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Thursday, July 17, 1980

Asadha 26, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 17, 1980/Asadha 26,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wagon shortage in South Central Rail- way Zone

*572. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-
DU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wagon shortage
in South Central Railway Zone;

(b) the wagons needed in Andhra
Pradesh to export Mangoes from the
State;

(c) the number of wagons avail-
able for the purpose;

(d) whether the General Manager,
South Central Railway convened a
meeting of mango exporters and agri-
culturists recently at Renigunta to
discuss about this; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
C. K. JAFFER SHARIF): (a) to (e).
A statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir, to some extent.

(b) Approximately 1420 wagons
were registered for loading Mangoes
during the current season till now.

(c) About 1350 wagons have been
loaded with Mangoes till 15th July.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. A preliminary
meeting was held in March, 1980 to
assess the wagon requirement for
movement of Mangoes during the
season in different areas and necessary
follow up action taken for making
available the required number of
wagons.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the hon. Minister send instruc-
tions to the General Manager, South
Central Railway to hold a meeting of
the mango producing districts every
year in March to assess the require-
ment of wagons and to take follow up
action?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Instructions are already there. As has
been mentioned in the statement also
whenever the season starts the Gene-
ral Manager will have the meeting
with the traders and I am glad to in-
form the House that the requirements
of the mango growers have been com-
pletely met this year.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Government follow the same
procedure with regard to Jagri Gur?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
I require separate notice for this.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
Is it due to the shortage of wagons?
If so, what steps are you going to take
to manufacture more wagons so that
you can supply wagons not only to
mango growers but also to the paddy
growers and other people because
there is so much demand not only
from Andhra Pradesh but also from
other States? What are you going to
do in this connection?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: To some extent, it is true that there is shortage. Particularly, this year we had a lot of burden on the Railways for the movement of coal, for the movement of foodgrains, petroleum products and so on and so forth. It is our endeavour to build up the capacity of the wagons.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In view of the fact that there is great demand for these famous Chittour mangoes in Bombay and also in Delhi, would Government consider the advisability of providing cold storage wagons so that they can stand the wear and tear and there is a greater market.

SHRI NARAYAN CHUBEY: Is Government aware that a large number of wagons are detained in various areas and the materials are not cleared by many merchants in Shalimar, Howrah and other places? Is this the reason for shortage of wagons? What step is Government taking so that wagons are cleared in time?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: This question does not arise out of the question before the House. However, it is our endeavour to see that no wagons are allowed to be kept by anybody at any points. We are always having vigilance so that there should not be any detention of wagons. Heavy penalties are being imposed. I do not think there is any such instance at present.

Reduction in Strength of Gangmen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 12½ per cent strength of the gangmen have been reduced, 10 per cent kept vacant since last year and further 10 per cent ordered to be reduced; and

(b) if so, reasons for such drastic curtailment of staff reducing the employment opportunity of the poorest section of the labourers in

these days of serious employment crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI A. K. ROY: In the midst of all round retrenchment of the gangmen it is a pleasure to hear 'No Sir'. Gangmen come from a very poor strata of society. Generally they come from the villages and mostly they are harijans and adivasies. They work also in a most wretched condition in sun and rain and there is no scope for any amenities for them—no quarters and no water. There is no scope for promotions and upgradations. Not only that. In the last Government, after a great movement, we have been able to give them the Central Pay Commission scales and project rate. On the contrary, when we have given them the rate, we have to face this retrenchment. Though they may not be admitting it on paper, we are seeing all-round curtailment of strength of gangmen at the different places as a result of mechanisation of tracks, replacement of wooden sleeper by concrete or steel sleeper, use of machines, etc. In view of that may I know the number of gangmen in the employment of railways in the last two years, the number retired and number newly recruited in their place?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am sorry to say that the hon. member has not been able to appreciate the reply. Railway is one of the biggest public sector undertakings with a large employment potential. The main objective of the railway is to provide employment, not to retrench anybody. There is no case of retrenchment anywhere. In spite of the modernisation efforts, even where there is a possibility of reduction of labour, the labour engaged has been used elsewhere. There is absolutely no question of any retrenchment of gangmen.

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted to know the comparative reduction in the last two years.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There is no reduction. On the contrary, as against the sanctioned strength of 1,53,910 on 31-3-79, this year on 31-3-80 the sanctioned strength is 1,59,565.

SHRI A. K. ROY: That is another way of saying it. They are decasualising and giving us the figure. What was the strength of gangmen, how many retired and how many have been recruited? I am not talking of direct retrenchment, but of curtailment. Supposing every year 10,000 gangmen retire, are you recruiting 10,000 gangmen?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I said there is no question of retrenchment. Whenever somebody retires, somebody is taken in the resultant vacancy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Within the last two months, 400 casual gangmen were retrenched in Asansol division and they were offering dharna in the presence of the DRM. Are you aware of it? If so, what are you doing to take them back?

Shri C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The hon. member is asking about a very specific case. I do not know about it. If there is anything like that, we will enquire into it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Samar Mukherjee has already raised it in this House.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The will take note of it and enquire about it.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : रेलवे में सब से उपेक्षित और शोषित गैंगमैन हैं, और सब से महत्वपूर्ण काम भी वहीं करते हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज भी बहुत से गैंगमैन बरसों तक काम करने के बावजूद कैंजुअल मजदूर की श्रेणी में सबूत रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में उनकी संख्या क्या है? अगर यह

सूचना देने में कठिनाई है, तो पूरी रेलवे में उनकी संख्या क्या है? पंडित जी ने कई दफ्ता कहा है कि वह तमाम कैंजुअल लेबरर्स को नियमित करेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैंजुअल गैंगमैन को नियमित करने के सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलपति त्रिपाठी) : कैंजुअल लेबरर्स की संख्या तो मैं इस समय नहीं बता सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य उसके लिए अलग नोटिस दें। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो कैंजुअल लेबरर्स हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी रेगुलराइज करना चाहिए। रेलवे बजट के सम्बन्ध में बात करते हुए मैंने कहा था कि हम उसकी वेष्टा कर रहे हैं। एक तो यह है कि कैंजुअल लेबर का फ़रदर रेक्यूटमेंट बन्द कर दिया गया है, ताकि जितने कैंजुअल लेबरर्स हैं, उनको रेगुलराइज करने के बाद नया रेक्यूटमेंट हो। वे बरसों तक कैंजुअल बने रहते हैं, यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। एक स्टेप तो यह लिया गया है। दूसरा यह है कि हम यह बराबर रेगुलराइज करते चल रहे हैं और हमने इसका प्रयास किया है कि रेगुलराइजेशन की जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है वह बहुत जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी की जाय और जितना कैंजुअल लेबर है जिन के लिए रूल भी बना हुआ है कि चार महीने अगर वह काम कर ले तो फिर वह रेगुलर कर दिया जाय, इस विषय पर हम लोग विचार कर रहे हैं और बहुत शीघ्र ही इस का फैसला कर लेंगे।

Condition of Indians in Saudi Arabia

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*574. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 14 June, 1980, wherein it has been stated that Indians are recruited for Menial jobs to sweep the streets, lanes of Riyadh and to collect garbage from house to house;

(b) whether Government propose to bring such Indian nationals back into country and see that the foreign countries do not exploit the poverty stricken Indians; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). In pursuance of a Supreme Court Order dated 20 March, 1979, any Indian national filing with the Protector of Emigrants an authentic copy of the contract of employment with the foreign employer has been allowed to emigrate freely, except in the circumstances enumerated in that order. The said order does not stipulate any minimum terms and conditions for foreign employment before emigration is to be permitted nor does it impose any bar on the emigration of Indian nationals to take up menial jobs abroad. There is, therefore, no proposal to bring Indian national employed on such jobs back to India. However, efforts are being made to ensure that the foreign employers fulfil their contractual obligations towards their Indian employees. A proposal to introduce new legislation on emigration is presently at an advanced stage of consideration by the Government, with the objective, *inter alia*, of exercising a reasonable regulation in regard to the categories and terms and conditions of employment for intending Indian emigrants.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I would like to know: How did the Supreme Court come into the picture? What are the implications and details of the order? What was the stage at which the Supreme Court came into the picture?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The occasion for the Supreme Court to issue the order was a case which went upto It. The parties are M/s. Lamba Travels versus the Union of India, etc. I presume, the order had been placed on the Table of the House in the past. If it is desired, I can place it on the Table once again. That was in 1979.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I would like to know whether such contracts that are entered into by the Indians for service abroad are verified by the Government of India here before they are allowed to proceed abroad?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: According to the order, what he has to do is to produce an authentic copy of the contract of employment from the foreign employer. And once that is done, he is free to go abroad.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: The Minister has said that he is proposing to bring forward a legislation on this subject. I would like to know by what time, the legislation will be brought forward? I hope to be able to introduce it in the next Session.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the Indian worker abroad, and particularly in the Gulf countries, is among the most under-paid, exploited and discriminated against. This is to a large extent due to the fact that there are many unscrupulous recruiting agents in India as well as unscrupulous employers in those Gulf countries and I would like to tell this House through you—the Minister is aware of this and he has taken a lot of interest—that work permits have been sold in the main recruiting centres like Bombay and Delhi for a couple of thousands rupees. In view of this, what steps will the Government take to clamp down on these unscrupulous recruiting agents and also to strengthen the staff in our Missions or Embassies in those Gulf countries, so that they are able to protect more effectively the interests of our workers there?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already given some details in regard to the intended legislation at the time of the discussion on Demands for Grants in this House. Beyond that, I would not be able to add anything because it is still under consideration. The Bill is getting finishing touches, if I may say so. I am quite sure that it will be introduced early and when the Bill comes before the House, I would be very happy to have all the suggestions from hon. Members. Whatever is considered proper and necessary for the safeguarding of the interests of all concerned, and particularly the workers themselves, could be done within

the limits of what is possible by legislative action by us.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Many reports had appeared in the press about the indignities which these workers in the Gulf countries are subjected to. Our Embassies are alive to this and are sending regular reports. Can you detail the indignities they have to suffer or to undergo?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, Sir. Our Embassies are in regular touch with the authorities there and they are rendering all possible assistance in these cases whenever they arise.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी कुछ दिन पहले विदेश मंत्री जी को शिकायत की थी कि राजस्थान में सीकर जिले से 34 व्यक्तियों को एक एजेण्ट फुसलाकर दुबाई ले गया, उनसे सुबह 6 बजे से रात 11 बजे तक काम लिया जाता है। चार-पांच आदमियों के हाथ तोड़ दिए गए हैं, उनकी हालत खस्ता हो गई है, एक कमरे में उनको बंद किया जाता है, उनको बाहर आने नहीं दिया जाता है और न किसी से मिलने दिया जाता है। उनमें से केवल 10 आदमी भागकर आए हैं उनके लेटर्म मैंने पेश किए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ उन आदमियों के लिए आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? क्या उनके साथ इस प्रकार का जो दुर्व्यवहार और अमानवीय अत्याचार हो रहा है उसके लिए विदेश मंत्रालय कार्यवाही करेगा?

श्री पी० वी० बर्रासह राव : आपका पत्र मिलते ही मैंने तुरन्त उसे हमारे एम्बेसेडर के पास भेज दिया है। उन्होंने कार्यवाही शुरू की है, उनके पास से रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। हम आपको पूरी सूचना देंगे जितनी भी जल्दी हो सकेगा।

कुलियों के बीज नम्बरों का अन्तरण

* 575. **श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रेलवे स्टेशन पर लाइसेंस प्राप्त कुली भारी मुनाफ़ा कमा अपने लायसेंसों को अपने जाली रिश्तेदारों (साले-बहनोई आदि) को अन्तरित कर देते हैं और इसके लिए वे झूठे शपथ-पत्र भरते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली में रेलवे स्टेशन के अधीक्षक के साथ एक बैठक में यह स्वीकार

किया गया था कि कुलियों के लाइसेंस बीज प्रद्वैध रूप से 5000 रुपये में बेचे जा रहे हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बैठक की कार्यवाही के सारांश का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या भारी मुनाफ़ा देकर उक्त बीज नम्बर खरीदने वाले कुली यात्रियों से प्रति फेरी 10 रुपये वसूल करके यात्रियों को परेशान करते हैं; और

(घ) उक्त भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्या रेलवे कुलियों, खोमचे वालों तथा बैरों के राष्ट्रीय सभ ने भी रेल अधिकारियों का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Some complaints have been received about transfer of badges of licensed porters on false affidavits for monetary consideration.

(b) This matter was raised by the Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union in the meetings held by the Station Superintendent, Delhi, on 19-12-1977 and 21-1-1978 but the allegation was not accepted.

(c) A few complaints have been received about overcharging by licensed porters appointed both directly and by transfer of badges. The licensed porters concerned have been suitably dealt with.

(d) Railways have taken the following action to prevent transfer of badges on false affidavits:—

(i) Screening Committee consisting of three officers has to accept the affidavits after cross-questioning the nominee;

(ii) In addition to affidavit, a duly stamped certificate of relationship from the Sarpanch of the village of nominee is also insisted upon;

(iii) The specific complaints of false affidavits are being reported to Civil Authorities and C.B.I.; and

(iv) Orders have been issued to cancel the licenses of five licensed porters in whose cases enquiries revealed *prima facie* false affidavits.

Yes, this matter has been brought to the notice of the Administration by the National Federation of Railway Porters, Venders and Bearers.

श्रीमती ऊषा बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि पोर्टर लाइसेंस देने में कार्पां भ्रष्टाचार होता है और इसके मूल में देरी ही कारण है ? क्या सरकार पोर्टर लाइसेंस देने के बारे में कोई निश्चित अवधि तय करने पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : हमारे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है, अगर कोई आयेगी तो हम उसको देखेंगे ।

श्रीमती ऊषा बर्मा : क्या पोर्टर्स फेडरेशन न भी इस बारे में शिकायत की है, यदि की है तो उनकी शिकायत के मुद्दे क्या हैं और सरकार की उम के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : फेडरेशन वालों ने शिकायत की है और इसके बारे में हमने कदम उठाए हैं । एक स्त्रीनिंग कमेटी बनाई है, जिसके जरिए एफिडेविट देखा जाएगा और उसके अलावा सरपंच के सर्टिफिकेट की भी हमने मांग की है । उनकी जो भी शिकायतें होंगी, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय को इन बात की जानकारी है कि गत कुछ दिनों से, खास कर नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर, बिना लाइसेंस के जो भारवाहक हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है ? क्या इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि लाइसेंसधारियों की संख्या घटा दी गई है ? जितनी वहां जरूरत है, उतने लाइसेंसधारी भारवाहक नहीं हैं । क्या इस दिशा में मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे कि वास्तव में जितनी जरूरत है, उतने लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स वहां बहाल किए जायें ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है, जैसी कि माननीय सदस्य ने हमारा ध्यान उम तरफ खींचा है, फिर भी इस बात की जानकारी की जाएगी । हमने कभी पोर्टर्स को घटाने की कोशिश नहीं की है, बढ़ाने की ही कोशिश की है ।

श्री रतनसिंह राजवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स की शिकायतों के बारे में कार्पां कन्प्लेज

पैदा हुए हैं और कुछ शिकायतें लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स ने भी की हैं । पब्लिक की तकलीफों को मिटाने के लिए, क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय इस प्रपोजल पर विचार करेगा कि सब लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स को रेलवे सर्वेन्ट्स बनाया जाए ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी बात रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सामने नहीं है । ये लोक रेलवे सर्वेन्ट्स में नहीं आते हैं । लेकिन इनकी जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए हमेशा रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उनकी सहायता की है ।

श्री रतनसिंह राजवा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि पब्लिक की जो तकलीफें हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए क्या आप उनको गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट बना लेंगे, ताकि यह समस्या दूर हो सके ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : यह विचार करने के लिए एक सुझाव है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहीं-कहीं स्टेशनों पर कुलियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है और कहीं-कहीं पर बहुत कम है । कुलियों के अनिश्चित कुछ पोर्टर-टाइप के लोग भी हैं, जो मालगोदामों से माल ढोते हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे पोर्टर जो माल ढोते हैं, क्या वे भी कुली हैं ? क्या कुलियों के लिए कोई नियम बनाए गए हैं ? उनके माल वगैरह ढोने का क्या रेट है और किम ढंग से उनका रेट तय है ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पोर्टर स्टेशनों पर काम करते हैं, वे लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स होते हैं । वगैर लाइसेंस के वहां किसी पोर्टर को काम करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुली और लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स में क्या अन्तर है ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : जो लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स होते हैं, वे नियम के अनुसार स्टेशनों पर काम करते हैं । उन लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स की सुविधाओं के लिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने हमेशा काफी सहायता दी है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लाल कपड़ा पहनकर माल वगैरह, अटैची आदि ले जाते

वाले और जो बोर। वगैरह गोदामों से होते हैं— इन दोनों कुलियों के बीच में अन्तर क्या है और उनका रेट किस नियम के मुताबिक तय है तथा मंत्रालय ने कोई रेट तय किया है ?

श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : जो प्लेटफार्म पर पैसजर्स का सामान डोते हैं, वे लाइसेंस पोर्टर्स होते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरे का क्या है ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: They are not the porters.

श्रीमती दुष्णा साही : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि पोर्टर्स के लिए क्या कोई एज-लिमिट है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 10-15 वर्ष के बच्चे, स्कूल-गोइंग-चिल्ड्रन, रेलवे स्टेशन्स पर बिना लाइसेंस के पोर्टर्स का काम करते हैं ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It has not come to the knowledge of the administration.

श्रीमती दुष्णा साही : वे हमारा सामान उठा कर लाते हैं और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनको मालूम नहीं है । पचासो लड़के ऐसा काम करते हैं ।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It has not come to the knowledge of the administration. If any specific instances are given, we will look into it.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय युग में विदेशों में भी कुली शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है । इस समय युग में जब हर आदमी अपने को समाजवादी कहता है, तो वह किंगो को अपना नौकर नहीं बनाना चाहता है । कुली शब्द से ऐसी भावना व्यक्त होती है कि वह कोई निम्न-कोटि का व्यक्ति है । क्या कुली शब्द को बदल कर महयोगी शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जायगा ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It is a suggestion for consideration.

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : हम किसी को कुली नहीं कहते हैं, हमारे वहाँ तो पोर्टर्स कहा जाता है और पोर्टर्स ही है । यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि उनको सहयोगी बना दिया जाय, तो इस पर विचार कर लेंगे ।

Railway Lines in Gujarat

*577. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the railway lines proposed to be laid in Gujarat during the next five years;

(b) the area earmarked as backward area, which is to be connected with the railways in Western region; and

(c) when the survey therefor is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). There are the following proposals for railway lines in Gujarat State in the next five years:

(i) and (ii) above fall in the tribal line under construction;

(ii) Madasa-Shamlaji Road BG line under survey; and

(iii) Gandhidham - Bhuj - Lakhpat BG line under survey.

(i) and (ii) above all in the tribal area of Gujarat. As regards item (iii) it is in Kutch area which is also a backward area.

Survey for item (ii) is in progress and the report is expected to be received shortly. As regards item (iii) it has been approved in Railway's Budget for 1980-81 and the survey work will be taken up soon.

श्री अमर सिंह वी० राठवा : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अगले पांच सालों में गुजरात में जो काम किया जाना है, उसके बारे में बताया है । हमारे वहाँ बड़ौदा जिले और भड़ोच के मजदीक नर्मदा योजना बच रही है, वहाँ पर आज पहुँचाना बहुत जरूरी है । इस समय बड़ौदा से खेड उदबपुर नौरोज लाइन है जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र से गुजरती है, इसी तरह से भड़ोच से राजकीपल

लाइन है—इन्को भी शीघ्र ब्राड गेज में बदला जाना चाहिए। क्या आपके पास इन लाइनों को ब्राड-गेज में बदलने की कोई योजना है ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: There are following proposals for railway lines in Gujarat State in the next five years: Nadiad-Kapadvanj-Modasa BG line under construction; Modasa-Shamlaji Road BG line under survey and Gandhidham-Bhuj-Lakhpat BG line under survey. The first two fall in the tribal area of Gujarat and, as regards the third one, it is in Kutch area which is also a backward area. Survey for item No. 2 is in progress and the report is expected to be received shortly. As regards item No. 3, it has been approved in the Railway Budget for 1980-81, and the survey work will be taken up soon.

