.M. Krishnan (SC)
12	„ V. Chakrapani (OC)
13	„ N.S. Arunachalam (SC)
14 (SC)	„ Mohd. Abdul Karim (OC)
15	„ V. Chakrapani (OC)

(b) Particulars of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees and the dates & from which they are working

as Head Clerks in Signal and Telecommunication Department from 1971 onwards are given below:—

(1) Shri P. Ponniah	(SC)	from 31-3-1974
(2) „ N.S. Arunachalam	(SC)	from 18-9-1974
(3) „ V.M. Krishnan	(SC)	from 24-1-1977
(4) „ K. Bhaskaran	(SC)	from 30-3-1977
(5) Mrs. Uma Ganesh	(SC)	from 11-9-1978
(6) Shri K. Viswanathan	(SC)	from 20-2-1979
(7) „ M. Sunder Rao	(ST)	from 5-10-1979

Payment of Travelling Allowance

7752. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has issued an order to pay Travelling

Allowance along with salary of the railway staff;

(b) if so, whether this order has been implemented in Eastern Railways, South Eastern Railway and other Zonal Railways;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No order, as such was issued by the Railway Board to pay Travelling Allowance alongwith the salary of railway staff. However, the Board had issued instructions in 1961 to the various Railways that arrangements should be made on each Railway for paying the Travelling Allowance for a month by the end of the second following month at the latest. Despite these instructions it was noted that complaints about the delay in payment of Travelling Allowance were persisting and the Board after considering various alternative methods to be adopted for prompt payment of Travelling Allowance, suggested to the Railways to consider inclusion of Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance in the regular monthly bills for salary and allowances of second following month which would obviate multiple visits of pay clerks and minimise the chances of employees not receiving their Travelling Allowance due to their not being available when pay clerks come to make payments of Travelling Allowance at the outstations. The discretion to adopt the suggested procedure was, however, left with the General Managers. Generally, the suggestion made by the Board for payment of Travelling Allowance alongwith the salary of the second following month has been adopted by most of the Railways including South Eastern Railway. On Eastern Railway, however, this procedure has been adopted only for some of the staff. The remaining staff continue to get the payment of Travelling Allowance in the following month and not alongwith the salary/wages of the second following month.

(c) Eastern Railway who have not adopted the procedure fully have ensured that with the existing machinery they are able to make pay-

ment of Travelling Allowance more promptly, with greater measure of satisfaction to the staff.

Seniority of Train Examiners on Zonal Basis

7753. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some Zonal Railways, the seniority of train examiners for promotion to grade Rs. 550—750 (RS) is fixed on Zonal basis and in some on Divisional seniority basis; and

(b) the names of the railways on which the seniority is fixed on Divisional seniority basis;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ड्रेसरों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर;

7754. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले ड्रेसरों के लिए पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं है और वे उनी पद से सेवा निवृत्त हो जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा ड्रेसरों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और अब तक उन में से कितने ड्रेसरों को उनका लाभ दिया गया है ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन मस्कर) .

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा टल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

के० स० स्वा० सेवा औषधालयों का
कार्य समय

7755. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या के० स० स्वा० सेवा के कुछ औषधालयों का कार्य-समय प्रातः 7 बजे से 1 बजे सायं और 1 बजे सायं से 7 बजे सायं कर दिया गया है जो कि कर्मचारियों और रोगियों दोनों के ही लिए सुविधाजनक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन औषधालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें यह कार्य-समय लागू कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) इस कार्य-समय को के० स० स्वा० सेवा के सभी औषधालयों में लागू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :
(क) आजमायश के तौर पर थोड़े से औषधालयों में काम के संशोधित घंटे शुरू कर दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) काम के संशोधित घंटे निम्नलिखित पांच औषधालयों में लागू किए गये हैं :

1. वैलजली रोड
2. रामकृष्ण पुरम-1
3. जगकपुरी

4. किंगस्वे कैम्प

5. शाहपुरा

(ग) अन्य यूनिटों में भी यह व्यवस्था शुरू करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने से पहले इस प्रयोग के परिणामों को अभी कुछ बेर और देखना होगा ।

**Economic burden of uneconomic
Lines**

7756. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose that the economic burden on Railways on account of un-economic railway lines be passed on to the State Governments concerned; and

(b) if so, the response of State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Railway Convention Committee recommended in July 1976 that if uneconomic branch lines are to be continued indefinitely in spite of recurring losses and with no possibility of their becoming viable, the authorities which desire these lines to be run should share with the Railways the unavoidable losses. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Railways made a critical and objective review of uneconomic branch lines and identified 23 lines as remitting closure. The State Governments concerned were approached in June 1978 for their concurrence to the closure of these uneconomic branch lines or to agree to re-imburse the losses incurred by the Railways in keeping them in operation. None of the State Governments from whom replies have been received so far has agreed either to the closure of the lines or to the re-imburement of the losses to the Railways.

Indo USSR Joint Projects

7758. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of projects assisted by U.S.S.R. with their location, project-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance given by U.S.S.R. for these projects, Project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Target of sterilization for Haryana State

7759. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed targets for Haryana State for Sterilization during 1980-81;

(b) if so, targets achieved so far; and

(c) the steps taken to fulfil the remaining targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) As against the target of 53,700 sterilisation operations for the State for the year 1980-81, a total of 28,994 sterilisations had been done during the year till February, 1981 as per provisional figures received from the State.

(c) The goal of securing maximum possible adoption of the small family norm is being pursued, in accordance with the policy of the Government

through spread of information, education and motivation involving all sections of the people.

पर्यटक परमिटों पर निजी बस स्वामीयों द्वारा ले जाए गए यात्री ।

7760. श्री इयाराम शास्त्री : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ निजी बस स्वामी दिल्ली परिवहन प्राधिकरण से एक अथवा दो दिन के लिए (पर्यटक) लाइसेंस प्राप्त करते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों विशेषकर गढ़वाल जिले में यात्रियों को ले जाते हैं जब कि यह यात्री पर्यटक नहीं होते,

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही क गई ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Resolution adopted in 5th Annual Conference of Government Medical Store Depot Workers Union, Madras

7761. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the resolution adopted in the 5th Annual Conference of the Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras;

(b) what action has been taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A number of resolutions were adopted at the 5th Annual Conference of Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras, held in October, 1980. The resolution cover a wide range of matters like representation in the Joint Consultative Machinery, modification in Recruitment Rules for Group 'C' and 'D' posts so as to provide for increased promotional avenues, payment of bonus, issue of service certificates to casual labourers, giving appointments to sons/daughters of deceased employes, revision of scales of pay of some isolated posts etc. Those demands which fall within the purview of this Ministry are being considered in the light of general orders and instructions issued by the various concerned Departments of the Government of India.

Number of Private Buses under D.T.C. operation belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

7762 SHRI TRAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many private buses are under D.T.C. operation; and

(b) how many among them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The number of private buses under DTC operation as on 8-4-1981 under various scheme is given below:—

Standard Size

1. Kilon etrage Scheme	— A	357
2. " " "	— B	24

		381

Mini Buses

1. Kilonmetrage Scheme	— G	117
2. " " "	— D	2
3. A.O.C.C. Scheme		96

		215

TOTAL		596

(b) Out of 381 standard size buses operating under D.T.C. Scheme, 42 buses belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Besides, applications have been received from 47 members of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes for allotment of routes under D.T.C. with their security deposits but their buses are still awaited.

Guidelines to States for Special Health Problems in Tribal Area

7763. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provided guidance or guidelines to the States for the identification of special health problems in the tribal areas in Fifth Plan and for Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of guidance therefor;

(c) the names of States taken up investigation of the health problems in tribal areas and the disease identified by them;

(d) the effective programmes taken up by the States and by the Government of India for meeting these problems in Annual Plans of the Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan therefor; and

(e) the funds provided by the States and his Ministry in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Suitable guidelines, where

necessary, have been issued to the States by this Ministry, as well as by the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS and the Planning Commission regarding the implementation of the various national health programmes.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research have taken up studies on Health and Nutrition status of the tribal populations in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. While the study in Madhya Pradesh has been in progress since 1.2.81 the one in Orissa is under processing. The results of these studies, which are still awaited, will indicate the diseases etc. identified in the tribal areas of these States.

(d) Medical facilities are being provided in the rural areas, including the tribal areas, through an extensive network of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres etc. Keeping in

view the particular requirements of the tribal areas, the norms for establishing Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in these areas have been relaxed. Under the relaxed norms, a Primary Health Centre shall be set up for 20,000 population and a Sub-Centre for 3,000 population in the tribal areas as against 30,000 and 5,000 respectively in the other areas. Besides, under the various rural schemes which are being implemented by the States and Union Territories instructions exist to give preference and relaxations in their implementation in the tribal areas.

(e) Two statements indicating (i) approximate flow of funds for the tribal areas provided by various States during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and (ii) approximate flow of funds for the tribal sub-plan areas provided by the Central Government under the various health schemes are placed at Annexures I & II respectively.

Statement—I

Statement indicating approximate flow of funds for Tribal areas provided by various States during 1980-81 and 1981-82

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs.	1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	742.28	55.00
2.	Assam	..	22.90
3.	Bihar	..	264.27
4.	Gujarat	..	203.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	..	14.05
6.	Karnataka	..	..
7.	Kerala	9.35	..
8.	Madhya Pradesh	323.18	640.00
9.	Maharashtra	127.33	..
10.	Manipur	..	..
11.	Meghalaya	..	..
12.	Nagaland	..	..
13.	Orissa	157.70	247.00

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs.	1980-81	1981-82
14.	Rajasthan	85.63	..
15.	Tamil Nadu	31.50	..
16.	Tripura . . . . .	..	..
17.	U.P.	3.570 (+ S.C.A.)	..
18.	West Bengal . . . . .	..	..
19.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	125.00
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..
21.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	137.00
22.	D & N Haveli . . . . .	..	14.00
23.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	10.00

Statement—II

Statement indicating Approximate flow of funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan areas provided by the Central Government under various Health Schemes

1980-81

Programme	Flow of Funds (Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Community Health Volunteers Service	400.00
2. Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers	153.34
3. Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness	45.00
4. T.B. Control	17.32
5. Leprosy Control	40.00
6. S. F. D. Control	1.66
7. NMEP (Rural)	461.63
8. Filariasis Control	2.00

1981-82

1. Community Health Volunteers	556.70
2. Multi-purpose Workers	152.15
3. National Malaria Control (Rural)	998.15
4. T.B.	25.51
5. Leprosy	98.00

Programme	Flow of Funds (Rs. in Lakhs)
6. Filaria	2.47
7. School Health in Union Territories	0.42
8. Health Education Bureau in Union Territories	1.30
9. TSM/Homo Dispensaries in Tribal Blocks of U.Ts.	0.48
10. STD Control including stipend to trainees	0.79
11. Training Programme & Health Education for Diarrheal Disease Control	1.50
12. C.I.P. Ranchi	0.46
13. 120 DGHS Scholarship Scheme	0.50
14. Collaborative studies in the field of Nuclear Medicine with Deptt. of Atomic Energy	0.03
15. JIPMER, Pondicherry	2.67
16. Health Profile including Health Service Research Studies Centres for tribal areas & SCs	3.97
17. Health Intelligence	3.11
18. Ptg. Cell for Welfare of S.Ts/S.Cs.	0.48
19. Institute for Advanced studies in Ay. & Res., Kerala . . . . .	..
20. CCR in Ayurveda and Siddha	3.00
21. CCR in Unani Medicine	4.00
22. CCR in Homoeopathy	4.00

Read Communication in Tribal areas

7764. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recommendation made by the Working Group on Tribal Development (1978-83) relating to road communication in tribal areas;

(b) the steps taken by Government to formulate the schemes and programmes to provide road net work in tribal areas and issued guide-lines to the States in this regard?

(c) the amount earmarked by his Ministry for tribal Sub-Plan areas in the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 and released to the States, State-wise; and

(d) funds provided by the States from State Sector outlays in these years for tribal areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Guidelines for preparation of States Annual Plans in respect of roads in Tribal Areas have

been circulated among the States. As far as Central Sector Roads are concerned, there is no tribal sub-plan as such. However, the Ministry's Programme of road development in the country under various Central Sector Road Schemes such as National Highways, Strategic Roads, Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance, Sensitive Border Area Roads includes several road stretches including bridges passing through or lying wholly within tribal areas of the country. The expenditure in the Central Sector roads in the Tribal areas has been Rs 6.10 crores during 1979-80 and a similar expenditure is expected during 1980-81. It is also expected that similar amount will also be spent during 1981-82. Draft Sixth Plan also includes a special grant-in-aid provision of Rs. 650 crores specifically for financing selected road and bridge works in tribal areas not covered under the State Tribal Area Schemes or the Central Sector Road Schemes.

2. In regard to State Governments' Tribal Sub-plans concerning the State Sector, the State Governments incur expenditure on road construction from the outlays of the State Sector and in a few cases they also utilise special Central assistance provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Railway net work in Tribal Areas

7765. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of railway net-work so

far has not taken special note of the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the names of railway lines passing through the tribal areas; State-wise;

(d) the new railway lines taken up for techno-economic survey in tribal areas;

(e) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry agreed in principle to earmark funds about twenty per cent of the total development Annual expenditure of Railways for tribal areas in Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan periods; and

(f) if so, the funds earmarked for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 for tribal areas railway lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. This is due to the fact that railway development cannot be envisaged on State-wise/Region-wise concept. The needs of the country are assessed and then decisions are taken for the overall railway development within the limited resources made available by the Planning Commission. Planning of new railway lines is closely linked with the transport requirements of the concerned areas. Adequacy of anticipated traffic rather than the existing railway kilometrage is the guiding principle in deciding on new line projects.

(c) names of railway lines passing through tribal areas State-wise are given below:—

S. No.	Particulars of Railway lines	Length in kms.	Name of the State
1	2	3	4
1	Pathankot-Joginder Nagar	25	Punjab/H.P.
2	Luning-Bataspur	185	Assam

1	2	3	4
3	Lunding-Chaparmukh	50	Assam
4	Dharmanagar-Kalkalighat	30	Assam/Tripura
5	Gomoh-Asansol	40	West Bengal/Bihar
6	Kharagpur-Jharsaguda	320	W.B./Bihar/Orissa
7	Rourkela-Ranchi	165	Bihar/Orissa
8	Rourkela-Barsua	75	Orissa
9	Tatanagar-Badampahar	89	Bihar/Orissa
10	Rajkharswan-Gua-Bolani	122	Bihar/Orissa
11	Rourkela-Birmirtrapur	27	Orissa
12	Padapar-Banspani	29	Bihar/Orissa
13	Rupsa-Bangriposi	10	Orissa
14	Bimlagarh-Kiriburu	41	Orissa/Bihar
15	Nowagaon-Purnapani	10	Orissa
16	Boridand-Birsrampur	99	Madhya Pradesh
17	Anuppur-Katni	130	Madhya Pradesh
18	Bilaspur-Champa	55	Madhya Pradesh
19	Bilaspur-Raipur	55	Madhya Pradesh
20	Bilaspur-Anuppur	50	Madhya Pradesh
21	Nainpur-Scoui	75	Madhya Pradesh
22	Jabalpur-Gondia	90	Madhya Pradesh
23	Nainpur-Mandla	43	Madhya Pradesh
24	Amla-Itarsi	40	Madhya Pradesh
25	Amla-Parasia	25	Madhya Pradesh
26	Khandwa-Bhusawal	40	M.P./Maharashtra
27	Khandwa-Akola	80	M.P./Maharashtra
28	Bhilai-Dalli Rajhara	25	Madhya Pradesh
29	Vijayanagaram-Titlagarh	125	A.P./Orissa
30	Naupada-Gunupur	25	A.P./Orissa
31	Kottavalasa-Kirandul	420	A.P./Orissa/M.P.
32	Kazipet-Balharshah	85	A.P./Maharashtra
33	Mudkhed-Adilabad	45	Maharashtra
34	Mettupalaiyam-Ootacamund.	6	Tamil Nadu
35	Apta-Roha	62	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
36	Wani-Chanaka (upto Pimpal-koti)	67	Maharashtra
37	Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa	105.14	Gujarat
38	Gauhati-Burnihat	28.21	Assam/Meghalaya
39	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	33.51	Tripura
40	Balipara-Bhalukpong	33.45	Assam/Arunachal Pradesh
41	Silchar-Jiribam	50.36	Assam/Manipur
42	Amguri-Tuli	17.07	Assam/Nagaland
43	Lalaghat-Bhairabi	48.77	Assam/Mizoram
44	Bhadrachalam-Manuguru	52.00	Andhra Pradesh

(d) Surveys taken up for new railway lines in tribal area and their present status:—

Sl No.	Description	Length in kms.	State	Present status
1		2	3	4
1	Raalam-Banswara with extension to Dungarpur	Alt.-I 79.00 Alt.-II 96.00	M.P./Raj.	Not found remunerative hence not taken up for construction.
2	Mandarhill—Sainthia via Dumka with a branch line to Baidyanathdham, Hazaribagh to Rampurhat and Deogarh to Rampurhat via Dumka.	382.00	Bihar	Earlier survey not found remunerative. However fresh preliminary engineering-traffic survey for Deogarh—Dumka (63 kms.), Ranchi-Giridih via Hazaribagh Town and Hazaribagh Road (223 kms.) and Madhupur Dumka, 59 kms. have been included in the budget for 1981-82. Survey report for 59 kms. long Mandarhill-Baidyanathdham BG rail link received in February, 1981 is under examination.
3	Khalilabad-Balrampur	145.23	U.P.	Not found remunerative and hence not taken up for construction.
4	Kazipet (Hasan-parti Road) —Karimganj-Jagtia—Nizamabad.	204.00	A.P.	Earlier survey not found remunerative. However updating of the earlier survey for a BG line from Nizamabad to Ramagundam (155 kms.) has been included in the budget for 1980-81 and this is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5
5	Korba-Lohardaga-Ranchi	381.00	M.P./Bihar	Earlier survey not found remunerative. However, updating of the earlier survey in connection with Ranchi-Lohardaga conversion from MG to BG (69 kms.) and its extension upto Tori (30 kms.) has been included in the budget for 1981-82.
6	Dhalli Rajhara-Jagdulpur	235.00	M.P.	This line was proposed for inclusion in the 6th Plan. However this project could not be accommodated within the limited allocation of funds for new schemes made by the Planning Commission during Sixth Plan.
7	Dantewara-Sukma-Narsapatnam	177.6	M.P./Orissa/A.P.	Not found remunerative and hence not taken up for construction
8	Barwadi-Karonji	187.00	Bihar/M.P.	Engineering filed work on Visrampur - Ambikapur Ambikapur-Sarnadi, Sarnadi-Barwadi (137 Km) has been completed. Engineering field work on the remaining section and traffic field work are in progress. Target date for completion is June 1981.
9	Sambalpur-Talcher	157.68	Orissa	The survey report on the proposed link has been examined in detail recently and as a result of this examination it has been decided that a review of the traffic prospects is to be done by the railway administration before proceeding further. This review will be completed by 30th June, 1981.

(e) and (f). As has already been indicated, the development of the rail infrastructure is not *ipso facto* contemplated on the basis of a State, area or region. This is done on the basis of the requirements of the economy for transportation facilities. There is, therefore, no system of earmarking a specified amount for allocating to a particular area. Rail capacity is created and allocation of funds made on the basis of the need for generation of new or supplemental capacity to handle the volume of traffic anticipated.

Vacancies in Sheds at Daund

7766. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4445 on 18th December, 1980 regarding memorandum received by Divisional Manager, Central Railway and State;

(a) what progress has since been made to fill up vacancies in the Sheds at Daund; and

(b) if no progress has so far been made, the reasons for the delay and

the steps proposed to be taken in its regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 7 more vacancies have since been filled up and action is on hand to fill another two. As regards the balance, suitable qualified volunteers are not available.

Suburban Terminus at Bombay V.T.

7767. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan to re-organise the Suburban Terminus at Bombay V.T. has been prepared by the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan;

(c) when the plan would be implemented; and

(d) what is the financial implication of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The work of remodelling of Bombay V.T. suburban yard to provide double discharge platform for smoother entry and exit was included in 1977-78 Budget. However, the work could not be progressed at site due to number of constraints in carrying out the remodelling of the yard under running traffic conditions without causing serious dislocation to the commuter traffic. A scheme has now been developed in which the Goods shed at Carnac Bunder would be shifted to an alternate site on the Western Railway. In the space so vacated an additional platform and line will be provided to block one of the suburban lines in Bombay V.T. yard to allow the sanctioned scheme to progress. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 9.6 crores.

Plan to remodel Bombay VT.

7768 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan to remodel Bombay V.T. Suburban Terminus on the Lines of Church Gate (having double discharge facility) is ready since a couple of years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a consistent demand from commuters to provide an exit at Masjid and of V.T. Station (either a bridge or a subway);

(c) what are the reasons for not fulfilling any of these two necessities;

(d) when these facilities are likely to be provided; and

(e) what is the financial implication of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The work of remodelling of Bombay V.T. suburban yard to provide double discharge platform for smoother entry and exit of passengers was included in 1977-78 Budget. However, the work could not be progressed at site due to number of constraints in carrying out the remodelling of the yard under running traffic conditions without causing serious dislocation to the commuter traffic.

A scheme has now been developed in which the Goods shed at Carnac Bunder would be shifted to an alternate site on the Western Railway. In the space so vacated an additional platform and line will be provided to block in stages one of the suburban lines in Bombay V.T. yard to allow the sanctioned scheme to progress. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 9.6 crores.

Cultural Delegations sent abroad**Composition of I.C.R.**

7769. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Indian cultural delegations sent by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to (i) U.S.A., (ii) Japan, (iii) European countries, (iv) Canada, (v) South East Asian countries and (vi) China during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 alongwith duration in each case;

(b) whether any specific projects or aspects of culture in the above countries were selected for study;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and whether any reports have been made available;

(d) if so, a brief resume for visit of each delegation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2370/81*].

(b) Performing artistes went abroad under ICCR aegis to project Indian culture. Individual visitors were sent to study the relevant aspects of culture in their respective fields of specialisations, like theatre in GDR, Choreography in the USSR, design in Hungary and Puppetry in Sweden.

(c) to (e). Reports on visits of performing artiste are received from our Mission, inclusive of press reaction, clipping etc. In the case of individual visitors, reports are made available by the visitors themselves or our Mission abroad. The purpose of the visit of each individual or group delegation is detailed in column 5 of the Statement.

7770. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations as on 31st March, 1981 alongwith the date of the constitution of the Council; and

(b) a brief review of the achievements of the Council, including publications and the signing of cultural pacts with foreign delegation/countries during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Attached is the present composition of the General Assembly and the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations as on 31st March, 1981. These two bodies of the Council were constituted on 24.8.1979 for a period of three years in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the I.C.C.R.

(b) The Council is not concerned with signing cultural agreements with foreign Governments. This is done by the Ministry of Education and Culture. However, the I.C.C.R. remains our main agency for promoting cultural relations with a large number of countries of the world. The Council, during the period, promoted cultural exchanges between India and her neighbouring countries and countries of the third world in South East Asia, Africa and latin America through: exchange of individual visitors; performing delegations; arranging international festivals and exhibitions; orientation courses for incoming and outgoing individuals and groups; deputing visiting professors and lecturers abroad; managing Indian Cultural Centres in Fiji, Surinam, and Guyana; book presentation programmes throughout the world; welfare of foreign students in India and

publication of eight quarterlies in India and 18 books on various aspects of Indian culture.

Statement

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF I.C.C.R.

(1978—81)

1. President

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs

2. Vice Presidents

Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Dr. Karan Singh, M.P.

Shri R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary

3. Member-Secretary

Smt. Manorama Bhalla, Secretary, I.C.C.R.

4. Financial Adviser

Shri R. Patnaik, Financial Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs

5. Nominees of Government of India

Shri R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary
Education Secretary

Shri B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Deptt. of Tourism and Civil Aviation

Shri A. K. Dutt, Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Deptt. of Science & Technology.

6. Nominees of Lok Sabha

Shri N. D. Tiwari, Minister of Planning & Labour

Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P.

Nominee of Rajya Sabha

Shri Narendra Singh, M.P.

7. Representatives of the three National Akademies

Shri R. S. Kelkar, Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

Shri J. Swaminathan, C-55, South Extension (Part-I), New Delhi

Shri H. K. Ranganath, 49, 1 Main Maruthi Extension, Srirampuram, Bangalore.

8. Nominees of President, ICCR

Dr. Karan Singh, MP.

Smt. Deena Ahmadullah, 12, Fankaj Mahal, Churchgate reclamation, Bombay

Shri Dharamvir Bharati, Chief Editor "Dharmayug", Bombay

Smt. Shanti Sadiq Ali, Raj Bhavan, Madras

Shri Rajendra Puri, C-506 Defence Colony, New Delhi

Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Chairman, India International Centre, New Delhi

Shri Arvind N. Mafatlal, Mafatlal House, Dockbay Reclamation, Bombay

Shri B. G. Varghese, Fellow, Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi

Shri Shyam Benegal, 103, Sangam, 6, Deshmukh Marg, Bombay

Shri Jainendra Kumar, Purvodaya Prakashan, Darya Ganj, New Delhi

9. Nominees of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations

Dr. B. K. Thapar, Director General-Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi

Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona

Justice Sharifuddin Ahmed, Director, Dairatul-Maarif, Osmania, Hyderabad

Smt. Usha K. Luthra, Sr. Deputy Director General (CAR), Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi

Prof. L. S. Venkataramanan, Sr. Fellow and Head of Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Unit, Indian Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore

Director, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Shri O. S. Nambudiripad, Chairman, Kerala Kala Mandalam, Vallathol Nagar, Kerala

Dr. Shib Mitra, Director, N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi

Shri Ashoke Chatterjee, Executive Director, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

Shri J. J. Bhabha, Trustee-in-Charge, National Centre for performing Arts, Bombay

Dr. R. K. Dasgupta, Director, National Library, Calcutta

Shri B. P. Poddar, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta

Dr. L. P. Sihare, Director, National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi

Shri Radhakrishna, President, Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi

Shri I. J. Bahadur Singh Indian Council for World Affairs, Sapru House, New Delhi

Shri Eknath Ranade, President, Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekananda Kendra, Kanya Kumari, Tamil Nadu

Smt. Rukminidevi Arundale, Chairman, Kalakshetra, Madras

Shri S. Sharma, Development Commissioner, All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi

Shri Hiranmoy Karlekar, Editor Indian Express, New Delhi

Shri A. N. Haksar, Director, Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Calcutta

10. *Nominees of Indian Universities -*

Dr. S. D. Gogoi, Vice-Chancellor, Dibrugarh University

Dr. Romesh Mohan, Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

Dr. J. Sharma, Vice Chancellor K. S. D. Sanskrit University, Darbhanga, Bihar

Dr. K. J. Mahale, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Prof. P. J. Madan, Vice Chancellor, The Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda

Prof. K. A. Jaleel, Acting Vice Chancellor, Calicut University, Calicut

Dr. Harswarup, Kulpati, Jiwaji University, Gwalior

Prof. Ram Joshi, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay

Prof. R. G. Takwala, Vice Chancellor, University of Poona, Poona

Dr. P. N. Kawthakar, Vice Chancellor, Vikram University, Ujjain

Prof. R. C. Paul, Vice Chancellor, Punjab University, Chandigarh

Vice-Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

Prof. Rajendra Jain, Vice Chancellor, University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur

Prof. R. N. Saxena, Vice Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi

Dr. Jagdish Narain, Vice Chancellor, Roorkee University, Roorkee

Mrs. Prabhat Nalimi Das, Prof. & Head of English Deptt. Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

Dr. S. V. Chith Batu, Vice Chancellor, Annamalai University, Chidambaram

Dr. P. S. Lamba, Vice Chancellor, Haryana Agricultural University Hissar

Shri T. R. Jayaraman, Vice Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bangalore

Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Vice Chancellor, University of North Bengal, Darjeeling

COMPOSITION OF GOVERNING BODY OF I.C.C.R.

(1978-81)

PRESIDENT

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs

Vice-Presidents

1. Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Chairman, India International Centre, New Delhi.

2. Dr. Karan Singh, M.P.

3. Shri R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary.

Member-Secretary

Smt. Manorama Bhalla, Secretary, I.C.C.R.

Financial Adviser

Shri R. Patnaik, Financial Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs.

Nominees of the Government of India

1. Shri R. D. Sathe, Foreign Secretary

2. Education Secretary.

3. Shri B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation.

Nominees of the General Assembly

1. Shri N. D. Tiwari, Minister of Planning and Labour.

2. Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P.

3. Shri Narendra Singh, M.P.

4. Prof. R. N. Dandekar, Director, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune.

5. Smt. Shanti Sadik Ali, Raj Bhavan, Madras.

6. Director, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

7. Shri J. Swaminathan, C-55, South Extension (Part-I), New Delhi.

8. Vice Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.

9. Shri B. G. Varghese, Fellow, Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi.

Facilities at Nangal Dam Station

7771. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been secured by the Northern Railway Administration for provision of additional facilities for passengers at Nangal Dam, Kiratpur Sahib, Jawalamukhi Road and Jaijon Doaba Railway stations of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities demanded and the likely date by which they would be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Length of Railway Lines

7772. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Railway lines in kilometres in West Bengal and in other States, State-wise;

(b) the total new length of railway lines added during the last ten years in West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the steps which Government propose to undertake to add new railway lines in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 47.195 kms. have been added in West Bengal during the last 10 years upto 31st March, 1980.

(i) Howrah - Amta - Champadanga (73.53 kms.) and Howrah—Sheakhala (17.4 kms.) BG rail links are approved projects having been included in 1974-75. First phase from Santragachi to Bargachia (23 kms.) is expected.

ted to be completed by 31st March, 1982. Work on Howrah-Sheakhala BG line could not be started due to non-availability of funds. The question of including Budge Budge-Namkhana BG line including the branch line from Kulpi to Lakshmikantapur (100 kms.) is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Statement

State-wise Route Kilometres

State	Route Kms.
West Bengal	3,722
Andhra Pradesh	4,709
Assam	2,194
Bihar	5,312
Gujarat	5,671
Haryana	1,450
Himachal Pradesh	256
Jammu & Kashmir	77
Karnataka	3,013
Kerala	916
Madhya Pradesh	5,739
Maharashtra	5,234
Nagaland	9
Orissa	1,948
Punjab	2,139
Rajasthan	5,614
Tamil Nadu	3,822
Tripura	12
Uttar Pradesh	8,811
<i>Union Territories:</i>	
Chandigarh	11
Delhi	168
Goa, Daman & Diu	79
Pondicherry	27

Rules for Regulating Business of Major Trust Boards

7773. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rules have been framed under the Major Port Trust Act by the Government of India for regulating the business of Major Trust Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These Rules regulate the frequency of Board meetings, calling of special meetings, circulation of agenda papers, holding of poll, recording minutes of the meetings, and adjournment of meetings etc.

रायपुर रेलवे स्टेशन

7774. श्री कैयूर भूषण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) रायपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को विकसित करने की कोई बड़ी योजना नहीं है लेकिन, निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

(i) डारमिटर्स की व्यवस्था ।

(ii) मुख्य प्लेटफार्म के ऊपर अतिरिक्त छत ।

(iii) व्यापारियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालय ।

(iv) सार्वजनिक उद्घोषण प्रणाली के लिए कोठी ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 1981-82 में दक्षिण प्लेटफार्म पर उसको छत को 300 फुट लम्बा करने के संबंध में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Construction of a Bus Terminus in Yamuna Vihar

7775. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority propose to construct a bus terminus in Yamuna Vihar;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land therefor; and

(c) if so, the location thereof and the time by which the construction will start?

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

(a) DTC has no proposal to construct a Main bus terminal at Yamuna Vihar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

यमुना बिहार में अप्रजोक्त डाक्टरों द्वारा प्राइवेट क्लिनिकों का चलाया जाना

7776. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना बिहार कालोनी में कुछ अनधिकृत अप्रजोक्त डाक्टर अपने प्राइवेट क्लिनिक चला रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या एक डाक्टर को पूरी अर्हतायें रखने वाले व्यक्ति इस कालोनी के कुछ मकानों में डाक्टरों व्यवस्था कर

रहे हैं और वे रोगियों को गलत औषधियाँ दे रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में उचित कार्रवाई करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख), दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठा ।

Appointments made as Substitutes in Dhanbad Division

7777. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of appointments made as Substitutes in each Department of Dhanbad Division from 1979 to 1981 year-wise;

(b) the policy followed regarding such appointments;

(c) the total number of local adivasis and Harijans appointed as Substitutes during the above period; and

(d) the reasons and justifications for not appointing the sons of non-Railwaymen as Substitutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The number of Substitutes appointed is as under:

Department	1979	1980	1981
Mechanical (C&W)	104	101	0
Mechanical (Power)	274	45	203
Transportation and Commercial	176	111	Nil
Coal Commercial	14	26	N

(b) Substitutes as far as possible are drawn from a panel of suitable candidates selected for Class III and IV posts.

(c) 55.

(d) Persons who have volunteered for appointment as Substitutes are considered and the selection is not confined to sons/wards of Railway employees alone.

नागदा और उज्जैन के बीच सवारी गाड़ी चलाना

7778. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे पर नागदा से मध्याह्न 2 बजकर 40 मिनट पर नागदा, उज्जैन-इन्दौर 87 डाउन गाड़ी के जाने के पश्चात् उज्जैन से नागदा की कोई अन्य सेवा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह गाड़ी वहां से कब चलती है;

(ग) क्या नागदा और उज्जैन के बीच किसी सवारी गाड़ी को चलाना न शुरू किए जाने के कोई कारण हैं, हालांकि नागदा से 87 डाउन गाड़ी के चलने के बाद लम्बे समय तक कोई गाड़ी नहीं है; और

(घ) उज्जैन और नागदा के बीच मध्याह्न 2 बजकर 40 मिनट के बाद चलने वाली 'डाउन' और 'अप' गाड़ियां कौन-कौन सी हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा ससवाय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अर्थात् लाइन क्षमता के कारण अतिरिक्त गाड़ी नहीं चलाई जा सकती है।

(घ) अप दिशा में 86 अप भोपाल-तिलाम सवारी गाड़ी उज्जैन से 17-50 बजे छूटती है।

Coal Loading at any Railway Station

7779. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal can be loaded in wagons at any Railway Station;

(b) if not, how coal is being loaded in hundreds of wagons in various stations of Eastern and South Eastern Railways; and

(c) whether the Railways allot wagons for that purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Coal in wagonloads is permitted to be booked only from notified stations, and Colliery, Cokery or Washery Sidings.

(b) and (c). Booking of 'Smalls' consignments of coal clubbed into wagonloads have been permitted on certain Railways from stations other than notified stations, Colliery, Cokery and Washery Sidings in compliance with Injunctions/Interim Orders issued by the Law Courts. In such cases allotment of wagons have been made in favour of holders of Court Injunctions/Interim Orders subject to the availability of wagons.

Illegals and Corruptions

7780. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published under the caption "Rail Officer" *Lota Kambal Tak Harap Liya Hai* in the Hirawal, a Dhanbad-based Weekly dated the 6th January, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details of the matters concerning the gross illegalities and corruptions and the action taken by Government against the specific allegations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Particulars of allegations made in the news item	Results of investigation
1. On 3-11-80, 80 fish plates of the lvalue of Rs. 800/- got stolen of which neither any record has been kept nor the theft reported to the authorities.	No incidence of theft of any fish plates on 3-11-80 came to the notice of authorities. Nevertheless, a theft of 40 No. of fish plates took place in the night of 2/3-11-78. The value of these 40 No. of fish plates was also Rs. 800. The PWI/C/Gomoh advised all concerned of this theft and the matter was reported vide his No. 5/6/77-78, dated 5-11-78.
2. Sh. A. J. Daniel who was transferred six months ago did not return one blanket, 5 torch cells, 2 VIP brief-cases, one calculating machine and one torch which were issued to him on loan.	Sh. Daniel was issued two blankets, 3 torch cells, 2 brief-cases, one calculating machine and one torch. He returned all these articles on 20-12-80 except the 2 blankets. As Sh. Daniel has sought voluntary retirement from the Govt. service, cost of the articles not returned by the Officer, will be realised from his dues.
3. S/Sh. Gandu and Muslim Khan, Khalasis are being utilised for the domestic purposes in the house of Sh. Daniel, DEN. These khalasis mark their attendance in the office of IOW.	There is no khalasi of the name Gandu working in the Unit of IOW/C/Dhanbad. And so far as Sh. Muslim Khan is concerned, enquiries revealed that he is not working at Sh. Daniel's house but doing his official duties.
4. Steno of Shri Daniel did not return the two locks on his transfer.	Locks were returned by the Steno to the stores on 20-12-80.
5. Sh. A.P. Sinha, Office Supdt. was issued a carpet on 3-8-78 which he did not return.	The carpet was issued to Sh. Sinha on 5-8-78 and the same was returned by him on 14-8-78.
6. Voucher of a bucket which was issued to the IOW on 12-1-72, was issued after 3 years on 1-2-75.	The bucket was issued to the IOW/C/Dhanbad vide issue note No. DEN/C/285, dated 10-1-72 (S. No. 256141). This was entered in the ledger on 12-1-72 where the date of the Voucher has been wrongly shown as of 1-2-75.
Also six new buckets were obtained in the store, of which three were replaced by the old ones and the other three have markings of E.I.R. in place of E.R.	Six new buckets were received and distributed to the gangs and old ones collected by the P.W.I. Out of the 6 old buckets available with the PWI only one is marked EIR and such buckets were issued in Dhanbad Division in the past

1

2

7. Although, Shri A. P. Sinha, O. S. was on leave w.e.f. 12.2.80 to 29.2.80, he got card pass No. 009145 on 14.2.80. It is said that he used this pass many times for going to Calcutta. Shri Daniel, DEN also accompanied him.
8. It is said that Shri Badri Thakur, IOW's Khalasi used to work on Sh. Sinha's Tea-Shop. It was only when other Khalasis protested that he was brought back to his official work.
- No card pass bearing No. 009145 was ever issued by GM/ER to the Dhanbad Distt.
- Shri A. P. Sinha, O.S. does not own any Tea-Shop. The allegation is, therefore, baseless.

Central Government Health Scheme Facilities to Public

7781. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities which the Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries are providing to the Members of the Public;

(b) whether Government have received representations regarding the willingness of public to avail of the facilities of Central Government Health Scheme on payment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Central Government Health Scheme facilities have been provided to general public residing in the area in 14 dispensaries.

(b) Yes.

(c) The facilities in the 14 dispensaries have been provided as these areas are predominantly Government colonies and medical facilities from private practitioners are not sufficiently available. There is no proposal at present to provide Central Government Health Scheme facilities to general public in other dispensaries.