श्री अमर सिंह जी० राठवा : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि बड़ोदा से छोटा उदयपुर एक नैरो गेज लाइन है और उसको ब्राड गेज में बदलने की पांच साल से मांग है। वह पर नर्मदा योजना है। इसलिए वहां पर माल ठाड़वाने में तकलीफ होती है और दूसरे मैंने पूछा था कि भरीच से राजपीपला की जो नैरो-गेज लाइन है, उसको ब्राड गेज में बदलने की कोई योजना आपके पास है ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: The proposal is not before us. It all depends on the discussion, when we discuss with the State Government and the Planning Commission. As it stands today, the proposal is not before us.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर गुजरात से राजस्थान रेल रास्ता बहुत छोटा बनाने के लिए पिछले 20 साल से इस सदन में सतत मांग चली हुई है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। कांसा-से-भीलई का भाग 15 किलोमीटर का है। उसके लिए क्या सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है। इसी तरह से राधनपुर से हारीज तक लाइन बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है। हमारी जो यह मांग है उसको ठुकराया जाता है और उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बारे में हमें आन्दोलन करना पड़ेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : मान्यवर, जो ये चाहते हैं, उसको लिख कर भेज दें, मैं उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करूंगा, कोई आन्दोलन करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Government had already declared that the railway line from Viramgaon to Okha would be converted from metre gauge to broad gauge. How far has progress been made in that connection?

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: I think, the work between Viramgaon & Happa is complete and beyond that the work is in progress now. The opening will take place early at a convenient time.

Multinational Study about Indian Doctors



*578. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a multinational study by the World Health Organisation, India is over-producing doctors and has 80,000 more physicians than it can sustain;

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

(c) the average amount that the public exchequer has to bear in making in India; and

(d) what effective steps have been or are being taken to prevent emigration of medical manpower of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, the said study has made this observation.

(b) The Report is yet to be fully examined by the Government.

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

Statement

(c) A preliminary study was conducted by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence in June, 1977 and March/April, 1978 in respect of the Medical College, Simla, and the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry respectively. According to the study, the cost worked out to Rs. 92,155 and Rs. 1,35,159 at Simla and Pondicherry respectively, per medical graduate, based on the expenditures incurred by the said colleges.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to discourage brain drain of medical man-power to foreign countries:—

(i) restrictions on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training;

(ii) grant of advance increments to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the Public Service Commissions;

(iii) improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particularly in the rural areas;

(iv) community orientation of medical education with emphasis on the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care services to attract larger number of doctors for employment in the rural areas; and

(v) holding of the prestigious membership examinations by the National Academy of Medical Sciences which correspond to the foreign qualifications such as FRCS, MRCP, etc.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Is it not shocking and a sad irony that thousands of villages in this country are yet to be adequately covered by medical facilities and here comes a report wherein they have to say that there is a surplus of 80,000 doctors in our country which the present medical structure is unable to sustain? Every doctor costs the exchequer of this country to the tune of Rs. 1 to one and a half lakhs. Under the circum-

stances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry is proposing to take certain emergent measures to see to it that the surplus doctors who are readily available in the country are made to go to the rural areas, so that the hopeless imbalance at present in the catering of medical facilities could be set right.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The concern caused in the world community by the complexity and magnitude of the international migration of health personnel was given material expression by the WHO's member-states some years ago in a Resolution to undertake a study and it was made. The report was published by the World Health Organization in 1979 and received by the Ministry in June 1980. I have already said that this is a voluminous report. We are going through it. It will take a little more time to examine fully what has been mentioned in the report.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I thought a report which reveals such startling disclosures ought to be taken by the Government of India with a little more seriousness than that has been exhibited by the hon. Minister—no offence is meant to the hon. Minister, he is a good friend of mine. Nonetheless, the point cannot be missed by this House that the Government should take urgent measures to see that the doctors who are unemployed in this country, who are surplus and who are readily available should be enlisted to go to the villages so that the people who are not adequately taken care of for want of medical care. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Put it in the form of a question instead of making a suggestion.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): It is a fact that the rural people need more health care. But,

unfortunately, the House is aware and the members may be knowing that the doctors, after coming out of the Medical Colleges, are not prone to go to the rural areas. . . .

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Why?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: For that the government is not responsible.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Then who is responsible?

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Let him say.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Janata Party is responsible! . . .

(Interruptions.)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I cannot suggest to the hon. Members that they may go and ask the doctors themselves. How can I suggest that? But I can say that the Government is very keen in providing health care to the rural areas. But I agree with the hon. Member's observation that we have to take steps to see that the doctors are sent to the rural areas for rural health care.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: My second supplementary. . .

The same report has to say that the values and norms imposed by the Indian Medical Council were mostly not adapted to the needs of our country. In the light of this observation, would the government seriously consider the possibility and the probability of having a second look at the curricula, the norms and various other things connected with our medical education?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a suggestion for action.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But will you act at all?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Sir, medical education seems to be a business in this country. To produce a doctor in this country Rs. 1.5 lakhs is the cost to the Exchequer. A medical graduate, when he is getting married, gets double the amount as dowry. Both the institution and the product are indulging in this kind of a transaction. Every year the government is giving permission for more and more Medical Colleges. In his own State of Karnataka, even the government has prescribed the limit for donations as Rs. 1.5 lakhs for private institutions to get admission for a seat.

Sir, the World Health Organisation has said in its report that the medical education imparted in this country is not suited to the needs of our rural areas. Therefore, may I know from the government whether this aspect is going to be taken before they come to any final conclusion?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: One of the salient findings of this report is . . . I will read it for the benefit of the hon. Members:

"The migration has been facilitated by the fact that the medical education in India is urban and curative-oriented and modelled on developed countries' pattern thus producing physicians of the quality suited for the work in developed countries rather than to cater to the needs of the nation. . . ."

As a result, the Government feel that it has become necessary to undertake a fresh study of the entire problem and take such remedial measures as may be related to this emigration.

श्री बलिक एम० एम० ए० का : मंत्री महोदय ने डॉक्टरों के करत एरियाज़ में भेजे जाने के सम्बन्ध में जो केंजुअल तरीके से जवाब दिया है उसकी तुलना कर मुझे कुछ दुःख है। 75 परसेंट सार्वदायी गांवों में बसती है। क्या उसकी हैल्प की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर नहीं है ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय एश्योर करेंगे कि गावों में लोगों की पूरी हेल्थ फैसिलिटीज दी जायेगी ? मैडिकल कालेज में जब एडमिशन दिया जाता है तब क्या एक यह कन्डीशन भी लगाई जायेगी कि डाक्टर बनने के बाद उनको पहले पहल तीन चार साल के लिए गावों में जाकर सर्व करना होगा और उसके बाद उन्हें शहरों में सर्व करने का मौका दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

This is really a very very valuable suggestion. It is really a very good suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : एक बहुत ही खतरनाक सुझाव दिया गया है । यह कहा गया है कि डाक्टर बनने के बाद वे लोग दो तीन साल गावों में काम करें । उन अनुभवहीन होते हैं उस वक्त तो अनुभव प्राप्त करने के लिए उनको गावों में भेज दिया जाये और जब उनको अनुभव प्राप्त हो जाये तो उनको शहरों में ले आया जाये तो यह एक बहुत खतरनाक बात होगी । क्या सरकार किसी भी डाक्टर को पहले तीन साल तक गावों के अस्पतालों में नहीं भेजे जाने के बारे में निर्णय करेगी और केवल अनुभवी डाक्टरों को ही गांवों में भेजने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

As has been earlier stated, it is a good suggestion. We shall consider that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: First when one hon. Member said that the doctors should go to the villages first, the Minister said that it is a good suggestion. When the second hon. Member said that they should first get training in towns before being sent to the villages, the Minister said that is also a good suggestion. How can both be wise, good, suggestions? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Dandavate:

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंडवते : मैडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश पाने के लिए कितनी कॅम्पिटेशन फील जाती है ? क्या यह भी एक कारण नहीं है कि उनको गावों में जाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय के ही होम टाउन में एक बाख रुपया कॅम्पिटेशन फील दाखिला पाने के लिए ली जाती है ?

ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे वह आशा करते हैं कि डाक्टर गावों में जाकर काम करेंगे ।

प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर जो हैं वहां पर न तो दवाएं रहती हैं और न कुछ और साधन । इंजक्शन, ए पी सी देने के लिए गावों में डाक्टरों की जरूरत नहीं है । ऐसी अवस्था में वेक्टर फूट डाक्टरों की जो स्कीम थी, उसको सुधार करके उसको चालू करने पर आप विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:

Though the question put by the hon. lady Member is not directly concerned with the main question, I should inform the House that I have already written to all the States that the capitation fees system should be stopped. Now, regarding certain colleges charging the capitation fees, it is not a secret thing. It has also appeared in the press. They have advertised it; it is not secret at all. That does not mean that we approve of it. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose...

MR. SPEAKER: This has already taken so much of time. Next Question—580. Shri Krishan Dutt.

केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली में
आग लगना

* 580. श्री छुष्ण इत्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली में आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी क्षति हुई और आग से कितने मूल्य की औषधियां नष्ट हो गई ;

(ग) आग लगने के कारण क्या थे ; और

(घ) क्या देश में हाइड्रोफोबिया रोगियों के लिए टीकों की कमी है और यदि हां, तो कसौली का अनुसंधान संस्थान कब तक अधिक औषधियां बनाने लगेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a)
Yes, Sir. A fire had broken out in the

Store Building of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli on the 16th June, 1980.

(b) No vaccine/sera (drugs) were destroyed in the fire. The loss of other Store is being estimated.

(c) The causes of the fire are being investigated.

(d) There is no shortage of anti-rabies vaccine needed for human use. The fire has also not effected the manufacture or supply of anti-rabies vaccine.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन सी एजेंसी के द्वारा इन्कवायरी कराई जा रही है और उसमें बिल्डिंग का कितना भारी नुकसान हुआ ? क्या यह ठीक है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को वहां से दवाई नहीं दी जा रही है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, in regard to the first part of the question, I would like to say that an inquiry committee consisting of Director, CRI and Deputy Director (Administration) is going into the matter. The godown is both at the ground floor and the first floor. The fire broke out on the first floor. The report about the total loss due to fire has not come.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि सी० बी० आई० या पुलिस के द्वारा इसको इन्कवायरी करें ? इससे बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ है ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The inquiry committee which has been constituted is competent to look into it. There is no need for a CBI inquiry.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, in reply to the question, the hon'ble Minister has stated that as a result of this fire anti-rabies vaccine has not been affected. He has also said that there is no general shortage of anti-rabies vaccine in the country. This information is not generally correct. There

is reason to believe that anti-rabies vaccine is, in fact, in short supply in many parts of the country and deaths as a result of dog-bites are going up steadily. Will the hon'ble Minister tell the House what is, in fact, the supply of anti-rabies vaccine today in India and whether this is upto the requirements of this country or not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon'ble Member should look to the main question. It is mainly about the fire that broke out into the store at Kassauli.

I hope the House will remember that some time back I had answered the question about dog bite deaths and availability and supply of anti-rabies vaccine. If the hon'ble Member wants more details let him give a separate notice for it.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मध्यप्रदेश के सभी अस्पतालों में एन्टी-रेबि वैक्सीन की कमी है, गवर्नमेंट एजेंसी के सिवाय यह कहीं और मिलता नहीं है । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश के अस्पतालों को मन्थली कितने इंजेक्शन सप्लाई किए जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से कहाँ पैदा होता है ?

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अजब ! यह बता दें कि हिन्दुस्तान के अस्पतालों को कितने एन्टी-रेबिक वैक्सीन सप्लाई किए जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know what is the time-limit for the completion of this inquiry?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: There is no time-limit as such but we expect them to give the report as early as possible.

फरुखाबाद-गोकरगनाथ लाइन

* 582. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरुखाबाद-गोला-गोकरगनाथ अथवा मेलानी बरास्ता शाहजहापुर बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ? यदि हां तो उसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या पुरानी मेलानी-शाहजहापुर छोटी लाइन को शीघ्र ही एक नई लाइन बिछाने का आश्वासन देकर उखाड़ दिया गया था ; और

(ग) इस तथ्य की दृष्टि से भी उत्तर भारत तथा बम्बई के बीच रेल सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए फरुखाबाद-मेलानी बड़ी लाइन का होना बहुत जरूरी है। क्या सरकार उक्त लाइन बनाने के लिए निर्णय लेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No such assurance was given.

(c) No Sir.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : यह जो सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है, यह दो बार पूरा कराया गया है और सम्भवतः इसी आशा से कराया गया था कि इस क्षेत्र में लाइन बिछाई जायेगी, परन्तु उसे अनधिकनामक कर के, सर्वेक्षण की सिफारिश के आधार पर भी लाइन न बिछाने का निश्चय किया गया है और इसमें जनता की सुविधा को नहीं देखा गया है। उस क्षेत्र में कोई भी लाइन उत्तरी क्षेत्र से दक्षिण को मिलाने के लिए नहीं है जबकि पिथौरागढ़ सामरिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस क्षेत्र की जनता को सुविधा देने और सामरिक महत्व के क्षेत्र के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, it is a suggestion for consideration and he should wait for better days.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि यह लाइन बिछाने का कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेलानी-शाहजहापुर लाइन कब उखाड़ी गई और क्यों उखाड़ी गई। जब यह लाइन पहले बिछाई गई थी, तो वह उपयोगिता के आधार पर

बिछाई गई थी। उसको उखाड़ने का कारण क्या था ? और उसको पुनः बिछाने में सरकार को क्या प्राप्ति है ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, as regards Shahjahanpur-Mailani narrow gauge, no record is available in the Ministry. Normally the uneconomic lines are withdrawn (Interruptions) In regard to provision of a new line between Mailani and Shahjahanpur, no assurance was given.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This is arrogance out of ignorance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, I cannot give any answer not based on records. Whatever material is available, I will go according to that. (Interruptions).

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। उनके सामने जो किताब रखी है, वह उसको पढ़कर जवाब दे रहे हैं। वास्तव में यह बहुत दुख का विषय है। आप मंत्री महोदय को निर्देश दें कि वह रिकार्डबुक से जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद जवाब दें। (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Sir, according to .. (Interruptions).

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी): मान्यवर, मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया है कि बागडी जी को इतनी तेजी क्यों आई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के प्रति ज्यादा श्रद्धा है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : ऐसी श्रद्धा एक बार एक भालू को थी, एक आदमी का वह बड़ा भक्त था। उस के मुह पर मक्खी बैठने लगी तो उसने सोचा कि मक्खी को मार ही डालूँ ? एक बड़ा सा पत्थर उठा कर उसके मुह पर मार दिया। (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, यह ऐसा सावाल है जिस में इन्होंने दो बातें पूछीं। एक पूछा कि एथोरेस दिया गया वह क्यों नहीं पूरा किया गया और दूसरी बात यह पूछी कि वह जो नैरो गेज की लाइन थी वह उखाड़ी गई फिर बिछायी गई तो क्यों उखाड़ी गई और क्यों बिछाई गई ? इस की

सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है कि क्यों उखाड़ी गई और क्यों बिछाई गई। आप दूसरा सवाल कर देंगे तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा।

एशोरेंस की बात मैं कहता हूँ कि किसी ने एशोरेंस दिया या नहीं दिया, मैं एशोरेंस देता हूँ कि मैं इस मामले को देखूंगा, सबेरे की रिपोर्ट देखूंगा और अगर जरूरत हुई तो इस काम को कहूंगा।

Villages without Trained Mid-Wife

*584. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in India have no trained mid-wife still; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to provide each village with at least one trained-mid-wife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). According to the norm for providing midwifery services in the rural areas, it is proposed to have one Sub-Centre for every 5000 population with an Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife and a trained Dai for every village. According to these norms, 1,08,000 Sub-Centres and 5.8 lakh trained Dais are required. By March, 1980, 49323 Sub-Centres had been established. So far about 2.70 lakh Dais have been trained. According to the Health Plan physical targets, the requirement of Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives would be met by the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90. The requirement of trained Dais is proposed to be met during the current Five Year Plan.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: According to the statement, 1.08 lakh

Sub-Centres and 5.8 lakh trained Dais are required to cover our villages at the rate of one Sub-Centre for every 5,000 population. It has been stated that so far only 2.70 lakh Dais have been trained. That means not even half of the villages are covered. The auxiliary nurse midwives have not been provided. According to the Health Plan physical targets, the requirements of Auxiliary Nurse mid-wives would be met by the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90. With all the discussions going on previously about the doctors and the expenditure on their training etc., will the hon. Minister see to it that a much bigger proportion of the Health Education budget is actually allocated to the needs of imparting this type of education at the village level so that we do not wait upto eternity for these services? I would call it 'eternity' because I think, by that time I would be dead. This whole programme needs to be advanced. Will the hon. Minister do something in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member should know that opening of Sub-Centres is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme allocations for which are made in the State Sector Plan budget. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare finds itself helpless in ensuring that the State Government open the required number of such Sub-Centres. The only way that we can solve this is if these are again taken up as centrally-sponsored schemes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The State Governments can be persuaded by the Centre. Will the Central Government persuade the States most of which are more amenable to their advice now, so that other States follow that example? The Minister can then come to the House and report.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We will never fail in our efforts to persuade the State Governments to open new Sub-Centres.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Facilities for Loading of Bulk Carriers in Paradip and Haldia Ports

*576. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that international iron ore trade necessitates loading of bulk carriers of minimum one lakh DWT capacity; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by his Ministry to equip Paradip and Haldia Ports to handle one lakh DWT carriers for export of Iron Ore?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Government are aware that in the international trade in iron ore, transportation by ships of bigger sizes has an advantage.

(b) Paradip Port is at present handling ore carriers of about 60,000 DWT i.e. with draught of 39'. Increase in the draught to cater to vessels of 1,00,000 to 1,20,000 DWT involve construction of a new berth, large scale modifications and improvements to the existing mechanical ore handling plant and extension of the breakwaters, etc. Considering the demand for the ore in the International market and the situation in our country with surplus capacities for handling iron ore, there are no new proposals for any large scale investments in expansion of iron ore export facilities. However, some investments are being made for optimising the available facilities. At Paradip, the mechanical ore handling plant is being improved at a cost of Rs. 8.08 crores.

Haldia Port was planned for servicing approximately 80,000 DWT vessels with 40 draught. Due to the beha-

viour of the estuary, despite continuous dredging, the draughts at present are of the order of 32' or below. Further investigations are being carried out to find out ways and means of improving the draughts, in the first stage upto 35'. In view of the above, there is no possibility of improving the draught at Haldia to cater to 1 lakh DWT carriers.

Indians under Detention in Pakistan

*579. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who are held up in different jails of Pakistan;

(b) the names of the persons held up in Mekran Sub-State jail;

(c) since when they are in Pakistan and on what charges; and

(d) whether Government propose to negotiate with Pakistan for their early release?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to our present information, 347 Indian nationals are believed to be detained in various jails in Pakistan.

(b) According to information made available to us, while there are some Indian nationals being detained in various jails in Pakistan, we do not have information regarding any Indian nationals in Mekran jail.

(c) The precise details are not available.

(d) Government have been taking up the question of their release and repatriation to India with the Government of Pakistan both through diplomatic channels and in the course of various high-level bilateral discussion. Government's efforts in this regard continue. On 14th July,

1980 an Aide Memoire has been received from the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi on this question which is being examined by Government.

Extension of Neelachal Express upto Waltair

*581. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which it has not been considered necessary to extend upto Waltair the Neelachal Express running from New Delhi to Puri; and

(b) whether Government are aware that so far none of the fast express trains bound for Delhi is connected to Waltair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 175|176 Neelachal Express was introduced primarily to connect Bhubaneswar the State Capital of Orissa and the important pilgrim centre of Puri with New Delhi, the Union Capital by a fast train through a shorter route.

(b) At present 17|18 Link Express which is amalgamated with 137|138 Chhatisgarh Express at Raipur provides a fast service between Waltair and Delhi covering the distance in about 38½ hours.

Multinational Study about Indian Schools producing Physicians

*583. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by W.H.O. has pointed out that Indian schools producing physicians

tend to be unsuited to working conditions prevalent in a poor country such as India;

(b) if so, what are the other points made by W.H.O. in the report;

(c) whether experts have studied the same; and

(d) if so, whether in view of this, Government are considering certain changes in the medical education?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, this observation has been made in the W.H.O. study.

(b) A statement giving extracts of some of the observations in the report of the WHO multinational study of international migration is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Report is yet to be fully examined by the Government.

Statement

Extract from the W.H.O. Multinational Study of the International Migration of Physicians and Nurses (pp 287-288).

"3.7 Relevance of education.

Indian medical schools have traditionally been modelled on British medical schools and have taken pride in their ability to produce physicians of equal quality to those produced in the United Kingdom. As a result, Indian physicians tend to be unsuited to work in the conditions prevalent in a poor country such as India, especially in the rural area.