Private Buses in Delhi

7782. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of buses and mini buses particularly other than Delhi Transport Corporation are not in satisfactory running condition;

(b) whether Government are aware that a number of outsiders coming to visit Delhi, some time face difficulties as they are not properly guided by the conductors of these buses and compelled to get down at unknown places; and

(c) whether Government propose to check such buses and allow them only to function if maintained properly while on routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c). It is not true that number of private buses are not in a satisfactory running condition. Under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, all the vehicles which are brought for registration are inspected by the Board of Inspection of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration and new vehicles are given first fitness certificate for two years. The old vehicles within five years of registration are given fitness for one year and vehicles

over five years are given fitness for six months. The Board of Inspection, however, does not check these vehicles during the pendency of fitness but the vehicles are checked by the enforcement staff of that Directorate and also in joint checking with the traffic police from time to time regarding the fitness etc.

(b) No complaint has been received either by DTC or Delhi Administration to the effect that out-siders coming to visit Delhi are compelled to get down at unknown places.

Fare Concession to Calcutta Students

7783. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular No. C194/I/Vol.VIII/Revn. Pass Fare/78 dated the 5th July, 1980 and a circular No. CC3/Passenger/Profile Survey/78 dated the 8th July, 1980 have been issued by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Eastern Railway and the Divisional Railway Manager, Sealdah respectively allowing 50 per cent concession in railway fares to the students of Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether concession is being allowed with effect from the 15th July, 1980;

(c) whether the South-Eastern Railway have issued such circulars; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The circulars referred to are regarding revision of passenger fares effective from 15-7-1980. Student and Child Season tickets are charged at 50 per cent of the Adult Season ticket fares since 1-4-1979 over Eastern and South Eastern Railways. These fares are, however, subject to ordinary minimum fares for Monthly Season tickets.

Recruitment of Labour at Haldia Port

7784. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration at Haldia are violating normal rules regarding recruitment of labour; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over Crowding in Burdwan-Asansol Section

7785. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received any telegram from the Secretary, Burdwan District Railway Users Central Coordination Committee, Raniganj regarding thousands of daily passengers travelling like sheep and goats in Burdwan-Asansol Section; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius

7786. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 336 on the 12th March, 1981 regarding return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius and state:

(a) what stand India took over the Mauritian demand for return of Diego Garcia;

(b) whether India kept silent, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what stand the Conference of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers took over the Mauritian demand and what were the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Sir, in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 336 on 12th March, 1981 it was stated that the New Delhi Declaration of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries did not mention Diego Garcia. The question of the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius was not formally raised by Mauritius at the Ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned countries held in Delhi. The leader of the Mauritian Delegation had, however, made only a reference to this subject in his statement at the Plenary Session of the meeting, to the effect that the question of Diego Garcia was under consideration of the Government of Mauritius in all its aspects.

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

सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारों

7767. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयं सेवक योजना देश-भर में 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 में लागू की गई थी ;

(ख) सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार कुल संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें कितना पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है; उन्हें क्या काम सौंपा गया है और इस बारे में आगामी योजनायें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में सितम्बर, 1980 से उक्त योजना को समाप्त कर दिया गया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या बिहार के सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों ने विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रदर्शन, सत्याग्रह आदिकिये थे, अपनी गिरफ्तारियां दी थीं और उक्त सेवा को जारी रखने की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन भी दिया था; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नौहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी, हां। जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना केरल, जम्मू और कश्मीर, तमिलनाडु राज्यों तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश और लक्षद्वीप के संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर सारे देश में 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 को चलाई गई थी।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1981 तक जितने जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है उनकी राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण अनुबन्ध एक पर है। [ग्रन्थालय 39 रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—2371/81] तीन महीनों के प्रशिक्षण की भवधि में प्रत्येक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक को 200 रुपये प्रति मास का स्टाइपेंड दिया जाता है और प्रशिक्षण के उपरान्त उसे 50 रुपये प्रतिमास का मानदेय दिया जाता है। छठी योजना भवधि (1980-85) में जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना को चलाने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा 10132.00 लाख रुपये के परिष्यव की स्वीकृति दी गई है, छठी योजना भवधि में 2.2 लाख और जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देने का विचार है। 1981-82 के लिए इस योजना हेतु 1950.30

लाख रुपये का बजट अनुमान है। जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक से आशा की जाती है कि वह अपने गांव में मुख्य रूप से निवारक और सम्बर्धक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सेवाएँ उपलब्ध करायेगा। उससे छोटी मोटी बिमारियों के इलाज की भी अपेक्षा की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हाँ। यह पता चला है कि राज्य सरकार को यह फैसला इस योजना की स्थिति में अन्तर आ जाने के कारण करना पड़ा था क्योंकि पहले यह योजना केन्द्र द्वारा शतप्रतिशत धन देकर चलाई जाती थी, परन्तु बाद में इस योजना के लिए 50 प्रतिशत धन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और शेष 50 प्रतिशत धन राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं वहन करने की बात तय हुई।

(ङ) और (च). इस राज्य में जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना क बन्द हो जाने के खिलाफ अभ्यावेदन किये है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Increase in serious crimes in Trains since 1978-79

7788. PROF. NARAIAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the incidence of serious crimes on the Mail/Express and passenger trains during the past three years;

(b) if so, the number of serious cases detected and reported on each one of the Zonal Railways during the period separately for each year;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb this trend and achieve total elimination of crime; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. There is increasing trend in the incidence of dacoities/ robberies in trains.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The following preventive measures are taken by the Government Railway Police to curb crimes in trains:

1. Escorting of important trains at night by armed guards of Government Railway Police of the concerned State Governments.

2. Beat patrolling at stations/platforms/waiting halls.

3. Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters.

4. Checking of night trains by supervisory officers.

5. Posting of pickets at vulnerable stations and

6. Special squads of CID of State Governments take up investigations of important cases to apprehend criminals responsible for crimes committed on railways.

Railways are taking following measures in this regard:—

1. Railways maintain close liaison with State Police authorities at all levels.

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

3. TTEs / Attendants / Conductors have been instructed to remain vigilant to prevent entry of unauthorised persons into reserved compartments.

4. The problem of crimes on railways has been highlighted in the

periodical meetings with the State Government officials and it has also been projected at the highest level, impressing upon the State Governments the need to strengthen the security arrangements in trains.

The strength of the Government Railway Police—who are responsible for prevention and detection of such crimes on railways is being augmented.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Railway	Year	Murder		Robbery		Dacoity	
		No. of cases reported	No. of cases detected	No. of cases reported	No. of cases detected	No. of cases reported	No. of cases detected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central	1978	2	2	22	15	5	5
	1979	..	..	20	11	2	2
	1980	..	..	27	13	6	5
Eastern	1978	5	1	24	20	28	21
	1979	2	1	41	27	30	15
	1980	9	2	45	27	29	18
Northern	1978	12	10	57	35	13	12
	1979	8	4	22	13	7	4
	1980	12	4	42	17	8	6
North Eastern	1978	9	3	20	8	9	8
	1979	4	..	39	20	15	6
	1980	5	..	68	24	28	12
North-east Frontier	1978	..	..	4	2	2	1
	1979	1	1	11	7	..	..
	1980	..	..	6	4	6	5
Southern	1978	..	..	6	5	1	..
	1979	..	..	5	1	..	..
	1980	..	..	5	2	..	..
South Central	1978	1	..	2	1	3	1
	1979	1	..	4	4	3	..
	1980	1	..	10	3	1	..
South Eastern	1978	..	..	9	9	3	2
	1979	1	..	17	9	7	4
	1980	1	..	27	15	12	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Western	1978	3	..	12	12	3	1
	1979	2	1	26	6	4	3
	1980	3	..	22	12	9	6
TOTAL	1978	32	16	156	107	67	51
	1979	19	7	185	98	68	34
	1980	31	6	252	107	99	61

अजमेर इन्दौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करना

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

7789. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

अमेरिका द्वारा गुप्तचर उपग्रह छोड़ा जाना

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अजमेर-इन्दौर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित किए जाने की मांग गत आठ से दस वर्षों से की जा रही है;

7790. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1978-1979 में यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया गया था कि इस सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित कर दिया जाये; और

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि अमेरिका ने 17 मार्च, 1981 को हिन्द महासागर पर एक गुप्तचर उपग्रह छोड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से पांचवी योजना में कुछ नई सड़कों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने के अपने प्रस्तावों में फाजिल्का से अजमेर होते हुए इन्दौर तक की एक सड़क को शामिल किया था।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) 16 मार्च, 1981 को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने एक उपग्रह छोड़ा जिसके सम्बन्ध में आधिकारिक तौर पर यह कहा गया कि उसमें "वायुसेना का वर्गीकृत अर्जकभार" है। इस युक्ति को अमेरिकी प्रेस में "जासूसी के लिए अत्याधुनिक गुप्त उपग्रह" कहा गया है तथा बताया जाता है कि वह सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ की मध्य यूरोपीय सीमा के पार अफ्रीका और पश्चिम एशिया में काम करेगा।

(ख) हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में बड़ी शक्तियों की बड़ी हुए सैनिक गति-विधियों के बारे में भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सर्वविदित है। भारत सरकार ने हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में बड़ी शक्तियों की सैनिक उपस्थिति का द्विपक्षीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों ही मंचों पर हमेशा विरोध किया है।

the manufacture of coaches is done entirely by the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details of wagons and coach production in the country for the last two years with the names of manufacturers and the number manufactured by them?

Production of Railway Wagons

7791. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that nearly the entire production of railway wagons in the country is in private sector and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railway wagons are manufactured in four wagon building units in the private sector and six wagon building units in the public sector. In addition, spare capacity in three Railway Workshops is also utilised for manufacture of wagons. As regards Coaches, these are manufactured by two units in the public sector and Railway's own production unit.

(b) A statement is attached.

**Statement
WAGONS ON 16-1-81**

(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)

Name of the Firm	Wagons manufactured in 1978-79	Wagons manufactured in 1979-80	Wagons manufactured in 1980-81
Public Sector Units:			
1 Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co./Muzaffarpur	563	402	438
2 Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co./Mokameh	400	202	312.5
3 Braithwaite, Calcutta	1658	812	203
4 Burn/Burnpur	1554	1526	1767.5
5 Burn/Howrah	1293	942	1020
6 Jessop/Calcutta . . . . .	..	..	7
Private Sector Units:			
7 Cimmaco/Bharatpur	2348	1795	952.5
8. H.G.I/Nangloi	96	129	54
9. Modern Industries, Sahibabad	657	588	835
10. Texmaco/Calcutta	1867	2777	3864.5
TOTAL	10,436	9,173	10,454
11. Railway Workshops	1586	1654	1610
GRAND TOTAL	12022	10,827	12,064

COACHES

Name of the Firm	Coaches manufactured in 1978-79	Coaches manufactured in 1979-80	Coaches manufactured in 1980-81
<i>Public Sector Units:</i>			
1. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore	223	250	176
2. Jessop/Calcutta	Nil	62	23
<i>Railway's own Production Unit:</i>			
3. Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	702	662	659*
TOTAL	925	974	858

*Upto February, 1981.

Train Services Between Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur:

7792. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the train service between Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur is in extremely bad condition;

(b) whether the basic amenities i.e. telephone system at stations, sanitation in trains and the stations, and lighting in the trains are not provided;

(c) whether number of trains running between these two stations cancelled since the past four months and a skeleton service is running at present;

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter and who is responsible for this deterioration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Sanitation & lighting at the stations on the section and in trains are provided. Provision of telephones at these stations have not been found justified.

(c) and (d) On account of coal shortage some of the train services on Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur section had to be cancelled from time to time in the past.

As at present one pair of trains remains cancelled and this will be restored as and when availability of loco coal improves.

Indegenous Drug for "Trachoma"

7793. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that an indigenous drug for trachoma is claimed to have been developed by scientists of the Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Studies; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this drug and its performance on experimental basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes. A new drug "Berberine" derived from a plant 'berberis aristata' has been tested for the treatment of Trachoma by the doctors and Scientists at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(b) The drug berberine is the Chief alkaloid of Berberis Arisata. It has been used as eye drops in the strength of 0.2 per cent and compared with Sodium Sulphacetamide (a chemical com-

pound) in the strength of 20 per cent in a controlled study in 400 children suffering from active trachoma.

The clinical results with berberin are 80 to 86 per cent as compared to 80 per cent obtained with sodium sulphacetamide.

Activities of London Based Islamic Cultural Centre

7794. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the London-based Islamic Cultural Centre has widely published a plan to "assist over 80 million muslims in India who are facing Religious Discrimination";

(b) whether Mr. Abdul Kheir Badwai, Director of this Centre has also announced a plan to attract 80 million 'Harijan Hindus who are facing harassment' by Hindus to convert them to Islam;

(c) whether the European Islamic Council has been charged to do a survey and fulfil this plan secretly without alerting the Hindu circles;

(d) whether as a result of the above plan "the Kuwaiti aid for Indian Muslims" was announced by KUNA in Kuwait on 18th January, 1981; and

(e) what action Government proposed to stop this interference in Internal Affairs of India by Pakistan and Kuwait?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports about a plan reportedly prepared by the London-based Islamic Cultural Centre to assist over 80 million muslims in India, and to attract more than 80 million Harijan Hindus to other religions.

(c) Government are not aware of any such plan and enquiries made in this regard do not reveal any concrete action on the part of the Islamic Cultural Centre

(d) and (e) A news item about such a reported plan was first published by a Kuwait Arab daily "Al Qubas" on 18th January 1981. English Translation of this was carried by the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA.

As this report was published in Kuwait, the Indian Embassy in Kuwait took it up with both the Kuwait Ministry of Awkaf and the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA). The Kuwait Ministry of Awkaf has denied having made any such statement.

The Kuwait News Agency has expressed regrets to the Indian Embassy about having erred in translating it due to which it was given an unwanted bias. KUNA also reprimanded the reporter who had done it.

Hindi in U.S.S.R.

7795. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 23rd January, 1981 under the caption "Hindi catching up in Soviet Union";

(b) if so, the details of the institutions where Hindi has been prescribed as one of the subjects and whether such institutions have been named after Indian writers/scholars and affiliated to Indo-Soviet Friendship Society in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, who are the sponsors of such institutions?

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

There are one school each in Moscow and Leningrad, and seven schools in the Uzbekistan Republic, of this description. In all these nine schools, Hindi is taught from Class II to Class X.

As for institutions of higher education, Hindi is taught in four institu-

tions; namely, Institute of Asian and African Studies under Moscow State University, Institute of International Relations, Moscow; Leningrad State University and Tashkent State University.

None of these institutions is named after an Indian writer/scholar. However, School Number 19 in Moscow has a club named after Premchand where students are encouraged to make an in-depth study of Hindi literature. No institution in USSR is affiliated to Indo-Soviet Friendship Society in New Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Officer Responsible to Implement National Leprosy Control Programme

7796. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the officer in the Central Government responsible for the implementation of the National Leprosy Control Programme when its object has been declared to achieve eradication of the disease within 15 to 20 years;

(b) are the status and authority of the officer commensurate with his responsibility; and

(c) if not, what further measures Government propose to take in order to strengthen the hands of the officer for speedy and effective execution of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The National Leprosy Control Programme is one of several National Health Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In respect of all such programme, the policy direction and guidance is given by the Ministry of Health. The technical and executive responsibility for implementation of the central elements of such programmes as also the broad coordination of the elements assigned to the States is done in the Directorate General of Health

Services by the Assistant Director General (Leprosy) under the control and guidance of the Director General. The implementation of the major elements of such programmes is assigned to the State Governments/Union Territories and Administrations concerned who carry it out under their own procedures and through their officers appointed for this purpose.

(b) The status of the Programme Officer is considered to be commensurate with the importance of the Programme, taking into account the status and authority of other officers entrusted with similar responsibility for other National Health Programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

Policy to Attract Doctor's to Work for Leprosy

7797. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to attract doctors to work consistently for leprosy;

(b) how many of such full-time doctors, working for more than 5 years in the Central Government have not been confirmed in service; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) To attract doctors to work full time in the leprosy field, a special pay of Rs. 200/- p.m. is admissible under the National Leprosy Control Programme, being implemented through the State Governments/Union Territories and Voluntary SET (Survey, Education and Training) Centres.

(b) and (c) The confirmation in the Central Health Service depends upon the availability of permanent vacancies and the respective seniority of the incumbents of the posts in the relevant grades of the Service. Only one officer

working consistently in the Speciality of Leprosy, having more than 5 years service, has yet to be confirmed.

Taking over of National Leprosy Control Programme

7798. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the entire National Leprosy Control Programme in its own hand for eradication of the disease within the coming 15 to 20 years, and implement it in association with the International Organisations, State Governments and voluntary organisations; and

(b) if not, where is the possibility of ensuring implementation and eradication under the existing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The National Leprosy Control Programme has been categorised as a hundred per cent centrally financed programme with effect from 1-4-81. It is being implemented, as in the case of other National Health Programmes, through the States and also with the assistance of international agencies and voluntary organisations.

(b) It is expected that with the changed pattern of funding the effective implementation of the programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period, will receive an impetus.

Meeting between Representatives of DADGS Authorities of DGHS

7799. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held with the representatives of all Deputy Assistant Director Generals and with the Authorities of the Director General Health Services at New Delhi in February, 1981;

(b) the subjects which were discussed in the meeting and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) when these decisions will be implemented and if implemented, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Yes. The Deputy Assistant Director General (Medical Stores) of the Government Medical Store Depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Karnal and Gauhati participated in the meeting. Several administrative and procedural matters were discussed with a view to improve the efficiency and performance of these Depots. The decisions taken to improve the efficiency of the Depots are being processed.

Opening of Maternity Centres in Orissa

7800. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open some Maternity Centres in Orissa State during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their number and locations and the amount which has been sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Alternative Railway Routes from Gauhati

7801. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that alternative railway routes from

Gauhati/Hajai to Hilara/Behara (in Cachar) is necessary for speedy improvement of backward area and for security of border area; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). With a view to cope with the vastly increased traffic anticipated in the near future, in the area presently served by Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section, a Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for an alternative BG route from Gauhati/Jagai Road to Badarpur has been included in the Budget for 1981-82. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey become known, subject to availability of resources and its clearance by the Planning Commission.

राष्ट्रीय परमिटों का बिया जाना

7802. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय परमिट मंजूर करने के निर्धारण नियम क्या हैं और क्या अब तक दिए गए परमिट इन नियमों के अनुसार मंजूर किए गए हैं ;

(ख) अब तक कितने राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या परमिट जारी करने के लिए नियमों में कुछ छूट दी गई और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, किस हद तक छूट दी गई है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1939 के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय परमिट राज्य सरकारों और संघ-शासित

क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा गठित राज्य/क्षेत्रीय परिवहन प्राधिकरणों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं। ये संस्थाएं अर्द्ध-न्यायिक संस्थाएं हैं। उक्त परमिट अधिनियम की धारा 63 की उपधारा 11 से 14 में उल्लिखित उपबन्धों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित धाराओं के अनुसार तथा मोटर गाड़ी (राष्ट्रीय परमिट) नियम, 1975 में उल्लिखित निम्नलिखित बातों के आधार पर जारी किए जाते हैं; अर्थात्, :-

(i) जन हित में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य के बीच सामान लाने-ले-जाने में आवेदनकर्ता का योगदान क्या है ;

(ii) क्षेत्रीय, राज्य और अन्तर्राज्यीय क्षेत्रीय परमिटों के आधार पर माल लाने ले जाने के क्षेत्र में आवेदनकर्ता का अनुभव कितना है।

2. जो आवेदनकर्ता राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण द्वारा राष्ट्रीय परमिट दिए जाने से संतुष्ट नहीं है, वे इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य परिवहन अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण को आवेदन कर सकते हैं और उसके बाद, वे अपना मामला उच्चन्यायालय/सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी ले जा सकते हैं।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस समय 7752 मोटर गाड़ियां राष्ट्रीय परमिटों के अधीन चल रही हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Unattended Sick Wagons

7803. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons added on the sick list of wagons since January, 1980;

(b) the reasons for the growing number of sick wagons and the backlog remaining unattended; and

(c) the quantum of loss sustained by the Railways since January, 1980 as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAR-JUN): (a) 22,267 wagons as on 1-1-1980 and 28,255 wagons as on 31-3-1981 were ineffective (generally referred to as sick) for periodical preventive and breakdown repairs (including those under or awaiting repairs in Work-shops).

(b) The backlog in wagon repairs was due to frequent stoppages of power supplied to wagon repair workshops, depots and sicklines etc., inadequate supply of vital materials required for maintenance from trade. The increase in the number of ineffective wagons is due to planned segregation of all un-loadable wagons to undertake large scale repairs on wagons affected by corrosion in order to make them fit for loading of all commodities.

(c) Railways loaded 18.53 million tonnes in January, 1981 as compared to 17.12 million tonnes in January 1980, as such there has been no loss in loading.

16 अप जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस का चलना

7804. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 16 अप जी टी एक्सप्रेस पिछले तीन महीनों में नई दिल्ली और पलवल के बीच कितनी बार शटल ट्रेन की तरह चली ;

(ख) ऐसे निर्णय किसके द्वारा लिए जाते हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए रेल विभाग क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). नई दिल्ली और पलवल के बीच मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों पर 16 अप जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस को जनवरी में छः दिन, फरवरी में सात दिन और मार्च, 81 में पांच दिन ठहराया गया था। रेल के विलम्ब से आने के कारण, जिसे 374 अप पलवल शटल के रूप में चलाया जाना था, नई दिल्ली-पलवल खण्ड पर दैनिक यात्रियों की वापसी यात्रा की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए ऐसा किया गया था। चूंकि 19.30 और 21.30 बजे के बीच कोई अन्य गाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं थी, इसलिए ऐसा करना पड़ा था।

(ग) 374 अप पैसेंजर गाड़ी को समय पर चलाना सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

निजामुद्दीन, दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली आने वाली गाड़ियों का लेट चलना

7805. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से मार्च, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान, तारीख-वार निजामुद्दीन, दिल्ली से नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आने वाली कौन-कौन सी गाड़ियां नियत समय पर आ गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन महीनों से गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं चल रही हैं ; और

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेलमंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपबंधी (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) . तारीख वार भांगी गई सूचना बहुत विस्तृत है और इसके संकलन में पर्याप्त समय लगेगा। फिर भी, निजामुद्दीन, दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में समय पर पहुंचने वाली गाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में यात्री गाड़ियों का समय पालन इन सभी तीन स्टेशनों को एक साथ मिला कर जनवरी से मार्च, 1981 के दौरान जनवरी में 46.2 प्रतिशत, फरवरी में 52.2 प्रतिशत और मार्च में 56.1 प्रतिशत था। गाड़ियों के समय पाबन्दी निष्पादन की बड़ी संख्या में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं, बदमाशों की गतिविधियों, रेलवे संचालन से सम्बद्ध सार्वजनिक आन्दोलनों, दुर्घटनाओं तथा उपकरणों की खराबी के कारण प्रभाव पड़ा। 6 यात्री गाड़ियों के समय पाबन्दी निष्पादन में सभी स्तरों पर निकट से निगरानी रखी जा रही है। लम्बी दूरी की महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों को दैनिक आधार पर निगरानी रखने के लिए बोर्ड कार्यालय तथा क्षेत्रीय रेलों में एक विशेष मानीटरिंग स्कन्ध गठित किया गया है और गाड़ियों के समय पाबन्दी में सुधार लाने के लिए संकेन्द्रित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

न्यूरोलाजी की प्रगति के लिए प्रोत्साहन

7806. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आधुनिक उपकरणों की सहायता के बिना पुराने रोगों

का निदान करते और उपचार करने के लिए न्यूरोलाजी पूरी तरह सज्जम हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या न्यूरोलाजिकल अनुसन्धान द्वारा इसकी पुष्टि की गई है ;

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इसकी प्रगति के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) नहीं। न्यूरोलाजिस्ट आधुनिक नैदानिक सुविधाओं तथा उपकरणों की सहायता के बिना न तो निश्चित रूप से रोग का निदान ही कर सकता है और न ही पुराने न्यूरोलाजिकल विकारों का उपचार।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन संस्थानों को उपयुक्त आधुनिक उपकरण खरीदने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए वैज्ञानिकों को भी सहायता दी जाती है।

'Cycle Stand Contact at Kanpur

7807. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sealed tenders have recently been invited by the Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Allahabad for allotment of Cycle Stand Contracts at Kanpur and Allahabad Railway Stations;

(b) the dates on which these tenders were required to be opened and the number of parties who purchased tender forms for cycle stand contract at Kanpur and Allahabad separately;

(c) the parties who submitted tenders for Kanpur and Allahabad together with details of rates quoted by the tenderers; and

(d) the parties in whose favour the contracts had been finally awarded by the Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Allahabad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Seven tender forms were sold for the contract at Kanpur and two tender forms for the contract at Allahabad. The due date for opening the tenders at Kanpur was 18-12-1980 and for Allahabad the due date was 24.12.1980. It was however decided not to open the tenders but to renew the contract at Kanpur in favour of the existing contractor, whose services were satisfactory. For the contract at Allahabad, a decision is yet to be taken.

Cycle Stand Contracts

7808. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to allotment of cycle stand contracts to contractors/Labour Cooperative Societies;

(b) whether Labour Co-operative Societies are also eligible for allotment of contracts for sale of miscellaneous articles at stations without a call for open tenders; and

(c) if so, the details of Cycle Stand contracts for sale of miscellaneous articles has been sanctioned to Labour

Cooperative Societies on the Indian Railways during the last two years without a call for open tenders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Cycle stand contracts at Railway stations are awarded on tender basis.

(b) Contracts for sale of miscellaneous articles are allotted after calling for tenders in respect of certain major stations and without tenders on licensed fee basis on other stations.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Sub-Standard Food to Patients of T.B. Hospital in Capital

7809. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indoor patients of T.B. hospitals in the Capital live with sub-standard food supplied by the hospital kitchens:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether the patients of the Rajan Babu T. B. Hospital Delhi, have been largely complaining to the authorities concerned about it;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted: and

(e) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. According to T.B. Association of India and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi the diet given to the patients in the T.B.

Hospitals in the Capital is adequate and balanced.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Visit of Guinea President

7810. SHRI B. V. DESAI;
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Guinea visited India during March, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that India and Guinea have expressed deep concern over the escalation of great military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean particularly the strengthening of the American military base of Diego Garcia;

(c) if so, what were the other points agreed by both Governments; and

(d) the extent to which the relations between the two countries have been further strengthened after his visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Sir, President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea paid a State visit to India from 17 to 20 March, 1981.

(b) and (c). The President of Guinea and the Prime Minister of India expressed deep concern over the escalation of great power military presence and rivalry in the Indian Ocean, including in particular, the strengthening of the Diego Garcia base. Both the leaders agreed that it was in spite of the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland states that the great powers were intensifying their military competition with serious consequences for peace and stability in the region. Both the leaders noted with regret the suspension

of the bilateral talks on naval arms limitation in the Indian Ocean between the Soviet Union and the United States and expressed the hope that they would be resumed soon.

(d) The visit of the President of Guinea has further strengthened the bilateral relations existing between the two countries. Some areas identified for further cooperation include agriculture, handicrafts, small scale industries, transportation and development of renewable resources of energy.

Proposal to set up National Road Transport Corporation

7811. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to set up the National Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

सूरतगढ़-अनूपगढ़ लाइन

7812. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
श्री अशोक गहलौत :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरतगढ़-अनूपगढ़ छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदले जाने की योजना के अधीन सरकार को स्थानीय जनता की ओर से जेतसार स्टेशन को अनूपगढ़ के साथ जोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में अर्थात्-वेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अब तक सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल जंक्शन तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जैतपुर स्टेशन को अनुपगढ़ स्टेशन से जोड़ने के लिए अभाववेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . सूरगढ़ से सरुपसर तक के लिए समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन तथा सरुपसर-अनुपगढ़ मीटर लाइन खण्ड (78 कि० मी०) का आमान परिचरन तथा इसे छत्तरगढ़ तक बढ़ाने के सर्वेक्षण के काम का 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल किया गया है जिसमें संयोगतः यह पहलू भी आ जाता है।

Arrival of Trains at Bombay V.T.

7813. SHRIMATI PROMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Bombay VT two trains are received on the same platform and that the same trains are indicated for immediate departure;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than one adjoining platforms are vacant at the same time; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Trains are not received on the same platform. A Platform can have two faces. Due to a large number of suburban trains originating and terminating in quick succession at Bombay VT., at times trains are received and despatched more or less simultaneously or in quick succession on either side of a platform specially during peak hours.

Frequency of Trains Arriving at V.T. during peak and non peak hours

7814. SHRIMATI PROMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency of suburban trains arriving at Bombay V.T. during peak-hours and non-peak-hours;

(b) the total number of trains arriving on platform Nos. 1 to 8 during one hour, number of trains arriving on individual platforms during one hour; and

(c) the frequency of trains at V.T. when the optimisation work will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

“सफदरजंग अस्पताल सोचनीय दशा में” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

7815, श्री राम विनास पासवान :
श्री अशोक गहनोत :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 मार्च, 1981 के दैनिक “हिन्दुस्तान” में “सफदरजंग अस्पताल सोचनीय दशा में” शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर):
(क) हाँ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है
और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के
शोधालयों में लिपिकीय और आंकड़ों
सम्बन्धी कार्य के सरलीकरण के
सम्बन्ध में कामिक और प्रशासनिक
सुधार विभाग द्वारा की गई
सिफारिशें

7816. श्री हिवाल सिंह: क्या
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कामिक और प्रशासनिक
सुधार विभाग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य
योजना के शोधालयों में लिपिकीय और
आंकड़ों सम्बन्धी कार्य के सरलीकरण के
लिए तथा लिपिकीय कार्य को समाप्त करने
और इसके कार्य के घण्टों में इस प्रकार
परिवर्तन करने जिससे अनावश्यक भीड़
कम हो और रोगियों को सुविधा हो, के
लिए कई सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर):
(क) हाँ।

(ख) फिलहाल यह सिफारिश आज-
मायश के तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य
योजना के दो शोधालयों में लागू की जा रही
है।

**Demands of Taxi, Auto-Rickshaw and
Scooter Drivers Re: Capacity of their
Vehicles**

7817. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA: Will the Minister of
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have con-
sidered the demands of Delhi Taxi,
Auto Rickshaw and scooter drivers
regarding capacity of passengers of
their vehicles; and

(b) the reaction of Government
thereto?

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

(a) According to Delhi Administra-
tion they have not received any
such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Average cost of Producing a Doctor

7818. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAM-
ILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of producing
a doctor with post graduate degree;

(b) when such a doctor migrates to
affluent countries how much money he
sends home on average for his family;

(c) what he contributes to the poor
masses at whose cost he got his educa-
tion; and

(d) whether Government propose
to levy a cess on such migrating
doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAM-
ILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR): (a) No reliable estimate
regarding the cost of producing a
doctor with post graduate qualifica-
tions is available.

(b) and (c). The information is
not available.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Running of more trains between Agra Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur

7819. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgent need of more trains between Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur in view of utilising tourist potential; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet this need?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Adequate number of connecting services are available between Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur.

(b) Does not arise.

S.C. and S.T. Casual Labourers

7820. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labourers working on the different Railway Divisions, as on 15th March, 1981 and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes among them, Division-wise;

(b) whether the directive issued vide Railway Board letter No. E-79(SCT) 15/dated 10-3-79 is not being complied with by the Divisional Managers; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them and if not, the Divisional Managers who have complied with the directive of the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c): The information is being collected from the zonal Railways and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के खानपान (केटरिंग) ठेकेदार

7821. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय रेलों में खान-पान (केटरिंग) ठेकेदारों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के ठेकेदारों की डिवाजन वार संख्या क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संतदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासकों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Financial Assistance to Resident Doctors who writes thesis

7822. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government have agreed to give financial assistance to resident doctors of Delhi who are spending huge sums of money on writing thesis for M.D./M.E.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): No.

Employees of Photography Department/Section in Maulana Azad Medical College

7823. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Photography Department/Section in the Maulana Azad Medical College associated with Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital and G.B. Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Hospital;

(b) if so, the total number of employees, category-wise, working in this Department/Section and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees in each category of post separately;

(c) whether quota reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in each category is complete, particularly the Senior Photographers post; and

(d) is not, the reasons for not filling the vacant posts reserve for Scheduled Caste candidates and when these posts are likely to be filled and backlog completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The following staff is engaged in Photography work in the L.N.J.P. and G.B. Pant Hospitals and M.A.M. College:

Name of the post	M.A.M. College		Y. N. J. P. Hospital		G.B. Pant Hosp.	
	No. of persons working	No. of SC/ST out of those in Col. (1)	No. of persons working	No. of SC/ST out of those in Col. (1)	No. of persons working	No. of SC/ST out of those in Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1. Sr. Photographer .	1	..	1	..	..	..
2. Artist Photographer .	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fluorescin Angio Asstt. .	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Photographer . .	1	..	1	..	1	..
5. Dark Room Asstt. .	2	1	1	..	..	..

There is no independent Photography Department/Section in Maulana Azad Medical College associated with Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, G. B. Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Hospital.

As the posts detailed in the foregoing tabular statement are isolated ones, these have been grouped with other similar posts and according to the forty-point Roster, due reservation is provided for SC/ST candidates. The post of Sr. Photographer is also an isolated one and, accordingly, there is no question of its reservation.

Vacant posts of senior Photographers in Maulana Azad Medical College

7824. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Senior Photographers working in the Maulana Azad Medical College associated with Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, G. B. Pant Hospital and Guru Nanak Eye Centre;

(b) the number of posts in this category lying vacant and the number thereof are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(c) the reasons for not filling these posts from the departmental candidates and when these will be filled from the departmental candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) One in Maulana Azad Medical College and one in Lok Nayak J. P. Narain Hospital.

(b) The post in the Lok Nayak J. P. Hospital is vacant since 1.11.1977. This post is unreserved.

(c) The post could not be filled as the selection made by the concerned authorities has been challenged legally and, as to-day, the matter is sub-judice.

Selection Grade to Laboratory Technicians working in Hospitals

7825. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Laboratory technicians working in Central Government Health Scheme Laboratories are given Selection Grade whereas the same is not granted to Laboratory technicians working in other hospitals under the Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to grant the selection grade to all Laboratory technicians who have so far been denied the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with Government orders, selection grades are given if direct recruitment to the post is 75 per cent or more. Whereas the Laboratory Technicians in Central Government Health scheme qualify for the Selection Grade under this principle, the Laboratory Technicians in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi do not qualify for the same.

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

Selling of Imitation Medicines in the Market

7826. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of imitation medicines are being sold in the market; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take action to see that genuine medicines are alone sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Occasionally cases of manufacture of spurious drugs come to the notice of Government of India. But no report of large scale manufacture of spurious drugs has come to the notice of Government. Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder, control over manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Drugs Control authorities.

(b) Whenever such cases come to the notice of Government of India, necessary action as provided under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act is taken. A Statement giving the measures taken to check the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is enclosed.

Statement

1. In 1964, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended to increase the penalty for manufacture and sale of spurious drugs from three years to

10 years and with fine. The courts were requested to record in writing special reasons if they wished to impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than one year.

2. A new section was added in 1964 requiring every dealer or an agent of manufacturer to disclose to the Drugs Inspectors the name, address and other particulars of the person from whom he received drugs or cosmetics.

3. Provision was also made in 1964 whereby the stocks of spurious drugs could be confiscated if the person responsible for its manufacture or distribution was convicted. The implements of machinery used in such manufacture, sale or distribution and any receptacles packages or covers in which such spurious drugs were contained and the animals, vehicles, vessels or other conveyance used in carrying such drugs were also made liable to confiscation.

4. To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, an 'All India List of Licensed drug manufacturers' has been compiled and brought upto date. This list has been circulated to all the State Drugs Controller and leading Associations of Drugs Manufacturers and Dealer.

5. The State have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the Campaign against spurious drugs to be carried out intensively.

6. Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization and wherever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character, the States concerned are immediately alerted and advised to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

7. The help and cooperation of Associations representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers has been and is being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with

the Good manufacturing and sale practices and their cooperation in the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought.

8. A constant liaison with the State Drugs Control Organisation is maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation by holding meetings of the Zonal State Drugs Controllers, and through discussion the Zonal Officers have with the State Drugs Control Officials and by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps co-ordination and intensification of quality control measures.

9. The States have been requested to constitute State Drugs Advisory Boards on which representatives of the manufacturers, dealers, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measures to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act

10. The testing facilities available with the Central Government at the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta. The Central Indian pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad and the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, are placed at the disposal of the States. As many as 21 States and Union Territories are now availing of the testing facilities.

11. Four Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to maintain a close liaison between the Central and State Organisation and to ensure uniform enforcement of the Act throughout the country. These Zonal Offices have also Drugs Inspectors who carry out joint inspections of premises of drug manufacturers alongwith the State Authorities to ensure that they conform to the standards laid down under the Law.

12. The technical competence of the Drugs Inspectors employed by State Governments is brought up to date by the Central Drugs Control

Organisation which has arranged a training programme and State Governments have been availing themselves of this facility.

Goods Handling contract at Allahabad

7827. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent Northern Railway, Allahabad, entered into agreement with M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Sahkari Samiti Ltd. Allahabad in respect of Goods handling contract at Allahabad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Divisional Railway Manager, Allahabad in exercise of his powers in terms of the agreement terminated the about contract with effect from the 18th December, 1980 for continued unsatisfactory performance of the Society;

(c) the total cost of departmental labour engaged during the period from the 18th December, 1980 to 9th January, 1981 and whether the entire cost so incurred has been recovered from the Society; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Rs. 6907.50p—cost of departmental labour charges has been recovered from the society's handling bills for the months of January '81 and February '81.

(d) Does not arise.

Poor conditions of coach attached to Assam Mail at Barauni

7828. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coach bearing the destination plate "Muzaffarpur-New Delhi" which is attached to Assam

Mail train at Barauni Junction, is not in good condition and it has no water and light facility and also the condition of its doors are not good;

(b) if so, the reasons for not bringing about improvements therein despite the repeated complaints made by the Members of Parliament;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no attendant in this coach;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this coach is attached at the end of all coaches and the first class passengers have to face great difficulties; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The coaches plying between Muzaffarpur and Delhi have been renovated by internal and external painting only recently and all their doors are in good working condition. Proper lighting facilities have also been ensured. The present condition of all the 3 sets of coaches on this service is considered satisfactory. The water is being replenished at originating & denots nominated enroute stations to avoid coaches going without water.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the extant policy coach attendants are provided in full corridor type first class coaches only. No attendants are at present, provided in first class portion of composite first-cum-second class coaches of this type. The train staff including the coach attendants in the adjoining first class full corridor type coaches, if any, look after the comforts of passengers travelling therein.

(d) and (e). Three coaches viz., one ordinary second class one second class 3-tier sleeper and one first-cum-second class composite bogie are attached to

85 Up ex-Barauni. These are attached first, second and third inside rear SLR. Since these coaches are attached to 85 Up at an intermediate station it is not operationally feasible to attach them in the middle.

Dieselisation of Chetak Express

7829. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred. Question No. 7752 on the 19th April, 1979 regarding Dieselisation of Chetak Express and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given by previous Railway Minister to some Members;

(b) if so, what action has been taken for the dieselisation of the Chetak Express joining Delhi and Udaipur; and

(c) when will the assurance given in 1979 be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The feasibility of dieselisation of Chetak Express is being examined and action as found feasible will be taken.

इंडियन रेलवे यूजर्स एसोसियेशन

7830. श्री सुरज मान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे की जोनल तथा डिवीजनल यूजर्स कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी और एन० आर० यू० सी० तथा स्टैंडिंग बोल्डर हैल्थ कमेटी में इंडियन रेलवे यूजर्स एसोसियेशन को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रश्न 23 अप्रैल 1981 में विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक ने इंडियन रेलवे यूजर्स एसोसियेशन के पंजीकरण, उद्देश्यों, कार्य-

करण की तारीख, लक्ष्यों, श्रेष्ठाधिकारी और सदस्यता आदि के बारे में जानकारी मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में आदेश कब तक जारी कर दिया जायेगा ?

रेल संचालन तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रेलवे उपभोक्ता संघ को रेलवे परामर्श निकायों में कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है ।

Grievances of Gangmen

7831. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for non payment of;

(a) arrear dues for temporary status to Gangmen (CPC) under P.W.Ia. Dhanbad, Gomoh, Parasnath, Bermo, Hazaribagh Road, Chandrapura, Katrasgarh, Barkakana, Patratu, Tori, Latehar etc. with effect from 1st August, 1974;

(b) T. A. to Gangmen (CPC), Dhanbad for working at Pradhankhanta for the months of January, February and March, 1979;

(c) over time to Gangmen, Dhanbad for working as Chowkidars for 12 hours and also for patrolling duty; and

(d) overtime to the Gangmen under D.E.N. (Cons.), Dhanbad for change of duty hours from eight and a half hours to eight hours as per R.L.T./69 from the 1st May, 1979 to the 16th September, 1979?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Casual Gangmen have been allowed regular scales as and when they attained temporary status as per extant rules.

(b) The headquarters of these Gangmen being Pradhankhanta, they are not entitled for any travelling allowance.

(c) All cases, where claims are substantiated by records, overtime allowance, as per extent rules, has been paid.

(d) Overtime bill is under scrutiny and arrangement is being made for payment shortly.

**New Express Train between Puri/
Bhubaneshwar and New Delhi**

7832. SHRI RAM CHANDRA, RATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the introduction of a new Express train between Puri/Bhubaneshwar and New Delhi via. Khargpur, Adra, Asansol, Varanasi and Mughalsarai was rejected by the Railway Board during 1977-78;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry will now accept this proposal and priority will be given while introducing the new trains during Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Due to line capacity constraints and other operational difficulty, it was not found feasible to introduce a train between Puri and New Delhi via. Adra, Asansol during 1977-78.

(c) and (d). With effect from 1.4.80, 175/176 Puri-New Delhi Tri-weekly Neelachal Express already been introduced which runs via. Tatanagar, Bokaro Steel City, Gaya, Mughalsarai, Varanasi to connect important pilgrim centres and industrial centres like Tatanagar and Bokaro Steel City and also backward areas of Chhotanagpur with the Union Capital.

Filling up Forms Reservation

7833. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway has discontinued the practice of filling up reservation forms for Vaigai Express starting from Madurai;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that this discontinuance has resulted in blackmarketing of tickets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The practice of filling up of requisition forms by passengers for reservation for seats by short distance day time trains was discontinued in 1980 to provide quick service to passengers at the reservation counters.

(c) No such complaint has been received.

**Working of National Institute of
Health and Family Welfare,
Munirka, New Delhi**

7834. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working hours of the Family Welfare Centre in the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Munirka, New Delhi, are from 9.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that neither the doctors nor the receptionists come to the Centre before 10.30 A.M.;

(c) whether despite the fact that a very small number of patients come to the Centre, the doctors do not attend to them properly and the

patients are put off months after month on one pretext or the other;

(d) whether some cases are under treatment in the Centre since 1978; if so, the number of such cases and the reasons for taking such a long time to cure them;

(e) whether Government propose to keep a complaint register or a suggestion box at some suitable place at the entrance of the Centre to enable the patients to bring their difficulties to the notice of Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The doctors and other staff of the Centre come to the Centre regularly in time, but once a week attend to the staff meeting held in the Institute before coming to the Centre.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

(d) Yes. About 17 couples who were registered in 1978 have been attending the clinic during January-March 1981. Many cases visiting the Institute are difficult and complicated ones. A number of patients with infertility and other reproductive disorders had been under investigation and treatment since 1978. Management of infertile cases is a very time-consuming procedure which requires a great deal of patience on the part of couples as well as doctors.

(e) It is primarily a research centre and not a routine service centre. Authorities at the centre are available for listening to the hardship of the clientele. However, a complaint register has now been kept at the centre.

(f) Does not arise.

दो विधायकों से ज्ञापन

7835. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पहले पूर्वी रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक को, उनके माधुपुर दौरे के दौरान दो विधायकों तथा स्थानीय लोगों की ओर से एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

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

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य तथा विभाग में उपर्युक्त (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). ज्ञापन में एक नई गाड़ी चलाना, वर्तमान गाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त ठहरावों की व्यवस्था तथा श्रद्धाओं में आरक्षण के लिए कोटा निर्धारित करना शामिल था । इन मामलों पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Tickets for Tamil Nadu Express

7836. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government are aware that tickets are issued from Bangalore to Delhi in Tamil Nadu Express whereas there is no arrangement or quota for issuing tickets from Delhi to Bangalore through Tamil Nadu Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): It is proposed to pro-

vide through booking facility of reserved accommodation from New Delhi to Bangalore for passengers travelling by 122 UP Tamil Nadu Express and connecting train.

रेलवे डाक्टर

Empanelled casual Labourers of Signal and Telecommunication

7837. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers of Signal and Telecommunication are empanelled on the basis of the total number of days they work from the date of appointment to the date of screening on the Madurai Division of Southern Railway;

(b) the total number of days worked was only furnished by DSTE/W/Tambaram to DPO/Tiruchirappalli and Senior DPO/Madras last year for empanelment against vacancies that occurred for 1979;

(c) whether it is a fact that for empanelment for 1980, the DSTE/W/Tambaram has furnished the date of entry to Senior DPO/Madras while the DSTE/Madurai has taken the total number of days worked for determining seniority for empanelment; and

(d) if so, the reasons for different procedures followed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

7838. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रेलवे डाक्टरों की समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए एक-रुदस्यीय (डा० शर्मा) आयोग की नियुक्ति की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस आयोग का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आयोग द्वारा क्या-क्या मुख्य सिफारिश की गई है ; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : (क) रेलों पर चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार करने के वास्ते उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए 1976 में एक रुदस्यीय (डा० डी० एन० शर्मा) : आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मुख्य सिफारिशों इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) स्वास्थ्य यूनिटों में बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं ।

(2) बेहतर प्रासंगिक सेवाएं और अस्पताल सेवाओं के उपयोग में सुधार करना ।

(3) रेलवे स्टेशनों और बस्तियों में जन-स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता-कार्यों में सुधार करना ।

(4) चिकित्सा और परा-चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की बेहतर संभावनाएं ।

(5) चुर्नीदा अस्पतालों में विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं का विकास करना ।

(6) जिन स्थानों पर दो अथवा अधिक क्षेत्रीय रेलें पड़ती हैं, वहां पर बेहतर स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन ।

(7) जिन डॉक्टरों की भर्ती अध्ययन को लम्बो अवधि, अर्हता और अनुभव के कारण देर से की गई है, उनको सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु बढ़ा कर 60 वर्ष करना क्योंकि इनमें से अधिकांश डॉक्टर पूर्ण पेंशन के लिए अर्हता-प्राप्त नहीं करते ।

(घ) रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया गया था और सिफारिशों पर पहले ही अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है ।

Bonus to Employees of Government Medical Store Depot

7839. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Medical Store Depot administration, Madras has recommended for the Interim payment of the productivity linked bonus to the employees and the same has been confirmed by the Management before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Madras;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(c) when the productivity linked bonus will be paid to the Depot employers;

(d) whether any action has been initiated from the Government side to settle this issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The matter is still under consideration.

हनुमानगढ़ के पी० डब्ल्यू० जे० और ए० ई० एन०

7840. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हनुमानगढ़ (राजस्थान) (पश्चिमी रेल) के निर्माण विभाग के पी० डब्ल्यू० जे० और ए० ई० एन० को बैलास्ट स्टेकों के दृष्टिपूर्ण/खराब चट्टे लगाए जाने के बारे में मार्च के प्रथम तथा द्वितीय सप्ताह में कोई लिखित शिकायत मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही को गई है ?

रेल पंजाब तथा ससंदीय कार्य विभाग में उपसूची (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) रेलपथ निरोक्षक (निर्माण), हनुमानगढ़, उत्तर रेलवे के अधीन कार्यरत एक नैमित्तिक श्रमिक श्री उमेश मिश्र से ठेकेदार द्वारा गिट्टों का ढेर गलत/खराब लगाने के संबंध में इस प्रकार के ढेरों के विवरण सहित रेल-पथ निरोक्षक (निर्माण) हनुमानगढ़, उत्तर रेलवे (पश्चिम रेलवे नहीं) के नाम दिनांक 12-3-1981 वा एक रजिस्टर्ड पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था । ठेकेदार द्वारा 25-2-81 और 7-3-81 के बीच गिट्टों का ढेर लगाया गया

था। श्री मिश्र ने अपने पत्र में उल्लेख किया था कि गिट्टो के ढंर को मापने से पहले गिट्टो का ढंर लगाते समय समुचित सावधानी बरती जानी चाहिए ताकि रेलवे को कोई हानि न हो सके।

(ग) प्रस्तावित ढेरों को रेलवेय निरोक्षक (निर्माण), हनुमानगढ़, में जांच को था जिसने कई गम्भोर अनियमितता नहीं पायी। 22-3-81 को मामले को रिपोर्ट सहायक इंजीनियर का भो को गयो था जिसने ढेरों को जांच को था और भवि भवि जांच करने के बाद ढेरों में माप को रिकार्ड किया और जांच के दौरान नाटिस में आयो मामूलो खामियां दूर कर दी गयी।

Issue of Fictitious Medical Certificates by R.M.P.

7841. SHRI P. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Registered Medical Practitioners in Delhi resort to unwanted activities and bring a bad name to the profession by running Chemist shops in their premises and by issuing fictitious medical certificates to make both ends meet;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a survey to determine the facts of the allegations and if found correct, cancel their practising licences and take legal action against them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

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

Central Assistance for Development of Port Canning in West Bengal

7842. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial or technical assistance is being rendered by the Centre for the development of Port Canning in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) As per the decision of the National Development Council, responsibility for the development of minor ports vests with the State Government concerned, and the funds for the purpose are being provided in the State Sector Plans. As such, no funds are provided for this purpose in the Central Sector Plans.

Technical assistance is given to the State Governments, when requested. However, no such request has been received from the Government of West Bengal for the development of Port Canning.

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

Number of Accidents occurred during last three years

7843. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that occurred involving Government roadways, private buses, public carriers and also other vehicles in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as well as loss of property during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Details of the total num-

ber of fatal and other types of accidents involving all types of vehicles in the country for the last three years as compiled on the basis of information so far received from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administration, are as under:

Year	Total No. of accidents (000 Nos.)	Casualty (000 Nos)	
		Persons killed	Persons injured
1978 .	122.5	19.1	87.0
1979 .	111.4	18.5	83.2
1980 .	91.7	14.5	76.1

Estimates of loss of property as a result of accidents have not been maintained.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The freedom of press is in danger because in news papers....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, आप मेरी बात सुनिये । जितने भी मोशन मेरे पास आए थे, मैंने रिजेक्ट कर दिए हैं क्योंकि होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्डस आ रही हैं और जितना भी आप बहना चाहते हैं वह सारा उसमें बकर हो जायेगा। जितनी सख्ती से आप कहना चाहते हैं आप कहिए ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But that will be lost in the jungle.

(*व्यवधान*)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, मुरादाबाद के रायट्स के मिलसिले में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था..... (*व्यवधान*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्डस आ रही हैं, आप होम मिनिस्टर से पूछियेगा ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, पत्रकार के ऊपर हमले का जो मामला है उसका होम मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो किससे है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : राज्य सरकार और भजनलाल के खिलाफ उसने निखा इसलिए उसको गिरफ्तार करने ले जाया गया । वल जब हम आवाज उठायेगे तो आप कहेंगे यह स्टेट गर्वनमेंट का मामला है यहां पर आप मत उठाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने एड-जर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । (*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER: No not allowed. I know. I am perfectly seized of the situation. I know freedom of press is very essential. It comes under law and order. It has to be dealt with by the Home Ministry.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, तमिलनाडू के रामनाथपुरम में चार आदमी मारे गए हैं....(*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER: It comes again. under the Home Ministry's demands.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उससे कैसे काम चलेगा ? (*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is a State subject plus Home Ministry's demands.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): As far as Shastri Award is concerned many things have happened in Tamilnadu. Many times we have asked for Calling Attention. The reply given was that it is a State Subject.

Where can we discuss? State Government has got vested interests in the matter. Where can we discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot mould the rules. I cannot circumvent the rules. If I do it at one place....

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: As far as interests of Harijans are concerned, the question of its being a State subject does not arise.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्ट्रो की डिमाण्ड्स आ रही हैं ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Some Members may not take opportunities to....

MR. SPEAKER: You can have the opportunity to discuss? Why do you lose this way?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Please hurriedly do not give the ruling. I want to know is the protection of the Constitution a Central subject or a State subject?

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: First tell me is the protection of the Constitution a Central subject or a State subject? I want to know as a lay man.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all concerned with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the light of that, if Article 19 is violated....

MR. SPEAKER: For what?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will tell you for what. Please listen to me for a few seconds. I find that one journalist who has been told that because at Faridabad he was taking photographs of the other district, that is why he was arrested. From Delhi

he was taken and beaten and kept in Faridabad. Will it not be a fit case..

MR. SPEAKER: Am I going to bar it from being discussed on the Home Ministry demands?

श्री राम बिलारु पारुवान : होम मिनिस्ट्री में कैसे प्रायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वहाँ प्रायेगा ? ला ऐंड आर्डर को आप और वहाँ लेंगे ?
(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. This comes under the Home Ministry. It can be discussed under that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want your ruling, Sir. Does it not fall under the Central subject or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Let that be the Home Ministry's concern.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, that falls under the Centre. The protection of article 19, freedom of expression which includes freedom of the press, which includes survival of the pressmen.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I understand; I am fully seized of the situation. I fully sympathise with the sentiments you are expressing. But this question can be discussed properly under the Home Ministry's demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the Home Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You are having a discussion on the Home Ministry's demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Kindly direct him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand. When we have got the opportunity, when the Home Ministry's demands are coming up, what is the situation which calls for this? No please. The

rules are very clear on this. I know the rules.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Your immediate intervention is needed because he is being beaten up by the police.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No please, there are rules. There are courts open. Shri Chitta Basu. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Several demonstrators were arrested by the Delhi Police, they were peacefully demonstrating... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you want to repeat it every time? No please, nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*) *

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): तमिलनाडु में कास्ट राइट फल रहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने बोल दिया है। बारी बारी आप क्यों कहलवाते हैं। एक बार नहीं, दस बार दोहराने से क्या वजन बढ़ता है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता: यह तो अब रेनगाड़ा के यात्रियों में फैल रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: You discuss it. We have already discussed these things.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, I would like to draw your attention that whenever we try to raise something, you say, it will not go on record Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is without my permission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If I speak certain things, if I do not speak anything obscene or defamatory, why is it that you say, it will not go on record?

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me? I say, only that which is without my permission. Whatever you are saying with my permission will go on record. But when anybody speaks of his own free will, then I use my discretion and without my permission, nobody is allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is this convention followed in other Parliaments, even in England?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, everywhere. You have to take the permission of the Chair. Without the permission of the Chair, you are not allowed. I do not have to read the rules here. If you have read once the rules, then you would not raise this question. You are a professor. Why have I to tell you this? You have rather to tell me this thing. You have to seek my permission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want any discussion, you come to my chamber. if you want to have any debate, you come to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is some sort of an imposition, a restriction on our speaking.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Sir, this is, Sir. Without this, I will not be able to conduct the House.

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री: आपकी इजाजत लेते हैं, तो भी बोलने नहीं देते हैं। आप पूरी बात तो सुनिए।

MR. SPEAKER: No please, I know it, I know my job.

श्री अश्वमेध प्रसाद वर्मा : (भारत)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में डेढ़ सौ लोग
भूख से मर गए हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my con-
sideration. I am getting the facts.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप सूचना
मंत्री को कहिए.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूचना मंत्री को
क्यों कहें ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : गृह मंत्रालय
की अनुदान को मांगों पर बहस होगी,
लेकिन पुलिस के लोग पोट रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think any-
body can dare that.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं होगा,
निश्चिन्त रहिए आप ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभो होना चाहिए ।
आजादी का विप्सी पर अकुश नही होना
चाहिए ।

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.,
BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following:
papers (Hindi and English versions)
Under sub-section (1) of section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government
on the working of the Shipping
Corporation of India Limited, Bom-
bay, for the year 1979-80.

(2) Annual Report of the Ship-
ping Corporation of India Limited,
Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along
with the Audited Accounts and
the comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
2348/81.]

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITA-
TION FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION (SHR BHAG-
WAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Detailed Dem-
ands for Grants (Hindi and English
versions) of Ministry of Supply and
Rehabilitation for 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
2349/81.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL
FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND
SIDDHA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR
RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on
the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi @ version) of the Central
Council for Research in Ayurveda
and Siddha, New Delhi, for the
year 1978-79 alongwith Audited
Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) explaining reasons
for not laying the Hindi version
alongwith English version.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
2350/81.]

@English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 22nd Decem-
ber, 1980.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Science and Technology for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2355/81.]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Environment for 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2352/81.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 286(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 130-Customs dated the 1st July, 1977 so as to include pureline poultry stock for exemption from the whole of basic and auxiliary duties of customs, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2353/81.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 280(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amend-

ment to Notification No. 206/63-CE dated the 30th November, 1963 so as to extend the benefit of the existing exemption from full excise duty thereunder also to iron or steel products following under item No. 26AA(ia) of the Central Excise Tariff and made from other or steel products falling under the same Tariff on which the appropriate duty of excise has already been paid, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2354/81.]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Finance for 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2355/81.]

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliamentary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2356/81.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FOURTEENTH REPORT AND TWELFTH REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Small Scale Industries—Raw Material and Marketing.

(2) Twelfth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-

eight Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)—Central Excise.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Seventeenth Report and Minutes

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Coal India Ltd. and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Circular letter to Chief Ministers of States about consent from additional judges for transfer to other High Courts

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent Public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported protest by the Chief Justice of India against a circular letter addressed by the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs to the Chief Ministers of the States requesting them to obtain from all the additional judges working in the High Courts of their States, their consent to be appointed as permanent judges in any other High Court in the country."

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Suggestions have reportedly been made to the Government of India by several bodies and

forums including the States Reorganisation Commission, the Law Commission and various Bar Associations that to further national integration, combat parochial trends and improving the functioning of the High Courts, one-third of the Judges of a High Court should as far as possible be from outside the State in which that High Court is situated thereby securing on the Bench of that High Court the presence of a number of judges who would not be swayed by local considerations. Complaints have also been received about prejudiced attitudes bred by kinship, and other local links and affiliations etc. Political links have also been mentioned in certain cases and various State authorities have expressed their reservations about the continuance of some additional judges. It was felt that in some cases of this kind if the additional Judges could be made permanent in other High Courts, there could be no valid objections to such appointments as their service would then be outside the local setting in which they had the roots. In this background.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Very crudely.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Professor Saheb, you are an elderly person and it is better that you should give me a patient hearing on an issue like this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You can say that he is an old person because Mrs. Pramila Dandavate is not here.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have after due consideration addressed a circular letter on 18th March, 1981 to the Chief Ministers of States and where necessary Governors requesting that they may obtain from the additional Judges working in their High Courts, their consent to be appointed as permanent Judges in any other High Court in the country with an indication of three High Courts in order of preference. They have also

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

been requested to obtain the consent in similar terms of persons who have already been or may in the future be proposed by them for appointment as Judges. Since Chief Ministers would be obtaining the consent through the Chief Justices of the High Courts concerned, copies of this circular were also sent to the Chief Justices of all the High Courts for information and necessary action.

The Chief Justice of India in a letter written to me sought clarifications on certain points which have been made available to him.

I may made it clear that in so far as the additional Judges are concerned, the circular letter seeks to obtain their consent to their appointment as permanent Judges to High Courts outside, and these would be the appointments under Article 217 of the Constitution of India. Consent has not been sought for transfer in which case only Article 222 would apply. For every permanent appointment made under Article 217, the Chief Justice of India is consulted.

I may add that it is not the intention of the Government to appoint all additional Judges to outside courts.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मुहतरम स्पीकर साहब, हमारे वजीर मौसूफ का जो बयान है वह बिल्कुल तवक्कूत के मुताबिक है। जब मैं ने कॉलिंग एटेंशन दिया था तो मैं जानता था कि ऐसा ही जवाब आएगा जिस में अलफ़्ज़ों के गोरखधंधे में हम लोगों को फंसाने की कोशिश की जाएगी जैसा इस में किया गया है और आर्टिकल 222 और 217 की बात कहीं गई है। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जो मैं यहां पर कहूंगा या जो मेरे दुसरे साथी यहां पर कहेंगे वह इन का रेडियो नहीं कहेगा बल्कि मिनिस्टर साहब का जो बयान आया है, रेडियो पर मसलसल कई दिनों

तक वह आता रहेगा ठाकि अबाम तक वह बात पहुंचे जो मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं और वह बात न पहुंचे जो सही है और जिसको कहने का हमारा हक है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लहाब) : आप को पब्लिसिटी की फिक्र ज्यादा लगी है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : पब्लिसिटी की मुझे अपनी फिक्र नहीं है बल्कि इस मुल्क की फिक्र है। पब्लिसिटी की फिक्र आप को है।

अभी मुहतरम वजीर साहब ने फारमाया कि ये एपाइन्टमेंट्स जो हैं, दूसरी हाई कोर्टों में एपाइन्टमेंट्स के लिए जजेज की कन्सेन्ट मांगी है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पहले भी जो एपाइन्टमेंट्स होते थे, उन के लिए आप ने इस तारीके की कन्सेन्ट मांगी थी क्योंकि आर्टिकल 217 में यह बात दी हुई है कि जब आप एपाइन्ट करेंगे या ट्रांसफर करेंगे, तो दोनों ही सूत्रों में चीफ जस्टिस आफ इन्डिया और कन्सन्ड हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से बात करेंगे, उन से मशिवरा करेंगे और तब प्रेसीडेंट साहब एपाइन्ट करेंगे। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह जरूरत एकदम कैसे आ गई कि इन लोगों से कन्सेन्ट लेनी चाहिए। असल बात तो यह है कि 12 जून, 1975 का दिन इस मुल्क का बदतरीन और बदकिस्मत दिन है, जिस दिन मुहतरमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया था और जब से वह फैसला दिया गया है, उस दिन से हम देख रहे हैं कि जूडीशियरी के ऊपर मसलसल हमले हो रहे हैं और जूडीशियरी की इन्डिपेंडेंस को खत्म करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। . . (बयबान) . . .

आप के मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह गनत बात ही, तो वे कहें। स्टीफन साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने बयान दिया है इस मदन के बाहर कि कमिटेड जूडिशियेरी होनी चाहिए इस मुल्क के अन्दर। गनत बात ही, तो आप उन से पूछिये। स्टीफन साहब बैठे हुए हैं और उन्होंने बयान दिया है कि कमिटेड जूडिशियेरी होनी चाहिए, क्यों होनी चाहिए? यह इसलिए होनी चाहिए कि एक पार्टी का रूल इस मुल्क के अन्दर बरकरार रहे। हम जानते हैं कि अभी जो मनेकगन हुए हैं, ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए हैं, मैं आप को बहुत मारे बाक्यात बताऊंगा कि जहां दूमरी पार्टी के एम० एल० एज जोत रहे थे, वहां पर जो रिटनिंग आफिसर थे, उन्होंने डेक्लेयर कर दिया दूमरी को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

Keep it within the ambit of the subject,

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं इसी पर सवाल करूंगा मगर बैकग्राउण्ड मुझे बतानी पड़ेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप लोग बैठिये।

.... (व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : जो चीज जरूरी है, वह तो बताने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आप सवाल कीजिए और जो विषय है उसके एम्बिट में ही रहिये।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं सवाल ही पूछूंगा मगर मुझे थोड़ी सी बैकग्राउण्ड बताने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : , : कानून के हिसाब में मैं थोड़ा सानर्म हो रहा हूँ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : कानून के हिसाब से तो यह ठीक ही है लेकिन मह कानून पहले लागू नहीं हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उतना कहिये, जितना जरूरी है। अब आप सवाल पूछिये।

... (व्यवधान)

Why are you butting in unnecessarily. It is my job.

श्री रशीद मसूद : आज कानून अलग अलग एप्लाइ कर रहे हैं। आप यही कानून बना दीजिए कि सदस्य सिर्फ सवाल ही पूछा करें। मैंने देखा है कि कॉलिंग एटेंशन में एक एक सदस्य 40, 40 मिनट बोलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और भी साथी हैं, जो बोलेंगे। आप जन्दी से सवाल पूछिये।

श्री रशीद मसूद : ठीक है, मैं मुद्दतसर में ही अपनी बात कहूंगा। ऐसी मिसालें हैं जहां एम० एल० एज को, जो दूसरी पार्टी के थे, एम० डी० ओ० ने जो एसिसटेंट रिटनिंग आफिसर था, जीते हुए को हारा हुआ डेक्लेयर कर दिया और जब प्रोटेस्ट किया तो कह दिया कि पेटिशन दे दो।

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं बता रहा हूँ कि ऐसा हो रहा है और ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? जूडिशियेरी की इंडिपेंडेंस खत्म होने की वजह से। जहां-जहां पर जूडिशियल आफिसरस थे, वहां पर उन्होंने रिजल्ट्स ठीक दिये और यह बात इन लोगों को पसन्द नहीं है कि जूडिशियेरी इन्डिपेंडेंसी काम करें। आप तो कांस्टीट्यूशन को जानते हैं। हमारे यहां का कांस्टीट्यूशन फेडरल कांस्टीट्यूशन है और इसके तीन विंग हैं एकजीक्यूटिव जूडिसियेरी और लेजिस्लेटिव।

MR. SPEAKER: We are concerned with transfer of judges.

श्री रशीद मसूद : वही मैं बता रहा हूँ। इन का काम दो विंग्स को कमजोर करना है और ये सिर्फ एकजी-क्यूटिव विंग को बढ़ाना चाह रहे हैं। उस को आप मिसाल देख लीजिए। आर्टिनेन्स पार्लियामेंट की सिटिंग से 5, 10 दिन पहले जारी कर दिये जाते हैं? असेम्बली में तीन चार दिन पहले सेशन के उसका खत्म कर देते हैं। इस तरह से ये सारी पावर्स एकजीक्यूटिव में कंसंट्रेट कर देना चाहते हैं। यह इनका इंटेंशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री रशीद मसूद : देखिये ये रूल आप सभी पर अप्लाई कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सभी पर अप्लाई कर रहा हूँ। आप भले आदमी हैं, इसलिए आपको बतला रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान) ठैसे सारे के सारे अपने हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस सरकुलर की क्या जरूरत थी जबकि आर्टिकल 217 के तहत जजिज की अपॉइंटमेंट आप हाई कोर्ट में कर सकते हैं?

दूसरे जो ट्रांसफर का सवाल है वह आर्टिकल 222 के अण्डर पोसिबल है। क्या यह उसकी तरफ एक कदम नहीं है कि ये ट्रांसफर्स एकजीक्यूटिव के हाथ में आ जाएं। ऐसा जो आप सरकुलर भेज कर करें, क्या यह कांस्टीच्युशन का ख्याल है? आपने सरकुलर भेज दिया और चीफ जस्टिस से कंसल्ट नहीं किया।

आपके यहां 84 जगहें खाली हुई हैं उनके बारे में आपने सरकुलर में कोई गारन्टी नहीं दी है कि जजिज की कंसल्ट ले कर किया जाए। क्या जजिज से कंसल्ट मांगी गयी है? अगर नहीं तो ऐसा

क्यों किया गया है? चीफ जस्टिस ने जो प्रोटेस्ट किया उसके बारे में भी आपने कुछ नहीं मेन्शन किया है कि उन्होंने क्या कुछ प्रोटेस्ट किया है, क्या कुछ नहीं प्रोटेस्ट किया है। आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं ये जवाब नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि ट्रांसफर आफ जजिज के मुतल्लिक आप बोलिये।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह तो मैंने क्लेरिफिकेशन मांगी है।

तीसरे आपने जो कहा कि मुख्तलिफ कमीशंस ने रिपोर्ट दी हैं कि इस तरीके से किया जाए। ये कमीशन जो रिपोर्ट्स देते हैं आप उनको एक्सेप्ट कर लेते हैं जिनमें एकजीक्यूटिव ज्यादा मजबूत बनती है। इन कमीशनों ने एक दफा नहीं कई दफा रिपोर्ट दी है कि हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से कंसल्ट करके किया जाए। लेकिन रिकमण्डेशन होम मिनिस्ट्री भेजती है। क्या आपने यह तय किया है कि इन रिकमण्डेशंस को करने के लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी हो जो कि आर्टिनोमस हो? क्या आप ऐसी बाडी बना रहें हैं, क्या आप इस तरफ तवज्जह दे रहें हैं? आप जानते हैं कि कांस्टीच्युशन में कई बातें हैं जिनमें इंडिपेंडेंट जुर्डीशियरी भी है और यह इंडिपेंडेंट जुर्डीशियरी डेमोक्रेसी के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। दूसरे हमारे यहां जो 60 परसेंट कॅम्पेन हैं, पब्लिक के सिटिजंस के कॅम्पेन हैं, इतने लिटिगेंट्स हैं, अगर पार्ट्स में जो इंडिपेंडेंट जुर्डीशियरी की बात है, वह नहीं होगी तो इन सिटिजंस को लिटिगेंट्स को उनके हकूक नहीं मिलेंगे

आपके जरिये से ये पांच-छः सवाल मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

محترم اسپیکر صاحب - ہمارے وزیر موصوف کا جو بیان ہے وہ بالکل توقعات کے مطابق ہے - جب میں نے کالگ اٹھلن دیا تھا تو میں جانتا تھا کہ ایسا ہی جواب آئے گا جس میں الفاظوں کے گورکھ دھندے میں ہم لوگوں کو پہنسانے کی کوشش کی جائے گی جیسا اس میں کیا گیا ہے اور آرٹیکل ۲۲۲ اور ۲۱۷ کی بات کہی گئی ہے - میں یہ بھی جانتا ہوں کہ جو میں یہاں پر کہوں گا یا جو میرے دوسرے ساتھی یہاں پر کہیں گے وہ ان کا ریڈیو نہیں کہوگا بلکہ مسٹر صاحب کا جو بیان آیا ہے ریڈیو پر مسلسل کئی دنوں تک وہ آتا رہے گا تاکہ عوام تک وہ بات پہنچے جو مسٹر صاحب کہتے ہیں اور وہ بات نہ پہنچے جو صحیح ہے اور جس کو کہنے کا ہمارا حق ہے -

شری بی - نام گھال (لدانج) : آپ

کو پہلستی کی فکر زیادہ لگی ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : پہلستی کی

مجھے اپنی فکر تھیں ہے بلکہ اس ملک کی فکر ہے - پہلستی کی فکر آپ کو ہے -

ابھی محترم وزیر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ یہ ایہوائٹمنٹس جو میں دوسری ہائی کورٹوں میں ایہوائٹمنٹس

کے لئے ججز کی کلسیڈت مانگی ہے -

میں ان سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا پہلے ہی جو ایہوائٹمنٹس ہوتے تھے ان کے لئے بھی آپ نے اس طریقے کی کلسیڈت مانگی تھی کیونکہ آرٹیکل ۲۱۷ میں یہ بات دی ہوئی ہے کہ جب آپ ایہوائٹمنٹ کریں گے یا ٹرانسفر کریں گے تو دونوں ہی صورتوں میں چیف جسٹس آف انڈیا اور کلسرٹ ہائی کورٹ کے چیف جسٹس سے بات کریں گے ان سے مشورہ کریں گے اور تب پریسیڈنٹ صاحب ایہوائٹمنٹ کریں گے - تو میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ یہ ضرورت ایک دم کھسے آگئی کہ ان لوگوں سے کلسیڈت لہلی چاہئے - اصل بات تو یہ ہے کہ ۱۲ جون ۱۹۷۵ء کا دن اس ملک کا بدترین اور بدقسمت دن ہے جس دن محترم پرائم مسٹر کے خلاف الہ آباد ہائی کورٹ نے فیصلہ دیا تھا اور جب سے وہ فیصلہ دیا گیا ہے اس دن سے ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ جو قیصری کے اوپر مسلسل حملے ہو رہے ہیں اور جو قیصری کی انڈیپنڈنس کو ختم کرنے کی پوری کوشش کی جا رہی ہے -

... (انٹرویو) ...

آپ کے مسٹر صاحب یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - یہ فلٹا بات ہو تو وہ کہیں - اسٹون صاحب یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - انہوں نے بیان دیا ہے

[شری رشید مسعود]

اس سبب کے باہر کی کمیٹی جو تیسری
ہونی چاہئے اس ملک کے اندر -
فقط بات ہو تو آپ ان سے پوچھئے -
اسٹیفن صاحب بھٹے ہوئے ہیں اور
انہوں نے بیان دیا ہے کہ کمیٹی
جو تیسری ہونی چاہئے - کہیں ہونی
چاہئے - یہ اس لئے ہونی چاہئے کہ
ایک پارٹی کا رول اس ملک کے اندر
برقرار رہے - ہم جانتے ہیں کہ ابھی
جو سلیکشن ہوئے ہیں زیادہ دن نہیں
ہوئے ہیں میں آپ کو بہت سارے
واقعات بتاؤں گا کہ جہاں دوسری
پارٹی کے ایم - ایل ایڑ - جو تیسری
تھے وہاں پر جو وٹرننگ آفسر تھے
انہوں نے تکلہ کر دیا دوسروں کو -

ادھیکیس مہودے : آپ سوال

پوچھئے -

Keep it within the ambit of the
subject.

شری رشید مسعود : میں اسی

پر سوال کروں گا مگر بھک کراونٹ
مجھے بتانی پڑے گی -

... (انٹرویویشن) ...

ادھیکیس مہودے : آپ لوگ

بھٹئے -

... (انٹرویویشن) ...

شری رشید مسعود : جو جو

ضروری ہے وہ تو بتائے دیجئے -

ادھیکیس مہودے : آپ مہری بات

سئلے - آپ سوال کیجئے اور جو وٹنٹے
ہے اس کے اہمیت میں ہی دھئے -

شری رشید مسعود : میں سوال

ہی پوچھوں گا مگر مجھے تھوڑی سی
بھک کراونٹ بتانے دیجئے -

ادھیکیس مہودے : قانون کے حساب

سے میں تھوڑا سا نرم ہوں -

شری رشید مسعود : قانون کے

حساب سے تو یہ ٹھیک ہی ہے لیکن
یہ قانون پہلے لگو نہیں ہوا -

ادھیکیس مہودے : آپ اتنا کہئے

جتنا ضروری ہے - اب آپ سوال
پوچھئے -

... (انٹرویویشن) ...

Why are you butting in unneces-
sarily. It is my job.

شری رشید مسعود : آپ قانون

الگ الگ ایملائی کر رہے ہیں - آپ
بھی قانون بنا دیجئے کہ سدسے صرف

سوال ہی پوچھا کریں - میں نے
دیکھا ہے کہ کالنگ اتھارن میں ایک

ایک سدسے ۲۰ - ۲۰ ملک ہوئے
ہیں -

ادھیکیس مہودے : اور بھی ساتھی

ہوں جو بولیں گے - آپ جلدی سے
سوال پوچھئے -

شری رشید مسعود : تھیک ہے

میں مختصر میں ہی اپنی بات کہوں گا - ایسی مثالیں ہوں جہاں ہم - ایل ایچ - کو جو دوسری پارٹی کے تھے ایس - ڈی - او - نے جو ایسٹبلمنٹ ریٹرننگ انسٹریکشن تھا جوئے ہوئے کو ہارا ہوا ڈیلیٹ کر دیا اور جب پروفیسر کا کہا تو کہہ دیا کہ پروفیشنل ڈے دو -

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

شری رشید مسعود : میں بتا رہا

ہوں کہ ایسا ہو رہا ہے اور ایسا کیوں ہو رہا ہے - جوڈیشی کی انڈیپنڈنٹس ختم ہونے کی وجہ سے - جہاں پر جوڈیشیل آفیسرز تھے وہاں پر انہوں نے ڈزولٹس ٹھیک دیئے اور یہ بات ان لوگوں کو پسند نہیں ہے کہ جوڈیشی انڈیپنڈنٹس کام کرے - آپ تو کانڈیشن کو جانتے ہیں - ہمارے یہاں کا کانڈیشن فوڈرل کانڈیشن ہے اور اس کے تین رنگ ہیں ایکریکٹو جوڈیشی اور لیجسلیٹو -

MR. SPEAKER: We are concerned with transfer of judges.