It would appear that a district contradiction exists between the official position of the Indian Government, which is committed to provid-

ing health care for as large a population as possible and is beginning to see the futility of trying to do so with more and more of the unsuitable and expensive physicians now being produced, and the Indian medical profession, i.e. the Medical Council of India (a direct descendant of the U.K. General Medical Council), which is the statutory guardian of medical education in India. The values imposed by the Medical Council are international in scope and mostly not adapted to the needs of the country. It has often been said that India medical schools identify themselves too much with the highly expensive, urban and curative-oriented Western medicine, producing specialists with qualifications far removed from the real needs of the nation. The majority of the teaching staff have themselves received postgraduate training abroad and often their views are passed on to their students.

Of the 5483 Indian medical graduates taking the ECFMG examination in 1973—presumably all outside India—1776 (32 per cent) passed. This relatively high pass rate is indicative of the similarity between Indian medical qualifications and the requirements of the USA.

The major exporting schools were Baroda University Medical College which had 216 graduates sitting the examination with 104 (48 per cent) passes, and Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay University, which had 196 candidates of whom 111 (57 per cent) passed.

Those with a particularly high pass rate include the Madras University Christian Medical College, Vellore (62 per cent) and the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi (75 per cent) (57)."

Jakhapura-Daitari Rail Link

*585. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

1430 T S—9

(a) whether the Jakhapura-Daitari, the first phase of the Jakhapura-Banspani rail link in Orissa, has already been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the second phase of this rail link, i.e. from Daitari to Banspani has been cleared by the Planning Commission for its execution; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The line is expected to be completed by 31st December 1980.

(c) and (d). Not yet, Sir. The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the Government of Orissa and the Planning Commission.

Golden Pass

*586. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for issuing Golden Pass on Railways which allows the person to travel in ACC class free of charge;

(b) how many Golden Passes on Railways have been issued and are in force as on 31st May, 1980; and

(c) list of persons who hold the Golden Pass and reasons for giving them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Gold Passes are issued because of their official position to the Railway Officers holding posts of Members and Advisers of the Railway Board, General Managers of Indian Railways or Production Units and the Chief Administrative Officers or an officer of equal status drawing a fixed salary of Rs.

3,000/- p.m. In addition one Gold Pass has also been issued each to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs and the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(b) 30 including two to non-railway officers.

(c) The names of the persons who hold Gold Passes are given below:—

Railway Board's Office

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Chairman, Railway Board | Shri M. Menezes |
| 2. Financial Commissioner (Railways) | Shri P. N. Jain |
| 3. Member Mechanical | Shri K. S. Ramaswamy |
| 4. Member Engineering | Shri Krishan Chandra |
| 5. Member Traffic | Shri S. N. Sachdev |
| 6. Adviser (Finance) | Shri M. S. Gill |
| 7. Adviser (Elec.) | Shri S. T. Udeshi |

Zonal Railways/Railway Installations

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. General Manager, Southern Railway. | Shri T. M. Thomas. |
| 2. General Manager, Western Railway | Shri M. S. Gujral |
| 3. General Manager, N.F. Railway | Shri B. Venkataramani |
| 4. General Manager, S. E. Railway. | Shri J. S. D. David |
| 5. General Manager, N. E. Railway | Shri Prabinder Singh |
| 6. General Manager, S. C. Railway | Shri N. N. Sarma |
| 7. General Manager, Northern Railway | Shri R. K. Natesan |
| 8. General Manager, Central Railway | Shri A. K. Chakravarti |
| 9. General Manager, Eastern Railway. | Shri B. B. Lal |
| 10. General Manager, I. C. F. | Shri K. P. Jayaram |
| 11. General Manager, C.L.W. | Shri K. Raman |
| 12. General Manager, D.L.W. | Shri M. G. Verma |
| 13. General Manager, Metro Railway | Shri A. Sukumaran |
| 14. General Manager (Const.) N.F. Railway | Shri T. M. Varaghese |
| 15. General Manager, Wheel & Axle Plant. | Shri M. G. Nair |
| 16. General Manager (Const.), Southern Railway. | Shri G. A. Sheriff |

17. Principal, Railway Staff College, Baroda. Shri O. D. Agnihotri
18. C.A.O. (R), Central Organisation for Modernisation of Workshops. Shri J.M. Kapoor
19. C.A.O. (R) (Const.), General Railway. Shri G. Ganesan
20. C.A.O. (R) M.T.P. (R), Bombay. Shri M. M. Agarwala
21. Director General, R.D.S.O. Shri B. Mohanty

Miscellaneous

1. Director General, P.&T. Shri S. K. Ghose
2. Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety. Shri P. N. M. Murthy

Labour Appellate Tribunals

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

(a) whether Government have been urged to revive Labour Appellate Tribunals to reduce the burden on High Courts; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to a suggestion for revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunals, made by Justice E. S. Venkataramaiah of the Supreme Court, while delivering his inaugural address at the All India Labour Law Seminar held at New Delhi on the 24th June, 1980.

There is yet another suggestion that an Industrial Relations Commission should be set up which will, *inter alia*, adjudicate on disputes referred to it. There are also suggestions to dispense with adjudication altogether and to promote, instead, arbitration. The views of workers' and employers' organisations as also of State Governments are proposed to be ascertained on all these suggestions at the next meeting of the National Tripartite.

Kidnapping of Girls and looting of Passengers

*588. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two girls aged nearly 19 and 17 years were kidnapped and many passengers robbed while travelling in the train from Waltair to Durg during early June this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrest the culprits and recover the two girls?

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

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

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

*589. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के सुचारु क्रियान्वयन की धीमी गति और उसके प्रति उदासीनता के कारण उस पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और इन कारणों/संकावनों को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द): (क) और (ख). 1977 के आरम्भ में प्रतिकूल प्रचार करने के परिणामस्वरूप परिवार नियोजन के कार्य को गहरा धक्का लगा था। फिर भी कुल मिलाकर राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में कोई गिरावट नहीं आयी। एक विवरण, जिसमें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन योजनाओं के कार्य के आंकड़ों के साथ-साथ भविष्य में उठाये जा रहे कदमों का संक्षिप्त व्योरा सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम

1. राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन/सहायता साज-सामान और वित्तीय सहायता देती है तथा इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन पर निगरानी रखने के अभिप्राय से राज्य मुख्यालयों से फील्ड तक विभिन्न स्तरों पर सम्पर्क भी बनाये रखती है।

2. इस अवधि में जितने बड़े-बड़े कार्यक्रम सक्रियतापूर्वक चलाये गये हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

- (1) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम।
- (2) राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।
- (3) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।
- (4) दृष्टि विकार के निवारण और दृष्टि विहीनता के नियंत्रण हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम।

3. इन कार्यक्रमों के निष्पादन के आंकड़ों पर परिशिष्ट एक के विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

4. जहाँ तक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना का सम्बन्ध है, इसे 1979-80 के दौरान कुछ धक्का लगा क्योंकि इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जो वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती थी उसमें परिवर्तन किया गया है। 1979-80 से पहले इस योजना को शत प्रतिशत केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में चलाया जाता रहा है और इसका सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता रहा है। 1979-80 से इस योजना को केन्द्र की सहायता से चलने वाली योजना बना दिया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत इस पर आने वाला व्यय केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आधा-आधा वहन किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अपने भाग की राशि की व्यवस्था करने में तथा इस योजना का विस्तार

प्लान के अनुसार चरणबद्ध रूप से करने में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रही है।

राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम

परिशिष्ट दो के विवरण में पिछले चार वर्षों के परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुए कार्य के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं जिनमें मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के आंकड़े भी शामिल हैं।

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में सुधार लाने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयास

सरकार परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की सफलता को अत्यधिक महत्व देती है और इसकी नीति यह है कि लोगों को समझा-बुझा कर और प्रेरणा देकर उन्हें अपने परिवार को छोटा रखने के लिए रजामन्द करके जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोका जाय। इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता बहुत हद तक इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि छोटे परिवार के सिद्धान्त को मनवाने के पक्ष में समाज का रुखा बदला जाय परन्तु इस सिद्धान्त के साथ अन्य सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कारण जुड़े हुए हैं। सरकार को आशा है कि लोगों को शिक्षित एवं प्रेरित करने के जरिये उन्हें यह बात पूरी तरह से समझाई जा सकती है कि छोटा परिवार उनके अपने ही हित में है। इस कार्यक्रम को पूर्णतः स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है और यह उसी विस्तृत नीति का एक अभिन्न अंग है जिसके अन्तर्गत शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, मा, और बच्चे की देख रेख, परिवार कल्याण, स्त्रियों के अधिकार और पोषण आते हैं। जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है।

इस कार्यक्रम के लिए सरकार के पास प्रचार के जितने भी साधन हैं उन सब को काम में लाया जा रहा है। प्रभावशाली जन समूहों को प्रेरणा और शिक्षा देने के लिए सारे देश में विचार प्रमुख नेताओं के शिविर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लगाये जा रहे हैं। सवाये सुलभ कराने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा आधारभूत ढांचा खड़ा कर दिया गया है और लोगों को छुट दी गई है कि वे अपने परिवार के आकार को छोटा रखने के लिए जो भी तरीका उचित समझें उसे स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक और स्वेच्छा से अपना लें। जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य, रोग प्रतिरक्षण और पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के लाभकारी पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए वर्ष के दौरान समय समय पर विशेष अभियान भी चलाये जाते हैं। यह अनुभव किया जाता है कि इन सारे उपायों से जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर पर अवश्य असर पड़ेगा।

परिशिष्ट—एक

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के कार्य निष्पादन प्रांकड़े

(क) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

वर्ष	एकत्र किए गए रक्त लेप	रोग प्रवण व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1977	5,90,02,147	47,40,900
1978	5,89,99,697	41,44,385
1979	5,61,59,429	27,08,222

(ख) राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम

	मार्च, 1978	मार्च, 1979	मार्च, 1980
पता लाए गए नए रोगियों की कुल संख्या	21,130	23,321	24,857
उन रोगियों की संख्या जिनका इलाज चल रहा है	17,329	19,310	20,742
उन रोगियों की संख्या/ रोग मुक्त करके छुट्टी दी गई	1,491	1,625	1,269
कुष्ठ नियंत्रण यूनिटें	372	381	381
एन० ई० टी० केन्द्र	5,770	6,595	6,595
नगरीय कुष्ठ	405	430	430
अस्थाई अस्पताल वार्ड	173	199	199
पुन. निर्मित सर्जरी यूनिट	64	71	71
कुष्ठ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र	40	41	41
जिला कुष्ठ यूनिट	95	107	107

(ग) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम

	दिसम्बर, 1977	दिसम्बर 1978	दिसम्बर, 1979
जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों की संख्या	311	311	317
उन जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों की संख्या जहाँ से सूचना प्राप्त हुई है	206	223	240
उन रोगियों की संख्या जिनका इलाज चल रहा है	5,99,842	6,43,001	7,31,070

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(घ) दृष्टि विकार के निवारण और दृष्टि बिहीनता के नियंत्रण हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम			
रिलीज किए गए मोबाइल यूनितों की संख्या] .	15	—	11
आयोजित किए गए नेत्र शिविर	74	119	166
देखे गए/ इलाज किए गए रोगियों की संख्या || .	11,826	81,229	1,01,265
किए गए आपरेशन	5,044	7,272	11,710

परिशिष्ट—दो

(आंकड़े दस लाखों में)

1976-77 से 1979-80 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में परिवार नियोजन तरीकों तथा मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का कार्य-निष्पादन

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*	1979-80**
	1	2	3	4
1 परिवार नियोजन तरीके				
1. नसबन्दी	8.26	0.95	1.48	1.74
(क) पुरुष नसबन्दी	6.20	0.19	0.39	0.46
(ख) महिला नसबन्दी	2.06	0.76	1.09	1.28
2. लूप निवेशन]	0.58	0.33	0.55	0.62
3. प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक उपयोगकर्ता@ .	3.69	3.24	3.60	3.00
2. मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लाभार्थी				
(1) रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम:				
(क) गर्भवती महिलाओं के लिए टी० टी० के टीके,]	2.14	3.50	3.61	4.16
(ख) स्कूल-पूर्व बच्चों के लिए				
डी० पी० टी० के टीके	4.02	7.81	6.77	5.94**
(ग) स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को डी०टी० के				
टीके	2.72	6.54	7.24	6.47
योग (ख) + (ग)	6.74	14.35	14.01	12.41

@ 1975-76 से समीकृत प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधक उपयोगकर्ताओं में मुख-सेव्य गोली उपयोगकर्ता भी शामिल हैं।

* आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

** 1979-80 से डी० पी० टी० लाभार्थियों में तीसरी खुराक वाले बच्चे (जिनको पिछले साल दूसरी खुराक दी गई थी) और जिनको बूस्टर खुराक दी गई थी।

	1	2	3	4
(2) अयौषज्य अरक्तता से बचाव :				
(क) महिलाएं	3.29	8.38	9.80	10.08
(ख) बच्चे	3.05	6.85	9.03	13.43
जोड़ (क+ख) | . . . . .	6.34	15.23	18.83	23.51
(3) विटामिन 'ए' की कमी से होने वाले ग्रन्थि- पन की रोकथाम	7.00	10.33₹	13.57₹	14.95
(4) मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवासत्रों के कुल लाभार्थी	22.22	43.41	50.02	55.03

₹प्रथम खुराक के लाभार्थी

Wagon Manufacturing Units

*590. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHANDRAHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagon manufacturing units are facing serious disruption in their production schedule;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether the situation has further aggravated by the steep fall in the production of wheel sets at the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(d) whether any immediate measures are being initiated to overcome the crisis in the wagon industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Some of the wagon manufacturing units in the Industry have been turning out wagons in 1980-81 at a level lower than the targets fixed for

them. This is mainly due to their internal problems and power-cuts, and to a certain extent due to the inadequate supplies of wheel sets and critical steel sections from the Steel Plant(s).

(c) Yse, Sir.

(d) and (e). Some of the units are installing captive power generating sets. Also Railways have planned balancing imports of wheel sets and steel to cover slippages in supplies.

Podanur S & T Workshop

4527. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 94 vacancies in Podanur S & T Workshop for which Medical grounds BII is enough;

(b) whether it is a fact some Khalasis who were working under the control of DSTE/W/TBM, Southern Railway were sent to Podanur Workshops who were found medically unfit in BI group;

(c) whether it is a fact that these Khalasis are far junior to those whose services have been terminated now;

(d) whether it is a fact that those Khalasis though unfit in BI have been absorbed in S & T Shops Podanur ignoring his seniors who were all under the same unit; and

(e) if so, the reasons for showing disparity in absorbing these men in S & T shops Podanur and terminating others while there are 94 vacancies in S & T shops Podanur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are at present 110 vacancies in the S & T Workshop at Podanur for which the medical classification is C. I.

(b) Out of the Casual Labourers working under DSTE/Works/Tambaram who applied to Podanur Workshops, 7 were selected for employment in Podanur. 6 of them are still employed with the DSTE/Works/Tambaram and one was discharged in January, 1980, as he was medically unfit in BI category.

(c) and (d). The recruitment of Khalasis at Podanur Workshop was by open Competition in response to Employment Notice. The question of seniority as Casual Labour does not arise. The selected Khalasis are yet to be medically examined for fitness for absorption S & T Shop, Podanur.

(e) Does not arise.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Homoeopathic and Allopathic Doctors

4528. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Homoeopathic doctors employed under the Delhi Administration dispensaries are designated as Assistant Medical Officers, with a lower pay scale of Rs. 470—750 while their counterparts in allopathic side in the same dispen-

saries are designated as Medical Officers with higher pay scale of Rs. 700—1300; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Assistant Medical Officers in Homoeopathy employed under Delhi Administration dispensaries are not counterparts of Medical Officers in Allopathy working under that Administration. While Medical Officers in Allopathic dispensaries are degree holders in the pay scale of Rs. 700—1300 and belong to the Central Health Service controlled by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the posts of Assistant Medical Officers in Homoeopathic dispensaries in the pay scale of Rs. 470—750 have been created by Delhi Administration with a view to provide employment opportunities to fresh Diploma holders.

Payment of Bonus to Workers in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

4529. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Medical Stores Depot Workers Union, Madras has raised a dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras regarding payment of Bonus to the Workers of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras; and

(b) if so, the details of case and when decision will be taken in this case?

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

(b) The Union approached the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras in May, 1980 for intervention for payment of 15 days' wages as Production Bonus for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The Regional Labour Commissioner has since advised the Union to approach the

management first and if no settlement is reached then to approach him for intervention.

Robberies and Dacoities in Trains during First Three Months of 1980

4530. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of property/life suffered by the passengers as a result of train robberies and dacoities committed during the first three months of 1980; and

(b) the extent of compensation, if any, paid/proposed to be paid by Government to the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The loss of property amounting to Rs. 1,95,923/- was suffered by the passengers as a result of train robberies and dacoities committed during the first three months of 1980 i.e. from January 1980 to March, 1980. Two persons lost their lives in these cases.

(b) No compensation is paid by the railways to the victims of the robberies and dacoities.

Reservation of Berths Quota for Jolarpettai to Salem Junction in Tamil Nadu

4531. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reservation of berths quota in K. K. Express, Jayanti Janata Express and G. T. Express from Jolarpettai Junction and Salem Junction in Tamil Nadu to New Delhi are not sufficient; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase these quotas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Reservation quotas in important long distance Mail and Express trains are allotted to intermediate stations after taking into account the total accommodation available on the train, demands from train originating stations, as well as important stations enroute from where the traffic is sizeable and regular. Based on this, Jolarpettai Junction and Salem Junction have been provided with the following quotas in 125 Dn. K. K. Express and 131 Dn. Jayanti Janata Express trains which are primarily meant to cater to the traffic from South-West Coast areas to Delhi:—

	125 K.K. Express	131 Jayanti Janata Express
	AC 2 tiers berths	2nd class berths
Jolarpettai Jn.	3	2
Salem Jn.	2	6

No doubt, the demand is a little more than the quota allotted, but it is satisfied by sending messages and getting reservation from train originating stations and it is not considered desirable to increase the existing reservation quota of Jolarpettai and Salem Junctions.

The question of enhancement of the existing quotas at these stations will be considered when 125/126 K. K. Express train is double-headed and more accommodation becomes available on these trains.

15 Dn. G. T. Express does not pass through these stations.

श्रीगंगानगर और दिल्ली के बीच मेल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

4532. श्री मनफुल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीगंगानगर (राजस्थान) से दिल्ली के लिये और दिल्ली से श्रीगंगानगर के लिये गाड़ियों में कितने आरक्षण किये जाते हैं और

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) अप्रैल-जून, 1980 की अवधि के लिए सूचना निम्नलिखित है :-

	पहला दर्जा		दूसरा दर्जा	
	आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराये गये यात्रियों की औसत संख्या	प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखे गये यात्रियों की औसत संख्या	आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराये गये यात्रियों की औसत संख्या	प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखे गये यात्रियों की औसत संख्या
	1	2	3	4
श्री गंगानगर से	9	1	88	5
दिल्ली से	12	—	150	3

(ख) और (ग) . यद्यपि, दिल्ली और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलाये जाने के अनुरोध कई बार प्राप्त हुए हैं, लेकिन यातायात की दृष्टि से इन्हें औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया, क्योंकि वर्तमान पूरक सेवाएं, जिनमें 37/38 पंजाब मेल तथा मेल कराने वाली गाड़ियों द्वारा 4 थू सवारी डिब्बे एवं 343/344 श्रीगंगानगर—दिल्ली यात्री गाड़ी शामिल है, श्रीगंगानगर के वर्तमान यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए पर्याप्त है। इसके अलावा मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी तथा श्रीगंगानगर एवं दिल्ली क्षेत्र में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने के कारण फिलहाल एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Demands of Central P.F. Employees' Union

4533. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Provident Fund Employees' Union, New Delhi, have served a

इन नगरों के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को सीटों के आरक्षण के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखा जाता है;

(ख) दिल्ली से श्रीगंगानगर के लिये मेल या एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के लिये कितनी बार मांग की गई है; और

(ग) इस बारे में श्रीगंगानगर की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

notice of direct action to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, Chairman, Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund for immediate settlement of their demands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Provident Fund Authorities have not initiated any dialogue with the union representatives in order to settle the demands amicably; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the concerned authorities to start dialogue with the union to ensure the fulfilment of their genuine demands in order to avoid conflict in the office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). There are two unions in the Central Office using the same registration number and nomenclature 'Central Provident Fund Employees' Union. One of the two

factions, had served a notice dated 11-6-1980 for direct action for settlement for their demands. The direct action was called off after a dialogue with the Employees Provident Fund authorities.