شری رشید مسعود : وہی میں

بتا رہا ہوں - ان کا کام دو ونکس کو کمزور کرنا ہے اور یہ صرف ایکریکٹو ونک کو بڑھانا چاہ رہے ہیں - اس کی آپ مثال دیکھ لہجئے - آرڈیننس

پارلیمنٹ کی سہولت سے پانچ دس دن پہلے جاری کر دیئے جاتے ہوں - اسمبلی میں تین چار دن پہلے سیشن کے اس کو ختم کر دیئے ہوں - اس طرح سے یہ ساری پارلس ایکریکٹو میں کانڈیشن کر دینا چاہتے ہوں - یہ ان کا انٹینشن ہے -

ادعیکس مہودے : آپ سوال

پوچھئے -

شری رشید مسعود : دیکھئے یہ

رول آپ سبھی پر ایپلائی کیجئے -

ادعیکس مہودے : میں تو سبھی

پر ایپلائی کر رہا ہوں - آپ پہلے آدمی ہیں اس لئے آپ کو بتلا رہا ہوں - ... (انٹریشن) ... ویسے سارے کے سارے اپنے ہیں -

شری رشید مسعود : میرا سوال

یہ ہے کہ اس سرکولر کی کیا ضرورت تھی جب کہ آرڈیکل ۲۱۷ کے تحت ججز کی ایپوائنٹمنٹ آپ ہائی کورٹ میں کر سکتے ہیں -

دوسرے جو ٹرانسفر کا سوال ہے

وہ آرڈیکل ۲۲۲ کے اندر پوسپول ہے - کہا ہے اس کی طرف ایک قدم نہیں ہے کہ یہ ٹرانسفرس ایکریکٹو کے ہانڈ میں آجائیں - ایسا جو آپ سرکولر بھیج کر کریں کہا یہ کانڈیشن

[شری رشید مسعود]

تھوٹن کا خیال ہے - آپ نے سرگود
بھج دیا اور چیف جسٹس سے
کنسلٹ نہیں کیا -

آپ کے یہاں ۸۴ جگہوں خالی
ہوئی ہیں ان کے بارے میں آپ
سرگودہ میں کوئی گارنٹی نہیں دی
ہے کہ ججز کی کنسلٹ لے کر کیا
جائے - کیا ججز سے کنسلٹ مانگی
گئی ہے - اگر نہیں تو ایسا کہوں
کیا گیا ہے - چیف جسٹس نے جو
پروٹیسٹ کیا ان کے بارے میں بھی
آپ نے کچھ نہیں مہلن کیا ہے
کہ انہوں نے کیا کچھ پروٹیسٹ کیا
ہے کیا کچھ نہیں پروٹیسٹ کیا ہے -
آپ بولتے نہیں دیتے ہیں یہ جواب
نہیں دیتے ہیں -

ادھیکس مہودے : میں نے کہا

ہے کہ ٹرانسفر آف ججز کے متعلق
آپ بولتے -

شری رشید مسعود : یہ تو میں نے

کلمہ لکھی ٹیکشن مانگی ہے -

تیسرے آپ نے جو کہا کہ مختلف
کنسلٹس نے رپورٹ دی ہیں کہ اس
طریقے سے کیا جائے - یہ کنسلٹن جو
رپورٹ دیتے ہیں آپ ان کو ایکسپریٹ
کر دیتے ہیں جن سے ایکڑیکٹو زیادہ
مضبوط بنتی ہے - ان کنسلٹوں نے

ایک دفعہ نہیں گئی دفعہ رپورٹ
دی ہے کہ ہائی کورٹ کے چیف
جسٹس سے سہرم کورٹ سے کنسلٹ
کر کے کیا جائے - لیکن ریکمینڈیشن
ہوم منسٹری بھجتی ہے - کہا آپ
نے یہ طے کیا ہے کہ ان ریکمینڈیشنس
کو کرنے کے لئے ایک انڈیپنڈنٹ باڈی
ہو جو کہ اٹونومس ہو - کہا آپ
ایسی باڈی بنا رہے ہیں کہا آپ اس
طرف توجہ دے رہے ہیں - آپ جانتے
ہیں کہ کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں کئی
باتیں ہیں جن میں انڈیپنڈنٹ
جوڈیشیہری بھی ہے اور یہ انڈیپنڈنٹ
جوڈیشیہری ڈیموکریسی کے لئے بہت
ضروری ہے - دوسرے ہمارے یہاں جو
۶۰ پرسنٹ کھسز ہیں ہولک کے
سٹی زنس کے کھسز ہیں اتنے اتنی
کھٹس ہیں اگر پارٹی توری میں
جو انڈیپنڈنٹ جوڈیشیہری کی بات
ہے وہ نہیں ہوگی تو ان سٹی زنس
کو لہٹی کھٹس کو ان کے حقوق نہیں
ماہیں گے -

آپ کے ذریعے سے یہ پانچ چہ

سوال میں مانگے ملاری جی سے
پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں -

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I
would only make a request to the
hon. Members who are going to speak
on this issue to kindly keep up the
decorum for the simple reason that
the matter is highly sensitive and I
would not like that we should make
the remarks which may have far
reaching consequences.

SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA
(Bombay-South): The same applies
to you also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I thank
you for the advice which is uncalled
for.

Sir, my hon. friend, while speaking, has raised quite a few questions. The basic question that has to be considered is whether the independence of judiciary means a total attitude of "touch-me-not". This is a matter which has to be kept in view broadly and, whether any action that is taken by the Executive should be construed as interference with the independence of the judiciary. My hon. friend has gone on record to say that right from 12th June, 1975 every action has been taken to denigrate the judiciary. These expressions have undoubtedly become catchwords, particularly so, for the opposition. Whether many of them who sit on the other side have their faith or not in the Institution, is a matter for their introspection. But I can assure this House and through this House the nation, that we are second to none in maintaining the independence of the judiciary. After all, the ills in the society have an undoubted reflection on the Bench. After all, those who are drawn there are from the society. So, when it come to a question of having the Judges from outside it is not as though it is the imagination of a particular individual or anything of that type. For the benefit of the hon. Members of this House I prefer to read part of the Report, only two paragraphs from the Report of the Law Commission, which was chaired by no less a person than Mr. Justice Khanna, so that this aspect of the matter can be understood. Every time this is being raised in one form or the other. I am only interested to focus it in the proper perspective, as to how responsible people had been viewing this issue. I may be permitted to read two paragraphs which deal with this aspect. I would not like to go too far. I quote:

"We have given the matter our earnest consideration, and are in substantial agreement with the recommendations mentioned above. In our opinion, there should be as convention, according to which 1/3 of judges in each High Court should be from another State. This would normally have to be done through the process of initial appointments and not by transfer. It would also, in the very nature of things, be a slow and gradual process and take some years before we reach the proportion. Evolving such a convention would, in our opinion, not only help in the process of national integration, but would also improve the functioning of various High Courts. It would secure on the Bench of each High Court the presence of a number of Judges who would not be swayed by local considerations or affected by issues which may rouse, passions and emotion. As observed by us in one of our earlier reports, one of the essential things for the due administration of justice is not only the capacity of the judges to bring a dispassionate approach to cases handled by them but also to inspire a feeling in all concerned that a dispassionate approach would underlie their decisions.

Quite often, cases which arouse strong emotional sentiments and regional feelings come up before Courts of Law. To handle such cases we need judges who not only remain unaffected by local sentiments and regional feelings but also appear to do so. None would be better suited for this purpose than Judges hailing from other States. It is a common feeling amongst old lawyers that apart from cases with political overtones, the English judges showed a sense of great fairness and brought a dispassionate approach in the disposal of judicial cases handled by them. We in India are in the fortunate position of having a vast country. There can therefore be no difficulty in having

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a certain per centage of judges who hail from other States. The advantages gained by having persons from other States as Judges would be much greater compared with any disadvantage which might result therefrom."

I am deliberately not quoting from the other Reports. I thought I could quote from this latest report, the report which was headed by Shri Justice Khanna. So, I have tried to bring to the notice of the hon. House in pith and substance what exactly was thought of on this concept.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Which year was that?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This was in 1979. It was not in 1980. You may be thinking that it was in 1980. But knowing what we do I am sure if Justice Khanna were to give the report in 1980, he would have given the same report.

Sir, what I am submitting is this. The point is that it is not as though any of the articles of the Constitution was sought to be violated and I may assure the hon. Members that I would be the last person to take an approach which would be unconstitutional. Sir, under Article 217, I had given the background in which I have to act in this fashion. Various complaints are pouring in and having regard to what I have already read out, an approach had to be taken. We only asked for the consent and the matter has to be necessarily referred to the Chief Justice of India who has to be consulted on Article 217. Could I have recommended to the President to appoint a person without the consultation with the Chief Justice of India because that is the prerequisite? I wanted to collect the material, place it before him so that he could take a decision on an overall basis because various complaints are pouring in and in many a case quite short extensions

were given in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. Now, some action has to be necessarily taken.

Now, therefore, I was only interested in getting the consents at that stage so that the same thing could be put before the Chief Justice of India for taking an overall approach in the matter and a conclusion could be arrived at. So, Sir, it is for this reason why there was a necessity for seeking a consent by me.

Then, Sir, my friend has made a reference to the affectation of the independence of the judiciary. Well, for this o.t.-repeated, as I said, catch expressions, I am really not able to fathom the meaning for the simple reason that I hold a view that a person, if he is appointed at a different place, will perhaps exhibit much more independence as compared to the place where he works because there are various reasons, namely, the local factors, the in-built prejudices so on and so forth which can affect his duties, his duties as such. The hon. Member should welcome the Circular in the sense that it ensures more independence of judiciary, because the man can, because he will be bereft of... (Interruptions) I am prepared to listen to any good arguments but not a jeering from the other side. What I am saying is that supposing I am to work at a different place where I do not have any local roots whatsoever, would it not be a case where this man dispassionately would discharge his duties? Supposing I am to decide a case where my own relations are involved. May be that in the ultimate analysis, I may be doing the justice itself. After all it is said that justice should not only be done but seems to have been done. If this is the principle on which the entire judicial system rests, supposing I am called upon to decide a case of my own relation vis-a-vis some other person, would he have a confidence at least at the peripheral state? Would that confidence not be shaken for a

while that I may not do justice to him? I do not know why these catch words without any basis are sought to be used quite often. Now, therefore, Sir, so far as the question of transfers is concerned, to say that the executive would seize the opportunity without consulting the Chief Justice has no basis. After all, the Constitutional provisions must have their complete play. I can assure the hon. House that at no point of time, either me..... (Interruptions). Let me say, afterwards, you can say and I am prepared to answer. This Government has only acted within the parameters of the constitutional provisions in this regard. If certain things are coming out, I am aware of them. I am absorbing upon myself, because it would not be ethics on my part to disclose certain facts, because these are highly sensitive issues; I cannot put the judiciary on the mat, because after all, they cannot defend themselves. Therefore, many things which go in the newspapers, I absorb on myself; I do not speak out, I keep quiet necessarily, because my agony is more for the strengthening of the institution itself, rather than trying to bring it down. The apprehension expressed, therefore, is without any basis.

My friend has said that we accept the reports, which strengthen the executive, and do not accept the reports which do not do that. I think, it is a very vague type of expression. If he were to say, which report we have accepted to strengthen the executive, and which we have not accepted, I would have made the position clear. I do not think he is justified in making an allegation of this nature, a very bad allegation. He can make this allegation and, of course, get away by saying that. I am only sorry for this type of expression.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Is it...**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Only those Members whose names are there can speak during the calling attention.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Professor Saheb, you want to live in the past, but I want to live in the future. I live today for the purpose of future; I do not go on living in the past. It makes a lot of difference. I am only sorry, if it does not make any difference to you. I expected that the professors make the pupils future citizens of the country.... (Interruptions). What is the use if I go on saying that this is what happened during the Janta regime? Many thing which I can say about the judiciary, I would not like to say; I have never done that, because it would be unfair. For how long can I go on living in the past? It would be meaningless.... (Interruptions). Let discretion be the better part of the valour. Let us try to live today for the future. (Interruptions).....Not at all inconvenient. I am prepared to sit with you personally, but I cannot accept many thing.... (Interruptions).

Then, I come to the last question which was posed. I do not find any basis for that. He said that the recommendations in respect of the judges are made by the Home Ministry and why should an independent authority be not accepted for the purpose of recommendations? I think, it is a little misconceived approach on the part of my friend. The position is that the recommendations emanate from the Chief Justice of a High Court. It is not the Home Ministry which does this job. Then, the various State authorities get involved, because under Article 217, the Governors have to be involved and then the Chief Justice is consulted, and then the Government takes it up. Therefore, I think, there is some misunderstanding in the mind of my hon.

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friend about this aspect, and I am sure, that after this explanation, he would feel that I have not committed any mistake.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: My question has not been answered. Was the Chief Justice of India consulted before sending the circular? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Sir, my question has not been answered. I asked whether the Chief Justice protested and what are the points on which the Chief Justice has sought clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: No. No. He has not said even a single word on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was a front-page news.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, of course, it will be very difficult for me to explain everything, but the mere aspect of it was that the Chief Justice felt that we were transferring the Additional Judges from one High Court to the other; and therefore, Article 222 applied, whereby his consultation was necessary. I explained to the Hon. Chief Justice, and as I have replied, that this is a case of permanent appointment, not a transfer of Additional Judge as an Additional Judge to any other High Court in which case certainly I must consult him. Even in such cases I think I would have asked him and sought his advice. But this is a case of permanent appointment under Article 217 and as I said the material was sought to be collected because in various cases the terms are likely to

expire very shortly. And unless the material is with me, consultation with him would have served no purpose. Therefore, it was a question of getting the material for the purpose of consultation. It was not a case of transfer. It was a case of appointment, as I said, purely covered under Article 217 of the Constitution. That was the point he raised and I answered him.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Sir, the Hon. Minister should not be disappointed. I welcome the circular. The Hon. Minister has, no doubt, put his case very well. He has said in his statement that various representations and recommendations from several bodies and forums, including the States Reorganisation Commission, the Law Commission and various Bar Associations had recommended to the Government, and they have expressed their opinion in favour of the transfer of Judges.

12.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, there is no doubt about it that most of the Judges in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court are fair. They are persons of highest dignity. But, Sir, there is also no doubt about it that the ** It has been questioned time and again and there are various factors for it. Hon. Law Minister has said suppose a Judge has delivered a judgment....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the question. There is no discussion. Please come to the subject proper.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: No, Sir. No. How can I come to a question? I have just begun.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to put a question only.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: There has been a tradition in this House..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never wanted your guidance. Put your question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: How can I come to the question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. I don't want your guidance.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. In Calling Attention you cannot raise. Calling Attention is only between the Member and the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. All these things will not go on record. I am not permitting you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basher, please put your question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Only Mr. Basher will go on record. Mr. Basher, you carry on. That alone will be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't permit you. In Calling Attention, no other Member can speak. No. The rules are clear. You must know the rules. I am not permitting you. Only Mr. Basher will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot; I cannot permit you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Zainul Basher, you can put your question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajda, I am not permitting you. I am not permitting you. Mr. Zainul Basher, you put your question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; I am not permitting you. No, no.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Basher, Please put your question.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं इसके खिलाफ वाक-घाउट करता हूँ पांच मिनट के लिए

(Shri Harish Kuar Gangwar then left the House)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I only said it might be questionable; and the circumstances are there. There are many local factors involved in it. An advocate who is practising in the same High Court, has his regular clients. There are friends, there are relations, there are political considerations, and many considerations that may affect a judge. It is common knowledge it can happen. It always happens...

I have just begun, Sir. Only a few lines have been recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can act only according to the rules.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You can safeguard the rules. The rules are there for all the days, not only for to-day. Sir, I request you. Don't be so impatient.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ever be impatient. I will always be kind to you, because you are kind.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You are kind. The rules are for all days; not only for to-day. Hon. Members who are going to follow me, are not going to follow the rules. Why should I ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I am not permitting you. I will call your name. Then you can speak.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Porulekar, your name is there.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Who does not know that during the Janata rule, the appointments of judges were made on political considerations ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is an extraneous thing. Why are you bringing in all those things ? Come to the circular proper.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : A Chief Justice was purposely transferred from the Allahabad High Court to some other High Court only to make a person of the Minister's or Government's choice the Chief Justice of that state.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you are dealing with Judiciary, please don't bring in political issues

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : It is an open fact that persons who were professing a particular ideology were appointed Judges of the High Court, Socialist Party members were appointed as Judges of the High Court.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It is a dangerous theory that....

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Persons belonging to the RSS were appointed to the High Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the question proper. It is very sensitive subject.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: During Janata rule, the institution of judiciary was frequently attacked, and persons of political affiliation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't bring in extraneous things.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow all your political speech.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : No political speech, Sir. It is purely legal. No question of political speech

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any aspersions on Judges and judiciary, I will not allow. You put your question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am coming to the question very soon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow. Any aspersion on judiciary, I will not allow. I will go through the proceedings, and if I find any aspersion on judiciary by any hon. Member, I will have to expunge it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: You can expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any aspersion on judiciary, I will expunge.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You can expunge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any aspersion on judiciary, I will expunge.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : An impression is being created throughout the country by certain vested interests including the big Press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not coming to the subject proper.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am coming to the subject. An impression is being created throughout the country by certain vested interests including the big Press that judiciary is all in all. Judiciary is sovereign. They can deliver any judgement they like. They can block any policy and programme. Who is supreme in this country ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prime Minister.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : No; the will of the people is supreme. (*Interruptions*) The will of the people is supreme in this country and this Parliament represents the will of the people. The Law Minister and the Government represent this Parliament. They are answerable to this Parliament. It is their duty to see that the judiciary functions properly; the independence of the judiciary is fully maintained. If somewhere in some quarters, there is a slight doubt about the integrity of the judiciary or certain judges, the remedial measures should be taken. This is the responsibility of the Government (*Interruptions*) What action can be taken ? Of course there is a provision for impeachment of the judges. But it is so serious that we cannot always come in this House to impeach any judge, but we can take certain measures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to put questions ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am coming to that very soon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will stop you. Please put your questions.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The hon. Minister has issued a circular and that circular is not an appointment letter. That circular is only to obtain the consent of the judges.

When their consent will be obtained as the hon. Minister has assured, that they will follow Articles 217 and 222 in the appointment and transfer of judges—we will seek the advice from the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court concerned. There is no question of any attack on the part of the Government on the judiciary. This has been made clear. We make policies here. We represent to implement certain policies and programmes. We are elected on policies and programmes and election manifesto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you have not prepared your questions.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Time and again we have seen that the judiciary has made an attempt to block the policies and programmes of the Government towards which any government, whether the Congress Government or the Janata Government or any party government which will come in future, is committed. We have to implement our programmes. Judges are there only to interpret the law; judges are there only to act according to the law. They are not expected to block the policies and programmes of the Government on the basis of which a political party is elected to power. This should also be kept in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These things judges know better than us.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Judges are judges. They are not God. They are also human beings. But we have our responsibility too. We are ans-

[Shri Zainul Basher]

werable to the people. Our Government is also answerable to this Parliament and the Parliament is answerable to our people. We have problems, but this problem should also be solved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you going to put your questions? I am going to stop you.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the question. I will stop you. You know the rules. No debate is permitted. Mr Basher, you are a very senior member, a learned member and a knowledgeable member. The rule says,—

'No debate is permitted on such a 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 specific and brief clarificatory question.'

So please do that. Please put your question.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now come to the question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am not intending to hurt you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not hurting me. You are hurting the rule.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR : I am not hurting the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a limit. Put your question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Sir, in America....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow you.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am talking about judiciary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have quoted the rule. I will not permit you. Please put your question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Sir, in America,no permission ?

MA. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : America or Russia,....Come to your question proper.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am coming to India....(Interruptions)
Some times (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. You have to put the question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I am putting the question.

Sometimes Judges. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not permit you also.

He has come to the question. Please sit down.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Is it not a fact,....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has come to the question. Order, order please. He is coming to the question.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Is it not a fact that sometimes Judges are exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them? Will the hon. Minister mention what action he is going to take in this matter to see that Judges do not apply their mind to the jurisdiction beyond theirs, such as the bearer bonds case and such other cases ? The second question is this Calling Attention has arisen out of a leakage—I say leakage—of the circular which has been issued from the Ministry to the

various Chief Ministers. The circular is supposed to be highly confidential. May I know from the Minister how this matter was leaked ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Very good.

SHRI ZAINUL BASEER: Was it leaked from his side or from the other side ?

(Interruptions)

A copy of the circular was sent to the various High Courts and the Supreme Court. I would like to know about it from the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that there is a**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This I will not allow. This question, I will not allow. I will not allow this.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Judges are not supermen. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER : Judges are not gods. (Interruptions) Judges are not devtas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot speak like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi) : This is a Calling Attention which has been admitted. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : This is a point they have accepted. This is a calling attention you must allow the Members to express their own views.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER : What steps are proposed to be taken to

check the tendency of making appointments on political considerations and to consider meritorious men with the highest dignity?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER : In view of this. (Interruptions) This is the most important question and the last question. In view of this *hulla-gulla* are the Government going to withdraw the circular or do they intend to follow the course towards which they are applying their minds ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I am only sorry that a dimension that should not have been brought in has been brought into the debate. I must also say that it is unfortunate that this type of calling attentions do create these difficulties. But I will again repeat my request that hon. members may not express themselves in a manner where we may also be trying to clutch at the jurisdiction which really does not belong to us. (Interruptions). I am only making a request to all concerned, who are going to speak. I will only answer the question without any preface.

The question was asked about the honourable Judges acting beyond their jurisdiction. I can only say this much that the constitutional parameters are very clear and every one is expected to work within the constitutional parameters. I cannot answer a very general question about one exceeding the jurisdiction and so on and so forth. I presume, and I have got a firm faith, that every constitutional authority acts within the purview of the provisions of the Constitution. I have nothing more to answer on that question.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

The second question that has been asked is about the leakage of C. J.'s letter. In the paper that I read it is referred to as "According to sources close to the Supreme Court...". Undoubtedly, the papers have got their own agents everywhere and I have only to admire the resourcefulness of the papers in getting the news. What else can I say ?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE :
The entire Watergate episode was exposed by the press.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is why I am saying, I am constrained to admire the resourcefulness of the press in getting the news.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every time you are getting up.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: I have got every right to get up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. You cannot ask for clarification.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As I said, I am reading from the same report of the paper where they said, "According to sources close to the Supreme Court...". Necessarily, as I said, they have got their people and they get the news. And, they publish it. If somebody asks how it had leaked out, how can I explain? It is very difficult for me to answer this type of question.

One question which has been asked is about appointment on political considerations. I would not like to comment on that issue, because it would be unfair. The Constitution itself lays down the qualifications and based on those qualifications, people have to be considered and they have

got to be appointed. The question has been asked whether the Government intends to "to withdraw it"—to quote the words of the hon. member—"in view of the *halla-gulla*". I must say, and I am very clear in my conscience, that so far as our action is concerned, there is nothing illegal. This is within the parameters of the Constitution, with in the parameters of the authority that we possess. And, if at all I have done it, I may honestly say that it could further the interest of the institution and the independence of the judiciary. It may be very difficult for me to explain the things in a short period particularly before this House because certain things cannot be explained. But so far as I am concerned, I feel and I have a conviction that my action is within the parameters of law. If there is any misgiving that we were thinking in terms of over-riding the Chief Justice of India, it is a false notion or a false misgiving. That is all I can assert.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Parulekar. I am very safe because Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar is a very learned advocate.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : I entirely agree with the observations made by you as well as by the hon. Law Minister that we are debating a very delicate issue. Therefore, we should discuss the problem with all seriousness and even in lighter vein, we should not pass remarks casting any aspersions on the judiciary or the hon. judges. I would like to go on record that I do not agree with the remarks passed by my esteemed colleague who spoke before me. I strongly protest against the remarks he has passed.

The scope of this Calling attention is very limited. I promise you that I would not cross the periphery of relevancy. I would not give you an opportunity to pull me up. I promise you that.

transfer of Judges to

In my respectful submission, the subject matter of the circular would have far reaching consequences on the free and independent functioning of the judiciary. The reasons given by the hon. Minister in his statement, though *prima facie* they look innocent, in fact, they are not. In order to appreciate the problem it would be necessary to take into consideration the background because the hon. Member who spoke first asked the question as to what was the necessity for issuing this particular circular. I find from the record that this Government since its assumption of office, is very slow in taking steps in making appointments and even, as they say, in making transfers. In the year 1980 it would be interesting to not that only two judges were appointed when there were 56 vacancies in 1979, 53 in 1978 and as on March 6, 1981, as the figures show—the hon. Minister can correct me—there were 84 vacant posts of judges in various High Courts. Some of the posts remained vacant for two, three years. We have the distinct example of the Gauhati High Court where a judge has not been appointed since 1978. At present the total strength of our High Court Judges is 405. I would like to emphasise that—if I am mistaken, I would request the hon. Minister to correct me—in respect of additional judges who are not being made permanent and whose number is 101, the Government has resorted to giving short-term extensions as we give to subordinate officers and that too only a day prior to the day when their service is to be terminated. We have the example of judges of Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan High Courts. The term of five judges who were appointed for two years, was extended only by two to three months only a day prior to the day when they were supposed to leave their offices. I will not go into details of it. But it is necessary for me to mention that there was transfer of the Chief Justices. Some writ petitions were filed challenging the orders. Their main argument

other High Courts (CA)

was that their consent was not obtained. I feel and it is not only my feeling but it is a conscientious opinion of the Bench and the Bar that this circular sent by the Law Minister is sought to obviate this controversy and pave the way for smooth transfer of judges. It may be a correct opinion or it may be a misgiving. But I would like the hon. Minister to make a statement and through you, Sir, let him tell the entire nation what is the correct position because this is what is talked in the Bar and among the judges.

I am not concerned with the transfer of Judges in this Calling Attention, because we are only concerned with the circular that is issued. The point which I would like to urge for the consideration of the Law Minister is this. The issue involved is not whether the Judges should be transferred but whether the Government could decide about the transfer of Judges under the parameters of the Constitution. The Law Minister gave the words of the Constitution a different way of interpretation. Shri Shiv Shankar is right, because that is his interpretation. But there are other interpretations, which have been given by the Supreme Court and the High Courts, regarding articles 217 and 222.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two advocates never agree.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When we appear on the same side, we agree; but when we oppose each other, we do not agree.

Sir, you will be interested to know that in 60 per cent of the cases pending before the Supreme Court and in a majority of the cases pending before the High Courts, the Government is involved as a litigant, directly or indirectly. The question that arises is, how a litigant could be allowed to decide about the transfer of Judges, when in 60 per cent of the cases the Government is a

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

party before the Supreme Court and in a majority of cases in the various High Courts.

If a Government policy matter is challenged by way of a writ before a particular Judge, if they want a particular person to hear that but, in fact, it has gone before a Judge whom they do not want, he can be picked up for transfer. It is this fear in the minds of the people which I would like the hon. Minister to removed. Because, an ordinary litigant cannot say "I do not want this Judge"; that power is not with him. Therefore, I would request him to give an answer to that.

Coming to the circular, the hon. Minister in his statement has given two main reasons why he was prompted to issue this particular circular, though late, after 12 or 13 months. The first reason is about national integration. On page 1, line 4, he says "combat parochial trends and improve the functioning of the High Courts", as suggested by the Law Commission.

Sir, you were in the House when Shri Shiv Shankar referred to the Report of the Law Commission and read two paragraphs. With all humility I would invite his attention to the fact that there is a world of difference between what he quoted and what he has now stated.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the Report of the Law Commission, while considering that in every High Court some Judges may be recruited from outside the States—I would underline it and would kindly request Shri Shiv Shankar to read it once again—distinctly states that this may be sought by initial appointment, and not by transfer after the appointments are made. Therefore, this question arises as to how you can apply this scheme of transfer to the Acting Judges. There-

fore, if you have to make the initial appointment (Interruptions) I would like to know from Shri Shiv Shankar how he can interpret this to say that the Law Commission has recommended that even Judges who are appointed and who are temporary can be brought under this scheme. There is no warrant to draw that conclusion from this Report of the Law Commission.

With reference to this, a similar view is taken in Seminars of all High Courts, the Western India Bar Association, the Bombay Bar Association and the Supreme Court Bar Association, who are concerned with this subject. They have all discussed this particular aspect threadbare and they have protested against this interpretation given about the transfer of Judges.

Then he has stated that this transfer would promote integration. I may respectfully submit, if you permit me to say so it is a myth. If the validity of this argument is to be accepted, it can be said that one-third of the Cabinet Ministers in every State must be from outside and this principle could be extended to all the instrumentalities of the Government. There would be more integration.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave Shri Parulekar alone; he is capable of managing himself.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
This principle may be extended to other spheres. The best way you can establish national integration through this process is to send Chief Ministers from other States. Therefore, in my respectful submission, this suggestion given by Shri Shiv Shankar is not correct. So, I would inform Shri Shiv Shankar in all seriousness that planting unwilling judges by compulsory transfer will not produce national integration; in fact, that would result in national discontent.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

It has been one of the planks of the freedom movement that judiciary should be separate from the executive. I am referring to my point as to who should do it. I invite the attention of the Law Minister, through you, to Article 50 of the Constitution which speaks about the independence of the judiciary, and the separation of judiciary from executive means that judiciary must be virtually independent of the executive. So, I will not go to Article 222 and Article 227 of the Constitution, but, Sir, I may only say with reference to this circular that there is protest from all corners—the Chief Justice, the Bench, the Bar—and the lawyers of the Bombay High Court have gone on strike and the strike is still continuing. You have to take into consideration all these facts because they are the persons who are concerned with this.

With this background, I would like to ask...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already put many questions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No, Sir. That was a prelude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is only a background ?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Not like that. It is at least relevant.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It has been reported that the Chief Justice of India has very strongly protested against this circular. I would like to know whether this is true, whether any protest letter has been received by the hon. Law Minister, and if he can tell this august House, and I believe there will not be any difficulty, what the grounds of this protest are.

Part (b) of my question would be....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The question arises as to whether it is correct or not.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: How many additional judges are there to whom the circular was sent and how many have given consent? It is because it mentions, as the honourable Law Minister said, that the Chief Justice has been asked to give it to the Additional Judges who are 114, and it is reported that out of 114 many have not given their consent. So, the third part of my question is: To how many practising lawyers, who would like to have judicial appointments, this circular has been given and how these lawyers have been selected to whom this has been circulated?

Sir, the time that was given in the circular is 15 days. Now, 15 days are over and therefore, I would like to know, out of these 114 acting Judges how many have given consent how many have not given consent, what are the grounds, and out of the new recruits who are to be appointed, how many have given consent. Will the Government leave this matter of transfer entirely to the judiciary and implement Article 50? That is one of my important questions. Justice Tarkunde and Justice Khanna—I may invite the attention of the honourable Law Minister because he was the Chairman of the Law Commission—have recommended it and all the distinguished Judges have said that in the real sense of the term we have to implement Article 50. Since you say that the Directive Principles should override the Fundamental Rights, my question is whether you will implement this Article 50 and leave this entirely to the judiciary because though the word 'President' is there, it is only nominal and if not, why. (Interruptions). Sir, it is the impression carried to which I have alluded and so I would like to know whether it is a fact that the whole action is designed to impress upon the judges the superiority of the executive. These are not my words, but

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this is what the Judges say. So, do the Government not feel that the circular undermines public confidence in the judges? I am very sorry to say, that by this circular we are trying to break the entire fabric of the judiciary and independence of the judiciary is being encroached upon and that too when a distinguished lawyer, a very distinguished Judge is at the helm of affairs of the Law Ministry. I hope you will seriously consider this and kindly reply to all my concrete questions, pertinent questions, and as you said, 'I am ready to listen to relevant arguments', I am thankful to you because you have heard me without any interruption.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I must say that the hon. Member was not in his usual spirits when he was speaking on this issue. Normally he is so effective. I am rather constrained to feel that whatever he has said, he has not said from the bottom of his heart.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR. Are you going to disclose what we discussed in the Consultative Committee?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am not. I will be the last man to disclose what we discussed in the Consultative Committee. Do not think of that. I will not let you down here.

The hon. Member focussed attention on quite a few issues. His first observation is the serious consequences that this circular has on the independence of judiciary. I have answered this point earlier. I am confident that I will be taken in the light in which I have said. After all judges are also human beings. They have their emotions. They have their own feelings. While, in all earnestness, we hope that they are the shadows of God, still some infirmities are bound to be there—human approaches, etc. My feeling is and I hope the hon. Members here would

agree that the action taken would only be in furtherance of the independence of judiciary, as I have already explained. I need not repeat that.

My hon. friend has said that this Government had been slow in the appointment of the judges and their transfers. I do not know whether he has said this in a mere fit of emotion because at a later stage he was trying to speak contrary to the idea of transfers. But the point is this. I have made the position clear in this House from time to time why the appointments could not be made, at any early date. I have given various reasons. It would not be proper for me to repeat all those reasons. I had said that the delays were because of the disagreements among the State authorities. I have been going from place to place and requesting the Chief Justice and the Chief Minister to sit down and settle the issue. In some cases, to some extent, I have been successful. In some cases I could not succeed. They are not in a position to see eye to eye. So many difficulties are there. These are matters which cannot be explained openly. But what I would say is that so far as the Central Government is concerned. It is not in any way responsible for the process being slow. I may bring to the notice of this hon. House that within the last one month we have appointed nine judges including two to the Gauhati High Court because my hon. friend has referred to Gauhati. I must say that these are the recent developments that have taken place and within one month we have been able to clear the appointments of nine judges. My hon. friend has also referred to the short extensions given. I am myself a little disturbed about this factor. I must plainly say this. But what could be done is a question, and I would like to express myself in a very careful language, that when complaints after complaints come from the responsible quarters for one reason or other, when there are serious allegations, you will kind-

ly appreciate that if there is any basis in such complaints, it is better that we do not continue to have same judges for a long time and, if there is no basis, we must decide it at the earliest in one form or other.

I may assure the hon. Members that on every occasion, I have been consulting the Chief Justice of India. It is not as though he has been by-passed. We take into consideration how he advises and we act on that basis. I would not like to go deeper into this issue. It would not be fair also.

Then, my hon. friend has also made an observation about the transfer of two Chief Justices without their consent. I can only observe this much, because there has been a lot of misgiving in the minds of various people on this account, it is true that the consent of those Chief Justices was not obtained. My hon. friend who is a very leading lawyer knows the judgement of the Supreme Court where they themselves have said that the consent of judges is not necessary. But I can only assure this honourable House that the executive is in no way responsible for the initiation of the transfer of these two Chief Justices. Because I was being blamed quite a lot on this issue, I thought I could in a guarded fashion only express this much and not beyond that. We take into consideration the views of the Chief Justice of India. We give utmost respect to his views. I would not like to go beyond that.

In fact, the Consultative Committee—of course, I am not referring to any individuals—as it has come out in the papers, as a whole, consisting of all the parties, I must say, unanimously took a decision, though, of course, as I said, that that is not binding or anything of that type, and that only reflects the will and the opinion of different parties in this House. They took a view, as a policy, and took a decision that the Chief Justice should be from outside. Personally, I had

also thought, though, of course, the Government never took a decision and, if the Government had to take a decision, I would take further steps because sporadic transfers always create problems in the sense that if you transfer 'X' Chief Justice from one place to another, a presumption can arise that this man is being transferred because something is wrong with his working and a little stigma is attached to him. That is a presumption. It may be correct or may not be correct. The receiving State may not like to take that man with happiness. It is to get over this difficulty that we were thinking, because many a thing could have been settled, because the Chief Justice recommends judges for appointment, the Chief Justice normally recommends Government pleaders for appointment, because the Chief Justice has got to do a lot of work, and my Consultative Committee—it does not mean it is my property when I say, my Consultative Committee—was of the view that if the Chief Justice is from outside, it will give a great independence to the system itself and that in the process of recommendations for the appointment of judges, the merit will be the criterion and, in the case of recommendations for the appointment of Government pleaders and others, the merit will be the consideration. Even in regard to the constitution of Benches and various criticisms that are going on all that could be avoided.

That is how the Consultative Committee consisting of all the parties felt it. But if sporadic transfers have to be effected, well, it is a matter where still I have to request with all my utmost earnestness for the Supreme Court to consider this issue. I would not like to go into it. But as I said, so far as the question of consent of the particular person is concerned, I do not think that it will be a proper course to adopt because rarely a person would consent to be transferred from one place to the other.

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I do not deny that such persons who might say "Look, I am prepared to be transferred anywhere" are rare. I have yet to see such persons. I may even go to the extent of say that, if I am permitted to say so, the Chief Justice of India some time back made an open speech at Jaipur saying that voluntarily the judges must come forth for the transfer whose children or whose relations are practising in the various High Court that let me tell this Hon. House that not a single case has come where anybody has said 'Look, I would like to be transferred'. I would not like to dilate on the issue further except saying that seeking the consent of the particular person for transfer may not be a healthy tradition. As I said sometime back the whole mechanism would have been controlled by the Supreme Court itself.

So then the other aspect which my Hon. friend has referred was the question whether the Government could decide on the transfers. He did not, I am sure, have the conviction in putting his question to me. He is very well aware of the constitutional provision and I can only assure this House that the constitutional provision will be allowed to have its complete sway and play. There is no question of anybody having this side or that side. After all, Constitution is there and it has got to be on the basis of the constitutional provisions. I am aware that in a large number of cases, it is the Government which is the litigant. But, none-the-less, Government is not a favoured litigant at all and by own feeling is in many of the cases, Government is an unfavoured litigant. But that does not by itself create any sense of unhappiness in our mind. Issue will be decided on their own merit within the parameters of the constitutional provisions and the question of executive taking the upper hand does not arise because, after all, constitutional provisions must have complete sway.

Now my friend has reminded me of the 80th report and he said that they have referred to the initial appointments being from outside. The circular takes care of the initial appointments only. There is the question of additional judges. I must explain this position because the circular refers to two aspects. One, on additional judges and the other, the appointments from the bar or appointments from the lower judiciary to the High Court. Now, I am sure whatever extension of this expression is sought to be interpreted, Hon. Member would agree with me that so far as the members of the bar or members of the lower judiciary who are sought to be appointed to the High Court are concerned, he would at least concede that they will be initial appointments. May be that according to him the additional judges would not come within the purview of the initial appointment. Then I would put it in a different form. I have given the reasons as to why we have to ask for the additional judges also. Things being what they are, I would like to ask the Hon. Member when complaints come where it is not possible to convincingly prove, then, what should be done with such additional judges? Are they to be dropped? I take a safer approach, namely, if they are appointed elsewhere, then, this allegation which persists could be avoided. If I am doing this, it is only perhaps more in the interests of this section, this type of cases. But, if ultimately it is the view of the Hon. Members that without substantially being able to prove the allegations, the person should be dropped, I may have to say that I am unable to agree with them. It is a question of a view to be taken. If there is a convincing evidence, then yes, then I will be the first man to drop a person....

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: In both cases, whether appointment or other wise. How can you come to any conclusion without evidence?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is exactly what I am saying. There are cases, many a case cannot be proved..

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Either you ignore or you take a decision. How can it be a mid-way?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: If you are arguing for the sake of arguing with me, then I have nothing to say. But I am open for a discussion. What I am saying is that many a matter cannot be proved as the proof is expected in a court of law....

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: You are convinced?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: You feel convinced.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR But no evidence.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I can straightway give some example. But it will not be fair for me. But, in such cases, don't you agree that you will take away the spirit of these allegations and criticisms if you appoint a person at a different place so far as the additional judges are concerned?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is not clear. Even if according to you you are convinced—forget for a moment whether there is any evidence or not—even if you are convinced in a case, I cannot see how you justify transferring him and getting him appointed somewhere else. I cannot conceive of it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Shejwalkar, each case has to be considered on its own facts. On certain facts, this type of cases are coming up. Necessarily some approach will have to be taken. I cannot conceive of a situation where 'X'....

(Interruptions)

साधारण भगवान देव : भ्रजमेह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका नाम तो है नहीं; फिर भी बीच में बोल रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister wanted opinion, and he has said so. I permitted Mr. Shejwalkar because the Minister wanted to know. I permitted Mr. Shejwalkar.

श्री एन० के० शेजवल्कर : इस तरह हल्ला करने से काम नहीं होता ।

श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास : श्रीलवाड़ा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नियमों का ऊल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sometimes you spoil the discussion because of such personal attacks. We are dealing with a very serious situation. Why should you not take it seriously? (Interruptions) Please sit down.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: You allowed me. Otherwise, I would not have asked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I had allowed you.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In the statement that I have already made in response to the Calling-Attention Motion, I have given the reasons for asking the consent with reference to the additional judges. If they would like to take a different view, well, it is a matter for them, they are entitled to take it. But I, for one, having regard to the facts and circumstances, have taken this view, and I felt that this would serve the best interests of the institution itself. Many a fact, it is very difficult for me to divulge, and hon. Members also will not expect me to say. Therefore, I would like to gloss over this issue.

While the 80th Report of the Law Commission referred to the initial appointment, the other argument that could be addressed would be that this appointment of an additional judge as a permanent judge could also be termed as an initial appointment. I can only put it in that way because I cannot put it in a better way. I have given the reasons. So far as the reasons are concerned, I have already

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

given in my written statement that these are the reasons, and it is on those reasons that I had to resort to asking for the consent of the additional judges....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Excuse me, Mr. Law Minister. You have stated a particular situation, where there is evidence but not sufficient, what should be done: a transfer can be made. It is only applicable in cases which are *ad hoc*. But what about cases when complaints are there with regard to those who are permanent judges? That does not solve the problem. You are applying your stick only to those who have finished a two or three years period.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have never said '*ad hoc*'. Where the additional judges are there, each complaint will have to be considered on its own merit and a decision has to be taken. The decision could be either to drop a person based on evidence or to see if he could be transferred. If that could be avoided it is a question of deciding in ease case. You cannot find fault with the issue. That is what I try to submit. If he had asked for the consent, that would be within the parameters of the constitutional provisions.

As I said at the very outset, the Chief Justice of India was to be necessarily consulted. I do not rule out that possibility.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am asking you about those who have already given their consent. This was what the minister said about a situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Allow him to proceed.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am being confronted with the eminent advocates and appreciate their questions. If a person is a permanent judge and, if complaints are there, that case has

to be decided on its own merits. Now, what should be done? Where it is a very serious matter, the only thing is impeachment. You cannot remove a judge otherwise than by impeachment. An impeachment is a very drastic step—you will agree with me that it also opens up the Pandora's box. Therefore, each case will have to be decided on its own merit. This is a delicate case. How it has to be decided is left to the realm of the case. The best thing is; let us not openly discuss this issue while privately, myself and many of the Members, sometimes, discuss. On certain problems we have been discussing. (*Interruptions*) I am sure you will not compel me to disclose many a thing which, otherwise, should be kept as secret. That is all what I would request them. I would request the hon. Members may not press me further on this issue. I will be the last man to disclose certain facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a gentleman's agreement.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Then, Sir, my hon. friend has spoken about the national discontent over the transfer of the unwilling judges. Well, Sir, if some people would like to make an issue very sensitive to clear the things, nobody can stop these things. After all, I personally feel that the nation need not be that sensitive when a transfer is made. This happens every time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is casting an aspersion on the nation now.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Professor Saheb, I am only sorry for the assumptions. If you want to cut a joke across, I welcome it. But, if you are serious, I am only sorry.

The point is that the transfers are being made every time according to exigencies in every regime and, therefore, one need not play up these things so much as to make an issue of it. When really it is not there. The difficulty arises when people start unduly

reading too much where there is nothing.

Now, my hon. friend has asked about the ground. I have already said that. I have made the statement that the Chief Justice has sought certain clarifications.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He has protested.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Well, Sir, it is question of understanding. I say the press has only reported that. I am more fearful. Possibly, my friend seems to be in possession of the document itself.

So, a position is taken and you call it a protest. He asked for certain clarifications. He asked: is it the intention that everyone of the additional judge should be transferred? He was labouring on an impression that we were transferring. As I said, I had explained it that it is not a case of transfer but it is a case of an appointment under Article 217. I have also explained—let me make it clear—that it is not the intention to appoint every additional judge outside. I explained that this was not the intention. These are the clarifications which had been sought and they had to be given. After all, he is the authority with whom I deal constitutionally. My friend was saying that there are 114 Additional Judges. I would like to correct him on this point. It is only 80 Additional Judges who are there at present in March-April, 1981. He asked how many additional Judges were addressed. It was not a question of my addressing the Additional Judges. As I said it was addressed only to the Chief Justice.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What is their response?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: As on today the position is that about 11 consents have come, in all. That is to say, Additional Judges and those who are to be appointed. I expect the rest at a very early date. That is

all that I can say on these points. My hon. friend was saying that, why should there be a limit of 15 days, why should you set a limit of 15 days and so on. I can assure him on this: It is not mandatory, it is directory, I will speak in his own language.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. It has taken more than 2 hours.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You have stated: 'I may add that it is not the intention of the Government to appoint all Additional Judges from outside the State'. What is the criteria? You can victimise any person if this is the policy of the Government. Is it not?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I can assure my friend, it is not a question of victimisation. As I said, each case will be considered on its own merit. It is not the intention that everyone should be transferred. That is all. (Interruptions). Perhaps he is going back to the same ground on the question of sporadic transfer of Chief Justice and Judges and so on. The position is very simple. Supposing there is any material bearing on a particular case, that would be considered on its own merit. It is not the intention that everyone should be transferred. I think I have covered all the points raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, please put a question. Only question. I will not allow a speech. We have already taken two hours on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put a question only. It is according to the rules. Call Attention should be over in 1/2 an hour. We have taken two hours. There are many other items in the Agenda.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Did you apply the rule uptill now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please obey the Chair. Other things will not be recorded. Only Shri Chitta Basu's question. I am asking you to put a question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a very senior member. I am asking you to put a question. You may put a question according to the rules.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Just listen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to listen to you. According to the rule you put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How can you deny me the right of listening to me? You can say that I should be within the confines of the subject, and be brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say, according to the rule, you can put only one question with the permission of the Speaker. I am asking you to put the question only. If you want to waste time, I cannot help it. I will call the next person.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Did you apply the rule in connection with other members who were allowed to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. You are a very senior member. You cannot take anything lightly. I will permit you only the put one question. Are you going to put a question?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My question is: When did you suspend the rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to ask you only to put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Did you apply your Rule 389? Did you apply that rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. You kindly put a question. Otherwise I will pass on the next item.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If you have that attitude, I will have to take another attitude.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right. I am asking you to put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You can't discriminate against me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Please put a question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Frame a long question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many subjects. Home Ministry is coming up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, Home Ministry will not come today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, I am only helping you. We are taking so much of time. I am only helping the opposition. We should proceed without wasting time. Mr. Chitta Basu, please put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the proposed Circular or the Circular which has already been issued is with the object of laying down a pre-condition for the Additional Judges and the temporary Judges that unless they agreed to be transferred to other High Courts no confirmation would be made as far as their appointments are concerned. Is it not a fact that the Law Minister's deliberate intention is to strengthen the grip of the Executive over the judiciary by this process? Is it not a fact that in view of this tendency, there is a diabolic threat to

*Not recorded.

the independence of the judiciary in the country? Does it not constitute an attempt to brow-beat and humiliate temporary Judges before making them permanent? Does it not constitute a step to further erode the independence of the Judiciary which is vital for democracy? May I know whether it is also a fact that it is in violation of Article 50 of the Constitution? Is it not a fact that the Circular aims at denigrating the position and the role of the Chief Justice of India because the move is to usurp the power of the Chief Justice of India in respect of transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court under Article 222 and bestow it upon the Government for *en-masse* transfer of Judges without involving the Chief Justice of India? Is it not a fact that the Circular is to obtain the consent which is likely to be used to circumvent the Article 222 of the Constitution? Is it not a fact that the Government knows that the present Chief Justice of India is not in favour of *en-masse* transfer of these Additional Judges on the ground of political considerations? Is it not a fact that the present Chief Justice of India remains a road block for the Law Minister to effect large scale transfer of Judges? The present Chief Justice of India is reported to have observed as follows:

"Each individual case must be considered separately on the basis of its own facts."

In view of this, may I know whether the Government is not going to take the Chief Justice of India into confidence and create an obstacle in the administration of the judiciary? May I know whether it is also a fact that the Government is aware of the fact that eminent Jurists described the transfer of Judges as a threat to and penalty for independent Judiciary? Does not Government know that certain observations were made by an eminent Jurist of the country? Justice Diwan, the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court had said the following only on 12th April, a few days back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a senior Member; please conclude now. Already two and a half hours have been spent on this calling attention. I have been requesting you to conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would like to know, whether attention of the Government has been drawn to....**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are mentioning all these extraneous things. You can only mention those things which are concerned with the subject of the calling attention. How are these thing concerned with this subject? I do not allow this question.

(Interruptions)**

Now, I am not allowing your speech also. It has nothing to do with the calling attention. It will not go on record. Please sit down.

There is a way of dealing with things. If the hon. Members do not cooperate, how can we conduct the proceedings of the House.

(Interruptions)**

All this will not go on record. The last portion of the speech will not go on record; it was said without my permission.

Now, the Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Many questions that have been raised by the hon. Member have already been answered by me. I have already said that the consent has been obtained for a consultation at a later stage with the Chief Justice of India so that the overall position is available. I have made this position clear and there is no necessity for me to go on repeating. A few oft-repeated expressions about the independence of judiciary and interference by this Government on

(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

the transfers, which is usual, have been made by my hon. friend.....
(Interruptions) Professor Saheb, you seem to be becoming incorrigible day after day. I thought, you are becoming more serene.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When Mrs. Dandavate is not in the House, he is always like this. I have been observing that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: With Your kind permission and with the permission of Professor Saheb himself, I would venture to say in all humility, that he is a spoiled child when Mrs. Dandavate is not there in the House.(Interruptions).

I must say that my hon. friend has used a little strong language. In the previous regime when persons like Mr. Punnaiah were brought from Karnataka to be appointed as Chief Justice of Rajasthan or Mr. Lodha was transferred to Assam as Chief Justice, this very friend of mine did not even raise his little finger.

At that moment there was no question of affectation of the independence of the judiciary, at that moment there was no browbeating, at that moment everything was perfect. It is only now that all these things have come up. This only shows the dimension of his thinking and I am only sorry for that.

I have referred about all the issues that have been raised by him in whatever I have said in reply to the questions that have been raised by the other friends. The only thing is that I would use a moderate language, not the language that he has used. That arises out of an inbuilt prejudice that he has about us and as I said I will again be sorry for it.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

श्री रान विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जबाब दिया है, मैं उसी के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल करना चाहूंगा । मैं ऐसे तथ्यों की ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा जिनके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक किसी सदस्य ने ध्यान आकृष्ट नहीं किया है । आपने अपने वक्तव्य में तीन चारे मुख्य मुद्दे उठाये हैं । एक तो यह कि इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी । दूसरे आपने राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध की चर्चा की है । आपने कहा है कि कुछ मामलों में राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है और विभिन्न राज्य प्राधिकारियों ने कुछ अपर न्यायाधीशों को उनके पदों पर बनाये रखे जाने के बारे में अपना संकोच व्यक्त किया है । इसके बाद आप ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा । इसके बाद आपने कहा है कि भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने मुझे लिखे गये एक पत्र के जबाब में कुछ बातों के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांगे थे, जो उन्हें उपलब्ध कर दिये गये हैं । हमें यह मालूम नहीं है कि उन्होंने क्या स्पष्टीकरण मांगे थे और उन्हें क्या उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं । आप जब जबाब दें तो कृपा कर इस क बारे में हमें बतलायें ।

इसके बाद मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अनुच्छेद 217 और 222 की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा जिसका आपने उल्लेख किया है । अनुच्छेद 217 और 222 में कहीं भी मुख्य मंत्री का जिक्र नहीं है । आप अनुच्छेद 217 को देखें उसमें सिर्फ इतना कहा गया है :-

"Every Judge of High Courts shall be appointed by the President by a warrant under his hand and seal.. after consultations with the Chief

Justice of India, the Governor of the State; and in the case of appointment of a Judge, other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justices of High Courts shall hold office in the case of additional....”

मुख्य मंत्री का इसमें कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है जबकि आपने अपना सर्कुलर मुख्य मंत्री को भेजा है। अनुच्छेद 222 तो बिलकुल साफ है, सिर्फ एक लाइन का है उसमें चीफ जस्टिस का उल्लेख है।

अब मैं ट्रांसफर के बारे में कुछ उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। 1975 से 1977 तक हाई कोर्ट के 21 जजों का ट्रांसफर हुआ। 1977 से 1979 तक 12 जजों का ट्रांसफर हुआ। यहाँ हम लोगों के मन में एक शंका है—एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान जिस ढंग से ट्रांसफर किये गये, 16 जजों का ट्रांसफर हुआ उस से आप की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में—मैं यहाँ पर श्री शिवशंकर की गतिविधियों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, भारत सरकार की गतिविधियों की बात कर रहा हूँ—शंका उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—चाहे वह हम सरकार की बात हो या उस सरकार की बात हो—अभी आप ने जो ट्रांसफर किया है, मंत्री महोदय भी बहुत बारीकी से उस का अनुभव करते होंगे, जिस का किया है? बिहार के चीफ जस्टिस का ट्रांसफर किया है, मद्रास के चीफ जस्टिस का ट्रांसफर किया है। बिहार के चीफ जस्टिस को मद्रास भेजा जा रहा है, क्या कभी आप ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि क्यों ट्रांसफर किया गया है? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वहाँ जो आप के राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध हैं वे भिगड़े हुए हैं। मद्रास का चीफ जस्टिस कौन है? माइनॉरिटी क्लास का है। एक तरफ तो आप अपने वक्ताओं में

माइनॉरिटीज और कीकर सेक्शन की दुहाई देते हैं दूसरी तरफ जो एक बड़ी स्टेट में अपने पद को होल्ड कर रहा था उस को छोटी स्टेट केरल में भेज रहे हैं। इसी तरह से 1978 में भी हुआ। उस समय आप ला मिनिस्टर नहीं थे लेकिन तब इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को ट्रांसफर किया गया था और कर्नाटक भेजा गया था। कर्नाटक में जहाँ एक शेड्युल्ड कास्टस का सदस्य चीफ जस्टिस बनने वाला था, वहाँ पर उसे भेज दिया इसलिए उस का राइट मारा गया। जिस को चाहा जिस को आप के मन ने चाहा, चीफ जस्टिस बना दिया, तो यह जो सारा मामला है जिस को आप विधि की आड़ में या कानून की आड़ में करते हैं; इस के पीछे क्या बात है। आप की इंटेंशन क्या रहती है आप की नीयत क्या रहती है उस को भी हम को देखना पड़ता है। इसलिए बिहार का जो गंभीर मामला था, उस के बारे में मैं ने आप के सामने कहा। यहाँ पर बिहार के सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं। बिहार की सरकार जो चल रही है वहाँ का जो मुख्य मंत्री है वह कौन लाइन पर सरकार को ले जाना चाहता है और कैसे उस को चलाना चाहता है। सिर्फ एक ही जाति के लोगों को प्रॉटेक्शन मिले या न मिले, तो इस सारी स्थिति को देखना पड़ेगा और इस दृष्टिकोण से जब हम जैसा आदमी देखता है तो हम को लगता है कि तमाम जगहों पर राजनीतिक कारण उपलब्ध हैं, तमाम जगह राजनीतिक कारण भी हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में जो कारण दिखाए हैं चीफ जस्टिस का जो यह मामला है यह हम जैसे लोगों की समझ में नहीं आया है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक सीधा सवाल करना चाहूँगा। अखबार में भी यह निकला है या नहीं निकला है, उस से हम को मतलब नहीं है और आप ने कहा भी है कि

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

इस का हवाला नहीं दिया जा सकता
लेकिन आप ने अपने जवाब में कहा है :

“ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीशपति ने
मुझे लिखे गए एक पत्र में कुछ बातों के
बारे में स्पष्टीकरण मांगे थे, जो उन्हें
उपलब्ध कर दिए गए हैं।”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये स्पष्टीकरण कौन
कौन मुझों पर था, और क्या आपने वह सब उन
को उपलब्ध करा दिया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को
आपने तमाम जगहों पर घसीटा है। तब तो
इस का मतलब सीधा है और साफ है और आप
साख समझाएँ, यह सीधा सा मामला है कि
मुख्य मंत्रियों का वर्चस्व रहेगा, एक्जीक्यूटिव
का वर्चस्व रहेगा, न्यायपालिका के ऊपर इन
का वर्चस्व रहेगा। मैं अभी उन बात की तरफ
आप का ध्यान नहीं खींचना चाहता। फिर
कभी इस पर डिबेट आएगी, मैं डिबेट करूँगा।
जितनी आप को चिन्ता है, हम लोग भी उतने
हीचिन्तित है कि वीकर सेक्शन के लोगों
को प्रोटेक्शन मिले, वीकर सेक्शन के लोगों
को जूडिशियरी में प्रतिनिधित्व मिले। यह
सारा मामला अलग है। आप ने अपने स्टेटमेंट
जातिवाद का भी जिक्र किया। यहाँ तक अपने
स्टेटमेंट में आप ने कहा है :

“राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग, विधि आयोग
और विभिन्न बार एसोसिएशनों सहित
अनेक निकायों और फारमों द्वारा भारत
सरकार को बार बार यह सुझाव दिया
गया है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देने,
संकीर्ण प्रवृत्तियों का प्रतिरोध करने और
उच्च न्यायालय की कार्य प्रणाली में
सुधार करने के लिए किसी भी उच्च
न्यायालय के एक तिहाई न्यायाधीश यथा-
संभव उस राज्य से बाहर के होने चाहिए
जिस राज्य में वह उच्च न्यायालय स्थित
है जिससे कि उस उच्च न्यायालय की बैंच
में सुनिश्चित रूप से ऐसे अनेक न्यायाधीश

हो जाएँ जो स्थानीय बातों से प्रभावित
नहीं होंगे। कुबापरस्ती तथा अन्य स्थानीय
सम्पकों और संबंधों आदि के आधार
पर बने पक्षपातपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण के बारे में
भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। कुछ मामलों
में राजनीतिक संबंधों का उल्लेख किया
गया है”।

तो यह सारा मामला है और इस पर बहुत
डिस्कशन की आवश्यकता है। इस के लिए जो
समुची न्यायपालिका है, उस पर एक बार
जम कर बहस होनी चाहिए।

अब जो स्थानान्तरण का मामला है,
उस के बारे में मैं ने उदाहरण दिये हैं। अभी भी
आपने स्थानान्तरण किये हैं और इस के पहले
भी स्थानान्तरण हुए हैं। एक हरिजन का कत्ल
किया गया और दूसरे में एक मुसलमान ने जा
कर रिट की जो इस तबके के जो लोग हैं,
उन के बारे में आप का क्या कहना है। जो
स्थानान्तरण करते हैं, उस के लिए आप के पास
कोई नीति है या नहीं है या जब आपने चाहा
आप ट्रान्सफर करते चले गये और यह कहते
रहे कि सारा पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में हों रहा है और
लीगली हो रहा है। ये सारी चीजें हैं। तो एक
बात तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना
चाहूँगा कि कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका
जो हैं, इन में आप क्या सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते
हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि चीफ
जस्टिस ने क्या आप के पास कोई प्रोटेस्ट भेजा
था और यदि उस की तरफ से प्रोटेस्ट हुआ है,
तो आप ने अपने जवाब में उसके बारे में क्या
कहा है। उस ने कुछ स्पष्टीकरण आपसे मांगे
और वे स्पष्टीकरण क्या थे और उन स्पष्टी-
करण के जवाब में जो आप ने बताया वह उन्हें
उपलब्ध करवाया या नहीं और वह क्या था।

तीसरी बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूँगा
कि आप यह बतलाएँ कि आप की इन्टेंशन
क्या है। आप हमेशा कहते रहते हैं कि हमारी

नीयत हमेशा साफ है लेकिन जिस तरह का आप का अभी तक कार्यकलाप रहा है, उससे आप की इन्टेंशन, नीयत साफ जाहिर नहीं होती रही है। इसलिए भविष्य में क्या ऐसी नीति आप बनाना चाहेंगे जिस से न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता पर जो एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह अभी तक लगा हुआ है, आप लाख समझाएं वह चिन्ह लगा हुआ है, उस न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता कायम रहे। इस देश में जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश ऐसा लगता है जैसे एक पार्टी के समान खड़े हुए हैं, वह चीज खत्म हो और न्यायपालिका की मर्यादा कायम रहे, इस के सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। मेरे इन प्रश्नों का मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : पहले प्रश्न आर्टिकल 217 के ताल्लुक से किया। उसमें मैंने बताया है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उनको इतना ही ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आर्टिकल 217 के तहत जब किसी जज की नियुक्ति करने का सवाल पैदा होता है तो जहां तक इम आर्टिकल का सवाल है उनके तहत स्टेट के गवर्नर से ताल्लुक रखने के लिए कहा गया है। आर्टिकल 163 को अगर आप देखें तो गवर्नर स्वयं कुछ नहीं करते हैं। सारा जो स्टेट का काम होता है वह गवर्नर के नाम से होता है। कांस्टीच्युशन और कानून के तहत गवर्नर कुछ नहीं करते हैं, वे सारा काम मिनिस्टरों की एडवाइस पर ही करते हैं। अगर आर्टिकल 163 को आप देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा। वह साफ है —

“There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions....”

आपको खुद इस बात का ज्ञान है कि सारा काम जो होता है उसके लिए गवर्नर को कभी नहीं लिखा जाता है और न लिखा गया है। चीफ मिनिस्टर को ही लिखा जाता है और चीफ मिनिस्टर को ही एडवाइस पर किया जाता है, वही एडवाइस देते हैं। आपको मालूम होगा कि जब चीफ जस्टिस लिखते हैं तो वे भी चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखते हैं। शब्द गवर्नर

का जरूर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है लेकिन गवर्नर हो कर वे कुछ नहीं करते। इसलिए मैंने भी चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा है। इसमें नीयत का कोई सवाल नहीं आता है। कानून के हिसाब से ही मैंने किया है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के चीफ जस्टिस को या मद्रास के चीफ जस्टिस को केरल भेजने का ताल्लुक हमारी नीयत से नहीं। जैसा मैंने पहले आप लोगों से कहा कि इसकी तफसीलात में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इतना मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एकजीक्युटिव का कोई हाथ नहीं है। इसके बारे में तफसील में जाना ठीक नहीं है और न जाने की कोशिश की जाए क्योंकि यह मूनार्सिब नहीं होगा। जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसमें एकजीक्युटिव का कोई हाथ नहीं है।

जहां तक स्पष्टीकरण का सवाल है। मैंने इस से पहले भी कहा और आप से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें हमारी बदनीयती का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जब हमारे परलेकर साहब ने सवाल पूछा तो मैंने उसको भी साफ कर दिया था। एक तो स्पष्टीकरण वह चाहते थे कि क्या इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि जिनने भी एडीशनल जजिज हैं, क्या उन सब की दूसरी जगह पर नियुक्ति की जाएगी? मैंने कहा था कि इन बात को नहीं किया जाएगा और हर केस के मेरिट पर ही इसको किया जाएगा। जैसा मैंने कहा कि चीफ जस्टिस को कंसल्ट किये बगैर आगे कदम नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

दूसरी, बात जैसा मैंने कहा और उन्होंने भी पूछा था, शायद इसलिए पूछा था कि वे यह समझ रहे थे कि हम एडीशनल जजिज को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर ट्रांसफर कर के उनको नियुक्त करेंगे। उनसे भी मैंने कहा था कि यह हमारा मतलब नहीं है। हमारा मतलब है एडीशनल जजिज को परमानेंट बनाना, मुस्तकिल बनाना। जो यह स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया था उसको मैंने साफ कर दिया था। यह हमारी नीयत है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मतभेद खत्म हो गये ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मतभेद तो भियां बीबी में रहते हैं। भियां बीबी भी सौ फीसवी एक साथ मिल कर नहीं रहते और फिर प्रजातंत्र में तो मतभेद होना स्वाभाविक ही है। यह बात तो हमारे लिए एक तरीके से उत्तर के रूप में हो सकती है कि हमारी हुकूमत में भी मतभेद हैं।

आखिर, जहां तक न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता का सवाल है, मैंने पहले कहा कि हम किसी से इस मामले में पीछे नहीं हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि न्यायपालिका को बिल्कुल एक्सटेन्ट डर्म में यह कहना कि बिल्कुल ही स्वातंत्र्य है तो इस एक्सप्रेशन से डुख होता है।

इस देश में वे संविधान के अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं और अगर यह कहा जाए कि ये सबसे ऊंचे हैं और ये सबसे नीचे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में मुनासिब नहीं होगा। समझने-समझने; फर्क हो सकता है।; समझता हूँ कि हर एक पालिका को विधान के अनुसार काम करना चाहिए। किसी को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि हम बड़े हैं या ये छोटे हैं। विधान में साफ बताया गया है कि हमारी पावर्स क्या हैं और हमारी ड्यूटीज क्या हैं और उनके पावर्स क्या हैं और उनकी ड्यूटीज क्या हैं, उसी के अनुसार हमें काम करना चाहिए। इससे हटकर अगर यह सोचा जाए कि ये बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र है, उनमें बात भी नहीं कर सकते, वे देवता है, इस प्रकार से अगर समझा जाए तो में समझता हूँ कि ना-मुनाबिस बात होगी।

SHRI BAPUSAHAB PARULEKAR: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Law Minister has referred to the letter of the Chief Justice and also to some extent the contents. Will the Minister kindly lay that letter on the Table of the House? Because, thrice he has referred to it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In as much as the calling Attention itself referred to it, I do not consider it would be proper to lay it on the Table of the House because that would be setting a very bad precedent, and then many a thing one would like to discuss and then I will be placed in a very delicate situation as to whether I should reveal those secrets or not. That would create a complication. I would request the hon. Member not to press this issue any further.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Law Minister, please clarify one thing. Shri Ramvilasji said that there was a Scheduled Caste Judge. The transfer came in the way of his promotion. Is it so?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No. I am sorry. There was no case of a Scheduled Judge having been transferred.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कर्नाटक में -1978 में इलाहाबाद से कर्नाटक में जब ट्रांसफर किया गया था।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : किसको ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वहां जो शड्यूल कास्ट के जजेज थे, वे चीफ जस्टिस होने वाले थे और बाद में कहा गया कि आप चले जाएं सुप्रीम कोर्ट में। अभी हमने आपको मुसलमान का उदाहरण दिया है, तो जब कोई बड़ा हाईकोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस है तो वह छोटे पद पर क्यों जाएगा, इसीलिए उसने रिट दायर किया है, ये उदाहरण हम लोगों के सामने है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I can assure the hon. House that so far as the present Government is concerned, it would ensure that no injustice whatsoever is done to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes Judges. As I said previously, we are only sorry that there are hardly four Judges in the various High Courts. There was

no case of a transfer of any Scheduled Caste Judge at any point of time. What he wanted to say was that in 1978 if Justice Chandrasekhar was not sent back from Allahabad, to Karnataka, Justice Bheemaiah would have become the Chief Justice. Well, I would like to convey at this stage that the policy decision taken by the previous Government was to send back every Judge.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : न्याय-पालिका को भ्रम रक्षिए, एम्प्लीक्यूटिव चा बर्चस्व मत होने दीजिए ।

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : हमारे केस की वजह से उनको इलाहाबाद भेजा था ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I never said that. I said that because the previous Government had taken a decision that all the Judges should be sent back to their respective places, that is why, Justice Chandrasekhar was sent back.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But when they refused to go back, they were not sent back.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I must say, that that may not be entirely correct. But when Professor Sahib says, (Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कम संख्या है तो कैसे उसको पूरा करेंगे ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me put the record straight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would yield to Professor Sahib. He is an elderly man.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to put the record straight. During the Emergency, on political grounds some of the Judges who gave some interim orders or judgements against the Government -- the the Government -- they were actually transferred. Now, after the Janata Government came, we took the decision -- a policy decision -- that all those who had been sent to different High Courts, as they were transferred as an act of political vindictive attitude, they should be permitted to go back to the original Courts, if they so desired. Only two among them said that they would continue to remain where they were. The others went back to the original courts. That was the decision.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No doubt every time it is sought to be said that during the emergency, 16 judges were transferred on the basis of political considerations. I refute this allegation with all the authority at my command, because often it is played up, but it is not possible for me to disclose the real truth. But I can say only this much that it was the Chief Justice of India who was instrumental for suggesting the transfer and therefore, to say that the executive was involved and the executive did it on political considerations is without any basis.

Professor Sahib said, two judges who did not concede to go back were retained, but others were sent back. What he is saying is not entirely correct. I was only trying to say that as a policy the previous Government took the decision that those who were transferred should be sent back. (Interruptions) Professor Sahib, this is not entirely correct--what you are saying. If you want, I will tell you, but it would not be fair to bring in certain names. That is why I am avoiding it. The position was that two judges did not want to go back. This is correct, because they were becoming Chief Justices. They expected that if they were to go back,

(Shri P. Shiv Shankar)

they would never become Chief Justices. One was the gentleman, Mr. Sadananda Swami who was becoming the Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court if he were to get back to Karnataka, he would never become Chief Justice. Another was Mr. P. U. Mehta, the gentleman who was transferred from Himachal Pradesh. He was also thinking that if he were to get back to Gujarat, he would never become Chief Justice. So, they preferred to stay at their own places. In fact, I would rather say that if a policy decision was taken to send them back, irrespective of their consent, they should have been sent back. This is my own view. They were allowed to continue only for the purpose of becoming Chief Justices. I know one case where one person did not want to get back, but he was sent back. I would not like to go into those things, because that would create a case of argument. Let us not go into those cases. What has been done has been done. So far as our policy is concerned, I have made it clear in the statement and also from time to time. There is no ambiguity in my expression.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Scheduled Castes representation?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I was trying to explain that when Professor butted in. My friend, Mr. Paswan, was trying to say that if Mr. Justice Chandrashekhar from Allahabad was not to be sent back, there was a possibility of Justice Bheemaiah becoming Chief Justice. I concede that; I am not denying it. But as I said, the previous Government took the view that by and large everyone who would like to get back should be allowed to get back. If this is treated as a case of injustice, I cannot say. But even today I personally feel that Justice Bheemaiah—may be Mr. Paswan himself does not know it—he is the senior most puisne judge in the country. But the difficulty with him

is that he does not want to go anywhere. He was offered to come to the Supreme Court. He does not want to come. I must make it clear because I should not be misunderstood. In fact, all our sympathies are there. It is not a question of sympathy: it is our duty to see that no injustice is done to this section of the society. But he does not want to leave Karnataka. The difficulty is, notwithstanding the fact: that he happens to be the senior-most puisne judge, it is not possible to accommodate him anywhere else. If he can persuade Justice Bhimayya, well, I might consider that aspect.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का रिप्रैजेंटेशन बहुत कम है। हमने कहा था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में इस तरह की योजना है, क्या कोई पालिसी बनाने जा रहे है जिससे न्याय हो, किसी के साथ अ-न्याय न हो, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का समुचित रिप्रैजेंटेशन हो, वह इसके लिये क्या करने जा रहे है?

सभापति महोदय : राम विलास जी वह तो हो गया।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have written in August, 1980 to all the Chief Justices and the Chief Ministers to consider the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for recommending them as judges. I have already written and I have been continuing to do so.

14.26 hrs.
MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

14.27 hrs.

(i) **NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER SHARDA RIVER IN Pilibhit DISTRICT OF U.P.**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : (पीलीभीत) पीलीभीत जिले की पूरनपुर तहसील में धनारा घाट पर शारदा नदी के ऊपर पुल का निर्माण अत्यावश्यक है। इस पुल का निर्माण राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है। रक्षा विभाग के लिये भी इस पुल का निर्माण विशेष लाभकारी है। इस स्थान से थोड़ी दूर पर ही नेपाल की सोमा मिलती है और चीन को और आवागमन किया जा सकता है। 1962 के चीन-भारत युद्ध के समय रक्षा विभाग ने इसे बनाने का विचार सैन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये किया था, परन्तु युद्ध शीघ्र समाप्त होने के कारण विचार कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सका।

लखीमपुर खोरी से लेकर समस्त पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को इस पुल के निर्माण द्वारा सड़क से जोड़ा जा सकता है। इस समय धनारा घाट के दोनों ओर पीलीभीत सलखोमपुर खोरी जाने वाली सड़कें हैं। राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा व उत्तर प्रदेश में आवागमन के साधनों के विस्तार हेतु धनारा घाट पर शारदा नदी के ऊपर पुल निर्माण की मैं मांग करता हूँ।

(ii) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO KERALA GOVERNMENT TO SET UP A FACTORY FOR EXTRACTING CLOVE OIL**

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, I wish to raise in the House certain problems of thousands of clove cultivators in Kerala.

The Kerala farmers had started cloves with great hopes just as they cultivated cocoa. Today the situation is such that there is nobody to purchase cloves even at the rate of Rs. 100 per kg. Five Years ago the price of clove was Rs. 300.

The higher rate prevailing then in the market and the propaganda by the Government encouraged the farmers to cultivate cloves on an extensive scale. About 30 lakhs of seedlings at the rate of Rs. 20 per seedling, were planted. It was in the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam, Alleppy, Quilon and Trivandrum that it was extensively cultivated.

Now, the Government is importing cloves although we are producing enough of it in our country. The result is that the price has crashed.

Cloves are mainly used to manufacture medicines. We need a large quantity of cloves oil in our country. Zanzibar is the only country in the world where clove oil is extracted at present. Annual consumption of cloves oil in the world is around 5000 tonnes. In Zanzibar, the total production is below 100 tonnes.

(Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan)

In this situation, one effective way to protect the farmers is to set up a factory for extracting clove oil. The experts are of the opinion that the plant and other required equipments can be prepared in India itself. There are many people in Kerala who have acquired the necessary expertise in this field.

Therefore, I request the Government to give financial assistance to the State to setting up a factory to extract clove oil and thus save the farmers from distress.

(iii) NEED TO A LOT MORE RAILWAY WAGONS TO CLEAR THE STOCKS OF STEEL ETC. OF ROULKE A STEEL PLANT

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): A stock of about 1,50,000 tonnes or saleable steel, pig iron and calcium ammonia nitrate are lying accumulated in Rourkela Steel Plant, and have not been transported so far, due to shortage of rail wagons. Many of the wagons supplied are sick ones and are unfit for moving on rails. Thus, the transport facility available at present is quite inadequate. Therefore, the plant is incurring heavy loss.

There is not enough space available at present at the plant site for storing day to day production, as much of the available space has been occupied by the accumulated stock. Due to this, the production of the saleable steel has come down in the plant.

I am afraid, the situation may further worsen if more wagons are not supplied immediately to lift the accumulated stocks from this plant. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Steel and Mines to get in touch with the Railway Ministry immediately for augmenting the supply of railways wagons to Rourkela steel plant, before clearing the accumulation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the Railway Minister has taken note of this.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good.

(iv) NEED TO TAKE OVER MORAMAH—BAQAHYA TAL PROJECT IN BIHAR

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार सरकार के अधीन 410 वर्ग मील में लखीसराय से पत्तुहा तक मोरामा बड़हिया टाल योजना आज 22 वर्षों से लम्बित है। दलहन एवं तिलहन की खेती के लिए कीमती जमीन निरर्थक ही पड़ी है। यदि यह योजना कार्यान्वित हो जाती है, तो बिहार ही क्या, सारा भारत वर्ष दलहन और तिलहन में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है। अब तक करोड़ों की क्षति हो चुकी है। मैं भारत सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ कि वह अपने अधीन इस योजना को ले ले और 510 वर्ग मील की बहुमूल्य जमीन पर दलहन और तिलहन की खेती की योजना को कार्यान्वयन करे। इससे करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का भी लाभ हो सकता है।

(v) NEED TO INCLUDE INDORE UNDER NEW BOEING AND AVRO AIR SERVICES

श्री सत्यनारायण जदिया : (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ एक ओर दिल्ली और भोपाल के बीच बाइंग विमान सेवा की शुरुआत अगले महीने से होने जा रही है, वहीं दूसरी ओर भारत के सब से बड़े प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, के सब से प्रमुख नगर, इन्दौर का देश और प्रदेश की राजधानियों सहित महत्वपूर्ण नगरों से वायु सेवा सम्बन्धों को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, इन्दौर और बम्बई के बीच उपलब्ध वायु सेवा के टारिफिंग भी इस प्रकार बदले जा रहे हैं कि इन्दौर से बम्बई

हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करना सुविधाजनक नहीं होगा। इन्दौर प्रदेश का सब से बड़ा औद्योगिक, व्यावसायिक और व्यापारिक केन्द्र है, जिसके आसपास देवास, उज्जैन, नागदा तथा रतलाम प्रमुख औद्योगिक नगर हैं। इन्दौर को नई वायु सेवाओं को आवश्यकता है।

आएत्र मेरा नागरिक विमानन मंत्रालय से आग्रह है कि अगले माह से प्रारम्भ की जा रही नई बोइंग एव एचो विमान सेवाओं में इन्दौर को सम्मिलित किया जाए तथा इन्दौर और बन्दई के बीच बदले जा रहे टाइमिण्ड को न बदलने हुए यथावत् रखा जाए

(vi) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO NON-ASSAMESE EVACUEES FROM ASSAM

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, the Government of West Bengal requested several times regarding the release of funds to the West Bengal Government towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred for affording temporary relief and shelter to the non-Assamese people, who have been forcibly evicted from Assam, and are now living in camps in West Bengal.

Sir, the State Government repeatedly urged upon the Central Government to provide funds to continue necessary measures for providing relief and shelter to these persons. So far, neither has any reply been sent, nor any fund released, by the Central Government.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to provide necessary financial assistance to the West Bengal Government immediately to meet the expenditure already incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief of evacuees till they can return to their homes in Asam. I also demand that the Minister should make a statement in the House in this regard.

(vii) NEED TO PUBLISH AN AUTHENTIC HINDI VERSION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, संविधान के अनुसार हिन्दी भारत को राष्ट्रभाषा है और कुछ समय के लिए अंग्रेजी काम-चलाऊ भाषा। परन्तु खेद की बात है कि हिन्दी को आज भी अंग्रेजी की सहवरी बना कर रखे जाने की चेष्टा की जा रही है।

भारत का संविधान मूल रूप से हिन्दी में बनाना चाहिए था, लेकिन खेद की बात है कि आज तक उसका हिन्दी में ऐसा प्रमाणिक अनुवाद भी प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया, जिसे न्यायालयों और विधि जगत में मान्यता प्राप्त हो। हिन्दी के साथ इससे बड़ा और कोई अन्याय नहीं हो सकता। यह आजाद भारत एवं देश के नागरिकों के सिर पर कलंक है।

इसी प्रकार सरकार को अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी संविधान की प्रमाणिक प्रतिलिपि तयार करानी चाहिए।

देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक के पास संविधान के प्रति भीता, रामायण, बाइबल और कुरान की तरह रहनी चाहिए। अतः इसका सस्ता संस्करण प्रकाशित कराए जाने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
contd.

Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tapeshwar Singh may speak.

श्री तपेश्वर सिंह (विक्रमगंज) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की जो डिमांड यहां विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुमा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा एक मिनट बैठें।

मैं शुरू में ही यह कह दे रहा हूँ कि रूलिंग पार्टी से काफी लोगों के नाम बोलने के लिए आए हुए हैं, इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि काफी महत्वपूर्ण विभाग हैं और काफी लोग बोलना चाहते हैं, इसलिए दस मिनट में अपनी बात कहें तो ज्यादा लोगों को मौका मिल जाएगा।

I would like to tell that so many names from the Ruling Party are there. Therefore my request is that Members may take only 10 minutes each so that more Members will be able to make their contribution. This is my request from that point of view.

श्री मूल चन्द्र झागा : विगिनिंग में तो लोग आधे आधे घंटे बोल जाते हैं, बाद में समय पर पाबन्दी लगायी जाती है। लेकिन अच्छा है, अभी भी लोग दस मिनट ही बोलें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री विलीयम सिद्धू भूरिया (शाबुआ) : मेरा यह कहना है कि हाउस में हमारी दो तिहाई मेजरिटी है तो इधर से दो आदमी बोलने चाहिए और उधर से एक आदमी को बोलना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : यह ठीक है, समय का त्रैसे ही ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Please take your seat. We will keep that thing in mind. Every party has been allotted time. The Chair takes into consideration other factors also.

श्री तरेइबर सिंह : मैंने सारी रिपोर्ट और आंकड़ों को देखा है और इस से मुझे सन्तोष है कि पिछले वर्षों में कृषि विभाग और कृषि विभाग के मंत्री जो जो कि डायनेमिक मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। कृषि विभाग का जितना भी इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर है चाहे व्हा एफ सी आई हो, चाहे एन एस सी हो या कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर हो, नाफेड हो, इन सारे के आंकड़ों को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि काफी अच्छा काम हुआ है।

खाद की भारी कमी इस साल थी खास कर रबी के दिनों में। ऐसा लगता था खास कर बिहार में कि किसानों की खाद की आवश्यकता की हम पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। लेकिन भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय की सहायता और सौजन्य से सारी परिस्थितियों पर हम काबू पा सके। बिहार का जो सिन्धी का फर्टिलाइजर कारखाना है, बरौनी का है या नामरूप का है, ये सारे कारखाने बन्द थे और इम्पोर्टेड फर्टिलाइजर लगभग 45.48 लाख टन विदेशों से मंगा कर किसानों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की गई। देश में पांच हजार प्रखंड हैं। अभी तक बड़ी भारी ट्रांसपोर्ट की दिक्कत है। लगभग 2900 ऐसे प्रखण्ड हैं जहाँ अभी तक रेल हेड नहीं है जहाँ कि सुविधा से माल पहुंचाया जा सके। इस तरह के अनेक प्रखण्ड बिहार में हैं जिस से कि हम लोग रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट से उस की व्यवस्था करते हैं। उस में काफी कठिनाई है, लेकिन जो आवश्यकता किसानों की है उस की हम पूर्ति कर पाते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि मंत्रालय से और खास कर कृषि मंत्री महोदय से पुरजोर शब्दों में यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर का जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है उस को इंस्टीच्यूशनल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था के रूप में कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर के माध्यम से कराएं और कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर जिस स्टेट में सक्षम नहीं हो वहाँ सरकार स्वयं अपने और इंस्टीच्यूशंस से चाहे सिविल सप्लाइज कारपोरेशन हो चाहे एफ सी आई हो चाहे फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन हो उस के माध्यम से उस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था कराएं।

ऐसा देखा जाता है कि काफी बड़ी संख्या में, लगभग 40 परसेंट माल प्राइवेट लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

बिहार के बारे में मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट ट्रेड से जो खाद दी गयी है उसमें बराबर शिकायत है। उसमें मिलावट की शिकायत है। काफी स्केयर्सिटी थी खाद की बिहार में, खासकर नाइट्रोजन्स और यूरिया खाद की, और काफी शिकायत मिली कि ठलैक में खाद बेची जा रही है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर का वितरण, चाहे कोई सी भी खाद हो, यूरिया हो, नाइट्रोजन्स खाद हो या फासफेट खाद हो, इन सब का कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर के जरिये वितरण किया जाय। और जिस स्टेट की क्षमता कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर के माध्यम से वितरण करने की नहीं, वहाँ सरकार इंस्टीट्यूशनलाइज करने की चेष्टा करे।

बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर जूट की खेती होती है। लेकिन जे०सी०आई० की जो नीति है और तरीके है, उससे हमारे किसानों को बड़ा फ्रस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है क्योंकि वहाँ ऐसी भूमि है जैसे सहारसा, पूरनिभा और कटिहार की कि जहाँ जूट अच्छा होता है। लेकिन जे० सी० आई० कहने के बाद भी जट का प्रोक्योरमेंट समय पर नहीं करता है जिससे किसानों को सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं मिलती है। आज भी बिहार की कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फंडेशन जी०सी०आई० के एजेंट के रूप में काम करती है और अभी तक लगभग 4 करोड़ रु० जे०सी०आई० बिहार की कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फंडेशन को भुगतान नहीं कर रही है।

पिछले 3, 4 सालों में एन०सी०डी०सी० के काम में काफी विस्तार हुआ है और बिहार की ओर भी इसका ध्यान गया है। बिहार में हमारी अनेक समस्याएँ हैं, एन० सी०डी०सी० कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर में काफी यूपफुल काम कर रही है और वर्ल्ड बैंक के सौजन्य से बिहार में भी कोल्ड स्टोरेज या और स्टोरेज की फैसिलिटीज बढ़ाने में सहायता मिल रही है। इसलिये मैं

चाहूँगा एन० सी० डी० सी० और बड़े पैमाने पर प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स, चाहे राइस मिल हो, तेल मिल हो या एडिबिल ग्रामल के प्रोसेसिंग का काम हो, इसको बड़े पैमाने पर कराने की व्यवस्था करे।

मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि फर्टिलाइजर की जो प्राइस है, मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा मंत्री महोदय को फर्टिलाइजर प्राइस इंटरनेशनल फिनोमनन है, सारे विश्व में इसके दाम बढ़े हैं पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट के दाम बढ़ जाने की वजह से, फिर भी मंत्री जी ने इसके दाम नहीं बढ़ाये हैं। लेकिन मैं फिर कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के हित को दृष्टिकोण में रखते हुए फर्टिलाइजर पर कुछ सब्सिडी देने की व्यवस्था की जाय। पिछले साल बिहार सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने फर्टिलाइजर पर कुछ सब्सिडी दी, 10 से लेकर 25 प्रतिशत तक, जिससे किसानों में बड़ा उत्साह और प्रोत्साहन था। लेकिन भारत सरकार की ओर से, खासकर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने, उध पर रोक लगायी कि इसको अनुदान नहीं देना चाहिये।

समापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से और भारत सरकार के माध्यम से रिजर्व बैंक से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान और खासकर जो बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं वहाँ के किसान और वीकर सैक्शन के भाई जी हैं वे काफी सफरर हैं रेट आफ इंटररेस्ट के कारण। क्योंकि रिजर्व बैंक ने जो रेट रखा है जिस पर ऋण उनको दिया जाता है वह अल्टीमेट बीरोअर के पास पहुँचते पहुँचते 12, 13 परसेंट तक हो जाता है। तो भारत सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से जो ऋण मूहैया किया जाता है किसानों को उसका रेट आफ इंटररेस्ट कम रखा जाय। मैं जानता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक सेशनल रेट पर देता है, फिर भी आवश्यकता है कि किसानों के हित को सर्वोपरि रखा जाय। अब जो बैंक रेट बढ़े हैं हो संकता है

[श्री तरोश्वर सिंह]

कि 15 परसेंट तक किसानों को देना पड़े, जब कि उनकी माली हालत खराब है इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट में कमी की जाय। नौमिनल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट पर किसानों को खास कर के वीकर रेक्शन के किसान, मजदूर, हंगिजन और आदिवासी या रिक्शा पुर्लस है, ऐसे लोगों को नौमिनल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट पर ऋण मुहैया सहकारिता क्षेत्र से विधा जाय।

सभापति महोदय, बड़े दिनों से सुनते चले आ रहे है और चर्चा भी बहुत होती है रीजनल इम्बैलेंस की, लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा बातों की भी जाती है कि इस देश में रीजनल इम्बैलेंस नहीं बढ़ने दिया जाएगा। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इकोनोमिकली जो वीकर स्टेट्स है, चाहे वह बिहार हो, बंगाल हो, उड़ीसा हो, असम हो या राजस्थान हो, यह जो फाइनेशियल डिफिसिटी है, यह उन्हीं स्टेट्स के लिए है। मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे रिजर्व बैंक और वित्त मंत्री से बात करके, रीजनल इम्बैलेंस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, बिहार पोपुलेशन के हिसाब से 1/10 हिस्सा को रिप्रजेंट करता है, बिहार की पोपुलेशन 6.5 करोड़ से ज्यादा है, यदि आप वहां के आंकड़ों को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि भारत का कम से कम खपत बिहार के विकास में, कृषि के विकास में लगे है। मैं इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि रीजनल इम्बैलेंस को दृष्टिकोण में रखकर जो इकोनोमिकली और कोऑपरेटिवली वीकर स्टेट्स हैं, उनके लिए मापदंड अलग रखा जाए और जो डेवलपड स्टेट्स हैं, उनके लिए मापदंड अलग रखा जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं थोड़ी चर्चा को-ऑपरेटिव के बारे में करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि हमारा कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट एग्रीकल्चर से मिला हुआ है। जो रिपोर्टें एग्रीकल्चर

मिनिस्ट्री ने सबमिट की है, उसमें कोऑपरेटिव की भी चर्चा की गई है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि वह पर्याप्त चर्चा है। मैं चाहूँ था कि उसमें कोऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से कृषि के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था हो।

14.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

लेकिन जितना मैं सोचता था, जितना मैं चाहता था उतना उपबन्ध राशि का नहीं किया गया है। कोऑपरेटिव सेंटर का वकिंग कैपिटल 17 हजार करोड़ रु० है और लगभग आज की स्थिति में सारे देश में इसकी मैम्बरशिप दस करोड़ की है और तीन लाख से ज्यादा कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज इस हिन्दुस्तान में, अपने देश में काम कर रही हैं। मैं बड़े जोरों से इस बात को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और खास कर अपने कृषि और सहकारिता मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ, इतने बड़े पैमाने पर सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में काम चल रहा है, कि इसको स्टेट सब्जेक्ट बनाया जाए। स्टेट में प्राये-दिन एक-न-एक कोऑपरेटिव को पोलिटिकल टूल्स के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। इसकी क्या वजह है? एकट में क्लीयर व्यवस्था है, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि इनका सुपर-सेशन किया जाता है, चाहे कोई भी स्टेट हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, तमिलनाडु हो, एक ही दिन में 12 हजार समितियों का सुपर-सेशन किया गया। इसलिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को बड़े जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि, जिसकी दस करोड़ की मैम्बरशिप हो, जिसके पास 17 करोड़ रु० की पूंजी हो और जो संस्था इतने बड़े काम में लगी हुई हो, जो पीपल्स मूवमेंट प्राए-दिन पोलिटिकल टूल्स बन, यह देश के हित के लिए, कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट के लिए उचित नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इसको सेंटर सब्जेक्ट बना दिया जाए।

अभी हाल में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस देश की नेता, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कोअपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट को केवल डी-आफिशियलाइज ही नहीं करना है बल्कि डी-पालीटीकलाइज भी करना है। हम को एक ऐसा स्टेप लेना होगा जिस से कोअपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट एक मर्यादा के साथ इस देश में चल सके। विदेशों में भी इस बात की चर्चा होती है—एक बड़ी भारी संख्या है—इन्टरनेशनल कोअपरेटिव एलाएंस—जब हम वहां गये तो वहां इस बात की चर्चा हुई कि इण्डिया में कोअपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रीचूशन को पोलिटीकल-डूल बनाया जाता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की आघे से ज्यादा कोअपरेटिवज सुपरसेशन में हैं, पोलिटीकल आधार पर नामिनेटेड बोर्ड्स है। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में जो जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो जनता पार्टी वालों ने उन बोर्ड्स को बनाया, जब वहां दूसरी सरकार बनी तो उस ने फिर नये बोर्ड, से बनाये। इस लिये मैं जोरदार भाग करता हूं. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. There are many Members from your Party to speak. They must also get a chance.

श्री तरोशवर सिंह : मैं केवल एक-दो प्वाइन्ट्स कह कर ही बैठ जाता हूं। कोअपरेटिव रिपोर्ट में यह बात आई है कि चाहे नाफेड हो, एन०ई०सी०एफ० हो, इन संस्थाओं ने बीकर सैकशनज, ग्राम कन्ज्यूमर्स और प्रोड्यूसर्स के लिये बहुत काम किये है। चाहे ओनियन के किसानों की समस्या हो या पोटेटो के किसानों की समस्या हो, चाहे मेघालय या मिजोरम के किसानों की समस्या हो, हिमाचल प्रदेश या जम्मू-काश्मीर के एपल-प्रोड्यूसर्स की समस्या हो, हम ने सब किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलवाया. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken 15 minutes. Please conclude. I will call the next Member. 'Co-operation' is a State subject.

श्री तरोशवर सिंह : सिर्फ एक मिनट और लूंगा।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोअपरेटिव कानून में कई रेस्ट्रिक्टिव क्लॉजेज लगा दी गई है। जैसे कोई भी पदाधिकारी दो टर्म से ज्यादा नहीं रहेगा। हम जिन्दगी भर मिनिस्टर बने रह सकते हैं, जिन्दगी भर पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर बने रह सकते है, मुनिस्पिटी के चेयरमैन बने रह सकते हैं, लेकिन कोअपरेटिव में दो टर्म से ज्यादा नहीं रह सकते। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस तरह की रेस्ट्रिक्टिव क्लॉजेज को हटाया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आप का भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

श्री वृद्धिबन्ध जैर (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय एवं ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सदन के समक्ष अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करता हूं। सब से पहले तो मैं किसानों, वैज्ञानिकों और हमारी सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं—उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत करके कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके हमारे देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाया है। दूसरी बात—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—जब तक हम अपने देश में अनाज का बफर-स्टॉक तैयार नहीं करेंगे तब तक न तो हम पब्लिक

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र वर्मा]

डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को सबसेसफुल कर सकते हैं और न हम कीमतों को कन्ट्रोल में रख सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोक्योरमेन्ट पालिसी के जो टारगेट्स स्टेट्स के सामने रखे गये हैं—हमारे सभी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर उन टारगेट्स को अवश्य पूरा करें। गेहूँ के मामले में, चावल के मामले में जो भी टारगेट्स फिक्स किये गये हैं उन्हें उन टारगेट्स को अवश्य पूरा करना चाहिये। अगर वे पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो न हमारा बफर-स्टॉक बन सकता है और न हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम चल सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—इधर दो महीनों से कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है। शक्कर की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है। हमारे राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से, पंजाब के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से शक्कर पाकिस्तान में जाती है, जहाँ पर शक्कर के भाव बहुत महंगे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दें कि वे एग्रेसिवल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट के अन्तर्गत उन फोर्सेस के खिलाफ़ कदम उठाएँ, जो स्मगलिंग करती हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजस्थान में इस साल भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है और जिस क्षेत्र का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर का जो क्षेत्र है उसमें तीन साल से और कुछ हिस्सों में तो चार साल से लगातार अकाल की स्थिति है। उस अकाल की स्थिति को जेम्स करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार प्रयास कर रही है परन्तु राज्य सरकार के साधन सीमित हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है वह 95 करोड़ रुपये का डेफ़िसिट बजट है और रिजर्व बैंक

का जो प्रोव्हीडेंट है वह 95 करोड़ रुपये का है। राजस्थान सरकार अपने साधनों से इस भयंकर संकट का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। अभी आपने एक स्टडी टोम हमारे इलाके का अध्ययन करने के लिए भेजने की बात की है और वह कल या परसों वहाँ पहुँच जाएगी। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने स्टडी टीम समय पर भेजी है परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार के पास सीमित साधन हैं और हमारे बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर और पश्चिमी राजस्थान की स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर है। वहाँ पर पानी का अकाल है और उसकी एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है। वहाँ घास भी पैदा नहीं हुई है और इसकी भी एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है। न वहाँ पर अनाज ही पैदा हुआ है। इन परिस्थितियों में हमारी वहाँ की सरकार ने 30 मार्च, 1981 को जो एक मेमोरेण्डम प्रस्तुत किया है उस मेमोरेण्डम को देखते हुए राजस्थान सरकार 7.74 करोड़ रुपये की मार्जिनल मनी और 17 करोड़ रुपये, 5 परसेन्ट डवान्स प्लान में जुटा सकती है लेकिन और साधन नहीं जुटा सकता। इसलिए 131.52 करोड़ रुपये को जो राजस्थान सरकार ने डिमान्ड की है वह मिलनी चाहिए। जब तक 50 परसेन्ट लोन और 50 परसेन्ट सब्सिडी के आधार पर उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक इस अकाल की स्थिति का राजस्थान सरकार मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती। 50 परसेन्ट लोन और 50 परसेन्ट सब्सिडी सातवें फाइनेन्स कमिशन ने भी रिक्मेंड किया है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने उसको मान लिया है। They recommended half loan or half subsidy. वहाँ पर ऐसे सरकमटान्सेज हैं और लगातार दो साल से, तीन साल से अकाल

को स्थिति है और उसका मुद्दाबला करने के लिए उस के पास साधन नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिफ़ॉर्मेडेशन को गई है, उस को माना जाए।

In accordance with the recommendation of the 7th Finance Commission contained in Chapter IV as communicated by Government of India vide letter No. F/43(i) PFI/79 dated 25-4-79.

50 पर सेन्ट लोन और 50 परसेन्ट सब्सिडी दी जाए तब जाकर मामला कुछ सुलझ सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1974-75 में नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज को मीट 8 करने के लिए 10.19 करोड़ रुपये की राजस्थान को मदद दी जाती थी, जिस को 1977-78 में रिड्यूस करके 7.74 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज को मीट करने के लिए जो मार्जिनल मनी पहले 10.19 करोड़ दी जाती थी, उस को महंगाई की वजह से बढ़ा कर 15 करोड़ कर दिया जाए।

मैं ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट जसलमेर और बाड़मेर को प्रति व्यक्ति चौथाई गैलन पानी मिल रहा है। इतना पानी बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। इस के लिए मिलिट्री और फोर्सिज की सहायता की आवश्यकता है। मिलिट्री ने इस काम में पहले जो मदद की थी वह बहुत ही सराहनीय थी। अब भी उस से सहायता ले कर सारे स्थानों पर पीने का पानी पहुंचाया जाए। जिन गावों में पीने के पानी का संकट है वहाँ टैंकर भेजे जाते हैं। उसके लिए आप गवर्नमेंट के अवास और निर्माण मंत्री को लिखें ताकि अरुण्डा के लिए उस इलाके में पीने के पानी की स्थायी व्यवस्था हो सके।

मैं विशेष रूप से डेजर्ट डवलपमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। डेजर्ट डवलपमेंट के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन 50 करोड़ रुपयों से डेजर्ट रोकने की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है। 1977-78 में यह 'सेन्ट्रल स्पोसर्ड स्कैम थी' जिसके अन्तर्गत सारी ग्रांट सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती थी। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की इसकी कंफिडेंसिटी नहीं है कि वह डेजर्ट को कंट्रोल कर सके। इसके लिए सारी राशि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देनी चाहिए। अगर आप वास्तव में डेजर्ट को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं, इसके विस्तार को रोकना चाहते हैं तो इस 50 करोड़ की राशि को 500 करोड़ कर दिया जाए तभी इसको कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है।

डी० पी० ए० पी० प्रोग्राम के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जो ग्रांट प्रोन एरियाज हैं उनको आप तीन कटेगरीज में बाँट दें। सबसे पहले जो सर्वाधिक अकाल से ग्रसित हों दूसरी कटेगरी वह हो जो अधिक अकाल से ग्रसित हो और तीसरी कटेगरी वह जो सामान्य रूप से अकाल से ग्रसित हो। इस प्रकार से इस समस्या को हल किया जाना चाहिए। मैं अपने यहाँ की राजस्थान नहर के बारे में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ नर्मदा का भी विवाद है। इसको गुजरात के चीफ मिनिस्टर और राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर जल्दी से जल्दी नय करें जिससे कि हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान केनाल और नर्मदा का पानी पहुंच सके और हमारे क्षेत्र को सिंचाई का लाभ मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Arjunan. You will not take more than ten minutes.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in

[Shri K. Arjunan]

respect of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction.

India is predominantly an agricultural country, and agriculture here depends only on the monsoon; in case the monsoon fails, it suffers much. The irrigation facilities in India are inadequate. There is lot of scope for providing irrigation facilities: the waters of rivers can be diverted for irrigation purposes. There are a lot of rivers flowing, but they are not being harnessed.

Regarding Tamil Nadu, the west-flowing rivers can be harnessed and the water diverted towards Tamil Nadu for irrigation purposes. Since the matter concerns two states, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, rightly the Centre can intervene and a settlement can be brought about so that the west-flowing waters can be diverted towards Tamil Nadu: by that, Kerala also, which has a shortfall in food production; can get food grains from Tamil Nadu.

Regarding the Ganga-Cauvery scheme, which has been a long-standing one, it has not even been taken to the stage of investigation by the Centre. The Centre should take the initiative on this. The entire country will get the benefit and will become fertile: it will give job opportunities to a number of persons; India will attain self-sufficiency in food production. India will definitely get stronger in the matter of integrity. 75 per cent of our population depend on agriculture here. In India mostly the hill tribes and the harijans are dependent on agriculture most of whom are agricultural coolies.

MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER: Say agricultural workers.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Most of them are agricultural workers. The main purpose of the Government should be to help the agricultural workers to

harness the waste waters which are going into the sea. The water can be utilised by the agriculturists so as to make India, a fertile country.

In Tamil Nadu drought conditions prevail—I need not go into details. This prevails to the maximum extent because there is failure of monsoon. Actually, there is no drinking water. Hindu has published an article—I do not exactly remember the date — stating that the drinking water is supplied through the ration cards. In my constituency, there is a village called Sengagiri where drinking water is supplied to the people. Drought conditions prevail in Tamilnadu. The State Government is not taking step to explain the position to the Central Government in time. Agricultural labourers are suffering without work and food. Because of the failure of the monsoon, they cannot even attend to any other work. They suffer from acute drinking water supply. They cannot even feed their cattle. In Tamil Nadu there is short-fall in food production. The State Government is not concentrating their attention on the drought affected areas. Their attention is only on how to earn money through the spirit scandal, Sathiya Arakattali and compulsory collection from the bus operators.

Their attention is now on how to escape from these.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Sir, the M.P.s of both Congress (I) and D.M.K. have represented to the Central Government. Thanks to them they sent a team to study the position in the drought affected areas. I request the Centre to give more funds to the drought-affected areas and, at the same time, I request them to direct the State Government to constitute an all-party committee to superavise the workers engaged in the drought affected areas. Because there is no Panchayat Elec-

tion, there is no local body to supervise the work. What they are doing is that they collude with the officials of the local bodies, panchayat unions etc. to give all the works to AIDMK workers/volunteers. Crores of rupees are given to the workers of the AIDMK. These may not help the poorer sections affected by the drought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you must conclude.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Bore well is made. Corrupt practices are rampant. There is malpractice. This will have to be checked properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You conclude now because a reasonable time must be given to all.

SHRI K. ARJUNAN: The reason for the failure of the monsoon is because in Tamilnadu, all the forest wealth has been removed by the un-social elements. I can also say that one of the Ministers in Tamilnadu has nominated several legislators in each district to cut sandal trees and they have been removed from the forest. Village Officers have been sent home and so there is nobody to look after the villages. The trees have been cut, and sent to the depots.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Sir, I will be very brief. While supporting the Demands for Grants I would like to make a few suggestions. The first is that the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 which has been very well introduced has just one clause which required to be probed into, namely, the pattern of re-plantation of forest trees. I am firmly against mono-culture. From that point of view we should look at this Act once again.

Sir, in 1952 the National Forest Policy was enunciated in which 22 per cent of the land was to be covered under forests. I think it is high time

we revise this and enunciate a new national forest policy going into greater details. As regards social forestry, I think, far more incentives need to be given for village forestry so that this programme is made more effective. There is no proper perspective today on giving forest areas for man-made forests for use of the paper industry. I think a policy needs to be enunciated on those lines. As far as importance of Science is concerned—utilising water hyacinth for paper—I think much more research needs to be done and far much more money needs to be invested in biological control of weeds and crop diseases.

Now, Sir, a word about Central Land Use Commission. I have been told that the Government has enunciated a policy of setting up a Central Land Use Commission. As early as 1976 there was a scheme of having State Land Use Boards but with the coming into force of Central Land Use Commission, I think, those State Land Use Boards in each State will be made more effective.

Sir, the national policy for utilisation of marine resources in the effective economic zone needs to be enunciated. It should include things like patrolling, conservation, regulating and development of aqua-culture and fish farming. There is no legislation today as far as the regulation of fishing in either in the inland waters or in the marine areas of India. I think this needs to be done very soon. Sir, the marine national parks which are on the anvil in Lakhsdweep, Gulf of Manner and Jamnagar coasts should be implemented very soon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, as far as irrigation is concerned there is no proper lining of canals. I think that needs to be attended to especially from the point of view of water logging and alkalinity.

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

Lastly I thank the hon. Minister for having paid heed to my suggestion made last year in respect of Crop Insurance. He has provided Rs. 20 crores for that scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy and horticulture at this stage. My senior colleague, Rao Birendra Singh, the able Minister will reply on the other subject matters dealt with in the Department of Agriculture. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made a number of valuable suggestions. They have made many valuable suggestions on the subjects of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Horticulture. I take this opportunity of dealing with these points which have been raised by hon. Members. I take Fisheries first. Hon. Members would be glad to know that, in spite of various constraints, today, India stands seventh in the world on total fish production; it is second on Inland Fish production. We are at present one of the largest producers of Shrimps, which form the backbone of our export of fish, valued around Rs. 220 crores annually. As against Rs. 151.24 crores during the Fifth Plan, we have now included an outlay of Rs. 367.71 crores during the Sixth Plan in the State and the Central Sectors on Fisheries.

Marine Fishery forms the major part of our Fisheries Programme.

The production of Marine fish is now about 16 lakh tonnes. The estimated potential roughly is 48 lakh tonnes.

Sir, compared to our coastline of 5650 K. Ms. and the E.E.Z. of 202 Million hectares, our Fleet of Deep-sea Fishing Trawlers, (both in the

public as well as in the private sector), of about 75 is very inadequate. This inadequacy is taken advantage of by foreign vessels who poach in our E.E.Z. It is proposed to have by 1985, 350 Deep-sea Fishing Vessels. Sir.

SHRI RANAVIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has got a number of Ministers in his Ministry. They are all intervening. Much of the time is taken away in this manner. So, this time should be excluded from our time. This is my request, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got to decide it in your party meeting.

SHRI RANAVIR SINGH: Rao Saheb has got largest number of Ministers. All of them are intervening in this manner. Much of the time is being taken away. This time should be excluded from our time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Actually you have taken more time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am glad to say that during the last few months. (Interruptions). . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not permitted. Don't record. (Interruptions)**.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): I rise on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Quorum bell is being rung.

Yes, now there is quorum. Mr. Swaminathan, you may please continue.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am glad to say that during the last few months we have taken a number of concrete steps to meet the challenge of deep-sea fishing. The Government has been deeply concerned about poaching by foreign vessels going on in our waters. We have drafted a Bill for regulating fishing by foreign vessels in our waters and we expect to introduce the Bill during the current session of Parliament. The Bill provides for heavy penalty and confiscation of poaching vessels.

The Government cannot be oblivious to the interest of fishermen doing fishing on non-mechanised boats, of various types. The model Bill for demarcating fishing zones, between mechanised and non-mechanised boats, which had been circulated earlier, is being pursued with the State Governments, and the question of having a Central Legislation, for such purpose is also under our active consideration.

In order to increase our export earnings, fishing of exportable varieties, is being encouraged, and culture of shrimps, in inland brackish water, is being taken up in the coastal States.

Within the time available, I have tried to give a bird's eye view, of our marine fisheries programme. The recent hike in the cost of diesel has hit the fishing industry, especially the small mechanised fishing boats very adversely. The modalities of giving them some incentive, or relief are being considered.

Now, I come to inland fisheries. Our production in this sector, now is 9 lakh tonnes. The estimated potential of inland fisheries is more than 40 lakh tonnes annually. Our approach is to develop the perennial ponds, tanks, brackish water areas near the Delta area of our rivers, increase the productivity of fish in our reservoirs and adopt more efficient methods of fishing in running waters.

The North-Eastern Region, is being given special attention for inland fisheries development.

In order to involve the poorest sections of our rural population, for exploitation of inland fisheries resources through grant, loan and technical advice, our scheme of Fish Farmers Development Agency is being expanded. In addition, subsidy for capital as well as recurrent expenditure is available to small and marginal farmers for fisheries development in all I.R.D./S.F.D.A. blocks. We have increased the number of Fish Farmers Development Agency from 50 in the beginning of the last year to the present strength of 98. Under the programme, water areas are given on long-term leases, to individuals and Fishermen's Cooperatives and subsidy and loans are given for development of the tanks, supply of fish seeds, and other inputs through intensive extension machinery.

The main constraint of development of inland fisheries has so far been shortage of fish seeds. This is being tackled by having a chain of hatcheries and fish seed farms run either by the State Governments or Fish Seed Corporations.

Apart from Credit provided under FFDA, the amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act has placed fisheries on par with agriculture and is eligible for financing at rates applicable for agriculture.

On the marketing side, Government has already carried out a study of three markets, namely, Calcutta, Delhi and Bangalore and all-India market surveys for marine fisheries and inland fisheries are in progress.

Now, I would like to say a few words about Animal Husbandry. Apart from fish, the milch cattle, poultry piggery, sheep and goat form the most productive assets of our landless rural poor. The value of

(Shri R. V. Swaminathan)

their assets can be increased by helping them, to increase their yield through proper management. The Plan outlay in the Central budget on Animal rearing of improved animals are also provided.

For undertaking a massive programme of animal husbandry and dairying, the State Departments of Animal husbandry and Dairy are being strengthened at various levels. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute at Jhansi and Arid Zone Research Institute, at Jodhpur are developing suitable varieties of fodder and grasses. We have seven regional stations for forage production and demonstration for motivating farmers to take to fodder cultivation as a support to Dairy programme.

At present, the country has about 16,000 veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and mobile units and about 8000 Veterinary aid centres. Thus, every block is covered by more than one such institutions or centres. It is proposed to add 2500 new Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries during the Sixth Plan period. Intensive efforts will be made for the control of rinderpest, foot and mouth and other diseases of national importance. I am glad to say that we are at present practically self-sufficient in the production of vaccines. The present level of production of 333 million doses of vaccines will be increased further to 410 million doses by 1985.

Now, I come to dairy. Even though since independence, we have nearly doubled the milk production at 30 million tonnes the per capita availability is very low. It is proposed to increase, the milk production to 38 million tonnes per year from 30 million tonnes per year. We are undertaking animal husbandry and dairy programmes through cooperative structures of what is known as Anand or Amul pattern. A massive national

programme of Operation Flood I has been taken up.

Some reference was made to the lower availability of milk per head. The per capita availability of milk per day has increased from 108 gms in 1970 to 120 gms in 1980. We propose to increase it to 146 gms in 1985. Some hon. Members indicated that our dairy development programme is consumer oriented. I must clarify that the primary objective of our dairy programme is to benefit the rural milk producers through producers cooperative organisations. The cooperatives help the producers in improving the health and productivity of their cattle and remunerative price for their milk. With this direct link between the producers and the consumers, the share of the trade is avoided. Studies have shown that most of the milk producers during the last few years have increased their cash incomes by 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

One hon. Member suggested that the milk producer should receive payment for his milk not only on the basis of the fat content but also on the basis of non-fat solids (SNF). Government are of the same view. In fact we have already recommended to the State Governments the two axis pricing formula under which account is to be taken of both the fat and the SNF content of milk.

The Operation Flood I Dairy Project with the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as the marketing area, has been brought to a successful completion. There has been a three-fold expansion in the milk processing capacity of the organised sector in these four cities. A processing capacity of 34 lakh litres of milk per day has been established in 21 rural milk shed areas. Over 10,000 producers' cooperative societies, with a membership of more than 13 lakh farmers, have been set up. The House will be happy to know that the project was

evaluated by a UN Evaluation Mission in the closing stages, of the last financial year, and the mission has expressed appreciation of the performance of the project.

Government now propose to accelerate the implementation of Operation Flood-II, which will have a much larger coverage of 148 cities and 150 milk shed districts and 10 million farmers families. Preliminary discussions between the project authority and the concerned State Governments have been completed in most cases and actual implementation has also been started in six States. We hope that this Integrated National Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project will show rapid progress during the current year.

Talking of poultry, there has been phenomenal increase in egg production from about 7.7 million in 1974 to the present level of 12 million. The improved layer, poultry population, also has increased from 29 million in 1971 to the present level of 40 million. In order to avoid total dependence on foreign source for poultry breeding stock, import of grand-parent, and parent stock, has been banned and development is being done through import of pureline stock only for a limited period. It is expected that this country will be self-sufficient even on pureline stock during the next five years or so. The hatcheries, which are developing pureline stock are being given all necessary assistance, marketing of eggs at the national and regional level, is being undertaken through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation which is being encouraged to expand its poultry marketing activities. The question of having a poultry marketing organisation at the national level is under our consideration.

Under the various special programmes, subsidy ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent is being provided for setting up of sheds, purchase of chicks and feed costs, etc. to small

and marginal farmers and tribals in the setting up of 50 to 200 layers unit per family. Arrangements have been made to provide training to the farmers and provision of loan at 4-1/2 per cent rate of interest for the lower income groups. The private hatcheries, have been instructed to meet the requirements of chicks of small farmers, on priority basis. We have recommended to the State Governments to recognise poultry as an agricultural activity for the purpose of electric tariff etc.

I shall now close my intervention with a few words about horticulture. Horticulture, as a whole, has remained a rather neglected subject. Its importance is, however, obvious. During 1980-81, therefore, an important decision was taken by Madam Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to create a separate Division of Horticulture, in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, for giving whole-time attention to the integrated development of horticulture in the country.

Sir, as the Hon. Members are well aware, there is a well established, positive correlation between the rising level of economic prosperity, and falling percentage of population depending upon land-based agriculture alone. Besides, a marketable surplus of milk, poultry, meat, fish etc. will be generated for them through genetic improvement of the animal wealth, extension services and proper farm management. I am sure this House will give its whole-hearted blessings to this approach and programme. The various suggestions made by the Hon. Members will be considered by the Government in furtherance of the basic objectives, ameliorating the condition of our rural poor—an objective to which let all of us dedicate ourselves.

Sir, I am grateful to you and the hon. Members for giving me a patient hearing.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL†

(Amendment of Order XX)

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1980."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS
(NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT
BILL†

(Amendment of section 21, etc)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपरोक्त महादय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि
रुग्ण वःपड़ा क्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम
1974 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक
को पुरःस्थापित करने को अनुमति दो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974."

The Motion was adopted.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं विधेयक
पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL†

(Amendment of Article 16)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING
BILL†

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I introduce the Bill.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
SUPPORT PRICE BILL†

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixing of a remunerative support price for sugarcane, pulses and other agricultural commodities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixing of a remunerative support price for sugarcane, pulses and other agricultural commodities.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I introduce the Bill.*

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

PROFITEERING PREVENTION AND PRICE CONTROL BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles."

tion and to prevent profiteering in such articles.

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT BILL)*

(Insertion of new section 10B)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES BILL

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community, to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the imposition of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community, to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith."

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.4.1981.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER]

tion of social disabilities by a member or members of a community on a member or members of his or their own community, to provide for penalties for such an act or acts and for matters connected therewith."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I introduce the Bill.

POLICE-FORCES (RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS) REPEAL BILL*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Police-Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

SMALL FARMERS ASSISTANCE BILL—Contd.

(By Shri K. Lakkappa)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on 20 March, 1981, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers, be taken into consideration."

We have got only 8 minutes left. One hour has already been extended last time, and we have got in the list about 4 or 5 Members. Is the House interested in extending the time for this Bill?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (ERNAKULAM): I suggest that the time be extended by another hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has agreed that the time for the Bill be extended by another hour. Now Mr. Xavier Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: This Bill seeks mainly to achieve two objects—as mentioned in its Statement of Objects and Reasons. One is to extend the facilities provided to the small farmers, as far as finances are concerned. The second object is that marketing facilities should be provided to these small farmers. They deserve the serious consideration of this House.

Of course, we are discussing the question of agriculture, and related matters. If we refer to the position of agriculture and agricultural sector in our economy, we can see that 80 per cent of our people still depend mainly on this sector. One factor which deserves serious consideration is that though the number of agricultural labourers and households is increasing, the total land area is the same, which means that we have to confine ourselves only within the existing land area. It is imperative that efforts should be made within that area alone, to boost the production of agricultural sector. It is said that 32.88 crore hectares constitute the land area. Out of this, the total crop area is only 17.11 crore hectares—which means that the small farmers are mainly confined to a narrower area.

If we refer to the wage rates in the agricultural sector, we find that accor-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.4.1981.

ding to the latest report, made workers earn only Rs. 3.26 per day, whereas the female workers earn Rs. 2.28 per day. This report has also revealed that 68 per cent of the households are in debt. That means that a vast majority of this sector is in debt. Therefore, the Statement of Objects and Reasons has very clearly highlighted the seriousness of this issue. This report has also said that the average debt per household is Rs. 605/-. This reveals acute poverty and under-employment in this area. Where do they go for getting a job? Are there any existing facilities or assistance given to the small farmers? Institutional credit for agriculture and allied sectors in 1979-80 alone was Rs. 2,420 crores in 1980-81, it was increased to Rs. 2550 crores. In 1980-81, the total amount was Rs. 1500 crores for short term loan and Rs. 485 crores was for long term loan mainly through co-operatives. Now the question is who has benefited out of this long term and short term loan? That is the question which has to be gone into in depth.