Kottavalsa-Kirandul Line

4535. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have suggested to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for a separate railway link as an alternative to the present Kottavalsa-Kirandul line to take the extra load arising out of the new steel plant at Vizag and Alumina plant in Koraput District;

(b) if so, what are the main points referred to by both the Ministries regarding the new-railway link;

(c) what would be the approximate cost for the construction of this line and resources to be made available from the Ministries; and

(d) when the decision would be taken by the concerned Ministries to finance the rail link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The provision of a new rail link to connect the existing Kottavalasa-Kirandul line with the existing Raipur-Vizianagram line is under consideration in order to cater to the traffic for the proposed alumina project near Koraput. The need of this new link will arise only if the movement of iron ore on the existing Kottavalasa-Kirandul line increases substantially so as to utilise fully the capacity available on this line.

(c) the techno-economic survey is being conducted for the proposed rail link, the cost of which can be determined only after the survey is completed.

(d) the decision for investment on the proposed rail link will depend on the alumina project being approved

by the Government and after a firm appraisal of the quantity of iron ore required to be transported from Bailadilla to Visakhapatnam.

British know-how for Atomic power Plant in China

4536. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports in foreign media that U.K. has agreed to provide know-how for the Nuclear Power Plant to be put up in China in the province of Guangdong;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought any guarantees from Her Majesty's Government against the likely misuse of the know-how provided for the production of weapon grade material as a by-product which will in turn enable China to rapidly expand its nuclear arsenal; and

(c) if not, whether Government have fully considered the various implications *vis-a-vis* our security and peace in the region?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A Hongkong electricity concern, China Light and Power company, is undertaking a joint feasibility study for a nuclear power plant in the adjacent Chinese province of Guangdong along with the Chinese authorities. The company is making use of the technical advice and expertise of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. According to a British official statement on 2nd June, 1980, "No decisions have yet been made nor are they expected in the near future".

(b) and (c). Since the proposal is still in the preliminary stage, it is too early to take up the matter with the British Government. However, Government's views on the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy and on the necessity to ensure that any safeguards to be applied should be uniform and non-discriminatory, appli-

cable to nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states, are well-known. It is hoped that in any eventual project of cooperation for the setting up of a nuclear power station in China, the safeguards applicable will be uniform and non-discriminatory.

City Booking Office at Ulhasnagar

4537. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a persistent demand is being made by the citizens in Ulhasnagar (District Thana, Maharashtra) for an independent city-booking office at Ulhasnagar which has a population over two lakhs spread over a large area; and

(b) what action the Railway Administration propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) After detailed examination, the proposal of opening a City Booking Office at Ulhasnagar worked by Railway Staff was not found economically viable. The feasibility of opening a City Booking Agency worked by a contractor is, however, under examination.

Late running of Passenger Trains on Western Railway

4538. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a regular feature of the Metre Gauge Passenger Trains on Western Railway running late for hours together for the last one year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and what steps that are being taken by Government to make the train service regular and punctual particularly in Ajmer Khandwa Section?

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

(b) The punctuality of passenger trains on the Ajmer-Khandwa Section was satisfactory during the last year except during April and May when the performance suffered owing to mechanical failures, detention in crossing, chain pulling, heavy rush and additional trains on the section due to Sinhastha Fair at Ujjain. Every effort is made for regular and punctual running of passenger trains and all cases of avoidable detentions are taken up.

New Modes of transport in Delhi

4539. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce new modes of transport in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of modes and their carrying capacity;

(c) whether Government are aware that no percentage is reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Castes in the issue of licences for auto-rickshaws, and taxis in Delhi and other metropolitan cities; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action to assure that until and unless requisite number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Caste person are issued such licences, persons belonging to other categories are not issued licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has decided to introduce Matador 15/7 seater vans and vikram 6/4 seater auto-rickshaws on "point to point" basis to and from certain fixed points where either the carrying capacity of the bus system is inade-

quate or there is constraint on road capacity, heterogeneity of traffic modes etc. Broad features of the Scheme are given below:

(i) To begin with, it is proposed to grant 50 permits each to 15/7 seater Matador Vans and 6/4 seater Vikram auto-rickshaws.

(ii) Matador vans and Vikram auto-rickshaws will initially be introduced on 10 separate routes and the average route length will not exceed 10 kms. and 6 kms. respectively.

(iii) The maximum chargeable fare for matador vans will be 75 paise and 60 paise for the vikram auto-rickshaws.

(iv) The matter regarding allotment of permits will be decided by S.T.A.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Transport Authority, a quasi-judicial body, will consider all applications including those from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Caste persons.

Running of Neelachal Express Daily

4540. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a heavy rush of passengers at all the stations where the tri-weekly Neelachal Express has its stoppages;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to run this train daily; and

(c) if so, from which date it will be run regularly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Traffic offering at various stations by 176 Dn. and 175 Up New Delhi-Puri tri-weekly Neelachal Express is by and large

being catered fully and the number of persons left on the waiting list for reserved accommodation is negligible.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

G.P.F. Accounts of Railway Employees

4541. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any cases of wrongful withdrawals during the last one year from G.P. Fund Accounts of railways employees with headquarters of Northern Railway at Ferozepur by persons other than the employees, made by misrepresentation of facts, forgery and impersonation, have come to Government's notice;

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

(c) Whether any such representations from the concerned employees of Pathankot routed through some Members of Parliament have been received by Government, if so, what action has been taken to bring the culprits to book and make good the losses to the employees; and

(d) Who was the loan sanctioning authority and how many persons whose amounts have been wrongfully withdrawn and action taken by Government against the culprits?

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

(b) to (d). In 24 cases withdrawals from provident fund accounts by persons other than the actual subscribers came to notice. The amount involved is Rs. 48,000/- approximately. Representations from 10 employees of Pathankot were received through Shri Rafiq Zakaria, M.P. vide his letter dated 27-3-80. An investigation into the matter has been taken by the Northern Railway Adminis-

tration. In the light of the results of the investigation, further action will be taken by the Railway Administration to bring the culprits to book and make good the losses to the employees. The loan sanctioning authority was the Assistant Personnel Officer of Divisional Railway Manager's office, Ferozepur.

बांसवाड़ा-रतलाम रेल लाइन

4542. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने बांसवाड़ा को रतलाम के साथ जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में मंत्रालय को लिखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है हालांकि बहुत समय पहले प्राथमिक और इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर इस लाइन का निर्माण करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) रतलाम से बांसवाड़ा के बीच बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने और उसे डगरपुर तक बनाये जाने की संभावना के लिए प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण 1977 में पूरे किये गये हैं । सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा नीचे लिखे दो सर्वेक्षणों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था :-

(1) शिवगढ़, बजाणा के रास्ते रतलाम से बांसवाड़ा तक लम्बाई 78.76 कि० मी० अनुमानित लागत 24.55 करोड़ रुपये; और

(2) सेराना, दानपुर, सरवन के रास्ते रतलाम से बांसवाड़ा तक, लम्बाई 95.13 कि० मी० अनुमानित लागत 34.26 करोड़ रुपये ।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होने के कारण दोनों ही मामलों में निर्माण की लागत बहुत अधिक होगी और इसके तत्काल निर्माण का औचित्य सिद्ध करने के लिए इस लाइन पर पर्याप्त यातायात उपलब्ध होने की आशा नहीं है । पूंजी निवेश पर प्रतिफल भी अक्षात्मक पाया गया है ।

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में दो टियर वाला द्वितीय श्रेणी का वातानुकूलित डिब्बा जोड़ा जाना

4543. श्री मोतीभाई अर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में दो टियर वाला द्वितीय श्रेणी का वातानुकूलित डिब्बा जोड़ा जायेगा ताकि कुर्सियों में बैठकर ऐसी सम्बन्धी यात्रा करने में होने वाली कठिनाई को दूर किया जा सके ; और

(ख) क्या इस महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाड़ी में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करने के लिए मांग बहुत लम्बे समय से बार-बार की जा रही है तथा क्या इसको पूरा किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं । राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में वातानुकूल 2-टियर शयनयान लगाने की मांगें प्राप्त हुई हैं । परन्तु, 151/152 राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में यह डिब्बा लगाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया क्योंकि यह वर्तमान अनुमोदित पूरे डिब्बा भार के साथ चल रही है ।

Conversion of Samastipur-Jogbani Line

4544. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to convert the railway line from Samastipur to Jogbani into broad gauge;

(b) if so, by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised and the project taken in hand for execution; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The route from Samastipur to Jogbani is via Barauni and Katihar. There is a broad gauge link between Samastipur and Barauni. The section from Barauni to Katihar is approved for conversion into BG and work is in progress. There is no proposal at present to convert the section from Katihar to Jogbani.

Railway Accidents in Tamil Nadu

4545. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rail accidents involving human beings that occurred in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them that proved fatal, resulted in permanent physical disabilities and other cases;

(c) the number of women and men involved in these accidents; and

(d) the number of cases in which compensation have been paid, not paid and still at negotiating stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the last 8 years, i.e., 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, there were 35 train accidents in Tamil Nadu in which human beings were killed or injured.

(b) and (c). Out of these 35 cases, 8 proved fatal, 13 involved grievous injuries and 14 minor injuries. In these accidents, 15 persons were killed, 43 sustained grievous injuries and 136 minor injuries. They included 161 men, 27 women and 9 children. Information regarding the number of cases in which grievous injuries resulted in permanent disablement is not available.

(d) Out of 25 claims cases arising out of these accidents, compensation has been paid in 9 cases and no compensation has been paid in 5 cases. 11 cases are at negotiating stage in the Court of Claims Commissioner. The details of such cases are given below:—

	Paid	Not	At nego-	
			tiating	
			stage	
1977-78	9	3	4	4
1978-79 . . . . .	..	..	4	4
1979-80 . . . . .	..	2	3	3

Type-III Urban Family Welfare Centres

4546. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to continue with Type-III Urban Family Welfare Centres in the Year 1980-81; and

(b) how many such centres have been allocated State-wise?

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

(b) 100 additional Urban Family Welfare Centres Type-III have been allocated during 1980-81 as detailed below:—

State	No. of additional centres allocated
1. Andhra Pradesh	10
2. Assam	3
3. Bihar	4
4. Gujarat	2
5. Haryana	1
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1
7. Karnataka	3
8. Kerala	2
9. Madhya Pradesh	16
10. Maharashtra	14
11. Manipur	1
12. Punjab	2
13. Rajasthan	1
14. Tamil Nadu	8
15. Uttar Pradesh	12
16. West Bengal	12
17. Delhi	7
18. Meghalaya	1
TOTAL:	100

**Conversion of Hari Nagar CGHS
Dispensary into a Functional
Dispensary**

4547. SHRI CHANDRAPAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CGHS Cards registered with Hari Nagar Dispensary and the total number of beneficiaries included in those cards:

(b) the minimum number of cards beneficiaries required for converting any CGHS dispensary into a functional dispensary;

(c) the exceptions made in the rule applicable in regard to (b) above and the names of those dispensaries where this limit has been waived and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that CGHS Directorate had agreed last year to convert the Hari Nagar Dispensary into a functional dispensary keeping in view the number of beneficiaries and distance at which the present functional dispensary at Tilak Nagar is situated; and

(e) the reasons for not implementing the above decision and by which date the dispensary is likely to be made a functional dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There are 4247 cards containing 18209 beneficiaries registered with the Hari Nagar Dispensary.

(b) There is no minimum number of cards or beneficiaries specified for converting a CGHS dispensary into a functional dispensary.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Bridge over Damodar River

4548. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of Railway-cum-Bridge over the Damodar River at Mejia in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployment among Cashew workers

4549. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unemployment among the cashew workers in the country owing to the shortage of raw cashew nuts; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to give employment to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Cashew industry is at present functioning on a seasonal basis because of the inadequacy of the supply of raw cashew nuts *vis-a-vis* the requirements of the cashew processing industry in The cashew processing industry in India has an installed capacity of about 4.5 lakh tonnes per annum while the indigenous production of raw cashew nuts is around 1.10 lakh tonnes. Import of raw cashew nuts from the East African countries has been coming down due to reduced exportable surplus in East African countries, the entry of Brazil and China in the raw cashew nut market etc. The import of raw cashew nuts by Cashew Corporation of India

through which imports are canalised during the current season may not exceed 8,000 tonnes.

Data collected under the Employment Market Information programme of the Ministry of Labour indicate a decline in the level of employment in the establishments engaged in cashew processing between September and December 1979 due to temporary closure of establishments or due to non-availability of raw cashew nuts.

Government have been and are taking a number of steps to increase the supply of raw cashew nuts and these will help in giving employment to cashew workers on a significant scale. These steps are:

A. Steps to increase import of raw cashew nuts:

- (i) A scheme to allow eligible manufacturer-exporters of cashew to import raw cashew nuts from non-traditional sources under the over-all supervision and control of the Cashew Corporation of India was evolved in July 1979; and
- (ii) Permission for direct import of raw cashew on merits for the purpose of processing in India for re-export subject to such conditions as may be stipulated in each case.

B. Steps to increase indigenous production of cashew:

- (i) A World Bank aided project for cashew nut development in 4 States viz. Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa has recently been firmed up for implementation from the current year 1980-81;
- (ii) A centrally sponsored scheme on a package program-

me for cashew besides States Plan schemes has also been drawn up; and

- (iii) The Cashew Corporation of India has set aside Rs. 4 crores out of its reserves for extending loan assistance to viable States-sponsored schemes for increasing cashew production in the country.

अनुसूचित जाति] अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों को उनके मूल निवास के पास नियुक्त करना

4550. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय की नीति वे अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारियों को ऐसे स्टेशनों पर रखा जाता है जो कि इनके घरों के बहुत नजदीक होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में उच्च रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा इन आदेशों के उल्लंघन के मामले लाये गये हैं ;

(ग) नियमों के अर्धान एक कर्मचारी की एक स्टेशन पर कितनी अवधि तक रखा जा सकता है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एक कर्मचारी एक स्थान पर दस वर्षों से भी अधिक काम कर रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हां, जहां तक व्यावहारिक है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) से (ङ) किसी कर्मचारी को एक स्टेशन पर बनाये रखने के लिए और एक कर्मचारी को किसी अन्य स्टेशन को स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए भी कोई विशिष्ट हिदायतें जारी नहीं की गयी हैं । परन्तु यह प्रशासनिक आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करता है ।

श्रम न्यायालयों में लम्बित औद्योगिक विवाद

4551. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रम न्यायालयों में पश्चिमी रेलवे से संबंधित लम्बित औद्योगिक विवादों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन विवादों में से ऐसे कितने विवाद हैं जिनके लिए रेलवे प्रशासन ने वकीलों की नियुक्ति कर ली है ;

(ग) इन मामलों के लिए वकीलों को नियुक्त करने के बजाय रेलवे के कानूनी सहायको तथा कुछ विधि अधिकारियों को प्रतिनियुक्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) रेलवे द्वारा प्रत्येक मुकदमे के लिए वकील नियुक्त करने में औसतन कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) एक सौ अठ्ठावन ।

(ख) एक सौ बयालीस ।

(ग) पश्चिम रेलवे पर केवल एक विधि अधिकारी है और सीमित संख्या में विधि सहायक हैं, जिन्हें सभी किस्म के न्यायालय के मामलों से संबंधित परामर्श का काम सौंपा गया है, इसलिये वे श्रम न्यायालयों के सम्मुख उपस्थित होने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । तदनुसार उन मामलों में, जिनमें संबंधित विरोधी दलों द्वारा अधिवक्ता तैनात किये जाते हैं, श्रम न्यायालय के समक्ष अपनी ओर से पेश होने के लिए रेल प्रशासन अधिवक्ताओं को तैनात करता है ।

(घ) केवल पचास रुपये ।

Number of Factory Workers

4552. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total population (1971 census) and the average daily number of factory workers in the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra,

Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): The required information is as under:—

States	Total population (1971 census.)	Average daily number of factory workers in 1978 (provisional)
	(figures in 1000)	(figures in 100)
1. West Bengal	4,43,12	8,56
2. Maharashtra	5,04,12	11,26
3. Gujarat	2,66,97	5,65
4. Tamil Nadu	4,11,99	5,57
5. Andhra Pradesh	4,35,03	4,5

Allegations against certain Officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department

4553. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were certain serious allegations of corruption against certain officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department, Cochin Port regarding the docking for repairing of fire float "Bahadur" and water barge "Tapaj" in a private repair yard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the estimates for repairs were exceeded many times;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and what action has been taken against the officers concerned?

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

(a) It is understood from Cochin Port Trust that there were certain allegations regarding dry docking of the water barge "M.V. Tapaj" and the fire float "Bahadur" at the workshop of the Cochin Marine Corporation Dry Dock. The alleged misuse of materials drawn was fully investigated by the Vigilance Section of the Port Trust. An expert was summoned from M/s. Mazagaon Dock Ltd. Bombay, and a surprise inspection was carried out on 17th April, 1980 at the Dry Dock of M/s. Cochin Marine Corporation. All the plates changed on the vessel "M. V. Tapaj" as per drawings were measured and found correct and thus the allegation was found baseless. The fire float "M. V. Bahadur" was also dry docked and a similar inspection was carried out by the same expert on 18th April, 1980. All the plates were measured and it tallied with the drawings.

(b) The financial implication of the docking of the two vessels was reported by the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Port Trust as Rs. 1,23,920 excluding other connected works, such as, cleaning, painting, replacement of plates, etc. Subsequent to the issue of sanction for dry docking the two vessels at the Cochin Marine Corporation, a Report was received from Chief Mechanical Engineer about the details of expenditure incurred in connection with the dry docking and repair of the vessels. This amounted to Rs. 3,82,000/- for "M.V. Bahadur" and Rs. 3,05,200/- for "M.V. Tapaj". The circumstances that led to the increase in the expenditure are being examined by the Cochin Port Trust. Ever, only a sum of Rs. 1,00,200/- has so far been paid to the firm as per the sanction originally issued.

(c) and (d). It is understood from Cochin Port Trust that the matter is under verification by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Since the CBI's Report has not yet been

received, the question of taking any action by the Port Trust against any officer has to await the findings, if any, of the CBI.

Complaints against Railway staff at Phillaur

4554. **CHOUHARY SUNDER SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints against Railway staff posted at Phillaur District, Jullundur (Punjab); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under investigation.

Incidences of Encephalitis, Gastro-enteritis and Infantile Paralysis

4555. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHYADASAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of encephalitis, gastro-enteritis, infantile paralysis is on the increase; and

(b) if so, what has been the toll of each such disease from 1st June, 1978 to 1st January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) From the available information, there is no such evidence.

(b) Does not arise.

Government intervention in Industrial Dispute of EPF Organisation

4556. **SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether the Central Government is the appropriate authority to intervene in the industrial dispute of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): The question whether the Central Government or the State Government is the "Appropriate Government", under the Industrial Disputes Act in relation to Employees Provident Fund employees has been raised in a writ petition before the High Court of Kerala and the matter is sub-judice.

Persons killed while boarding Trains

4557. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were killed in accidents while boarding trains in haste at the stations falling in between Dhanbad and Gaya on Grand Chord line in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway in 1978, 1979 and 1980 and whether complete details thereof will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) whether the passenger trains halting at the stations in between Dhanbad and Gaya are the same trains which have been running since British period and whether in the changed circumstances, how and in the interest of the people, Government propose to solve the problem by running summer special and Pooja special trains regularly or by extending Gomoh-Mughalsarai passenger train from Gomoh to Gaya and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No one was killed while boarding trains in haste at stations falling between Dhanbad and Gaya during 1978 and 1979. During 1980, there has been only one case in which a male passenger while boarding 130 Down Varanasi-Asansol Passenger in haste at Hazaribagh Road station on 7-8-1980 fell down and died.

(b) Since Independence a number of fast Express trains have been introduced on the Dhanbad-Gaya section of Grand Chord on Eastern Railway. Introduction of stopping passenger trains on this section has not been considered desirable as this would occupy the section for a considerable length of time thus cutting into the line capacity of the Grand Chord which is primarily conserved for movement of essential freight traffic. It is for this reason that the 349/350 Gaya-Mughalsarai Passenger cannot be extended to Gomoh or the Pooja and summer special run as a regular measure lest it would adversely affect the movement of freight traffic.