Time and again, this House has highlighted the point that the loans are given to the rich and the better placed people rather than small and marginal farmers. It has also been mentioned in this Report that the commercial and regional rural banks have directly lent Rs. 771 crores in 1979 in 1980-81, that figure has gone upto Rs. 850 crores. The cumulative effect of the 6th Plan, it is said, will be Rs. 2850 crores, that is, a good portion of our money, the cumulative money from the banking system has been given to this sector. My submission is that this amount has not gone for the benefit of the deserving section of our people. Therefore, the question of proper reorientation in the matter of lending should be gone into and a proper impetus must be given to this sector especially in this matter. One thing which cannot be bypassed is that there should be a proper land-reform as well. The aim is that 18 per cent production will be increased in the agricultural sector. From 132 million tonnes, the aim is that it will go upto 150 million tonnes or 160 million tonnes. If we aim at

that, the main contributor to that production is the small farmer and the marginal farmer. But how many of them own their own land? How many of them have the pride to say that a particular land belongs to them? Unless that pride is given to them, my fear is that this target may not be achieved. I am surprised to say that 10 per cent of the poor in the lowest ladder of the population does not own even 1 per cent of the land, whereas 10 per cent of the richest section of the people own more than 60 per cent of the land. So, there is a great disparity. I know this is a State subject. But this disparity has to be removed and a radical change should be brought in in the name of land reform. So, my premise is this. The Government has earmarked over Rs. 2850 crores as a cumulative loan. But that is not going to reach the poor in the lowest ladder of the population. My figure which I had submitted before the House has clearly stated my point.

Unless there is a land reform act in every State, the facilities given by the Government are not going to reach the middle section who are suffering day-in and day-out and are toiling hard. They are not going to get benefit out of this. Only the rich and the affluent will benefit out of these facilities. Therefore, this is the time that we should look at this point and come to a conclusion whether we seriously mean to help them in the financial matters through the marketing system. During the course of the season you and I know and the whole House knows, how they sell the produce for a song because there is no proper marketing system. I am glad to say that the mover of this Bill has highlighted those points. It is high time that we think of a proper co-operative marketing system in our country. Unless we enter into that field, the middlemen who benefit from the toils and the hardwork of the farmers, will be flourishing. That has been our system, our economic system, social system. But it is high time that we changed this system and with a spirit of co-operative movement. A boost has to be given to this movement in our country. It is

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

said that 82.1 million rural households we have in our country. This was in 1974-75. In 1964-65 it was 70.4 million. An increase of 16.6 per cent is there from 1964-65. But what is the state of affairs of their rural economy? Has it improved in proportion to the increase in the number of the households? My point is, it has not. Therefore, these are the two vital areas. Firstly, we should have proper financial facilities for them and the second is that a proper marketing co-operative movement should be taken into consideration. Unless six factors are taken into consideration—high yielding variety seeds, gross irrigated areas and facilities, consumption of chemical fertilisers, credit facilities and marketing facilities, and constructive schemes and facilities including crop and cattle insurance—our rural economy and our rural people cannot improve. I hope that the Government will take a serious note of these six points and come forward with concrete suggestive proposals in the coming years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vijayaraghavan. You please take only five minutes because Mr. Lakkappa has got to reply and the Minister will intervene.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. At the outset I would like to say something about the burden of debt that the farmers are groaning under. It is often raised in the House that the farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce. Particularly, distressing in the condition of the small and medium farmers. They are not able to make both ends meet. It is the founder duty of the Government to come forward and help them. Today the farmers have to pay a high rate of interest on the loan. This has really made it difficult for them to carry on. Therefore the Government has to do something to liberate them from this back-breaking burden. I would suggest in this connection

that a Commission should be set up to study this problem.

Another problem is about fertilizers and pesticides. The prices of fertilizers and pesticides have gone up by leaps and bounds. It is a problem which has affected the small and medium farmers particularly. The irony of the situation is that on the one hand they do not get remunerative prices for their produce and on the other hand they have to pay a high price for the fertilizers and other inputs. This problem has to be tackled by the Government. If you look at the industrial sector, you will find that they are able to have a decisive say in the matter of pricing of their products. Take the case of fertilizer factories, steel mills or any factory which produces commodities which are consumed by the public. The producers' representative sit with the Government and are able to influence it to have a better price for their products. But, when it comes to the question of fixing the price of Agricultural produce, nothing of that kind is done. The agricultural prices commission does not often take into account the increased cost of production, with the result the farmers do not get a reasonable price for their produce. They are being exploited by the middle men. 80 per cent of our population are agriculturists. Out of this 80 per cent the big farmers or kulaks constitute only 5 per cent. This section of the farmers is also exploiting the small and marginal farmers. Therefore the Government has a duty to protect them from exploitation. In this connection I would like to say that the agricultural prices commission should be reconstituted by including the true farmers in it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I would not take more time. I am speaking as a representative of the farmers in this country. I have to raise their voice in this supreme forum where else I will raise it?

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

So, Sir, I would suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that the small and medium farmers who own 5 hecatares or less should be given subsidy.

Another point I want to raise is about the water that is supplied to the farmers. Today they have to pay a high rate of tax on water. Sir, speaking about the tax that the farmers has to pay. I must bring it to your notice that he has to pay a large number of taxes. He has to pay agricultural income tax, water tax, professional a plethora of taxes. I want to suggest that in place of this multiple taxes single point tax should be introduced.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): You have organised the kisan rally. Has it not solved the problems of the farmers? (Interruptions)

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Yes, we have organised the kisan rally. I am proud to tell you that the Kisan rally on 16th February unmistakably demonstrated that the farmers from Kanyakumari to Kashmir have rallied behind our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and they have declared their unstinted support to her. It is no use feeling jealous. They, what about you? Are not you and your leader rank opportunities? You got elected to this House in the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now you have defected to the other side. Has your leader any loyalty? If you have any courage you resign and contest again from Trivandrum. Then we can see what happens? So, better do not talk about kisan rally.

Without taking much of your time, I would say that the Government should not hesitate to come forward to help the farmers who are feeding this section. The Government is giving subsidy to the small scale industry, and many other sectors and what is more even to films like 'Sankarā Bharana'. Therefore they should hesitate to provide subsidy to the farmers. I have already mentioned about water. The farmers have to pay a much higher rate for water which is supplied to them

from irrigation projects under the control of the Government. So, I want to say that fertilizers, water seeds, pesticides etc. should be provided at subsidised rates. Similarly, crop insurance should also be introduced.

Finally, I would say that the farmers have great expectations from the Government under the leadership of Shrimati Indiraji and the most efficient Minister hon. Rao Birendra Singh who is doing excellent work in the field of agriculture. I hope their hopes and aspirations will be fulfilled. With this hope I support the Bill and conclude.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए देश के किसानों की जो समस्याएँ हैं और उनकी जो हालत है, उसकी तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

35 साल को आजादी के बाद आप देखिए कि किस तरह से इस देश के अंदर डिसपेरिटी बढ़ी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के कारखानों में या पूँजोपतियों के कारखानों में उत्पादित माल को कोमत और किसान को अपने खेत को उपज से मिलने वाली कोमत का कोई तालमेल नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल के आने के बाद देहात के किसानों की समस्याओं पर गहराई से विचार किया जाना चाहिए। किसान को उसको पैदावार का उचित मूल्य दिलाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। देहात में धरती पर किसानों का बोझ बढ़ा है, घटा नहीं है, विभिन्न अश्वयनों से यही पता चलता है। मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि विकास को तेज करने की दृष्टि से जमीन से बोझ घटा कर हिन्दुस्तान में छोटे उद्योग-धंधों को देहातों में लगाना चाहिए, इससे यह काम हो सकता है। मैं अपील करूँगा कि कृषि का उत्पाद बढ़ाने के लिये और किसानों की हालत ठीक करने के लिए ज्यादा रुपया किसान के लिए रखें और भूमि-सुधार की और विशेष ध्यान दें। भूमि-सुधार की बात मैं

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

खासतौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ, इसकी और विशिष्ट ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों कांग्रेस-पार्टी की सरकार ने एक स्कोम के अन्तर्गत शेड्यूल कास्ट और शड्यूल ट्राइब्स को पट्टे वितरित किए थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन हरिजन-आदिवासी किसानों को, जिनको 2-3 बीघा जमीन दी गई है, इनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। वे बैल नहीं रख सकते, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए इस पर गहराई से विचार किया जाना चाहिए, इससे किसानों को फायदा होगा। लड रिफार्म के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि इसको तरफ सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। जितनी भी कोमोन्वेल्थ सोसायटीज हैं या बैंक हैं, जहाँ से किसानों को ऋण मिलते हैं, उनसे हिन्दुस्तान के माजिनल किसान का फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। इन संस्थाओं के कर्मचारी बाकायदा किसानों से साजिश रखते हैं। जो इंजिन बाजार में ढाई-तीन हजार का मिल जाता है, वही इंजिन दुकानदारों से साजिश करके इन सोसायटियों द्वारा 4-5 हजार में दिया जाता है। मैं अपील करूँगा कि इन संस्थाओं द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं को सस्ता, सुलभ और आसान बनाया जाए, वरना किसान की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। कर्जों के बारे में भी पूरे हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा जा सकता है कि किसान 300 रुपए कर्जा लेते हैं और दो-ढाई साल बाद 3000 रुपए कर दिया जाता है। इन संस्थाओं द्वारा जिन किसानों को कर्जा दिया गया था, उनमें से ज्यादातर किसानों की कुड़की होने जा रही है। 14 दिन जेल में रहने के बाद भी उनकी जमीन की कुड़की होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी इन सोसायटीज में आर्टिस्ट्स और सुपरवाइजर्स के द्वारा जो लार्ज स्केल पर घांघलियाँ की जा रही हैं, उन पर गहराई से सोचिए और इस बिल के अनुसार पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जिन किसानों पर 8-10

साल से कर्जें पड़े हुए हैं, उन कर्जों को माफ किया जाए। सीधे और अनपढ़ किसान से मनमाने ढंग से धमूटे लगवा कर 300 की जगह 3000 कर दिया गया है और 400 की जगह 6-7 हजार कर दिया गया है, उन कर्जों को माफ कोजिए, वरना किसान मर गया है आपके उन कर्जों के नीचे दब करके। वरना किसान इन कर्जों से दब कर मर जाएगा।

16.00 hrs.

आप मशीनें और खास तौर से ट्रैक्टर, ट्राली या और जो भी उपकरण किसानों को देते हैं उनको सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दें। किसान ज्यादातर बैंकों से कर्ज लेकर ट्रैक्टर आदि ही खरीदेगा और जमीन को छुड़ाने की स्थिति में वह नहीं होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि गन्ने की कीमत कुछ बढ़ जाने से किसान की हालत सुधरी है। लेकिन किसान का जो शोषण होता है उसका अंदाजा मैं समझता हूँ राव साहब अच्छी तरह से लगा सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूंजीपतियों की तरह किसान को भी सस्ते दाम पर बिजली, पानी तथा दूसरी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायें। उद्योग-पतियों को आप कोटे देते हैं, कोयला देते हैं उसी तरह से किसान के बारे में भी आप सोचें। एक स्तर से नीचे तक के जो किसान हैं जिनको आप माजिनल किसान कह सकते हैं या और कोई पैमाना आप निर्धारित कर सकते हैं उनको सस्ते दामों पर आप उपकरण आदि मुहैया करायें। आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो किसान की हालत गिरती चली जाएगी। 58 प्रतिशत किसान बिलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं।

जो उनकी पैदावार है उसके दाम और कारखानों में उससे बनने वाली चीजों के दामों में थोड़ा बहुत तालमेल स्थापित करने के बारे में भी आप सोचें। आज उसका दोहरा शोषण होता है। जो माल वह पैदा करता है उसको व्यापारी वर्ग या कॅपिटालिस्ट क्लास सस्ते खरीदता है और फिर उसी को पक्का बना कर ज्यादा दामों

पर उस बीज को बेच कर उसका दीहुरा शोषण करता है। इस दोहरे शोषण की प्रवृत्ति को आप रोकें, इस पर आप विचार करें।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधोपुरा) : मैं लकम्पा जी को समय पर इस बिल को लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उनके धर्म की मैं दाद देता हूँ। रूलिंग पार्टी का सदस्य होने के बावजूद भी मैं समझता हूँ कि सही मंशा से वह इस बिल को लाए हैं वरना रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों का यह तरीका रहा है कि वे घड़याली भाँसू हो किसानों के लिए बहाते रहे हैं। 15 फरवरी को किसान रैली हुई थी जिस पर देश का तीन सौ बराड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ और बीस लाख के करीब लोग उसमें सम्मिलित हुए जिनमें से मुश्किल से पाँच प्रतिशत ही किसान रहे होंगे। फिर भी इसका नाम किसान रैली दिया गया। ये पाँच परसेंट किसान भी इस आशा से आये थे कि कुछ उनको मिलेगा। यहाँ सक्षम सरकार है, बहुमत वाला सरकार है लेकिन हुआ क्या? केवल छठो योजना डिसकस हुई और उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया। न बिजली सस्ती देने का प्रबन्ध हुआ, न खाद के दाम कम किये गये और न ही पानी के। किसी तरह से किसी चीज के दाम कम करने की बात नहीं की गई। जो उम्मीद लेकर वे आए थे वह उम्मीद ही रह गई और निराशा ही उनके हाथ लगी। निराशा भी ऐसी जिसका कोई अंदाजा नहीं। अब लकम्पा जी जो बिल लाये हैं इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करें और इस बिल को तो कम से कम स्वीकार कर ही लें।

छोटे और सीमान्ते किसान सब से ज्यादा आज परेशान हैं। हमारे देश में करीब सत्तर प्रतिशत किसान अस्सी प्रतिशत में से इसी कैटेगरी में आते हैं। उनकी

अगर तरक्की होती है तभी मुल्क तरक्की कर सकता है, उनकी तरक्की पर ही मुल्क की तरक्की निर्भर करती है। बागजों पर तो आप टोक करते हैं कि उनको आप ऋण भेज देना चाहते हैं; दूसरी सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कुछ होता नहीं है। जा गांव में रहते है या बलाकस में रहते है उनको शायद इसकी कुछ जानकारी भी होगी और शायद उनका थोड़ा बहुत इंडायरेक्टली इसका पता भी लग जाता होगा। कहने का तो आप लोग उताव देते हैं लेकिन वह बेचारा इतना परेशान होता है लॉन को प्राप्त करने में कि पैसे देने के बाद भी दसियों दिन और महीना महीना भर परेशान होने के बाद अन्त में वह हाथ जोड़ देता है और कह देता है कि उसको लोन नहीं चाहिये। कृषि मंत्री जो क्लेम करते हैं कि वह इसी वर्ग से आते हैं। अगर यह सही है और वह इनके लिए कमिटेड है तो उनको कुछ करना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि इस तरीके से उनका एक्स्प्लायटेशन न हो।

सबसिडो को बात को आप देखें। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने ठोक कहा है कि आज इंडस्ट्री को तरह तरह की सबसिडोज बिजली पर तथा दूसरी चीजों पर दी जाती है लेकिन हमारी बर्दकिस्मती है कि हम को कोई सबसिडो नहीं दी जाती है। जो उसे चाहने पर भी, कागज पर भी कि कहते हैं कि देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज तक कोई सबसिडो नहीं मिलती है चाहे बोज की हो, खाद की हो या बिजली की हो। कोई सबसिडो तो आप दें। आज हालत यह है कि जिस समय वह पैदा करते हैं तो उनको इंडस्ट्रीस सेल करना पड़ता है क्योंकि उसको दूसरी चीजें खरोदने के लिये खुरन्त पैसा चाहिये। इसलिये लाचार हो कर कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है। और वही चीज बड़े व्यापारियों के पास चली जाती है तो तिगुने, चौगुने दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। मंत्री जो का ध्यान इस तरफ ख्यास कर के दिवाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

उसके लिये हो सके तो करें, जिसके लिये सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है और बार-बार कहती भी है। केवल कहा ही न जाय बल्कि सर जमोन पर भी उतारा जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज मुल्क में छोटे माजिनल फार्मर्स को हालत का ज्यादा अनुभव किया जा सकता है बजाय बयान करने के। और अनुभव ऐसे लोगों को ज्यादा हो सकता है जो खेतों करते हैं। इसलिये मैं कृषि मंत्री जो संकहूंगा कि उनके लिये कुछ करें। वास्तव में 16 फरवरी को जिस तरह का इन्होंने नक्शा बना रखा था और बार-बार कहा भी लेकिन करना नहीं चाहते थे। 16 फरवरी की बात जब उठायी गई तो कहा गया माननीय चरण सिंह ने भी रैली किया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जनता पार्टी की सरकार से उस समय बाहर थे। वह बताना चाहते थे मोरारजी भाई को कि हमारे पीछे यह शक्ति है हमें इग्नोर करोगे तो तुम नहीं चल सक्ते हो। लेकिन आपको किस को दिखाना है? आप दिल्ली के लोगों से पूछें तो वह इतनी गाली देंगे कि तीन दिन तक उनको न बस मिला, न दूध मिला और न पानो मिला, न दफ्तर जा सके। इसलिये मंत्री जो से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का कोई कम से कम तमाशा न करें, हकीकत से जिसका कोई वास्ता न हो। इसलिये यदि आप कुछ करना चाहते हो तो यह बिल उसी स्पिरिट में आया है और मंत्री जो को इस स्वोकार करना चाहिये और उस किसान के लिये जिसकी दुहाई देते हैं, जिसके लिये कुछ करने का यहां पर बार-बार दावा करते हैं, उसकी भलाई के लिये इस बिल को मान लें। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय काकप्या जी को साधुवाद देता हूँ और

वास्तव में जो बिल लाए हैं वह उनकी अपनी नीति, मंशा और उनकी पार्टी की भावना, दृष्टिकोण और घोषित सिद्धान्त के अनुरूप है। आज हमारे देश की जनसंख्या का बत बड़ा प्रतिशत माजिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल फार्मर्स और फारमिंग लेबरर्स का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुल कृषकों का 85 प्रतिशत से अधिक हिस्सा इस तरह के छोटे फार्मर्स का बनता है और इनकी दशा वास्तव में दयनीय है। यही कारण है कि प्रारम्भ से देश की स्वतंत्रता के दिनों से कांग्रेस का यह दृष्टिकोण रहा कि किसी तरह से भूमि सुधार कानून को अमल में लाया जाये। और देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद कांग्रेस की सरकार है, चाहे केन्द्र में हो या प्रान्तों में हो, उन्होंने ईमानदारी के साथ भूमि सुधारों के कानून को लागू किया। और यही कारण है कि हम दो प्रकार के माजिनल या स्माल फार्मर्स को देखते हैं। एक तो वह जिनको पारिवारिक परम्परा से जमान मिनो है और दूसरे वह जिनको लैण्ड सीलिंग के द्वारा जमान मिला है। इस तरह के फार्मर्स एक करोड़ से भी अधिक होंगे। और भूमि सुधार के बाद इन कृषकों की दशा सुधारने के लिए, चाहे पंडित नेहरू का नेतृत्व रहा हो या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व हो, कोई एजेंसीज का निर्माण किया गया जिनके माध्यम से इस तरह के किसानों का आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने की कोशिश की गई है। और यही कारण है कि विगत दिनों किसानों का एक अद्भुत मेला और समूह दिल्ली में जमा हुआ और उन्होंने अपनी निष्ठा कांग्रेस के प्रति और इंदिरा जी के प्रति और पार्टी ने जो उनके लिए किया है, उसके लिए अपनी श्रद्धा व्यक्त करने के लिए यहां आये। हो सकता है कि मेरे मित्र को राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण का दूषित भावना के कारण कुछ उसमें और अन्यथा दिखाई देता हो। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह किसानों और हमारी सरकार के

पारस्परिक प्रेम का आपस में आदान-प्रदान था ।

आज यह बात मैं यहाँ पर नहीं कहना चाहता था, लेकिन हमारे मित्रों ने इधे यहाँ उठाया है । इसलिए विवश हूँ । जहाँ तक सीमान्त कृषकों का सवाल है उसके दुःख और व्यथा के लिए हम, हमारी पार्टी और हमारी सरकार सभी दुःखी हैं । इस साल के बजट में इसी तरह किसानों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए बहुत सारे प्रार्थन-जन किये गये हैं । वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि 5,000 रुपये तक का ऋण किसानों को दिया जाएगा और उस पर किसी तरह की जमानत उनसे नहीं ली जाएगी ।

मैं भाई जगपाल सिंह और श्री यादव जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि जो हमारे इस तरीके के प्राविजन है वह स्टेट्यूट बुक में रह जाते हैं, वास्तविक रूप में धरातल पर नहीं उतर पाते हैं । बैंकों से ऋण देने की बात है, हमने बजट में उसका प्रार्थन कर दिया है लेकिन वास्तव में जो बैंक गाँव में काम करते हैं, वह साधारण आदमियों से उन्नत नहीं है, उनके कल्याण के लिए काम नहीं करते हैं । आज हमारी बैंक प्रणाली इतनी दूषित हो गई है इसमें इतनी कमियाँ हैं कि स्माल फार्मर बैंक का दरवाजा खटखटाता रह जाता है उसको समय पर ऋण नहीं मिलता है । या तो उसे टाउट के चक्कर में पड़ना पड़ता है या ब्युरोक्रेटिक सैट-अप के चक्कर में पड़ना पड़ता है या जो अपनी कर्मशान खोते हैं, उनके चक्कर में उसे पड़ना पड़ता है । किसानों को जितना ऋण दिया जाता है, जितना उसे कागज में मिलता है, वास्तविक अर्थों में उतना उसकी जेब में नहीं जाता है ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे रूरल बैंकिंग सिस्टम को सुधारने की जरूरत है, इसकी

कमियों को दूर करने की जरूरत है । हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री को चाहिये कि कुछ ऐसी क्रेडिट एजेंसियाँ देहां शुरू करवायेँ जिनके सामने लक्ष्य हो, जो एक उद्देश्य को लेकर, भावना को लेकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करना चाहते हैं । जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि वास्तविक अर्थों में किसानों की खेती का और उनके भाग्य का हम सुधार नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

जिस बात को मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि हमारे इस तरह के किसानों को सिचाई की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । जो पानी के हमारे छंटे-छंटे स्रोत हैं, उनको टैप करके किसानों को पानी की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये, चाहे भूगर्भ में पानी हो या बाहरी स्रोत से हो, उनके लिए टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कार्य होना चाहिये । जब तक हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी मर्लाल हालत में सुधार नहीं लाया जा सकता है ।

हमारे जो कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक्स हैं, उनके माध्यम से भी कुछ इस दिशा में किया जा सकता है, लेकिन आज इनके अधिकार सीमित हो गये हैं । प्रान्त की सरकार को कहा जाना चाहिये कि कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक के अधिकारों को बढ़ाये और उन के सामने लक्ष्य रखे और जितनी भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाली एजेंसियाँ हैं, उनको चाहिये कि वहाँ के ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर की मार्फत कार्य करें, और उनको इन कार्यों को सुपरवाइज करना चाहिये । यह की क्षेत्रीय समितियाँ उनके कार्यों का विवेचन करें । होता यह है कि जो रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आती है, वह गलत होती है, वास्तविकता कुछ दूसरी होती है । जब तक स्थानीय आधार पर सुपरविजन नहीं

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

होगा, मैं समझता हूँ उन लोगों की कल्याण योजनायें सफल नहीं होंगी ।

भाई लक्ष्मण जी जिस उद्देश्य से जिस बिल को यहाँ पर लाये है, कि किसान जितना पैसा अपनी खेती पर खर्च करता है, जितने उसके अपरेशन के टूलम हैं, सीड्स हैं, पैस्टीसाइड्स हैं और मार्केटिंग के मामले हैं, उनका रिटर्न उनको नहीं मिलता है । ऐसे फार्मरों के लिए चाहे आप सब्सिडी के माध्यम से करें या कोई ऐसा दूसरा तरीका निकालें जिससे उसकी अपरेशनल कास्ट उसको मिलनी ही चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा कृषि के समवर्ती क्षेत्रों को डेवेलप करना चाहिए । जैसे, छोटे किसानों को बागवानी, सब्जी-उत्पादन और फल-उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए और उनके उत्पादन के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए । ऐसी मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज स्थापित की जाएं, जिनसे किसानों को अपने उत्पादन के अच्छे दाम मिल सकें । इसके साथ ही रोडज और कम्युनिकेशनज का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्रीएट करना चाहिए, जिससे किसानों को नवीनतम भावों की जानकारी हो सके और वे अपने उत्पादन को मार्केट तक पहुंचा सकें ।

किसान दुग्ध-उत्पादन का धंधा अपना सकें, इसके लिए उन्हें अच्छी नस्ल के पशु प्रोवाइड किए जाएं और उनके आस-पास डेयरी संस्थाएं खोली जाएं, जिससे उनकी माली हालत में सुधार हो सके और वे अपनी रोज-मर्रा की आवश्यकता की चीजें तथा इम्प्लीमेंटस आदि खरीद सकें ।

हम सब लोग किसान हैं और कृषि के महत्व को भी समझते हैं । आज

देश का आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर हमसे बहुत कुछ प्राप्त कर रहा है । चाहे वे सरकारी सेक्टरों में काम करने वाले लोग हों या फैक्टरियों इत्यादि में काम करने वाले लोग हों, हमने उन्हें कई तरह की कनसेशनज दी हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि के क्षेत्र में बड़े किसानों के लाभ के लिए कुछ किया जा चुका है । मगर आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि छोटे किसानों के लिए भी एक ऐसी योजना को कारगर ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश की जाए, जिससे उनका वास्तविक अर्थों में लाभ हो सके ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल का उद्देश्य सरकार का ध्यान इन दुखी, दीन और अकिंचन लोगों की तरफ आकृष्ट करना है । सम्भव है कि इस बिल में टेकनिकल आधार पर कई कमियां हों । हो सकता है कि मूवर महोदय अपने बिल को वापस ले लें, लेकिन जो भावना और मंशा इस बिल की है, मुझे आशा है कि सरकार उसको हृदय-गम करेगी । उन पर सख्ती से अमल करेगी ।

श्री भधुसूदन बैराले : (अकोला) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन के समक्ष जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके पीछे जो भावना है, मैं उससे शतप्रतिशत सहमत हूँ । मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकृष्ट करन चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर विचार करते हुए दो पहलुओं का ध्यान रखना चाहिए । एक पहलू तो इस बिल में साफ-साफ लिखा है : जिन किसानों के पास-पांच एकड़ इरिगेटिड लंड या दस एकड़ ड्राई लैंड है, उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर पांच और दस एकड़ के फर्क को थोड़ी बेर के लिए अलग ही रख दिया जाए, तो इस मुल्क के काश्तकारी के क्षेत्र में एक बुनिपादी सवाल यह है कि जिन किसानों की खेती को पानी मिलता है और जिनकी खेती सूखी है, उनमें ही अगर बढ़ाव जा रहा है। जिन किसानों की खेती को पानी नहीं मिल सकता है और जिन्हें साल भर आसमान से बरसने वाली बारिश पर अवलम्बित रहना पड़ता है, उनके लिए खेती एक बहुत मुश्किल मसला बन गया है। वे लोग साल में सिर्फ एक फसल उगा सकते हैं। उनका सिजन सिर्फ चार महीने का होता है और आठ महीने उनको दूसरा कोई काम नहीं होता है।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान ड्राई लैंड वाले किसानों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वे लोग साल में सिर्फ एक फसल लेते हैं। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि जिन लोगों की साल में ड्राई कल्टीवेशन में एक फसल होती है, वे साल भर अपना गुजारा कैसे कर सकते हैं। इस लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उन्हें दो तरह से मदद दी जाए। एक तो इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये कि उनकी खेती में से ज्यादा पैदावार कैसे हो, और दूसरे, जो अनाज वे उत्पन्न करते हैं, उसके उचित दाम उन्हें मिले।

जिस राज्य से मैं आता हूँ महाराष्ट्र वहाँ अधिकतर कल्टीवेशन ड्राई लैंड पर होता है। वहाँ एक योजना बनी थी, जिसमें बताया गया था कि 2800 करोड़ रुपये चाँदह साल में खर्च करने के बाद भी स्टेट में सिर्फ 26 परसेंट जमीन इरिगेटिड हो सकती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बाकी की जमीन ड्राई रहने वाली है और हमारे मुल्क में ड्राई जमीन

का मसला कृषि इन्वॉल्व के सामने एक बड़ा कठिन मसला है। ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। एक ही इलाज है। उन को जो दाम दिये जाते हैं वह देते वक्त उन को अच्छे दाम दोजिये। लेकिन जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ जो उन की फसल पर खर्च होता है उतना दाम उन्हें मिलता नहीं है। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर सिर्फ एक काप का जिंक कहूँगा जिसे काटन कहते हैं। काप का हाल यह है कि काटन के परचेज प्राइस और फिनिश प्राइस की प्राइस में इतना अन्तर पड़ जाता है कि शायद एक एक मीटर पर दस-दस रुपये का मार्जिन होता है ऐसा मुझे शक होता है यदि कापस की कीमत एक क्विंटल की 400 रुपये होती है, उस के हिनाब से निकाला जाय तो 9.65 के० जी० के लिए जिस में से सौ मीटर कपड़ा बनता है उसकी कीमत 144 रुपये 56 पैसे होती है, उस हिसाब से जब कपड़ा एकल-मिल निकलता है तो उस को कीमत 22 रुपये 99 पैसे होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह 40,45 और 50 के ऊपर हो जाती है यह फसला क्या रहता है इस का जबाब आज तक मुझे नहीं मिल पाया।

मैं सिर्फ इस तरफ इतना ही ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि जो सूखी खेती करते हैं उनकी समस्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है दस एकड़ में से कोई भी पाच आदमी की फैमिली साल में एक फसल ले कर और आठ महीने खेती को खाली रखकर जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। इसलिए इसका एक ही इलाज है, जैसा कि बिल के एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स में बताया गया उनको दूसरा कोई उद्योग उपलब्ध कराने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाय जब तक उन्हें दूसरा एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दिया जाता तब तक उनके लिए अपना जीविका निर्वाह करना कठिन है वह उद्योग जानवर पालने का हो या दूध का हो या जिसे

[श्री मधुसूदन वैराले]

हम एग्रीकल्चर बेल्ड इंडस्ट्री कह सकते हैं, वह उन को जब तक नहीं दी जाती तब तक इस मूलक में उन का जिन्दा रहना बहुत मुश्किल होगा।

इस बिल के निमित्त से मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि इस मूलक के अंदर मेजॉरिटी ऑफ कल्टीवेटर्स जो सूखी खेती करते हैं जिन को साल में एक ही फसल लेने का मौका मिलता है उन की आर्थिक हालत की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तज्जबह देने की आवश्यकता है। उत आवश्यकता को यह बिल स्वीकृत करके पूरा करते हैं या नहीं, यह दोषम महत्व का प्रश्न है ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ प्रथम महत्व का प्रश्न यह है कि इस मतले पर सरकार विचार करने के लिए और खास ध्यान देने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कांग्रेस सरकार की यह नीति रही है और आज तक महहारी आन्दोलन के द्वारा हम ने इन किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने की कोशिश की है लेकिन अब इसका मौका आया है अब तब हम जितने मदद करते हैं वह सजाहनीय है, कृषि मंत्रालय के हम उन के लिए आभारी हैं। लेकिन अब वक्त आया कि इससे भी ज्यादा मदद की जाय और उसमें कृषि उद्योग से भरपूर ऐसा एक नया कार्यक्रम दिया जाय। यह कार्यक्रम यदि नहीं दिया गया तो आप ने देखा कि ये सूखी खेती करने वाले लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा शहरों की ओर जा रहे हैं, शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और वहां उन्हें कोई काम धन्धा नहीं मिल पाता।

इसलिए मैं ज्यादा दका न लेता हुआ सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि जो सूखी खेती करते हैं उन को हम सेल्फ सफिशियेट स्व-निर्भर नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे स्व-निर्भर नहीं रह

गए हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि सरकार उनकी तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे। जो साल में तीन चार फसलें लेते हैं उनके मुकाबिले में जो सिर्फ एक ही फसल साल में ले सकते हैं। वे सरकार की सहायता मिलने के ज्यादा हकदार हैं, यह मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए बतलाना चाहता हूँ मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देगी और सूखी खेती करने वाले किसानों के सजालात को हल करने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करेगी। धन्यवाद

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that a number of hon. friends have taken part in the debate. I am very grateful to Mr. Lakkappa who has brought this Bill before this august House for consideration. Today also Shri Madhusudan Varirale, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri Jagpal Singh and Shri R.P. Yadav have made many valuable suggestions. Though it is not possible for me to deal with all the points raised by the hon. Members, I have noted down all the suggestions made here, and these suggestions will receive the due consideration of the Government.

Hon Member Shri Lakkappa has moved that the 'Small Farmers Assistance Bill' providing for the grant of loans and subsidies to small farmers be considered for enactment by this House. The Bill states that at present small farmers are faced with financial problems and are finding it difficult to secure loans to meet the cost of farming operations and to sell their produce at remunerative prices. The Bill seeks to help the small farmers in regard to their financial and marketing requirements.

At the outset I would like to say that the Government appreciates the sentiments behind the Bill and is very much alive to the problems and needs of the small farmers and other weaker sections of the society.

As the House is aware, the Prime Minister has repeatedly given expression to the Government's resolve to deal sympathetically and speedily with the problems of farmers. Over the years, several steps have been taken to improve the availability of resources to small and marginal farmers to enable them to undertake viable productive economic activities. The Small Farmers' Development Agency, as you know, has now been merged with the more comprehensive Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been extended to all Blocks in the country with effect from 2nd October, 1980. As I have stated yesterday also, a massive amount of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided for this programme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and this will be supplemented by institutional finance, the quantum of which, we hope, should be three to four times of the provision for subsidy. In the Sixth Plan, besides the IRDP, several other programmes, as the hon. Members know, like the National Rural Employment Programme, the Drought Prone Area Programme and the Desert Development Programme have been included to meet the economic and infrastructure requirements of small farmers and other weaker sections of the society. Large outlays have been provided for all these programmes, and the total public sector investment in the rural development sector during the Sixth Plan will be nearly Rs. 5000 crores in addition to an investment of about Rs. 6,000 crores in the agricultural sector. The Government is also fully conscious of the important role that financial institutions have to play in the upliftment of the weaker sections. Many banking practices and procedures have been relaxed and simplified to ensure quicker and larger flow of institutional finance to small and marginal farmers.

However, Sir, there are complaints of difficulties still being faced in the flow of credit to small and marginal farmers. We do not deny that the small and marginal farmers are not facing any difficulty. I do appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members of both sides of the House.

Steps are being taken to rectify the situation. It is expected that agricultural credit advances by cooperative and commercial banks will reach the level of Rs. 5,415 crores in 1984-85 as compared to the anticipated achievement of Rs. 2,550 crores in 1979-80. The programmes and measures which I have outlined will, I hope, re-assure the hon. Members of the Government's commitment to the welfare of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society.

In the course of the discussion on the Bill, hon. Members have raised many important issues and have made valuable suggestions, all of which will receive the Government's earnest consideration. I will now attempt to deal with some of these points separately. Mr. Lakkappa and several other hon. Members have pointed out that flow of credit to small farmers is not satisfactory. I would submit before the House that the position is that Government is fully aware of the need to direct credit towards the weaker sections of rural society, which includes small and marginal farmers. Based on the recommendations of a Working Group set up in March, 1980 to report on the modalities for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme banks have now been asked to ensure that 50 per cent of the advances in agriculture go to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by 1983. The Government has decided that by 1985, 40 per cent of the total lending by public sector banks should go to the priority sector as against the earlier target of 33—1/3 per cent. As a result of reorientation of policies and procedures, short and medium term loans advanced by the cooperative credit structure to small farmers, as a percentage of total lending to the agricultural sector rose from 27.8 per cent in 1973-74 to 40 per cent in 1977-78. In the case of the commercial banks, the increase in agricultural lending to small marginal farmers was from 28.1 per cent to 38.4 per cent at the end of March, 1979. Out of the total outstanding loans of Regional Rural Banks amounting to Rs. 168.4 crores at the end

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of March 1980, an amount of Rs. 148.4 crores that is, 88 per cent had been advanced to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers etc. The Sixth Plan, that is, 1980—85. . . .

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What is the number of small and marginal farmers to whom credit is given?

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: I am coming to that.

The Sixth Plan 1980—85 contemplates effective credit planning involving earmarking of credit for various categories of the rural poor.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of bank branches in rural and semi-urban areas. As on 30-6-1980 commercial banks had 15,101 rural and 8,078 semi-urban branches; of these 2,735 branches were of Regional Rural Banks. The process of branch expansion in rural areas will continue.

Now, I am coming to Prof. Ranga's point.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 140.95 crores spread over 20,85,407 borrowal accounts had been advanced till 31-12-1979 under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme with rate of interest of 4 per cent.

The Government of India has decided to establish the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development which will function as an apex refinancing institution for agricultural and allied activities.

Sir, Sarvashri Sudhir Giri, Jaipal Singh Kashyap and Viridhi Chand Jain during the course of the debate made two suggestions regarding rate of interest on loans to small and marginal farmers. One suggestion is that interest-free loans should be provided to small and marginal farmers. The other suggestion is that all loans to small and marginal farmers should be at Differential Rate of Interest scheme rates, that is, 4 per cent. I would like to point out that small and marginal

farmers are already being given loans at concessional rates of interest as compared to other farmers. It would greatly affect the viability of credit institutions if all small and marginal farmers were to be given interest-free loans or even loans at 4 per cent rate of interest.

Several hon. Members pointed out about inadequacy of marketing and communication facilities in the rural areas. For putting an end to various marketing malpractices the Government of India has been insisting on the setting up of regulated markets. Almost all the States have enacted legislation for regulated markets. The few remaining States and Union Territories are also being persuaded to do so.

The Government of India provides assistance to the State Government for creation of facilities like auction platforms, office, godowns, drinking water facilities etc. in selected regulated markets, terminal markets for fruits and vegetables, rural primary markets and wholesale markets in backward areas.

We also have a scheme for establishing a national grid of rural godowns for agricultural produce. The main objectives of the scheme are—

- (1) prevention of distress sale;
- (2) ensuring remunerative prices and easy credit to farmers.

For the period, 1980—85 an outlay of Rs. 17.50 crores has been proposed for the purpose.

Creation of an effective rural roads network is one of the important components of the Minimum Needs Programme. The Government of India has decided that all the villages having a population of over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages having a population between 1000 and 1500 will be connected by all weather roads by the end of 1990 and 50 per cent of this target will be achieved during Sixth Plan period 1980—85, for which a provision of Rs. 1165 crores has been made.