Committee to reorganise Employees Provident Fund Organisation

4558. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was set up by Government to go into re-organisation of the Employees Provident Fund Establishment; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its constitution, functions and when its report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Yes. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in paragraph 120 of their 110th Report, a High Level Committee to review the working of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation with special reference to the problem of mounting arrears of Provident Fund contributions was set up in April, 1980. A copy of the order under which the Committee was set up showing its composition, terms of reference and other particulars is attached.

Copy

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in paragraph 120 of their 110th Report, it has been decided to appoint a high level Committee to review the working of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation with special reference to the problem of mounting arrears of provident fund contributions. The Committee will also go into the adequacies of the existing regulatory and penal provisions of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the Schemes framed thereunder and to suggest amendments considered necessary. The composition of the Committee shall be as follows:

Chairman: Shri G. Hamanujam.

Members

1. Shri M. Ghose.
2. Kumari Kusam Lata Mittal,
Additional Secretary,
Economic Affairs, New Delhi.
3. Shri O. V. Kuruvilla,
Chairman, Central Board of
Direct Taxes,
New Delhi.
4. Shri R. K. A. Subramanya,
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Labour,
New Delhi.
5. Shri G. V. Ramakrishna,
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Industry,
New Delhi.

2. The Committee shall also have a Member-Secretary who will be nominated separately.

3. The Committee is required to submit its report within 6 months.

4. It has been tentatively decided to hold the first meeting of the Committee in Shram Shakti Bhavan on the 14th April at 11 A.M.

Sd/- (R. K. A. Subramanya)
Additional Secretary.

Strike by Employees of EPF Organisation

4559. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation had been on strike from June 18th to June 20th, 1980 to express their resentment on the delay in implementation of the unanimous recommendation of the Pay Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) Yes. The strike was observed in some regional offices on 18-6-80, but thereafter on appeal made by the Labour Minister, the strike was called off on 18-6-1980 itself. However, the strike continued in certain regional/sub-regional offices on 18-6-1980 and 19-6-1980.

(b) The interim recommendations of the Pay Committee have been received by Government. Decisions have been taken on recommendations relating to washing allowance, house rent allowance and encashment of leave. Decisions on other recommendations are also likely to be finalized soon.

NOTE:—Shri R. Ramakrishna Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles) has also been appointed as a Member of the high level Committee vide subsequent order of even number dated the 24th June, 1980.

News item, captioned "P. M. urged to support Tibet's cause"

4560. SHRI MOHD. ASAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 17th June, 1980 under the caption "P. M. urged to support Tibet's cause";

(b) whether any letter or memorandum has been received by Government on 16th June, 1980 from Tibetan National Voluntary Defence Force or any other Organisation;

(c) if so, what are its contents; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this respect?

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

(c) and (d). The contents of this memorandum have been summarised in the *Hindustan Times* report referred to in the question. It has been the consistent policy of the Government of India that Tibet is an integral part of the People's Republic of China. Government of India have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any other country.

Completion of Nuclear Fuel Treatment Plant by Pakistan

4561. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the reported completion of the construction of the Nuclear Fuel Treatment Plant by Pakistan;

(b) whether Government were aware of sending by French firms/companies Planes and other materials needed to complete the Project;

(c) whether Government have ask-

ed the Indian Embassy in Paris to watch over these developments; and

(d) if not; reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to the effect that a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant is being assembled at the Chashma Nuclear Complex near Lahore and that some European companies are continuing to supply parts and equipment needed for the plant.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Principals of Railway Higher Secondary Schools

4562. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the Principals of the Railway Higher Secondary Schools are transferable;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Principal of the South Eastern Railway Boys' Higher Secondary School at Kharagpur, Midnapore, West Bengal has been allowed to stay in the same school for about 16 years;

(c) whether the said Principal compelled the students belonging to both the Railway employees and the non-Railway parents to pay tuition fees for the months of January to March, 1980 in violation of the directives of the Government of West Bengal and the Chief Personnel Officer, South Eastern Railway; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the money collected by him by selling T.B. Seals to about 1900 regular and 600 Madhyamik and Higher Secondary students is not wholly deposited with the authorities concerned?

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

(b) No. He has been at Kharagpur from January 1966 to December, 1973 and again from May, 1976 onwards.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Loss in Production and Profit due to Strikes and Lock-Outs during 1979

4564. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the loss in production and profits as a result of strikes and lock-outs during 1979;

(b) the trade Unions leadership under which those strikes were conducted; and

(c) how many workers or leaders during those industrial disputes were arrested and who were they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) According to the provisional information available in respect of 1849 out of 3063 strikes and lockouts in 1979, the value of production lost was Rs. 397.91 crores. The information regarding loss of profits is not available.

(b) A statement showing the number of strikes and lockouts by Central Trade Union Organisations involved and mandays lost due to them in 1979, is attached.

(c) Law and Order being State subject, the information is not available in the Ministry of Labour.

Statement

Number of strikes and lockouts and mandays lost due to them, by Central Trade Union Organisations involved during 1979(P.)

Central Trade Union Organisations	No. of strikes and the lockouts	No. of mandays lost
A.I.T.U.C.	223	1,137,056
I.N.T.U.C.	232	2,642,377
H.M.S.	93	402,325
U.T.U.C.	10	92,202
Multiple Unions	112	9,088,076
Unaffiliated & Others	2398	30,505,241
TOTAL	3068	43,865,277

(P)=Provisional.

Workers' Participation in Management

4565. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enforce the scheme of workers' participation in the management at all levels in the industrial establishments;

(b) the steps taken in that direction;

(c) whether evaluation has since been made of the success or otherwise of such schemes in establishments where they have been introduced; and

(d) if so, the results of such evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJLAH): (a) to (d). Government have impressed upon all concerned the need to implement effectively the Schemes of 1975 and 1977 which provide for workers' participation at shop floor/unit and plant/division, etc., levels. However, it is proposed to discuss at a conference of State Labour Ministers on July 19, 1980 the Report of the 21-Member Committee on Workers' Participation wherein it has been proposed that workers' participation should be at all levels of industrial establishments. Action in this regard will be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Conference.

The National Labour Institute has been entrusted with the evaluation of schemes in the public sector in respect of participation at the Board level.

Dry Dock at Paradip Port

4566. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 390 on 13th March, 1980 regarding dry dock at Paradip and state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Study Team;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the report;

(c) whether Government have since taken any decision on the suggestion of the Paradip Port Trust for construction of a dry dock at Paradip; and

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

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

(a) No. Shortlisting of consultants for undertaking a study to consider requirements of ship repair facilities in the country has been done and tenders have been issued for submitting the offers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the consultants.

Chances of Out-break of Epidemic

4567. SHRI K. P. SING DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of acute drought prevailing in Orissa, the chances of out-break of epidemic are there;

(b) whether it is a fact that under plan/non-plan expenditure, provision for such exigencies is not there;

(c) whether Government of Orissa have sought assistance of Rs. twenty-four lakhs from the Central Government for this purpose; and

(d) if so, whether this has been given and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, In fact considering the health hazards and possibilities of outbreak of epidemics, Government of India, Ministry of Finance have sanctioned an increased amount of Rs. 80 lakhs for Orissa State for Health and Medical Relief during 1980-81.

Loan for Fishing Trawlers

4568. SHRI K. A. SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee is financing purchase of fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the present terms and conditions of loans being granted;

(c) whether any applications have been accepted for fresh loans from various parties for purchase of trawlers since 1st January, 1980; and

(d) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee also finance Multi-National Companies and MRTP companies for purchasing fishing trawlers?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) Shipping Development Fund Committee was financing purchase of fishing trawlers till 31st December, 1978. The relevant rules under which the Committee was granting financial assistance to fishing trawlers have since been rescinded.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Capturing Indian Envoy's Car in Kampala

4569. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Envoy's car was captured by the miscreants at gun point in Kampala; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) The official car of our High Commissioner in Kampala was seized by armed robbers at about 4 PM on the 20th June, when the local driver of the High Commission had gone to get petrol for the car. Four persons in a car wearing civilian clothes and carrying machine-guns stopped the car, asked driver at gun point to get out and drove away with the car.

Immediately following the armed robbery, our High Commissioner informed both the police and military authorities in Kampala. The Uganda authorities have succeeded in recovering the car from a border town in Uganda in damaged condition. The car has been restored to our High Commission.

Amount of P.F. outstanding against Textile Mills, Indore

4570. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether various textile mills in Indore including NTC mills, Raj Kumar Hukamchand and Hope Textile Mills have not deposited their contribution of employees provident fund;

(b) whether this matter has also been reported to Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Military Tie-up between Chalna, Japan and USA

4571. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visits of the Prime Min-

ister and Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China to Japan and the U.S.A., talks and assurances of the character of a military tie-up between those countries have come to the fore endangering peace and stability in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean in particular; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During the recent visit of the Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao to USA, the US Defence Secretary Harold Brown announced, after extensive talks with the Chinese leaders, that the US Government had approved pending export licence applications from American companies for items on the munition list to China. These items, described as military support equipment, include tactical aid defence radar sets, transport helicopters, transport aircraft, communication gear and passive counter-measure devices. Talking about the possible sale of American weapons to China, the Chinese Vice-Premier is reported to have said: "I do not think there is a possibility at present, but I believe there may be such a possibility in future." The US Administration has stated that no military alliance was contemplated with China. However, the two sides speak of a common strategic assessment.

The Chinese Premier Hua Guo Feng visited Japan in May 1980. We are not aware of any discussions of a military character held during this visit. Earlier, the late Japanese PM Ohira had, in a speech during his visit to China in December, 1979, said:

"Japan will not extent cooperation in the military field to any country. China constitutes no exception." The Chinese Premier Hua Guo Feng visited Tokyo again on the occasion of the funeral of the late Japanese Premier. Mr. Ohira. While in Tokyo he

had a meeting with the US President Mr. Carter. According to news agency reports, the White House Press Secy. Mr. J. Powell was quoted as having said after the meeting that the talks held were "substantive and worthwhile" and that "there was essential agreement between the US and the People's Republic of China with regard to strategic perspectives" No Japanese official participated in the meeting.

(b) Government of India keep under constant review all developments which may have a bearing on the security of this region, in general, and India, in particular.

Providing a Stoppage of East Coast Express at Kalupadaghat

4752. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposals under consideration for a stoppage of East Coast Express at Kulupadaghat. (presently abolished) in the district of Puri, Orissa, Jayanath Express at Satyabadi and Konarak superfast train at Balugan in Puri district in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RALWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Incidentally there is no station at present by the name of Satyabadi.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Non-Aligned in Havana

4573. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to participate in the conference of the non-aligned countries to be held at Havana in coming July; and

(b) if so, what are the subjects to be discussed in that conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No conference of non-aligned countries is scheduled to be held in Havana in July this year.

(b) Does not arise.

News items captioned "New Device for Terminating Pregnancy"

4574 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press news item in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 22nd June, 1980 heading captioned 'New device for terminating pregnancy';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The product has been approved for general use. M's. Unichem Laboratories Ltd, Bombay have been licenced to manufacture the product through the National Research Development Corporation of India. They have recently commenced production for marketing the product under the brand name Dilex-C.

Repressive measures of South African Government

4575. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repressive measures unleashed by the South African racist regime against the native and coloured people have been intensified in recent months resulting in the

death of several fighters for human freedom and dignity;

(b) whether Government have any detailed information about these repressive measures and killings;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) in what way India has helped and continues to help the South African people in their struggle against apartheid and racialism?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) Recent reports on the situation in South Africa indicate that the repressive measures of the apartheid regime continued to result in gross violation of fundamental human rights. The South African racist regime has 'carried out a number of detentions without trials, restrictions under banning orders and political trials resulting in heavy prison sentences and at least one death sentence (against the young ANC activist, Mr. James Mange). The South African authorities have also reacted with characteristic harshness to the protests by coloured, Indian and black students, against the iniquitous education system. At least 42 people have been reported killed in police firings over the last two months in South Africa.

(d) The Government of India's policy in regard to apartheid, denial of basic human and political rights and repressive measures against the majority of South African people needs no reiteration. India has continued to extend political and moral support and material assistance to the struggling people in South Africa. We have rendered assistance and help to the African National Congress. The Government of India provide scholarships and training facilities to the students from South Africa. It also contributes to various UN and international Trust Funds which have been set up to help the victims of apartheid.

Machines not installed at South Eastern Railway Press at Kharagpur

4576. SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some machines in South-Eastern Railway Press, Kharagpur have not been installed for a number of years;

(b) if so, what is the number thereof; and

(c) when were these machines brought and what were the prices paid therefor piece by piece?

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

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

Survey regarding pressure on National Highways

4577. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey about increasing pressure of road transport of National Highways; and

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

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

(a) and (b). In so far as National Highways are concerned, traffic census is being carried out twice a year and the data so collected are being utilised for planning purposes. In addition some continuous traffic count studies and axle weight studies are in progress.

Prem Chand Centenary in London

4578. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prem Chand centenary will be celebrated in London with

active assistance and cooperation of the Indian High Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any publication is proposed to be brought out on this occasion;

(d) whether similar celebrations are proposed to be organised in all leading capitals of the world; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, A High Power Committee consisting of British and Indian academicians, interested in oriental studies and journalists has been formed to observe Prem Chand Centenary on July 31, 1980, at India House, London. Eminent scholars will deliver lectures and pay tributes to Shri Prem Chand. The function will conclude with a reception to be given by the Acting High Commissioner of India. The weekly News Bulletin of our High Commission has already published articles on Prem Chand and the July 24 issue of this weekly will be devoted to Prem Chand.

(d) and (e). Preparations for the Prem Chand Centenary celebrations are being made on a large scale in Mauritius and information in this regard from other places like Fiji and the Caribbean is still awaited.

Steps for Eradication of Leprosy

4579. SHRI HARI NATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed steps for the prevention and eradication of leprosy that are being taken State-wise, and the number of people being served in this way;

(b) what amount has been spent during the last three years, state-wise on the measures referred to in part (a) above; and

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint a small committee to go into the whole question of the treatment and cure of leprosy in the country and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Steps for early detection and regular treatment of cases have been taken on a massive scale in high and moderate endemic areas of leprosy. Case detection by General Population Surveys by house to house and family to family visits, School Surveys by visits to schools and examination of children and contact surveys by examination of family members of leprosy patients is done. Treatment is given by oral dapsone tablets to patients free of cost and through indoor admissions only for difficult, and complicated cases by using other medicines, physiotherapy and surgery.

Multi-drug treatment in combination with Dapsone is being introduced from 1980-81 onwards in selected high endemicity areas for early conversion of infectious patients into non-infectious ones and for earlier achievement of control of the disease in the community.

Health Education forms an integral part, at all stages, of case detection, treatment and prevention and correction of physical deformities.

Such services are organised through establishment of Government and Voluntary Leprosy Control Units and Centres under the National Leprosy Control Programme.

The number of State-wise leprosy control units and SET Centres, the number of leprosy cases detected, recorded and brought under treatment is given respectively in Annexure I and II.

(b) The total amount of money spent as Central allocation under the National Leprosy Control Programme Plan budget are:—

1977-78	Rs. 586.71	lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 767.25	lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 251.82	lakhs

The reduction in the allocation in 1979-80 was because the units established in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 had gone under Non-Plan maintenance in 1979-80. Also the National Leprosy Control Programme became a Centrally assisted scheme, the cost of which has to be shared between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis.

The State-wise Plan Budget allocation and expenditure reported are attached in Annexure-III.

(c) No. The advice regarding treatment and cure of leprosy is available from the deliberations of many of the existing expert committees on leprosy.

A Sub-committee of the National Leprosy Advisory Committee of the Government of India had recently gone into this question and have advised a revised line of treatment for leprosy, namely, the Multi-drug Regimen for infectious leprosy cases and this has been accepted by the Government of India for implementation from 1980-81 onwards.

ANNEXURE I

Different Components under the National Leprosy Control programme till March, 1980

States/U. Ts.	LCU	SLT	ULC	RSU	THW	LTC	DLO	Lep. beds.
1. Andhra Pradesh .	60	592	60	14	40	7	14	3188
2. Assam . . .	5	156	9	..	2	1	4	1262
3. Bihar . . .	36	1015	20	5	22	3	10	1767
4. Gujarat . . .	8	360	20	3	6	1	6	880
5. Haryana . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	120
6. Himachal Pradesh .	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	453
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5	30	2	..	2	..	..	226
8. Karanataka . . .	21	651	40	5	6+9	4	9	1169
9. Kerala . . .	2	331	15	1	3	1	..	2735
10. Madhya Pradesh .	9	431	22	2	4	2	6	2321
11. Maharashtra . . .	42	900	60	11	20	7	15	4823
12. Manipur . . .	5	10	1	1	1	..	1	150
13. Meghalaya . . .	2	16+5	1	..	1	..	1	20
14. Nagaland . . .	1	22	2	1	2	..	1	209
15. Orissa . . .	39	182	5	2	3	1	..	1190
16. Punjab . . .	..	..	10	1	1	..	1	809
17. Rajasthan . . .	1	50	4	..	1	..	..	171
18. Sikkim . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	64	132	48	10	25	6	12	3807
20. Tripura . . .	2	10	2	..	1	..	1	20
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	27	958	50	6	15	4	12	2062
22. West Bengal . . .	42	700	50	6	30	4	10	3234
23. A & N Islands . . .	..	10	2	..	1	..	1	35
24. Arunachal Pradesh	..	12	..	..	1	..	1	180
25. Chandigarh. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. D & N Haveli . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Delhi . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	519
28. Goa Daman & Diu	1	22	2	..	..	..	..	200
29. Lakshadweep - . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
30. Mizoram	1	7	1	..	1	..	1	20
31. Pondicherry	1	20	2	2	1	..	1	220
INDIA	381	6595	430	71	199	41	107	31899

LCU=Leprosy Control Unit, SET=Survey, Education & Treatment Centres

ULO=Urban Leprosy Centres, RSU=Reconstructive Surgery Units, THW=Temporary Hospt. Wards, LTC=Lep. Training Centres, DLO=Distt. Lep. Officer

ANNEXURE—II

National Leprosy Control Programme Objective Achievements

S No	States/U Ts.	Estimated number of leprosy patients (1971)	No. of cases on record till March, 1980 excl. eliminated cases.	No of cases brought under treatment till March, 1980 excl. eliminated cases
1		2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.28	4.645	3.746
2	Assam	0.12	0.045*	0.043*
3	Bihar	3.39	1.696	1.563
4	Gujarat	0.54	0.577	0.539
5	Haryana	0.01	0.001	0.001
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.061	0.059
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	0.051	0.042
8	Karnataka	1.74	1.193	1.174
9	Kerala	0.75	0.371	0.331
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.32	0.234*	0.234*
11	Maharashtra	2.80	2.846	2.869
12	Manipur	0.06	0.054	0.034
13	Meghalaya	0.06	0.017*	0.011*
14	Nagaland	0.95	0.020	0.019
15	Orissa	2.37	1.325	1.210
16	Punjab	0.02	0.006*	0.006
17	Rajasthan	0.10	0.051	0.038
18	Sikkim	0.05	0.001	0.001
19	Tamil Nadu	7.83	7.107	5.923
20	Tripura	0.10	0.029	0.021
21	Uttar Pradesh	1.68	2.541	2.322
22	West Bengal	3.80	1.766*	1.25 *

1	2	3	4	5
UNION TERRITORIES				
23	A & N Islands	0.01	0.005	0.005
24	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.008*	0.003
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.005	0.005
27	Delhi	0.01	0.047	0.046
28	Goa Daman & Diu	0.05	0.012	0.012
29	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.005	0.005
30	Mizoram	0.01	0.003	0.003
31	Pondicherry	0.19	0.129	0.129
ALL INDIA		32.45	24.857	20.742

*The figures are incomplete as no information received from these States for the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 despite many correspondences.

ANNEXURE — III

National Leprosy Control Programme Expenditure Statement

States/Union Territory	Allocation during 1977-78	Expenditure during 1977-78	Allocation for 1978-79	Expend during 1978-79	Allocation for 1979-80	Expenditure during 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	65.00	111.54	92.00	141.97	28.00	9.59(N.A.)
Arunachal Pradesh	3.60	0.03	3.15	0.11	2.10	0.07(N.A.)
Assam	5.75	8.79	11.00	14.86	4.25	0.63(N.A.)
Bihar	25.00	24.82	50.30	55.36	17.65	@50.71
Gujarat	16.00	34.17	37.50	46.75	5.75	@19.86
Haryana	1.10	0.17	2.05	0.02	0.05	..
Himachal Pradesh	1.10	0.98	3.10	2.79	0.60	0.97

1	2	3	4	3	4	6	7
Jammu & Kashmir .	3.70	0.19	4.10	0.10*	0.45	0.20 (N.A.)	
Karnataka .	23.00	38.11	52.00	48.35	9.50	3.70	
Kerala . .	8.00	6.00	11.00	11.17	2.30	0.81	
Madhya Pradesh	11.36	23.19	28.00	40.92	7.00	1.31 (N.A.)	
Maharashtra .	52.50	49.83	78.50	85.78	24.75	3.36 (N.A.)	
Manipur .	2.10	4.07	4.05	7.66	0.53	@7.46	
Meghalaya .	2.15	7.90	4.60	8.81	0.05	@8.98	
Nagaland .	3.20	8.59	5.15	6.75	0.33	0.18	
Orissa . .	32.00	43.85	60.20	56.29	9.10	3.96	
Punjab . .	1.20	1.60	3.70	0.97*	0.27	0.40	
Rajasthan .	3.10	3.41	6.10	7.44	0.90	@5.42	
Sikkim . .	0.55	1.64	3.05	2.10	0.07	0.03 (N.A.)	
Tamil Nadu .	61.25	79.09	88.00	85.74	18.00	3.76	
Tripura . .	2.10	3.33	4.10	6.70	0.55	3.76	
Uttar Pradesh .	42.80	79.60	56.00	77.10	20.65	@49.24	
West Bengal .	48.15	50.22	73.75	49.28	15.85	2.56	
<i>Union Territories</i>							
A & N Islands .	1.50	1.48	1.60	1.78	0.10	0.03	
Chandigarh .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.& N Haveli .	..	..	..	..	0.05	..	
Delhi . .	0.25	0.30	0.65	0.10	1.30	0.09	
Goa . .	1.00	0.70	1.15	0.07	0.65	0.37	
Lakshadweep .	0.25	0.03	0.50	0.00	1.05	0.04	
Mizoram .	2.90	1.55	1.10	5.74	0.60	5.71	
Pondicherry .	1.50	2.23	3.00	2.03	0.80	0.25 (N.A.)	
<hr/>							
CENTRAL	422.11	586.71	689.40	766.75	174.25	188.43	
SECTOR .	27.89	..	10.60	0.50	57.57	1.80	
<hr/>							
TOTAL .	450.00	586.71	700.00	767.25	231.82	190.23	

*These states have not sent the complete expenditure Report.

@These states, U.T's have included the expenditure on V Plan Units/Centres in VI Plan Expenditure Reports and the correct plan expenditure have not reported.

N.A. These States have not sent any expenditure reports inspite of repeated reminders. Only the cost of drugs material and equipment supplied by central government, to the states is reflected.

Expenditure Incurred on Eradication of Malaria

4580. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) when the malaria eradication programme was started and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that malaria epidemic had been eradicated in the country and an announcement was made that a reward would be given on reporting an incidence of malaria; and

(c) the reasons for the spread of this disease again and the measures taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The National Malaria Eradication Programme was started in 1958. The total expenditure thereon from 1958 to March, 1980 was Rs. 494.03 crores approximately.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise. However, in order to check the increase in the incidence of Malaria, a Modified Plan of Operations is being implemented with effect from 1st April 1977, salient features of which are given in the statement attached.

ANNEXURE-I

The Salient Features of the Modified plan of Operations are as Follows:

1. The existing NMEP units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the districts. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the units, they are primarily responsible for the programme in the districts.
- 2 Increased quantity of various insecticides viz. DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being supplied to the States.

Alternative, insecticides are also being provided to the units/districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.
4. Adequate quantity of anti-malaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About 3.40 lakhs Drug Distribution Centres/Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to chloroquine by parasites has been noticed, alternative anti-Malarials like quinine have been supplied.
5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 12 more towns during 1979 besides the 103 existing towns. Seventeen more towns are proposed to be brought under the scheme.
6. Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.
7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been sanctioned by Government of India to the I.C.M.R.
8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the PHC level.
9. With a view to controlling the spread of plasmodium falciparum infection which accounts for death due to cerebral malaria, with the help of World

Health Organisation, an intensive programme was started in October, 1977 in 18 districts of the North Eastern Region of the country. It is being extended.

10. The following steps for imparting health education regarding the disease and seeking public co-operation and participation in controlling malaria have been taken.
 - (i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets.
 - (ii) Drug Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some States this have been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.
 - (iii) A new film 'The Threat' was made and released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.
 - (iv) Posters in regional languages 'Fever May be Malaria: Take Chloroquine tablets' have been supplied to the States for display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres.
 - (v) A pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria—What to do' given the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication of contra-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, school teachers and other voluntary agencies.
 - (vi) It is also proposed to orient the President and the Secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.
 - (vii) Folder on the role of Medical Practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet 'Why Malaria again' has been sup-

plied to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners, Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(ix) A. I. R and Doordarshan have started programmes to eradicate public on prevention and treatment of Malaria.

Indigenous control System

4581. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an indigenous control system has been introduced in the Railways; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. have developed a thyristor convertor equipment for WAG-I type of electric locomotives of Indian Railways. Perhaps the Honourable Member of Parliament has in mind this equipment recently put in service in one electric locomotive at Electric Loco Shed at Tatanagar.

(b) The thyristor convertor equipment enables control of operation of electric locomotives at different desired speeds. The first prototype equipment is undergoing trials in Tatanagar area. Special instrumented trials on the first prototype locomotive have not yet been completed. Another nine sets of equipment are to be delivered and commissioned for intensive service trials as prototypes. On completion of these trials, evaluation of the equipment will be carried out. Based on service experience of the prototype equipments,

the question of introduction of this system on regular basis will be carried out.

Closure of Reliance Jute Mill, Calcutta

4582. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Reliance Jute Mill, Kankinara under 24 Parganas District, Calcutta has declared lock-out on February 22, 1980 following failure in tripartite negotiations;

(b) whether the Union Government has been informed of the points of dispute between the management and the workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to intervene in the dispute with a view to help the parties concerned to arrive at an amicable settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (d). According to the available information, the management of M/s. Reliance Jute and Industries Ltd., Bhatpara has declared lockout in its Jute Mill with effect from February 22 1980. The lockout was reported to have been declared because of alleged go-slow tactics adopted by the Cop Winders. The lockout is till continuing. It is primarily for the Government of West Bengal, the appropriate Government for the unit under the Industrial Disputes Act, to take necessary action towards resolving the dispute Government of India, however, is always prepared to lend its good offices when approached by the concerned parties/ State Government.

Driving Licence

4583. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the News item 'where touts

hold sway' appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 20th June 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that these touts manage the driving licences on payment of certain amount from the neighbouring States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the capital big number of drivers possess driving licences obtained from other States; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken by his Ministry to simplify the procedure for getting driving licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH)
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that they do not have any information available with them in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir a Driving licence issued in any State is valid throughout the country.

(d) The Driving licences are granted after strict tests, in the interest of road users. The State Governments have also been empowered to make rules including prescribing of minimum qualification of person to whom licence to drive transport vehicles are to be issued, time within which such qualifications are to be acquired, the duties, functions and conduct of such person etc.

Workers of the Shed and Ware Section of Madras Port

4584. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Shed and Ware Section of Madras Port have been on a strike since June 9, 1980 demanding the implementation of an earlier agreement for their absorption in the vacancies existing in the Shore gang side; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps were taken to settle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b). Mazdoors and Mistries of the Shed and Wharf Section of Traffic Department and mazdoors of the Conservancy, Civil Maintenance Roads and Yards and Project Sections of the Civil Engineering Department as also mazdoors of the Electrical and Mechanical Department of the Madras Port Trust struck work from 9 to 19 June, 1980 to press a demand for their transfer to the category of shore mazdoors. There was no earlier agreement for absorption of these mazdoors in the vacancies of shore gang mazdoors. However, there had been demands from these workers previously when Port Administration had agreed to consider them. The strike was organised by the Madras Port United Labour Union and the Madras Port and Dock Employees' Union which had served a strike notice. Conciliation proceedings were held on 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 June, 1980 but ended in failure. As a result of subsequent mediation by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Madras on 18 and 19 June, 1980 it was agreed that the number of vacancies of shore mazdoors would be determined on the basis of needs as soon as possible and the claim of transfer of mazdoors in other sections to shore category would be considered expeditiously by the Port Administration in consultation with all the unions. Port Administration is taking follow-up action on the above understanding.

Areas of Malaria in Orissa

4585. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state the details regarding the areas having highest incidents of malaria in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): A comparative statement showing the District-wise incidence of malaria in Orissa during 1978 and 1979 is at Appendix-I. Karaput, Ganjam and Sam-

balpur Districts have shown the highest incidence of malaria during 1979.

Appendix — I

Statement showing District-wise incidence of Malaria in Orissa during 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1978 Positive	1979 Positive
1.	Balasore	12421	4231
2.	Balangir	17937	7774
3.	Cuttack	11042	9516
4.	Dhenkanal	25869	16260
5.	Ganjam	38173	37733
6.	Kcenghar	27178	25097
7.	Kalahandi	29303	16284
8.	Koraput	64588	64868
9.	Mayurbhanj	33406	30525
10.	Puri	18853	14546
11.	Phulbani	18402	17671
12.	Sundergarh	33805	27110
13.	Sambalpur	43614	35337
	Total	374591	310952

Refusal of admission to Sikh Boy in a School in United Kingdom

4586. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 13th June, 1980 that a Sikh boy who was refused admission by a school in West Midlands unless he removed his turban;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Indian Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). According to available information, Sewa Singh Mandla, a solicitor, had sought admission in 1978 for his son Gurinder Singh Mandla in Park Grove Private School in Edgabaston, Birmingham. The Headmaster of the school refused admission if the child were to attend school wearing a turban on the ground that the purpose of the school uniform is to minimise differences of Race, Class or Creed. Gurinder Singh, subsequently, has been attending another school. However, Sewa Singh Mandla has brought an action against the Headmaster for racial discrimination. The case is pending before the Birmingham Country Court. Both Sewa Singh Mandla and his son are Kenyan nationals.

Government hope that the matter will be settled amicably and that Sikhs in Britain of whatever nationality, do not experience any hindrance in pursuing their religion and customs.

Collection of Railway Freight

4587. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of some items of dried fish or fish meal, railway freight is compulsorily collected in advance at the time of booking goods; and

(b) if so, in view of the inconvenience to the trade, freight would be allowed to be collected at destination on delivery as done on most other items?

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

(b) Prepayment of freight has been made compulsory for fish dried and fish meal in some cases, as in case of other items which are perishable in nature and of low value mainly because these commodities cannot fetch even the freight amount legitimately due to the Railways, if sold by public auction in the event of their non-delivery at destinations. It would, therefore, not be desirable to make any relaxation in the existing conditions.

III-treatment of Indians at Heathrow Airport

4588. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians visiting Britain on holidays or business are suffering harassment or humiliation from the Immigration officials at Heathrow Airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an average of 100 Indians in a month visiting Britain are refused admission at the Air port; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The British Immigration officials have wide powers to satisfy themselves before allowing visitors to enter Britain. From time to time, complaints are received from Indian visitors about the questioning by the Immigration officials and refusal of entry. However, the number of such complaints is quite limited. Specific complaints are taken up with the British authorities.

(b) and (c). During 1979, 1,206 Indians were refused leave to enter the UK. against the total of 182,905 Indians given admission. In the first quarter of 1980, 270 Indians were refused entry against 36,000 granted admission.

Allotment of Wagons to Sivakasi

4589. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot more Railway wagons to Sivakasi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The supply of wagons to individual stations is arranged in accordance with priorities accorded for movement under the Preferential Traffic Schedule. At Sivakasi, 309 wagons have been loaded from April to June, 1980 and at the end of June, 1980 there were only 6 pending indents, which would indicate that the demand is being met satisfactorily.

बिहार शरीफ में बीड़ी कामगारों के लिए चिकित्सा सहायता

4590. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के बिहार के नालन्दा जिले के बिहार शरीफ में कामगारों के लिए एक चिकित्सक तथा औषधियों की व्यवस्था कर ली है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार शरीफ में लगभग 12 हजार कामगार रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कामगारों की संख्या को देखते हुए दवाईयों के लिए जितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है वह नगण्य है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वार्षिक अनुदान की राशि कितनी है और क्या सरकार का अनुदान की राशि में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

अन्न मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० धनंजया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) : औषधियों के लिए 10,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस राशि को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Malaria in Tribal areas of Orissa and grant by Central Government and World Health Organisation

4591. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of P. Falciparum Malaria is very high in the tribal districts of Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that World Health Organisation and the Government of India give special assistance to States to combat the disease;

(c) if so, whether the areas of incidents of this disease have been identified and if so, their names; and

(d) what assistance from the Central Government and World Health Organisation was given during the last three years by each and the proposed allocation for 1980-81?

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

(b). Yes.

(c) Yes, the areas having P. falciparum Malaria in Orissa have been identified and the names of affected districts are as follows:

- (i) Sundergarh;
- (ii) Sambalpur;
- (iii) Phulbani;
- (iv) Mayur Bhanj;
- (v) Kalahandi;
- (vi) Koraput;
- (vii) Keonjhar;
- (viii) Ganjam;
- (ix) Dhen Kanal;
- (x) Bolangir;
- (ix) Parts of Balasore and Puri.

(d) The assistance for Malaria Eradication Programme given by the Government of India to the State of Orissa during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Years	Amount allotted (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78 .	327.68
1978-79 .	440.90
1979-80 .	254.44*
1980-81 .	241.23*

* In these years only 50% of the expenditure on a National Malaria Eradication Programme was shared by the Central Government as per the decision taken by the N.D.C.

Orissa is one of the States covered under the P. Malaria Containment Project Bone-II which comprises of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal States. An expenditure of about \$ 200,000 is being incurred annually for the containment of P. falciparum incidence in the entire Zone—II. This expenditure is met out of the assistance from Swedish International Development Agency through World Health Organisation.

**Seniority of Telephone Operators in
Sucheta Kripalani Hospital,
New Delhi**

4592. SHRI DILEEP SINGH:
BHURIA: Will the Minister of
HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) what is the seniority of the Telephone Operators and the date from which their promotion as Upper Division Clerks is due after merger of Telephone Operators with the Lower Division Clerks in the Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Telephone Operators of the Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi are being forced to perform duty for about 176 hours per month with no extra incentive, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the operators have protested against this forced duty; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in order to see that either the operators are required to perform average duty on par with the operators of other Central Government Hospitals or given over time for the extra hours of duty put in by them, every month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a)
The seniority of the Telephone
Operators for the purpose of promotion as Upper Division Clerks can be finalised only after the merger of the posts of the Telephone Operators with the cadre of the Lower Division Clerks in the Lady Hardings Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi, is effected,

(b) to (d). In the Lady Harding Medical College, there is a Telephone Exchange PABX with 10 lines and 100 extensions. It serves the College, Hospital and the various residential hostels within the campus. Being mainly meant for the Hospital, the Exchange works round the clock which necessitates putting the Telephone Operators on shift duty, including night duty. The total number of Telephone Operators in the institution is 5. Taking into account the difficulties experienced by the Telephone Operators in travelling by bus at odd hours, the night shift has been kept for 10 hours i.e. from 9.00 pm to 7.00 am the following day. The other two shifts are from 7.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. and from 2.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. During the peak hours from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., an additional hand is provided to give relief to the Operators on normal duty. The shift duties are drawn up in a cycle of five weeks wherein a Telephone Operator performs night duty for one week and one week each on the 7.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m., 2.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. and 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. shifts and remains on relief duty for one week. The Tele-

phone Operators on day duty are given lunch/tea break of one hour. The total number of hours of duty put in by each Telephone Operator comes to about 170 hours during a month. The total number of hours of duty put in by others who are not normally put on shift duty, comes to about 157 hours in a month. No extra remuneration is paid to the Telephone Operators for the additional duty of 13 hours in a month.

The Telephone Operators have not submitted any representation regarding the extra hours of duty they have to perform as compared to other categories of staff. However, in September, 1978, the Telephone Operators wanted the weekly roster, instead of monthly roster, to be restored. They also wanted that they should be treated at par with Telephone Operators in other Government Hospitals. The Principal, Lady Harding Medical College has been asked to consider these requests and make the best arrangements possible.

The building for housing a new Telephone Exchange in Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital is under construction. There are 4 Telephone Operators in the Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and with the installation of the new Telephone Exchange, the pooled services of 9 Telephone Operators (5 from Lady Harding Medical College & Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and 4 from Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital), it is hoped, would provide the desired relief.

Termination of Services of Khalasis

4593. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Khalasis under Dist. Signal and Telecommunication Engineer/Works Tambaram, Podanur, Remodelling Madras Egmore and

Microwave unit Perambur whose services have been terminated for medical unfitness under Group BI:

(b) how many of them were found fit in lower medical category viz. BII and CI;

(c) total number of vacancies in S & T Shops Perambur and Podanur and in other units under the control of CSTE/CON/Madras for which medical group BII and CI is sufficient; and

(d) what are the reasons for terminating the services of these medically unfit in BI while Vacancies are available for accommodating those fit in BII and CI as per Boards Directions E(NG)II 71 CL 84 of 15-12-72 and even No. dated 10-5-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 32.

(b) 18.

(c) 12.

(d). In terms of the directives contained in Board's letters of 13-12-72 and 10-5-73, casual labour, who were found medically unfit in BI have been accommodated in alternative category to the extent possible.

Medical Examination of Khalasis

4594. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many ELR/Khalasis are under the control of CSTE/CON/MAS;

(b) how many of them were sent for Medical Examination on the date of appointment;

(c) how many of them were sent for medical examination after some years;

(d) how many of them were found unfit under Medical group BI after serving for some years;

(e) how many of them were retained in services for several years even after they were found medically unfit in BI; and

(f) what are the reasons for not providing them with alternative job for which they are medically fit while large number of vacancies are available on Southern Railway under CSTE/CON/Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 845.

(b) 378.

(c) 464.

(d) 12.

(e) 12.

(f) Does not arise.

**Government Medical Store Depot,
Madras**

4595. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, is covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and Bonus Act;

(b) if so, why no bonus has been awarded to the staff of this Organisation though this is an Industrial establishment and when it will be awarded;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the "productivity linked Bonus" also has not been awarded to them; and

(d) if so, why and when the same will be awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) & (b). The Government Medical Store Depot, Madras is covered by the Industrial Disputes Act but it is excluded from the

provisions of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by virtue of Section 32(iv) thereof;

(c) & (d). Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras has raised a demand for payment of 15 days' wages as production bonus for 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The Union has been advised by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras to approach the management first and to seek his intervention if no settlement is reached.

**Speed Breakers in South Delhi
Colonies**

4596. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the planners and builders of the C.P.W.D. failed to provide any speed breakers on the road, linking Rao Tula Ram Marg with the Outer Ring Road, passing through Shantiniketan, South Moti Bagh, Nanakpura and Anand Niketan colonies in the Capital;

(b) whether he is aware that during the peak hours the density of vehicular traffic particularly the school buses is so high that it is hazardous to cross the road and it is a source of constant danger for the children living in these colonies; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Presumably the Member is referring to the peripheral road connecting Rao Tula Ram Marg with Ring Road. As a matter of policy, speed breakers are not provided on major roads as they restrict the free flow of traffic and cause damage to vehicles. Other precautions such as caution boards etc. are, however, provided at such vulnerable locations. In view of the increased traffic, the

Delhi Administration have already decided to widen this road to four lanes with divided carriageway and work is expected to start shortly. After widening of the road and provision of Zebra crossing at suitable locations, the road is likely to be quite safe for pedestrians.

Wages to farm Labour in rural Areas

4597. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by Government to ensure wages on permanent basis to the farm labour in rural areas with a view to keeping them fruitfully employed;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to treat the farm labour at par with the industrial labour; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The minimum wages for agricultural workers are fixed and revised from time to time by the appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act. At a meeting of the Labour Secretaries held in April, 1980, it was agreed that the following steps should be taken for more effective implementation of the Act:—

(i) Implementation of the minimum wages in agriculture should be pursued vigorously as an item of the 20-point programme.

(ii) There should be a separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at district and taluq levels. Such machinery should take the assistance of the revenue, panchayat and other department depending on the conditions in individual States.

(iii) Tripartite committees should be formed at different levels within the State to oversee the imple-

mentation of minimum wages in agriculture.

(iv) The workers education programmes should be intensified in rural areas to bring about an awareness among the agricultural workers about their rights in regard to minimum wages payable by the employer under the Minimum Wages Act.

(v) Steps should be taken to promote the organisation of labour in rural areas which would facilitate the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.