Shri Lakkappa and Shri R. L. P. Verma referred to the Agricultural Prices Commission and said that there are no representatives of farmers. As hon. Members are aware, the APC is an Advisory body. As per the terms of reference the APC has to make recommendations for evolving a balance in the integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall need of the economy, safeguarding the interests of both the producer and the consumer.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): The consumer is getting the upper hand all the time.

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: Before making recommendations the APC obtains information on various cost aspects from State Governments and other interests. The Commission also holds meetings with the representatives of various State Governments, farmers' associations and other interests (*Interruptions*) and labourers also, before making a recommendation of price policy for a particular commodity to the Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: One Randhir Singh is not enough!

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: As I said, the APC is only an advisory body and the final decision regarding the pricing policy is taken by the Government. As hon. Members are aware, the minimum support price of wheat that the Government has recently announced is higher than what was recommended by the APC itself.

At present, the APC has four members and one of the members is a representative of the farmers and consumers. Chaudhuri Randhir Singh is there. (*Interruptions*) This is the present position. Sarvashri Mool Chand Daga and Girdhari Lal Vyas said that the benefit of crop insurance scheme has not been provided to farmers. I would like to clarify

the position. A detailed plan has been drawn up in this regard. A pilot crop insurance scheme has been in operation in the States of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal since 1979-80. The proposals for extending this scheme to a few more States during the Sixth Plan are under consideration of the Government. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan for crop insurance. You know this is a very big scheme. There are various difficulties involved and it is not possible to cover the whole of the country under the scheme and that is why pilot projects are undertaken. So, I have to bring this point for the information of the House. Then, Sir, Mr. Sidnal and some other friends said that Government must constitute some engineering group who should go round and mark places where underground water is available and open dug wells should be dug there. The Central Ground-Water Board, is the apex body for the groundwater investigations, exploration and evaluation and they are carrying out systematic hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling in various parts of the country. In addition to this, the State Governments have their own ground water organisations which are doing detailed surveys and development of ground-water. There is a centrally-sponsored scheme to assist the State Governments to strengthen these organisations. Since the work of exploration and surveys is being done by the Central Ground-water Board, and the State Governments, as I have stated earlier, it is not considered necessary or practicable to form an Engineering Group to go round and mark places where ground-water is available, and dug wells.

Now, Shri Rajagopal Naidu and Shri Chintamani Panigrahi have stated that Government should provide funds for the development of land to allottees of banjar and ceiling land. I have to submit for the information of the honourable House

[Shri Baleshwar Ram]

that the Central Government and the State Government provide assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,000 per hectare as grant to the allottees of ceiling surplus land to make the land productive. So far, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 15 crores had been provided to the State Governments. There is a provision of Rs. 60 crores for the scheme in the Sixth Five-year Plan. The question of extending the scheme to areas excluded from its scope is under consideration. Due to constraints of resources it will not be possible at present to extend the scheme to allottees of land other than ceiling surplus land. At present the position is this.

The State Governments are not in a position to provide financial assistance to the land owners who have got surplus lands. Due to the financial constraints, it is not possible at present to provide financial assistance for 'banjar land' and all that. This is the position.

Again Mr. P. Rajagopal Naidu and Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap have mentioned that unless subsidiary industries are taken up by the small farmers, they will not be able to become economically strong and self sufficient. This is a very good point and I do agree with these views. There is no doubt about it that these ancillary industries should be set up for small and marginal farmers because they are living below the standard.

In the I.P.D. programme there is an industry, services and business component. It is expected that every year 10 lakh families of the rural poor, mainly under the rural artisans sector, would be benefited under the programme. Apart from this the national scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment provides to equip the youth with technology to enable them to be self-employed. An amount of Rs. 480 crores has been provided to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in

the Sixth Five Year Plan for promoting Khadi and Village industries which will provide employment to 50 lakh persons by the end of Sixth Plan as against 29 lakh persons at present.

Mr. K. Lakkappa and Mr. Rajagopal Naidu and some other friends pointed out that the Government of India must constitute a high-level body to go into the problems of poor farmers. In this connection I would like to submit that the Sixth Five Year Plan places great emphasis on the alleviation of poverty. Major elements of the Plan strategy in this regard include programmes for transfer of assets, skills and technologies to the identified rural poor, employment generation programmes for wage employment and self employment, and a vastly expanded minimum needs programme. In order to consider various aspects of these programmes, an expert group has been set up in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member, Planning Commission, who is a renowned scientist and a very eminent person. In view of the above, it may be necessary to set up another high-level committee.

I would also like to deal with two important issues arising from the Bill. The Bill also proposes the setting up of cooperative societies for rendering assistance to small farmers for marketing their produce. I would like to mention that the cooperative sector is already helping small farmers in this regard. There are at present 3370 primary marketing societies including 550 special commodity marketing societies organised at mandi level. 173 central marketing societies (excluding cane supply societies) mainly at the district level, 27 apex marketing federations at the State level and national agricultural cooperative marketing federation operating through 31 branches at the national level. Special cooperative organisations have also been established to meet the special needs of tribals.

The Bill defines 'Small Farmers' as one whose extent of agricultural land is 10 acres or less of 'dry' land or 5 acres or less of 'wet' land. As per the definition adopted for the IRB programme, a small farmer is cultivator with a land holding of 5 acres or below. According to the last agricultural census (1970-71), there were about 70 million operational holdings, of which about 50 million were holding upto 2 hectares. Out of 70 million, 50 millions are either small farmers or marginal farmers. With the administrative and financial resources available since the introduction of SFDA in 1969-70 we have been able to assist so far only about 1 million families per year. It would be necessary to assist farmers having less than two hectares first before considering, extending the present facilities to farmers holding ten acres as suggested in the Bill. Our anxiety is to first assist the poorest among the poor; therefore, it is not appropriate to bring farmers holding 10 acres of land with the small farmers category.

As I have already indicated the Government has taken a number of steps to resolve the difficulties faced by small farmers and other weaker sections in the matter of financing their economic activities and selling their produce at remunerative price. Of course, the Government is aware of the fact that much more remains to be done. The Government will, therefore, continue its efforts in this directions and will keep the position under constant review. I would, therefore, earnestly request the hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa to withdraw the Bill with the leave of the House.

With these words, I conclude and I am very thankful to you for giving me this much time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I am very happy that my hon. friends and colleagues from both the sides who participated in the debate on my Bill, *Small Farmers Assist-*

ance Bill, have widely appreciated and supported the principles contained in this Bill. I had introduced this Bill in this House and had sought the blessings of this House, so that we ameliorate the condition of these poor people.

In this context, I would like to state that we have to see to the condition of the small farmers and the situation prevailing in the country as also have to keep in view the socio-economic changes that are taking place in the case this vulnerable unorganised sector of small farmers and marginal farmers.

The reply given by the hon. Minister indicates that the Government is very keen in this regard. Our leader has taken a lead in introducing the land reforms. Of course, my friends opposite were telling that the Bill has been brought about in order to shed crocodile tears. It is not crocodile tears, it is not for sentimental sake. It is the real problems of the farmers, that have compelled me to bring this Bill and focus the attention of this House to this. I know who are the people who shed crocodile tears. They came to power, but ran away lock, stock and barrel. They were entrusted with the responsibility, but they could not run the Government and ran away. The magnitude of the problem has to be understood by this House, the sovereign body. This issue has been discussed many times. An hon. Member has quoted certain figures. In this context, I would also like to quote certain decisions and conclusions drawn very recently by the Estimates Committee. It gave out the situation that has prevailed in this country and the resources mobilisation and the pattern of distribution to the small and marginal farmers of this country. The Estimates Committee of Parliament in its Report. The Action Taken by the Government on its earlier recommendations regarding credit facilities for the weaker sections, has deplored

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

what is called the back-flow of bank resources from the rural to the urban areas. Eighty per cent of the representatives both in the Legislatures and in this August body are backed by these poor farmers and marginal and landless farmers, who are unorganised and belong to vulnerable sections. They demand the sovereign body to assure them their due facilities which are not being given to them and are being given to the other 10 or 20 per cent of the people who are in the organised sector.

The Opposition tried to exploit the Kisan Rallies that had been taken out. Instead they should have come together to find out the real solutions and to ameliorate conditions of these poor farmers who are unorganised and who are victims of violence and other things in the country. It is the first time in the history that our Government and our leader has brought about a revolutionary change in the land reforms and with the 20-point programme brought about socio-economic changes in this country. In view of these it is necessary for our Government to see that follow up actions are taken to see that the resources and funds are made available to the 80 per cent of the people who come in the unorganised sector i.e. the poor and marginal farmers.

The Committee has correctly underlined the major distortion in the present pattern of sectoral distribution of resources and stressed that equal importance must be given to the proper deployment of resources among different sections of the population in the rural areas, an aspect which is generally ignored. It is necessary for the banks to step up their advances for the agricultural and other productive purposes in the villages and improve the credit-deposit ratio of their rural branches. They have also to ensure that the

borrower belongs to the desired category. Any laxity in this regard would lead to appropriation of the facility by the well-off sections as has been the case over the years. This is the situation that prevailed in this country. The Hon. Minister has stated certain figures. I would like to say that the simple demand from all sections of the House even during the discussion of the Budget and also on agricultural demand was that the crop insurance has to be organised. The Report has clearly stated that only Rs. 20 crores have been earmarked and it will not cover even two per cent of the farmers. Today the farmer is gambling in the Monsoon and the vagaries of nature. Moreover, there are several categories of farmers in existence in India. It is because of the lack of these facilities which we should provide that in certain areas, including the Rayalaseema belt, the entire population of the farmers does not have even three months of agricultural work. Reason is everything is seasonal in agriculture. To-day, even in such horrid zones, no programmes have been provided, even though we have taken steps as per what the plan envisages, and even though credit facilities have been provided for. To-day, there is no single agency to provide facilities to the farmers—small and marginal. The cooperative sector is providing loans to-day, not to the farmers, but to the traders. The traders are grabbing the major portion of loans given through societies. It has been stated by the Estimates Committee that a major portion of the money allocated for the farmers, has been taken away by people in the urban areas.

17 hrs.

With wide disparities in the rural sector no facility provided for its development can reach the weaker sections in the required measure without special efforts to pursue this

objective, and bank credit cannot be an exception to this rule. It is only when the pattern of land ownership has been radically transformed, that this special effort can be dispensed with. The emphasis the Committee has laid on the deployment of funds generated in these areas largely on their development will, no doubt, evoke considerable and justified criticism. While it is important that the requirements of these areas are properly met, how can they be allowed to pre-empt the surpluses arising from their development only for their growth, without detriment to national interests?

This is a very important document which has been discussed. The data finding committee has come to the conclusion that the entire system of releasing loans by these banking institutions is not properly organized. It is not enough that we allot funds at the national level. We should see that the funds percolate through these agencies in a proper manner. Therefore, we have to see that the provision of loans and facilities to small and marginal farmers is organized in a proper manner by the existing agencies.

Our friend has stated that he has allocated funds to different sectors. He has said that the Plan envisages allocation of Rs. 5 crores for this purpose. But it is distressing to see how the money provided to these institutions has been spent. I hope the hon. Minister will understand the significance of this.

The Working Group on integrated rural development made a quick assessment of the achievements and the impact of this programme, whose report identified 130.56 lakhs of small and marginal farmers in the project area. As against this, the number of beneficiaries was estimated to be only 9.95 lakhs. It came to about 10 per cent of the small and marginal farmers identified.

So, there is a step-motherly attitude even to-day. The bureaucracy which functions at the head of these institutions is also not helpful to the poor farmers. Even the banking system which has to provide facilities through these agencies has to be streamlined. It must also be seen that the rules and regulations governing the payment of instalments which obstruct easy flow of money to kisans, are suitably modified.

Similarly, the cooperative societies at the lower level are not providing any facilities. Different categories have been envisaged. Even in States the facilities to be provided to the farmers have been divided into various categories. The cooperative banks are not functioning in consonance with the national plans, and the benefits which were planned to be given, have not been given to the farmers. It varies from State to State, as far as the small farmers and the marginal farmers are concerned. Even a proper evaluation has not been made. These small and marginal farmers in the dry area have no employment. Therefore, I want to know whether any financial institutions has come forward to organise an agro-based industry to meet the situation. 80 per cent of the farmers' sons are not only unemployed but they have become anti-social elements because they have no work for 9 months in a year. Therefore, it is very necessary that the plans prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and the facilities and the advances given by these banking institutions are properly organised and channelled. It is very necessary for the Ministry to see that all the agencies should work properly and help the small farmers, the marginal farmers and the agricultural labour. They should be organised at the Government level to see that these facilities are not exploited by the middle men, to see that these facilities are not exploited by bureaucrats, to see that these facilities are not exploited by any other class. They are the people who are the backbone of this country, who are not only the supporters of the democracy but also the protectors

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of the democracy and the functioning of the democratic system.

The opposition is taking advantage out of this and they want to exploit them for their own political purposes and other purposes. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that, whatever we have envisaged in the plan, it is properly organised through a single agency.

We are asking for a separate fund for agriculture. A separate fund has to be created at the national level. This agricultural fund has to percolate through a single agency. Which should function properly throughout the country. This is a simple thing that has been envisaged in this Bill so that the small and marginal farmers should get not only benefits in a proper manner but they are not exploited by any other agency in this country also.

Therefore, it is very necessary that all the States should be instructed in this respect. The Central Government has also to see that a high level body consisting of Members of Parliament should also be there. Various suggestions and methods which have been suggested by several members in this House have to be respected in letter and spirit.

My friends have mentioned about APC. It has been working for a long time, but it has not represented the real character of the kisans in this country. No small farmer has been represented in the APC. The other day, I was speaking on the subject. It is only the bureaucrats who operate it, calculate its economy and other things. It is controlled by the bureaucracy. I am glad that the Minister has understood that. I am also glad that the Government has taken steps in this direction. Mr. Swaminathan, our eminent scientist is going to investigate all these things. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has any responsibility to see

that the Members of Parliament should also represent the kisans and the organised sector should also be included, including the opposition. I do not mind about their inclusion. There is no politics involved so far as kisans are concerned. Absolutely, there is no politics. If they want to involve politics in this, it means they want to exploit the innocent farmers. When once the innocent farmers understand what our Government policy is and when these finances percolated to the farmers than they will understand that that they cannot be exploited any more, they will be satisfied. Therefore, under these circumstances, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not a very interesting reply. It is not an encouraging reply even. And Members have suggested—many of them have varied experience in this field—building of infrastructure, building of roads, digging of wells, giving easy instalments even for digging wells etc. The Government has to organise the documentation system, survey system and even the structure and the characteristics of the soil of the various States and how the people, the farmers, the kisans are living in the rural areas and how their agricultural operations are going on and they do not have facilities for storage, they do not get remunerative price, marketing facilities. All these things are allied subjects. Also, horticulture and the agro-based industries have to be organised. Even banks are not giving loans. There are no banks in rural areas. Special Banks have to be organised to look after the problems of the Kisans. Therefore, I would like to stress this point and explain this point. I hope that the hon. Minister would agree with me I want to say that he must give a categorical assurance. All these problems concerning the small farmers and as far as the problems pertaining to the various developmental activities and welfare activities of kisans are concerned, we want a categorical assurance so that he will take these farmers—this unorganised sectors—into confidence and

to see that 80 per cent of the budget allocation of the various sectors, whether it is for industries, or railways or transport or power, will be incorporated in one single agency and the money allotted by all the financial institutions should percolate through that one single agency and it should be streamlined to meet the challenge. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give a categorical assurance. Then only I may be able to withdraw the Bill. Unless he gives such an assurance I cannot withdraw the bill, because it is appreciated by one and all and there are no politics involved in this and even the Opposition is agreeable to these things. Our Government has taken many steps. Our Government has got abundant faith in the small farmers. Lot of schemes are envisaged for allocation of funds.

Therefore, this agency should be created to meet the challenge. I had brought this Bill on these principles and I hope and trust the hon. Minister would give not only an assurance but see that it is implemented in letter and spirit of these principles.

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: I have already replied to most of the points raised by Mr. Lakkappa in my speech. I had mentioned earlier that Rs. 5,000 crores have been provided for rural development and Rs. 6,000 crores for the agricultural sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan. So, he did not notice that I had mentioned that Rs. 5,000 crores were allocated for the small farmers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I had mentioned it.

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM: I have noted down the points. I must appreciate the sentiments expressed by Mr. Lakkappa.

I have replied to most of the points raised by him and I have noted down the rest. All the points raised by Mr.

Lakkappa will receive due attention of the Government. With these words, I would request Mr. Lakkappa to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you are withdrawing. Mr. Lakkappa, are you withdrawing?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I withdraw the Bill.

17.15 hrs.

PENSION BILL

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the grant of pension, gratuity, dearness and other allowances and benefits, payable by the Central Government to its employees or their dependents on retirement, voluntary or otherwise, or on the death of the Government servant and for other matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill has a chequered history. An exactly similar Bill was introduced by me when I was a member of the other House. It was Bill No. 28 of 1973—word for word, the same Bill. Subsequently it lapsed on my becoming Minister of State. After the Janata Party came to power, again an exactly similar Bill was introduced by me in the other House. But the attitude of the Janata Party was

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri V. N. Gadgil]

that they objected to the introduction of that Bill on the ground that it was a Money Bill and could not be considered by the Rajya Sabha. Ultimately the matter was referred to the then Speaker of this House and he upheld the contention that it was a Money Bill and therefore could not be considered or even introduced in that House. Therefore, fortunately that I am a member of this House now, I took the opportunity of introducing this Bill as soon as I became a member of this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It was on that ruling that you were elected to this House!

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Prof. Dandavate can advance any argument on any subject, I know. That is why I have always been saying that he has been in the wrong profession. Instead of being a Professor, he should have been an Advocate!

It is a little odd that when I was a member of that House, I raised a number of issues of jawans and I came to be called in my part of the country as "Jawans' M.P.". When I was a member of the House of Elders' I was regarded as "Jawans' M.P." Now that I have become a member of this House, by bringing this Bill, perhaps I may be known as the "Pensioners' M.P.". Prof. Dandavate just now mentioned to me that I come from a city which was at one time—not now—regarded as a city of pensioners, namely, Poona. But I must assure him that it is not with any consideration of constituency that I have brought this Bill. I have brought this Bill to deal with a humanitarian problem, as an aspect of social security, as an aspect of what maybe called a Welfare State. It is in that perspective that I request the House to look at this Bill.

You will be surprised to know that in our country there are only two small aspects of law which govern the

pensioners' rights or absence of rights. There is a reference in the Transfer of Property Act that pension cannot be transferred. There is also a reference in the Civil Procedure Code that pension cannot be attached. What governs the problem of pensioners from the legal point of view in this country is an Act passed in 1871, more than 109 years old, and as I shall presently point out, one of the obnoxious laws you will find on the statute-book of this country. But since this is a legacy of the British, I started making a little bit of research and although it may not be directly relevant, some part of the history, I found quite interesting. Therefore, I would first like to deal with how the concept of pension arose in England itself and how it was subsequently followed in this country. As it happens in many cases, the good idea of pension came out of many evil things. It was corruption which ultimately led to pension. That is the historical background. Perhaps the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Yogendra Makwana, will find it interesting—in his earlier life he was a member of the customs department—that is was corruption in the customs department in England that ultimately led to the idea of pension! Although the word 'pension' is derived from the latin word 'pensio' which only means payment, earlier in the history of England it did not have that meaning. Dr. Johnson in his dictionary of 1753 observed:

"In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country."

Then another historian, Sir, Lewis Namier, who incidentally was to be my tutor, did lot of research in the politics of earlier days, in the eighteenth century, and he found "in the lists not only retired officials but also some of 'the first dukes of the Kingdom to whom a pension was a welcome and useful recognition of their importance' and 'a necessary

help to keep up the appearances of strength and splendour required from men placed so near the 'Throne', this was in addition to the many women, parasites and foreigners' of a less dignified character' who received lesser pension". In those days, it was not a part of social security, not a recognition by the State to the faithful services rendered by the employee but it was some kind of a patronage.

It is interesting to find that the abuse that went on in the Customs and other Departments was so widespread that ultimately an inquiry had to be held as to how to curb the abuse. There it was found—it may interest some of us politicians that—

"A striking example was unearthed by the Commissioners in the case of William Fraser, Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department, who was granted a pension on going out of office in 1761 and had continued to draw it although in 1785 he had been back in office 'upwards of 22 years'!

So, for 22 years he got the pension although he was in office! So, this kind of abuse went on. Ultimately some device had to be found. On the one hand, there were the people who were old, who had no support in their old age and on the other hand, there were people who were anxious to get into service. And a peculiar method developed. That development was consistent with the values of those times that offices came to be sold, offices came to be transferred on consideration, offices came to be auctioned. One of the methods devised was that a young man would come and say: "I want a job". And the man on the spot, the person actually serving, if he is an old man, will say: "all right, I will quit and you will get my job provided you give me pension". That is how the first idea of pension was developed. Somebody wanted to retire, some new entrant wanted to come. The liability was

fastened on him that if he agreed to give pension to the man retiring, a part of salary that he would get, he would secure the job.

Since according to Mr. Dandavate, I represent the pensioners' constituency, he will be interested to know that the first pensioner was not from Poona but the first pensioner in history perhaps was one Mr. Martin Horsham in 1684 according to this particular book 'Pensions and Public Servants' written by Marios Raphael. He had succeeded in unearthing many documents. This particular document—a photostat copy is in the book. In very old English, in old spelling, in a very quaint style, it mentions that this particular person, Martin Horman, he was given pension for this reason, not so much for as old age, but because he wanted to retire. Therefore, he was given this pension and the order was passed, a copy of which is available. Perhaps, this *Adi Manushya*, or Adam, the first pensioner in the world was born in 1684! In those days, it appears that even the spelling of pension was different; it was spelt 'pention'; then it was spelt 'penson'.

The next development was, a fund as created when it was found that new entrants will come and agree to pay the pension of the man retiring, but sometimes they may not pay. So, a fund was created after a few years.

The next important development is the Act of 1810 and 1859. Most of the law that we have in India is essentially based on these two British statutes. After that was the famous Beveridge Report. After the Second World War, it became a part of the social security system, the family pension was introduced, widows were paid and then the old age pension was raised. So, this is the history.

MR. CHAIRMAN: History has taken 12 minutes.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: It was agreed that I shall speak till 6 O'Clock. (*Interruptions*).

I will straightway come to the 1871 Act. I will read my Bill backwards, from the last clause in my Bill. The last clause says:

"The Pensions Act of 1871, in so far as it applies to the Central Government employees, is hereby repealed."

What is the rationale? As I said at the outset, this is one of the most obnoxious provisions you will find in the statute-book, it is the most unacceptable face of the British legacy that is left in India. What is that Act? I am reading this, with your permission, because I find, when I talked to many persons, a large number of people were not aware of the existence of such an Act. This is the Indian Pensions Act of 1871. What does it say? Section 4 says:

"4. Except as hereinafter provided, no Civil Court shall entertain any suit relating to any pension or grant of money or land revenue conferred or made by the Government or by any former Government, whatever may have been the consideration for any such pension or grant, and whatever may have been the nature of the payment, claim or right for which such pension or grant may have been substituted"

So, you do not have any right to go to the court of law if you want to raise any question in respect of pension. Further, if you will kindly see section 5, it says:

"Any person having a claim relating to any such pension or grant may prefer such claim to the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government, and such Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer shall dispose of such claim in accordance with such rules" as may be made.

So, in the first place, you cannot go to the court. If you want to go to the court, you have to obtain the permission of the Collector. If one stops here, one feels there is some justice, that you go to the Collector, the Collector gives you permission and you proceed. But see the next section, section 6. It reads:

"A Civil Court, otherwise competent to try the same, shall take cognizance of any such claim upon receiving a certificate from such Collector, Deputy Collector or other officer...but shall not make any order or decree in any suit whatever by which the liability of Government to pay any such pension or grant as aforesaid is affected directly or indirectly."

That means, it completely destroys what Section 5 says. In the first place you cannot go, but if even you go with the permission of the Collector, the suit can proceed, the trial can proceed, but the court cannot pass a decree, if it fastens any liability on the Government directly or indirectly, that means the court is *functus officio*. It cannot function. When you find such a provision in the Act and how it came about, then you will know from the history—I am dealing with Indian history, not the British history—from what honourable Cockerell moved. This is from the history of that Pensions Act of 1871, which was passed in September 1871. He, in the Council of the Governor-General said that 'there was on the Statute-book at the present time a considerable number of regulations and Acts relating to this subject. These enactments contained much that was now obsolete, and much in the nature of administrative rules and instructions etc. and therefore, this Bill is brought'. And what is the principle which is most obnoxious? I quote him as follows:

"The leading principle of the main provisions of the law was, that as the bestowal of pensions and

similar allowances was an act of grace or State policy on the part of the ruling power, the Government reserved to itself the determination of all questions affecting the grant or continuance of these allowances".

Therefore, the principle is, it is a bounty, it is a grace, it is a mercy shown to you, it is not your right. You may serve the Government very loyally and honestly for 30 years and retire, but you do not get any right to pension. You may claim it as a mercy, you may claim it as a bounty, it is a grace shown by the sovereign. What is the basis? Historically the basis again is the legacy of the British. In England, as you know, there was a legal doctrine that a civil servant could not sue the Sovereign. Not only that, The further doctrine was, "The King can do no wrong and there was no liability on the part of the Sovereign". You are familiar with the campaign launched by Prof. Laski about the famous Benbridge Vs. Postmaster-General case. The decision of the court at that time was like this. Mr. Benbridge was killed in a motor accident. His wife claimed compensation. The Court gave a decision saying, 'You proceed against the driver, you proceed against anybody else, but since the Postmaster-General represents the Sovereign, you cannot get anything from the Sovereign'. The same doctrine was adopted in this country in the form of 1871 Act and it still continued after more than 100 years. This is the obnoxious part of it. This was examined not only by the Petitions Committee of this House, but also by the Law Commission. And the Law Commission also recommended in 1972 that this Act requires to be changed and particularly Section 4 must be deleted because it is unjust in principle, it is anachronistic, it is out of date, it is unfair, it destroys the dignity of the individual. After 30 years of service the civil servant is going to be told: 'No, you will not get anything as a right maybe mercy will be shown to

you.' That is the dignity that is accorded to the civil servant or the employee who worked faithfully for 25 or 30 years. Therefore, the first important clause of my Bill is the last clause which seeks to delete and repeal completely this Act of 1871.

I shall come to the other provisions which are in respect of various problems of civil servants. I must make it clear that my Bill does not seek to govern Defence employees, nor does it seek to govern members of the All-India Services like the IAS. It is confined to others. Secondly, it deals with the problems that arise in respect of these pensions for which I have made a provision in my Bill, in the first place, with regard to disparity. I will not go into the details and the figures. They have been submitted by various associations to the Government, to the Finance Ministry and even to the Petitions Committee. I want to give one illustration. To day the position is a Secretary to the Government of India who retired before 1972 and an Assistant who retired after 1972, the pension that they get is almost equal. This is the disparity. 1-1-1973 you said to be the crucial date. If you retired, unfortunately, before 1-1-1973 you get much less than the one who retired after 12-1-1973.

Same is the case with family pension. There are pathetic cases. I know myself where an employee served Government for several years. He died. Before 1964 there was no family pension. Sometimes children do not support the surviving parents. I know a case. That may be an extreme case. But I know of a case of a person who retired and he got only Rs. 67 as pension. I took up his case. I found that he was in service during the war. During the war he suddenly learnt that his brother died in the war. He was very much disturbed emotionally. He gave up that job and started searching his brother all over the places because he was told that his brother died somewhere in the North East. He could not trace him. After

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a few years he came back again. He was taken back in job. When he retired he was given Rs. 67.00 as pension. He was told that there was break in his service. Since there was break in service he could not get anything more. Can anyone survive with Rs. 67.00? The poor fellow had no children. He had no real relation to support. His wife was handicapped. He had no remedy. He could not go to court. He could come to Government/he could seek mercy. It may be an extreme case. It is an illustration of the problems that arise in old age. If the idea of pension is, that it is society's response to the problem of poverty in old age, then certainly I would submit with great humility that the provisions that I have made in my Bill are such that the problem can be tackled to a very large extent and there should be no difficulty for the Government to accept those provisions. The other problem is—it was examined by the Committee on Petitions—with regard to inflation and rise in prices. To-day, the serving Government servants get Dearness Allowance. The first two Commissions refused to consider the case of pensioners. Third Pay Commission at least made some observations with regard to the cost of living index, inflation and other problems that affect pensions. But it went no further.

A study was made by the Indian Institute of Public Administration in regard to the problems of pensioners. The study was made by two economists. What they found in regard to the effect of inflation was that. That since independence thrice the pay scales and grades of Government employees had been raised, but no proportionate and commensurate benefit is given to pensioners.

There is an illustration given by the economists. It is given on page 118—

"To illustrate it can be said that those who retired in 1940s, their fixed pension income, purchasing power has eroded almost by 94 per cent."

For those who retired in '50s, the erosion in pension income, purchasing power, is almost, 75 per cent; for those who retired in 60s, the erosion is 70 per cent and for those who retired in '70s, it is 36 per cent. So, a person whose pension, say, was, Rs. 100, when he retired in 1950s. If the erosion is 70 per cent or 75 per cent, that means, he today gets only Rs. 27 with which he has to manage. This is the state of affairs with regard to how pensioners are affected by inflation and the rise in prices.

It was pointed out to the Petitions Committee that according to the Survey which was conducted, you find a number of provisions in various countries. For example, in England, there is now a statutory provision—I will not go to various provisions of the Act—and there is an automatic increase in pension linked up with the cost of living index. The Report of the Committee on Petitions contains an appendix. I would not go into all the details. It gives various provisions in various countries. I also found that there is a recent study made by Thomas Wilson called "Pension, Inflation and Growth" It is a study of all countries in the E. E. C., Netherlands, Germany, Belgium—of course, they are affluent countries with which we cannot compare ourselves completely—and I find in all these countries as well as in Canada and other countries, pension is linked up with either cost of living index or the wage index or there is some formula by which any increase in the cost of living or rise in prices can be cushioned in the case of pensioners by giving them some additional advantage in some form or other.

Again, in America, there is a President's Commission on Pensions Policy. They have also made a survey and a study of various countries in the world and this study also finds that in Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and various countries that they studied and what they have found is that every country has made some provision for this pro-

blem. As I said earlier, in this country there is no such provision. If you retired in 1950, if your pension is Rs. 100, today with the rise in prices, the cost of living index going up, what is left with him is hardly Rs. 25.

Apart from this, this study shows that in the case of age also—I am not advocating that retirement age should be increased; that is not my case—what I am saying is that the kind of benefits society gives in those countries, there continuously retirement age is being increased. In some cases, in some countries, the study shows that, in about 29 countries, retirement age is very high. In some countries, retirement age is now 70 years and they do not have the problem of too much of old population. The society there can absorb almost all people and they have increased retirement age even to 70 years. In the case of Belgium, what I find is that if you are in Government service and if you go to a college to improve your qualification, those three or four years are also counted for the purpose of your pension.

Further, in Germany, for example, the pension facilities are very generous so much so that you get anything between 75 to 80 per cent of your salary as your pension. I am not advocating or saying that we can compare ourselves with such affluent countries. But certainly some adjustment is necessary in the case of at least a class of Government servants whose pension is very much less. Incidentally, unless I am very wrong, there is no minimum pension prescribed in this country. In all other advanced countries, there is a minimum pension prescribed. Below that, nobody is said. Society takes the responsibility of paying minimum pension. Here we do not have any such procedure, in our country. After all, there is one difference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the minimum pension in other countries?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: It varies from country to country. But, I have said that there is minimum and maximum prescribed. In Germany, nearly 75 per cent of the salary is given as pension and salary does not mean the salary at which one retires but the pay scale at that time, comparable to the pay scale of the present day on that basis upto 75 per cent or 85 per cent. Minimum is also prescribed. Or course, in fairness, I must give the other side also that in most of these countries, except England, all pension schemes are contributory.

It is only in England and in New York State, I find only these two examples, where there is non-contributory pension scheme. Government servants do not have to contribute anything. It will perhaps be interesting to Members of this House to know that it came about as a result of a Private Member's Bill. History shows that. (Interruptions) The basic Act was brought about in the year 1810. Then in the year 1859 before passing of that Act, a Royal Commission was appointed and it was going into the question. But the civil service was very powerful. It did so much of lobbying that there was a Bill introduced by a Private Member called Lord Naus and according to this book to which I have made reference earlier, it so came about that six weeks later, by 30th June, at 11.15, he moved for leave to bring in a Private Member's Bill with a single article repealing Section 27 that is contributory section. What then happened was that there were four successive divisions, voting for adjournment of debate in which Government was defeated. Finally, after containing the sitting for 14 hours, by half-past 3 in the morning, the Bill passed the Committee stage and finally on August 4th, despite another unsuccessful attempt by the Government to adjourn the debate, the Bill was passed with a majority of 68 and became an Act in 1857 and the civil service was so powerful that when the Bill became an Act, one of the spokesmen of the Government said that

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he must complain of the undue haste with which the Bill was pressed forward and the extraordinary zeal which civil servants have exhibited in soliciting hon. Members to support it. The measure, in short, was the result of an organised conspiracy on the part of the public servants, was unjust in its provisions and was based on erroneous statements.

AN HON. MEMBER: This will not be repeated here.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: But historically, there is a precedent of what a Private Member's Bill can achieve in the case of the pensioners to the extent that contributory provisions were destroyed, repealed and the British Government became the first Government whose employees have a pension scheme which is completely non-contributory even to this day.

The other provision, as I said, New York State, that also is a part of the historical accident and this is mentioned in a book called Retirement System for Public Employees published by Pension Research Council. It seems that there is a Pension Research Council in America where all problems of pensioners are considered and, according to this book, New York is the only State which also out of historical accident or historical reasons introduced the non-contributory pension scheme but, in the rest of the cases, 90 per cent of the employees are governed by pension schemes which are contributory.

Then I will hurriedly go through some of the provisions of my Bill. It seeks to make pension a right. The whole thrust of my argument is—I am not so much interested in whether it is two rupees more or three rupees less—that this must become the legal right of the employees and no longer be bound to your grace. Therefore, in Clause 3, I have provided that it

should be as a matter of right and, therefore, I have said:

“Every government servant who who retires or is retired from service..shall be entitled to receive gratuity...and pension....”

As of right, he must get them.

In Clause 4 I have said that if he has served for 20 years, he shall have the right to retire from service and get the pension. Here I have made a distinction. Suppose a person is compulsorily retired; there may be cases of that type. Therefore, I have said in Clause 5:

“A Government servant who is made to retire compulsorily from service may be granted pension..”

There, he may not be given the right. But as far as the other government servants who retire voluntarily are concerned, they must get gratuity and pension as a right.

Then I come to the other benefits which they must get as of right. I have first spelt out 'dearness allowance'. I have already mentioned from the Report of the Indian Institute of Public Administration how rising prices and the cost of living index going up affects them. Then I have come to 'house rent allowance'. Here we are all familiar with the incongruous situation that arises—with regard to house rent allowance. Housing is not only an individual problem but it has become a social problem. Therefore, I have suggested in Clause 7 that he should get house-rent allowance as of right. Then, medical facilities and educational facilities. I was persuaded to do this because I thought that, when we have voted for ourselves pension and also the benefit of CGHS, why should these facilities not be extended to the pensioners who have served the Government. If we have served the country by becoming Members of Parliament and, therefore, are entitled to pension and CGHS, then surely the government servants who

have served this country and this Government loyally and faithfully for 25 or 30 years should be entitled, as of right, to the same benefits. That is the provision contained in Clause 7 of my Bill.

Clause 8 deals with commencement of pension and interim pension. There is considerable delay in getting pension. This is something very odd which I have come across. Recently some innovations have been made that, before the man retires, his pension papers should be ready. But you come across hundreds of cases where pension has been delayed. What surprises more is the fact that government servants themselves cause delay without realising that a government servant of today is a pensioner of tomorrow, he does not realise that he will have to meet with the same situation after a few years. We have come across many cases, whether in Collector's office or in the Treasury, where unnecessarily papers are delayed and the poor fellow does not get the pension.

Clause 10 is about nomination. I am surprised why this simple suggestion has not been accepted by the Government so far. In the case of Life Insurance Policy, you can nominate. In other cases also, you can nominate as to who should get it. But in Government it is not allowed. It so happens that a person is old, he becomes invalid, he cannot move about, for 3 or 4 or 5 months his pension remains in arrears and he does not collect; after four or five or six months, he dies; and his widow or relative or dependent goes there and finds that there is no question of nomination; he or she has to go to the court and get a succession certificate which will involve court fee and lawyer's fee—pay lawyers like me or other lawyers; all these increase the expenses, with the result that it is not felt worthwhile to claim the arrears.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): It takes six years to get it.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Therefore, my simple suggestion is to allow the Government's Servants to make a nomination. In case he is unable to claim it and subsequently, he dies, the person nominated by him should be entitled without any further difficulties to get the arrears of pension.

Then again, as I have told you already, in the case of family pension, the situation is very bad for those who retired before 1964 since there was no family pension at all. And for those who retired before 1973 and those who retired after that, there is a complete disparity. So much so, I am not pleading the case of any top official. I have just mentioned this as an illustration. The Secretary to Government of India draws a pay of Rs. 3500 but his pension comes to Rs. 1500.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gadgil, we have to adjourn at 6.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: If you want, I may continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still there are two minutes. You may continue.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I shall continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You carry on.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I would like to mention that the Secretary to the Government of India draws a pay of Rs. 3500 but his pension comes to about Rs. 1500. If he dies, his widow or dependent gets the family pension only upto Rs. 250. In the case of smaller people, proportionately lower down, you will see the position. Therefore, this Section 12 is with regard to the family pension.

If you permit me, I shall continue next time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I propose to confer the Doctorate on him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still there are two or three minutes more. If you want, you may continue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): We may persuade him to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Then, Sir, there are other provisions in this Bill. With regard to clause 16, it may be said that this is contradictory to what I have said earlier.

I had pleaded that Pension Act, 1871 should be repealed. How is it that this Act provides for the jurisdiction of the Civil Court? I do not want the cases of pensioners to be delayed. Today, the position in the Civil Court, as you know, is perhaps quite difficult, as Mr. Sathe said, if you file a case to get justice or at least legal justice, you will get it after six or seven years. So, the situation is not very much changed. When the Privy Council was here in the old days it used to say that in India if a person filed a suit, most probably,

his grand-son would get the decree. So much time it takes. The situation has not at all improved very substantially.

So, what I am suggesting is that instead of a Civil Court, there should be a speedy tribunal or some authority by which these cases should be decided quickly and pensioners should get relief. That is the provision in Section 16 of my Bill.

My submission is that this does not contradict what I have sought to provide in Section 18, namely, the repeal of Pension Act, 1871. Also I have made provisions for the rule-making power under Section 17.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you will continue next time.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: All right. I shall continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on 20th April, 1981 at 11 A.M.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha when adjourned till. Eleven of the Clock on the April 20, 1981|Chaitra 30, 1903 (Saka).