(b) & (c): The minimum wages for farm labour are fixed practically on similar lines as in the case of industrial workers. The Central Standing Committee on rural unorganised labour have made certain recommendations regarding organising the agricultural workers. Their better organisation may be able to secure them higher wages as in the organised Industrial Sector.

Departmental canteen at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

4598. SHRI THAZHAJ M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees are working for more than 8 years with a meagre salary in the departmental canteen functioning at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) Notification No. 6(2)23/77/Welfare dated 11th December, 1979 has not been given effect to in the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras; and

(d) if so, when this will be implemented and the arrears paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes. One Cook and Two Vendors have been working in the Canteen for quite long and are being paid consolidated monthly salary of Rs. 100/- to the cook and Rs. 55/- to each of the vendors in addition to a sum of Rs. 2/- per day to each of the three employees on account of lunch etc.

(c) and (d). Proposal to apply the Notification to the above staff is under examination. This Canteen is not yet working on a regular basis. The same is being re-organised and the question of applying the provisions of the said notification to the Canteen employees will arise only after the canteen starts functioning properly.

Dispute between S.E. Railway and Rayagada Municipality

4599. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute between S.E. Railway authority and Rayagada Municipality regarding the payment of holdings taxes is lying since 1966-67;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railway authority and the Rayagada Municipality to settle the dispute;

(c) whether the Municipality sent the demand list to concerned Railway authority recently and requested to pay the taxes to the Municipality;

(d) if so, what is the approximate money demanded and paid by the Railway authority; and

(e) if the taxes are yet to be paid, when the Railway authority is likely to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) to (e). Prior to Re-organisation of States, Rayagada Municipality was part of the old

Madras Presidency and Municipal taxes on Central Government properties leviable under the Madras Local Board Act, 1920 were being paid by the Railway at the rate prescribed upto the year 1956-57. (However, consequent upon re-organisation of States, Rayagada Municipality became a part of Orissa State and it started claiming local taxes from 1957-58 onwards under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. Subsequently, a tripartite agreement arrived at between the State Government of Orissa, Rayagada Municipality and South Eastern Railway stipulated a payment of Rs. 5,000 per annum and accordingly these payments were made upto 1965-66.

However, the Municipality recently Claimed an amount of Rs. 2,04,020.10P. for the period 1966-67 to 1980-81. Payments aggregating to Rs. 23,566.44 have so far been made to the Municipality covering period from 1st April, 1966 to 1977-78.

The entire matter relating to payment of Municipal taxes in respect of such territories to which category Rayagada Municipality also belongs, is under consideration, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, who are the final authority in the matter. The claim of the Rayagada Municipality will be settled as soon as a decision by the Government is taken.

Bad climate allowance

4600. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas identified and approved for bad climate allowance by his Ministry in Koraput District (South Eastern Railway Waltair Division);

(b) whether the railway employees of these identified areas have got bad climate allowance since the approval;

(c) if so, the areas eligible and rate of allowance paid, so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that the areas which have not been covered by his Ministry as bad climate areas, the other Central Ministries and the State Governments have included these areas for bad climate allowance to their employees; and

(e) if so, the reasons behind the discontinuance of said allowance since 1978 to the railway employees of these areas, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). In the matter of grant of bad climate allowance Ministry of Railways follow the orders of the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, bad climate allowance had been authorised with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, and paid in the case of Railway employees working in the following 17 stations of Koraput District of Orissa upto 31st October, 1978:

1. Darliput
2. Padua
3. Bhaga
4. Machkund Road
5. Paliba
6. Sukku
7. Koraput
8. Manabar
9. Jarti
10. Maliguda
11. Chetripur
12. Jayapur
13. Dhanapur
14. Kharapa
15. Charumulakusumi
16. Kotpad Road
17. Amagura.

Based on subsequent instructions from Ministry of Finance general instructions were issued on 25-3-1980 authorising grant of bad climate allowance to railway employees posted in unhealthy localities all over the Indian Railways which *inter alia* include stations falling in Koraput

Agency (other than the Taluk Headquarters of Jeyapur and Kotapad) for a further period from 1st November, 1978 to 30th April, 1982. South Eastern Railway authorities have been instructed to make payments accordingly. The rates in force as follows:—

- (a) 5 per cent of Pay upto Rs. 329/-.
- (b) 4.5 per cent of pay from Rs. 330 to Rs. 900/- subject to a minimum of Rs. 16.45..
- (c) above Rs. 900/- the amount by which the pay and bad climate allowance falls short of Rs. 940.50.

Training of rural Health Workers

4601. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a), whether Union Government initiated a scheme for the training of Rural Health Workers;

(b) if so, the qualifications for the selection of a Rural Health Worker alongwith syllabus and period of training for him before commencing his job;

(c) if so, whether Government considers the training sufficient for the purpose of administering medicines etc. in the rural areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to ensure that the people would not suffer on account of the deficient knowledge and skill acquired by the Rural Health Workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes. The Government of India introduced a scheme known as the Community Health Workers (subsequently called Volunteers) Scheme in October, 1977 under which C.H.Vs. are trained for work in the villages.

(b) Candidates selected under this Scheme must be permanent residents.

of the village, have a definite vocation and regular source of income, be above 30 years of age and have received formal education upto the 6th standard. Preference is given to suitable female candidates and ex-servicemen. The training syllabus covers 200 hours of teaching related to the preventive and promotive aspects of health care and treatment of minor ailments. Its training covers 3 months and is given at the nearest Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centres.

(c) and (d). The training of C.H. Vs. is considered adequate. A trained Community Health Volunteer is allowed to handle only harmless medicines for the cure of ailments which require elementary medical care/first-aid, in the rural areas. The Community Health Volunteers are also trained to identify the cases which should not be treated by them and which need to be referred to the doctor.

Appointment of Ambassadors

4602. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who have been appointed as Ambassadors/High Commissioners from amongst the eminent public men alongwith countries to which they have been appointed;

(b) whether the diplomatic arrangements of this nature have been on the increase during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). A list of public figures appointed as Heads of Missions abroad by the Government of India during the last three years is attached.

The nation's interest and exigencies of public service dictate the appointment of our Heads of Missions abroad. The services of eminent public figures are regularly utilized by the Government; their number varies from time to time depending upon the circumstances and availability.

List of Public Figures appointed Heads of Mission during the Last Three Years.

S.No.	Name	Country	Date	Remarks
1	Shri N.A. Palkhivala . . .	U.S.A.	24-9-77	Since resigned and returned.
2	Shri I.K. Gujral . . .	U.S.S.R.	12-5-76	Appointment made more than three years ago.
3	Shri N.G. Goray . . .	U.K.	19-10-77	Since resigned and returned.
4	Shri A.K. Hafizka . . .	Saudi Arabia	27-6-78	
5	Gen. T.N. Raina . . .	Canada	5-2-79	Passed away in May, 1980.
6	Shri A.N. Bose . . .	Burma	27-6-78	Returning shortly.
7	Shri G.G. Swell . . .	Norway	10-9-77	
8	Shri Kailash Chandra . . .	Mauritius	1-8-77	Since resinged and returned.
9	Shri A.G. Goni . . .	Jordan	1-4-78	
10	Shri I.M. Kanga . . .	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.	9-6-78	
11	Shri G.S. Jodhpur . . .	Trinidad & Tobago	9-6-78	Since resigned and returning.
12	Shri Manabendra Shah . . .	Ireland	21-4-80	

Mankhurd—Panvel Railway Line

4603. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 300 on 13th March, 1980 regarding Railway lines from Mankhurd to Panvel and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have received the report of Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organisation, Bombay of the work relating to the techno-economic feasibility survey for extending railway line from Mankhurd to Panvel Creek in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when and what are the findings and conclusions arrived at;

(c) whether the recommendations made in the report have been accepted by Government;

(d) if so, with what result; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

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

Waiting list of passengers at starting Station

4604. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in the long-distance prestigious Express or Mail trains especially those going to the South, passengers getting into the trains at intermediate stations or those proceeding from the starting stations and occupying some place even on the floor with the connivance of the Railway staff have to pay heavy premium for getting a berth or seat;

(b) if so, whether there is any such system of maintaining a waiting

list of passengers at the starting station and then giving preference to those passengers as and when berths become available *en route*;

(c) what steps he proposes to take to prevent such malpractices indulged in by the Railway Ticket Checking Staff *en route*; and

(d) what other measures the Railway Administration propose to take to prevent such bungling by the Railway staff *en route*?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Reports have been received that some passengers enter into the reserved coaches on Mail/Express trains at the train starting station as well as intermediate stations in the hope of getting the berths/seats becoming available due to non-turning up of passengers with confirmed reservations on the train. Although reserved coaches are manned by Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants yet sometimes it becomes difficult for them to evict such passengers because of their large number and sometimes unauthorised passengers get in with the connivance of the Railway staff.

(b) and (c). To ensure that the berths/seats becoming available due to non-turning up of passengers on the trains go to the wait-listed passengers on the important Mail/Express trains, one day in second class 3-tier sleeper coach is earmarked for providing sitting accommodation to 14 wait-listed passengers on the 3 lower berths and one 4-berther First class compartment is earmarked to provide sitting accommodation to eight First class passengers on the two lower berths. These passengers are allotted reserved accommodation as per their waiting list priority in First and Second class sleeper on the berths which become available due to non turning up of passengers.

(d) Surprise checks are conducted from time to time and unauthorised

passengers found in the reserved coaches are dealt with under Section 109 of the Indian Railways Act 1890. Cases of connivance or deliberate negligence on the part of staff are viewed seriously and appropriate action is taken. Checks against irregular travel on the Railways have been intensified.

To the extent possible extra coaches are run to clear rush of passengers. It has been decided to double-head 125/126 K. K. Express to provide more accommodation.

Study Regarding the Effect of curd on Heart

4605. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective studies have been made on the effect of curd on heart and whether there is a divergent opinion—one in favour and the other against; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have some research work done in this matter or appoint an expert committee to find out the true position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Epidemiologic and autopsy evidence suggests that in a certain African Tribe called the Masai the incidence of atherosclerosis and heart diseases is low. The Masai are known to consume almost exclusively a diet of fermented milk and yoghurt (curds). Studies on volunteers show that eating curds can reduce blood cholesterol levels. This indirect evidence suggests that eating curds may be beneficial. However, there is no direct evidence that curds reduces the incidence of cardiac ailments. There is at present no proposal with Government to set up an expert committee to go further into this matter.

Fly-over near Balasore

4606. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the construction work of fly-over bridge on the railway line near Balasore in South Eastern Railway has been held up due to lack of adequate funds and materials like cement etc.;

(b) if so, the action taken to remove such bottleneck; and

(c) the date fixed for its completion and traffic permitted to ply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The progress of the construction of road over-bridge near Balasore on South Eastern Railway has not been held up for want of adequate funds and materials.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The target date of completion of the bridge proper to be constructed by the Railway is 31-12-1980. The bridge will be opened to road traffic on completion of approaches by the Government of Orissa.

Rented Accommodation in EPF Organisation

4607. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Employees Provident Fund Organisation is spending a huge amount as rent towards the several buildings and accommodations hired in different States all over India and if so, the amount spent as rent annually for all the buildings hired in different States and at the Headquarters in New Delhi, Region-wise, State-wise, and year-wise for the last three years;

(b) whether quite a substantial amount is also being spent on hiring of accommodation for Sub-Regional

and Inspectorate Offices all over India and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to initiate measures urgently to acquire lands and construct buildings for Central, Regional, Sub-Regional and Inspectorate Offices early in view of higher cost of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Waiting Room in Tatanagar Railway Station

4608. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is insufficient space in 1st Class waiting room in Tatanagar Railway Station in as much as there is a lot of mismanagement, *viz.* lack of good furniture and fixtures;

(b) whether a lot of improvements are required to make it worthwhile;

(c) whether there is one telephone line of Post and Telegraph Department in the Enquiry and that is generally out of order and whenever it is in order, receiver is kept off and nobody picks up the receiver; and

(d) whether all public telephones provided are also out of order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The space, furniture and fixtures provided in two Upper class Waiting Rooms, one for gents and the other for ladies at Tatanagar Railway Station are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. The furniture and fixtures available in the waiting rooms are in good condition.

(b) No.

(c) There is one P&T telephone in the Enquiry Office and it is generally in working order. No complaints have been received by the railway administration that the P&T telephone of Enquiry Office generally remains out of order or that its receiver is kept off the cradle. Supervisory officials make surprise checks to ensure proper functioning of Enquiry office.

(d) There is no such complaint.

Facilities in Tatanagar-Patna Express

4609. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether in First Class compartments of 87 Up and 88 Dn. Tatanagar-Patna Express electric light and toiletries are not satisfactory and there is scope for improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The electric lights and toiletries in 87 Up and 88 Dn. Tatanagar-Patna Express are maintained satisfactorily. There may, however, be instances of defects developing on the run from time to time. To such extent, it may be said that there is room for improvement.

Liquidation of Establishments Covered under EPF

4610. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many covered establishments into the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme have gone into liquidation after defaulting for several years;

(b) what would be the quantum of money involved approximately in respect of each liquidated establishment; and

(c) whether the ownership return Form 5A is proposed to be suitably amended to incorporate in one of the annexures the assets movable or immovable so that in case the establish-

ment goes into liquidation, those properties and assets could be easily attached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रोजगार कार्यालय, कर्जन रोड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रोजगार दिया जाना

4611. श्री चिन्तामणि जेना : क्या भय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार कार्यालय, कर्जन रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001 में चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरियों के लिए बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के नाम दर्ज हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 में अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या इस रोजगार कार्यालय में वर्ष 1978 से 1980 के दौरान पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता दी गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्राथमिकता देने का मान-दंड क्या है और इन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई।

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अजिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा 1978, 1979 और 1980 (जनवरी-जून) के दौरान पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः 17,343, 17,592 और 7,409 थी।

(ग) रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 (जनवरी-जून) के दौरान नौकरी में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः 842, 891 और 543 थी।

(घ) और (ङ). रोजगार कार्यालय की सामान्य सम्प्रेषण नीति यह है कि वह ऐसे उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों को भेजे, जो न्यूनतम अपेक्षाओं को पूर्ण करने हैं तथा नौकरी के लिए भेजने हेतु पर्याप्त वरिष्ठ है। तथापि, जहां तक ऐसी रिक्तियों का संबंध है, जिनके लिए कोई कार्य-अनुभव की आवश्यकता नहीं है, 16 अक्टूबर, 1975 तक पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को ही भेजा गया और नसिंग, भर्दली, पशु परिवार, रसोइया, बैरा आदि से संबंधित रिक्तियों के मामले में, जिसके लिए अनुभव की आवश्यकता है, 1978, 1979 और 1980 में भी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों पर विचार किया गया है।

Ad-Hoc Allopathic Doctors in Delhi Administration

4612. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 80 per cent of allopathic doctors employed in dispensaries under the Delhi Administration are on *ad hoc* basis although they have put in several years of service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No. However, Delhi Administration have reported that about 69 per cent of the doctors in allopathic dispensaries are *ad-hoc* and have put in 3—8 years of service.

(b) and (c). All the posts under the Delhi Administration to be filled up by appointing Junior Class I Officers of the Central Health Service are required to be filled through the U.P.S.C. The Commission has been holding annual examination for recruitment of medical officers. On the basis of lists of selected candidates, received from time to time from the U.P.S.C. and those who actually join after offers are made, the personnel appointed in an *ad hoc* manner are to be replaced.

सर्वोच्च एक्सप्रेस को रोजगार चलाने का प्रस्ताव

4613. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली (नई दिल्ली अहमदाबाद) सर्वोच्च एक्सप्रेस को, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रतिदिन चलाने

का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है कि मद्रास और दिल्ली के बीच यही एक मात्र सुपर फास्ट गाड़ी है ; और

(ख) क्या इस रेल लाइन के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए इस गाड़ी को सप्ताह में कम से कम चार बार चलाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) और (ख) . जी नहीं । मार्गवर्ती खंडों पर लाइन क्षमता की तंगी के कारण 181/182 सर्वोच्च एक्सप्रेस की आवृत्ति बढ़ाना फिलहाल परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

सागवाड़ा में आउट एजेंसी

4614. श्री श्रीवाणाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डूंगरपुर जिले (राजस्थान) के सबसे बड़े शहर सागवाड़ा में डूंगरपुर के लिए एक रेलवे आउट एजेंसी की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) से (घ) . 1961 में सागवाड़ा के निवासियों और वहां की व्यापारिक एंजिनियरिंगों की ओर में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने पर उदयपुर रेलवे स्टेशन द्वारा सेवित सागवाड़ा में आउट एजेंसी खोलने के लिए विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल की गयी थी और 1-11-1963 से इसका ठेका मैसर्स रोदजी जादव चन्द भंडारी को दिया गया था । परन्तु 20-10-1964 से यह आउट एजेंसी बन्द करनी पड़ी क्योंकि यातायात कम होने के कारण ठेकेदार व आउट एजेंसी को चलाना अलाभप्रद पाया । यह जानने के लिए कि क्या यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर के आधार पर आउट एजेंसी को फिर से खोलने का औचित्य है, इस प्रस्ताव की फिर से जांच की जायेगी ।

Export of Manpower

4615. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of individuals and firms have been given li-

cences by Government to export manpower to other countries;

(b) if so, the grounds on which licences have been issued; and

(c) the number of licences issued, State-wise as on date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Following a Supreme Court Order dated March 20, 1979, there is presently no system of giving licences by Government to any individual or firm for exporting manpower to other countries. Any individual or firm having duly authenticated Power of Attorney and Demand Letter from a foreign employer can recruit and export manpower from India to other countries.

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

Receipts issued by Travel Agents

4616. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Travel Agents firms and Travel Agents and individuals are permitted to issue receipts for the purchase of tickets from the Railways;

(b) if so, whether these receipts are allowed by the departments of Government and public undertakings for claiming re-imburements; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to check the travel agents colluding with re-imburement claimers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The matter is under investigation in consultation with the zonal Railway Administrations and Government Departments concerned. The requisite information will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as the investigations are completed.

**Accident at Level Crossings in
Tamil Nadu**

4617. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of increasing number of accidents at level crossings in Tamil Nadu in recent years;

(b) if so, the total number of cases that proved fatal, resulted in permanent disablement etc.;

(c) the number of men and women involved in the accidents;

(d) the number of cases in which compensation has been paid, under dispute and rejected; and

(e) the amount of compensation paid to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Information regarding level crossing accidents which took place in Tamil Nadu during the last 3 years, i.e., 1977-78 to 1979-80 is given in the following table:

Year	Total number of accidents	Accidents involving fatal injuries	Accidents involving grievous injuries	Others	Number of persons			
					Killed		Grievously injured	
					Men	Women	Men	Women
1977-78	8	1	2	5	1	..	2	..
1978-79	7	2	1	4	2	..	2	2
1979-80	6	2	..	4	5	1	1	1

Information regarding the number of cases in which grievous injuries resulted in permanent disablement is not available.

(d) and (e). The accidents such as level crossing accidents, collision with road vehicles, etc. in which passengers are not involved, are not covered under provisions of Section 82A of Indian Railways Act 1890 and as such no compensation is payable to the persons killed or injured in such accidents. The victims or their dependents can claim relief under the law of torts and the compensation is paid if any contributory negligence is proved on the part of the Railway Administration or the railway staff. The quantum of compensation is decided by the Courts on merits of each case.

The details of such cases during the last three years are given below:

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
<i>Paid</i> — Death
Grievous
Minor
<i>Under Dispute</i> — Death	..	1	..
Grievous	..	2	..
Minor

1977- 1978- 1979-
78 79 80

Rejected-Death	1
Grievous	1
Minor . . . . .	..

Courts have not yet directed the Railway Administrations for payment of compensation in any of these cases. Hence, no compensation has been paid to any of these victims.

Non-utilisation of Budget Provision for Family Welfare

4618. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state the causes for non-utilisation of funds provided for the Family Welfare Programme, in the Demands for Grants pertaining to his Ministry for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Figures of Budget provision and expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) year-wise for the last three years are as given below:—

	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Budget Provision	Expenditure
1977-78	10767.34	9357.99
1978-79	12208.61	11073.73
1979-80	12754.32	12117.00*

*Provisional

Main reasons for under-utilisation of funds during the period are as follows:—

(1) Non-achievement of performance targets.

(2) Delay in finalisation of the project agreement for; "Strengthening of M.C.H. and Family Welfare facilities in rural and semi-urban areas" with assistance from International Agencies.

(3) Non-procurement of vehicles and equipment due to economy instructions.

(4) Delay in construction of buildings for Rural Family Welfare Centers at P.H.Cs., Sterilization Wards and Theatres at Sub-Divisional Hospitals under the 'Scheme for Voluntary Sterilization facilities', Post Partum and Building for Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife Training Schools and Primary Health Centre Annexes.

Steps to gear up all the above activities is under way.

Demands of Employees of Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Lines Limited

4619. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that the charter of demands of employees of Shipping Corporation of India Limited, and Mogul Lines Limited, are pending for settlement since 1st January, 1975;

(b) whether recruitment of Class III and IV employees in the Shipping Corporation of India is being made on ad-hoc salary basis, whereas in Mogul Lines Limited, it is being made as per the prevalent pay scales;

(c) how many Class III and IV employees were recruited on ad hoc basis during 1st January, 1977 to 31st January, 1980, and how many employees were recruited in Mogul Lines Limited on existing pay scales during the same period; and

(d) what are the reasons of the two different yard sticks being applied in two organisations when their pay scales and service conditions are same?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the period from 1-1-77 to 31-1-80, 127 employees belonging to Class II and IV were recruited on *ad-hoc* basis and 4 on existing pay scales in the Shipping Corporation of India Limited whereas during the same period, in the Mogul Line Limited, 15 employees belonging to these categories were recruited on *ad-hoc* basis and 5 on existing pay scales. All the 4 persons recruited on existing pay scales in the SCI were serving afloat in the vessels of the Corporation and were brought ashore on compassionate or medical grounds. However, the recruitment of 5 persons on existing pay scales was made upto 1-2-78 by the MLL as the Company was not aware of the practice followed by the SCI till that time.

(d) Same yardsticks are now being applied in both the Companies.

Suggestion from World Health Organisation regarding Taxes on Tobacco

4620. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been by the World Health Organisation to the Governments of various countries to the effect that taxes on tobacco be increased and its advertisements be banned; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) The 1974 W.H.O. Expert Committee on "Smoking and its effects on Health" recommended to member Governments to restrict or prohibit all forms of advertising and sales promotion of tobacco. It further suggested that

consumer policies be adopted including periodic tax increase intended to discourage cigarette consumption. These recommendations were endorsed by the 1978 W.H.O. Expert Committee on 'Controlling the Smoking Epidemic'.

(b) In order to discourage the use of tobacco products, the Government of India has progressively increased the rates of excise duties on these products over the years. In the recently announced budget proposals a special excise duty of 10 per cent (of basic excise duty) has been imposed on cigarettes and a special duty of 5 per cent has been imposed on other tobacco products.

There is no proposal to impose total ban on advertisements of cigarettes and other tobacco products. However, the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 which came into force with effect from 1-4-1976 provides that no person shall advertise for the distribution, sale or supply of cigarettes, unless the specified warning. "Cigarette smoking is injurious to health" is included in such advertisements.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रयोगशाला तकनीशनों और नर्सों के वेतनमानों में विषमता:

4621 श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत कार्य करने वाले प्रयोगशाला तकनीशनों और नर्सों के वेतनमानों में बहुत विषमता है ;

(ख) क्या प्रयोगशाला तकनीशनों के वेतनमान नर्सों के वेतनमानों की अपेक्षा कम है जबकि नर्सों का काम केवल इंजेक्शन लगाना है और प्रयोगशाला तकनीशन संपूर्ण रोग-विज्ञान संबंधी परीक्षणों, रक्त पेशाब जांच आदि के लिए उत्तरदायी होते हैं और रोगियों का इलाज आरम्भ करने के लिए उनकी जांच रिपोर्ट आधार का काम करती है ;

(ग) क्या प्रयोगशाला तकनीशनों के इस उत्तरदायित्व को देखते हुए, सरकार का विचार उनके वेतनमान का पुनरीक्षण करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लक्ष्मण) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन और नर्स ग्रेड-I (स्टाफ नर्स) पदों के लिए मंजूर किए गए वेतनमान क्रमशः 380-12-500-द० री० 15-560 रुपये तथा 425-15-560-द० री० 20-640 रुपये हैं। इन दोनों पदों के कर्तव्यों और जिम्मेदारियों में सुस्पष्ट भिन्नता है। संक्षेप में प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन मूल रूप से प्रयोगशाला परीक्षणों और संबंधित रिकार्ड के रख-रखाव से संबंधित हैं जबकि स्टाफ नर्स चिकित्सा अधिकारी को महिला रोगी की जांच करने में मदद और सफाई स्वच्छता रखने में सहायता देती है। वह मिनिरज एम्प्यूल आदि जैसे इंजेक्शन उपकरणों को ठीक-ठाक रखने और स्वयं टीका लगाने के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है। उसे अपने कार्य का पूरा-पूरा रिकार्ड रखना होता है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन के वर्तमान तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित हैं। इस समय सरकार वर्तमान तनमानों को संशोधित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कर्मचारियों के लिए चयन ग्रेड

4622. श्री चन्द्रपाल शौलानी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को चयन ग्रेड देने के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी को चयन ग्रेड देने के बारे में उन्होंने क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए हैं; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की प्रत्येक श्रेणी वर्ग को किस हद तक तथा कब चयन ग्रेड दिया जाएगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लक्ष्मण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गुण 'ग' और 'घ' के सेलेक्शन ग्रेड के पद बनाने का मानदण्ड भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई हिदायतों के अनुसार है। संक्षेप में इन आदेशों के अनुसार सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पद, जो 75 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होते अथवा जिन पदों पर कर्मचारी लम्बे समय से रुके होते हैं, को ही

चयन ग्रेड दिया जाता है। ऐसे पदों की संख्या जिन पर किसी संवर्ग के कर्मचारी पदोन्नत किये जा सकते हैं, उस संवर्ग की कुल संख्या के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ग) निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों लिए सेलेक्शन ग्रेड पदों का सृजन पहले से किया जा चुका है :—

1. फार्मास्यूटिकल स्टाफ।
2. प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन।
3. ड्रेसर।
4. दफ्तरी।
5. चपरासी।
6. सफाईवाला।
7. महिला परिचर।
8. चौकीदार।
9. आया।

पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी हो जाते ही अन्य श्रेणियों में चयन ग्रेड के पदों का सृजन कर दिया जाएगा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों की पदोन्नति

4623. श्री चन्द्रपाल शौलानी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रही रोग विज्ञान सम्बन्धी (पैथोलोजिकल) प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य करने वाले प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों की पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों की संख्या कितनी है जो अपने वेतनमान में अधिकतम प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और वे किस वर्ष से अधिकतम वेतन पा रहे हैं; और

(ग) वेतनमानों में गतिरोध के परिणाम-स्वरूप प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लक्ष्मण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना, दिल्ली के अधीन कार्य कर रहे 32 प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों में से केवल एक प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियन ही 1-11-78 से 380-12-500-द० री० 15-560 रुपये के वेतनमान अधिकतम वेतन ने रहा है।

(ग) प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों के लिए 425-15-560-... ६० रो० — 20-640 रुपये के वेतनमान में पांच सैलेशन ग्रेड पद सृजित किये गए हैं।

भविष्य निधि अधिनियम क अन्तर्गत भ्रान्त बाल प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न कराया जाना

4624. डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भविष्य निधि का अपना भ्रंशदान जमा न करने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या कितनी है और 31 मार्च, 1980 को (एक) बिना छूट वाले (दो) छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों ने भविष्य निधि की कितनी देय राशि जमा नहीं क

(ग) भविष्य निधि की राशि वसूल, करने के लिए दोषी नियोजकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या रामानुजम समिति ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के कार्यकरण पर अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० प्रज्ञेया) :

(क) और (ख) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 को 5000 छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों ने 22.34 करोड़ रुपये तक का भविष्य निधि भ्रंशदान जमा कराना था। इस के अतिरिक्त, 90 छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों ने निर्दिष्ट समय-सीमा के अन्दर अपने-अपने न्यासी बोर्डों को 13.20 करोड़ रुपये की राशि हस्तांतरित नहीं की है।

(ग) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की देय राशियों की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियां की जाती हैं :—

(i) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के अनुसार जिला कलक्टरों को राजस्व वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ii) अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन दण्ड न्यायालयों में अभियोजन मामले दायर किए जाते हैं।

(iii) उपयुक्त मामलों में, भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अनुसार पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दायर की जाती है।

(iv) इन दोषों को कर्मचारी यूनियनों/नियोजकों के संगठनों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है।

(v) अधिनियम की धारा 14-ख के अनुसार बिलम्ब से भुगतान करने पर हर्जाने लगाये जाते हैं ?

(vi) उचित मामलों में, केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित कतिपय शर्तों के अध्वधीन, नियोजकों को क्रमबद्ध तरीके से मासिक किस्तों में बकाया राशियों का भुगतान करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(vii) आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 110 के अध्वधीन न्यायालयों से कहा जाता है कि वे दोषी नियोजकों को अच्छे आचरण के लिए बाध्य करें।

(viii) जहां कहीं यह महसूस किया जाता है कि निचले न्यायालयों द्वारा दिए गए दंड कम और अपर्याप्त हैं, वहां दंड को बढ़ाने के लिए अपील की जाती है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Statement by U.S. Secretary of State on Nuclear Explosion by India

4625. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher, stated that all nuclear shipments to India would stop if India exploded another Atom Bomb;

(b) whether Government have taken any note of this statement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir, Replying to a question from the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Warren Christopher is reported to have stated that U.S. nuclear shipments to India would stop in the event of any nuclear explosion by India.

(b) and (c). The Government continue to remain committed to the declared policy of utilising atomic

energy solely for peaceful purposes, including, if necessary, peaceful nuclear experiments for developmental purpose.

New Railway Lines in Telangana Area

4626. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in Telangana area (Andhra Pradesh) in regard to laying of a new railway line there;

(b) if so, whether survey is completed; and

(c) if so, whether work will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Surveys for the following new lines falling in the Telangana areas have been undertaken. The position in respect of these lines/surveys is indicated below:—

1. Nadikude—Babinagar (BG)

2. Bhadrachulam—Manuguru (BG)

Work in respect of construction of these lines is in progress.

3. Bonakalu—Jaggayapetta

Survey has been completed. Construction of this line has been included in the budget for 1980-81

4. Telapur—Patanmcheru (BG)

Survey has been completed. The question of taking up this line is under examination.

5. Patancheru—Sangareddy—Medak-Peddapalli (BG)

Preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey has been included in the budget for 1980-81. Decision on the project will be taken as soon as the survey is completed and the report examined.

6. Ramgundam—Nizamabad

Updating of the preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey has been included in the budget 1980-81. Decision on this project will be taken as soon as the survey is completed and the report examined.

National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

4627. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single kilometer of National Highway is added in Andhra Pradesh State after Independence;

(b) whether State Government have recently requested to take up new National Highway works in the State, and

(c) if so, the works proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. Attention has been mainly concentrated on the development of existing National Highways on which the following expenditure was incurred upto 31st March, 1980 on development and maintenance since the creation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953:

(i) Development: Rs. 5680.06 lakhs

(ii) Maintenance: Rs. 2487.02 lakhs

The total length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh at present is 2299 Kms. as against 29016 Kms in the country as a whole.

(b) and (c). The State Government have recently proposed the following roads to be taken over as National Highways:—

(1). Nellore-Bellary-Bombay Road.

(2). Nagpur-Chanda-Sironcha-Ichampalli-Lothipithagandi-Venkatur-Bhadrachallam-Nellipaka-Chintoor-Maredmilli-Rampa-Chodavaram-Rajahmundry Road.

- (3). Visakhapatna-Jagadapur-
Bhopalapatnam-Jholna-Nasik-Bombay
Road.
- (4). Vijayawada-Masulipatnam Road.
- (5). Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Chanda
Road.
- (6). Hyderabad-Nanded-Akola Road.
- (7). Hyderabad-Mizamasagar-Karim-
nagar Road.

10-Hour Duty for Loco Running Staff

4628. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Eastern Railway administration declared that ten hours' duty of Loco Running Staff was implemented in Eastern Railway long back;

(b) if so, the reasons for serious set back of train movements in Eastern Railway since Loco Running Staff have started working 10 hours maximum from 1 June, 1980;

(c) full details of detention and cancellation of trains and loss to the Railways therefrom; and

(d) action taken by Government in the matter for proper implementation of 10 hours' duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Ash and Coal Handling Labourers

4629. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the situation that made the poor ash and coal handling labourers (both male and female) of Dhanbad Loco Shed to continue agitations by way of mass petitions, demonstrations, submissions of Memorandum, etc. to the Railways and Civil authorities, Dhanbad;

(b) the demands of these labourers; and

(c) action taken by his Ministry to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Due to the transfer of a Painter from Dhanbad to Chopan Loco Shed and alleged misbehaviour by Fireman and Coal Checker of this shed with female labourers of coal and ash handling contractor, a demonstration was staged by the labourers in front of Divisional Railway Manager's office on 15-5-1980. The labourers also submitted a memorandum demanding cancellation of the transfer orders and action against Fireman and Coal Checker for bad behaviour

(c) The Painter was transferred from one loco shed to another for administrative reasons and had nothing to do with coal and ash handling labourers. The charges against Fireman and Coal Checker for alleged mis-behaviour were investigated and were not found tenable.

Transportation of Coal to Gujarat State

4630. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons engaged for transportation of Coal to Gujarat State;

(b) whether they are less than the requirement; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to allot more wagons to meet the demand for coal of Gujarat State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). No. Wagon is set apart specifically for movement of coal to Gujarat or any other State. Demand for coal/transport being in excess of the present availability, it has also not been pos-

sible to meet the requirement of coal of the various States in full. Government is anxious to step up supply of coal to all States including Gujarat.

Moti Khaodi-Vadinar Port Line

4631. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Moti Khaodi with Vadinar Port by railway line in Western region;

(b) whether it is fact that there is a metre gauge line for Kanalus to Sikka via Moti Khaodi;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to convert it into broad gauge and extend it to Vadinar Port; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to examine this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The metre gauge line between Kenalus and Sikka via Motikhawadi is proposed to be converted into broad gauge as a part of Phase II of the Main conversion project between Viramgam and Okha/Porbandar. There is no proposal to lay a new line from Sikka or Motikhawadi to Vadinar Port.

Recruitment of Assistant Traffic Superintendents in D.T.C.

4632. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons recruited directly to the posts of Assistant Traffic Superintendents (A.T.S.) in Delhi Transport Corporation during the last three years, (year-wise) and the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes out of them separately;

(b) whether some employees of the department had also applied for the posts of Assistant Traffic Superintendents;

(c) if so, the number of such persons;

(d) whether it is fact that departmental candidates were not called for tests/interview on the plea of the low percentage of marks in their degree examination; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not giving relaxation to the departmental candidates by virtue of their experience and seniority?

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

(a) Nil.

(b) Yes.

(c) One each in 1977 and 1978.

(d) No, Sir. A departmental candidate who applied against an open advertisement both in 1977 and 1978 did not fulfil the requirements of experience as well as academic qualifications. The academic qualifications were relaxed as a departmental candidate. However, experience requirement is not relaxable under the rules of the Corporation and as such he could not be called for test/interview.

(e) Does not arise in view of the position explained in reply to part (d) of the question.

Open Heart Surgery in AIIMS, New Delhi

4633. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has realised the imperative need for the development of Open Heart Surgery in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what kind of efforts have been made so far in developing further the Open Heart Surgery in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes. The Department of Cardio

Thoracic and Vascular Surgery in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, has been performing Open Heart Surgery for a number of years. A fullfledged Cardio Thoracic Centre is being established for Open Heart Surgery at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) This speciality has been well developed at a number of places in India. Among some of the better known centres for Open Heart Surgery are:—

The Postgraduate Institute for Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, K.D.M. Hospital, Bombay, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, Sion Hospital, Bombay, Jaslok Hospital Bombay, Bombay Hospital, Bombay, C.M.C. Hospital, Vellore, Madras Medical College, Madras, Railway Hospital, Madras, Chitra Trinul Centre, Trivandrum and The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.

Opening of a CGHS Dispensary in Bahadurgarh

4634. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for opening a CGHS Dispensary for the Central Government employees residing in Bahadurgarh (Haryana) is under consideration and if so, since when;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a survey in this regard was carried out by Government and if so, what results were achieved;

(c) by what date this proposal will be finalised and when the CGHS dispensary will start functioning in the above town; and

(d) the main reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. This proposal is under consideration since June, 1979.

(b) Yes, Sir. A survey was carried out in November, 1979. The Survey Committee had recommended the following:—

(i) Adequate local arrangements for specialist consultation, special laboratory investigations, pathological services and hospitalisation facilities should be made before the dispensary is opened at Bahadurgarh.

(ii) Since there is no accommodation built by the Ministry of Works and Housing, the C.G.H.S., Delhi should construct adequate staff quarters for the members of the staff of the proposed dispensary at Bahadurgarh before the dispensary is started.

(c) and (d). Bahadurgarh dispensary could not be opened so far due to non-availability of a suitable building on rental basis. The dispensary will start functioning as and when a suitable accommodation becomes available and other requirements are completed.

Arab help for Pak Nuclear Projects

4636. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has confirmed that Arab countries are involved in Pakistan nuclear projects;

(b) if so, whether many Arab countries have provided funds to Pakistan to build the nuclear project;

(c) if so, whether India has requested or has approached them that the decision will not help them;

(d) if so, what is their reaction; and

(e) whether Pakistan will be in a position to develop its nuclear energy very soon and also will be in a position to explode the bomb in 14 to 18 months as per British Broadcasting Communication announcement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). Government have no confirmation about the involvement of West Asian countries in Pakistan's nuclear programme. Libya, a country which is often mentioned in this connection has in fact denied giving any help to Pakistan for its nuclear programme. Government are aware however, that Pakistan is receiving economic aid from some West Asian countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

(e) Government have seen BBC report to this effect. The matter had been taken up with Pakistan Government at the highest levels who have assured us that Pakistan's nuclear programme is solely directed towards peaceful purposes and has no non-peaceful dimensions. It is hoped that Government of Pakistan will abide by its assurances.

Uncleared godowns and sheds of Bombay Port Trust

4637. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of packages worth crores of rupees are lying uncleared in godowns and sheds of Bombay Port Trust, for months together, leading to further congestion;

(b) whether it is a fact that the port authorities are allowed to clear the goods by auctioning the same if not cleared by importers within two months from the landing date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port authorities have not succeeded in clearing their godowns/sheds by auctioning the goods; and

(d) what are the reasons for the same and what steps Government propose to take to help Bombay Port Trust to clear their godowns quickly?

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

(a) As on 1/7/80 there were 3,77,261 packages lying uncleared at Bombay Port. These packages fall into three distinct categories:—

- (i) within free period .. 54,741
- (ii) within 2 months .. 1,58,929
- (iii) over 2 months .. 1,63,591

The value of these packages is not ascertainable as the invoices of the goods have not been presented.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Although the Bombay Port have been holding auctions regularly for the past one year, these have not yielded substantial results. The reasons for inadequate clearance is the lack of proper bids inspite of wide publicity being given to the auctions. Besides, some packages had to be withdrawn from auction on account of lack of requisite permission from the customs authorities. The Port is making every effort to dispose of these packages early. They have been asked to contact Public Sector Undertakings in regard to goods which may be of use to them and sell them at negotiated price.

Foreign assistance for Family Planning Programme

4638. **SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to the assistance received from the Inter-

national Organisations for the family planning programme during last three years; and

(b) the manner in which it was utilised and the results achieved in this regard?

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

Details of the total amount of assistance received from International Organisations/foreign agencies during the last three years are furnished in the Annexure.

(b) The assistance has been utilised for the purposes indicated in the annexure and results as anticipated achieved.

ANNEXURE

Financial assistance received during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Name of the International Organisation/ Foreign Agency	Purpose for which assistance made available.	Assistance received (Rupees in lakhs)		
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80*
1.	IDA/SIDA	First India Population Project	374.24	383.71	234.07*
2.	NORAD	Post-Partum Programme	462.53	520.00	504.81
3.	UNICEF	Supply of Vaccine etc.	53.60	23.00	128.99
4.	DANIDA	(i) Construction of Building of NIHFW	35.39	66.00	58.44
		(ii) Area Projects	..	..	1.80
5.	WHO	(i) MCH Programme	52.00	72.00	80.00
		(ii) Equipment and Chemicals for NIHFW	..	..	0.12
6.	UNFPA	Various projects concerning the promotion of family welfare activities	592.52	1208.12	1269.12
7.	SIDA	(i) Supply of Nirodh	343.16	..	..
		(ii) Supply of Vitamin A	..	21.44	..
8.	FRG	Equipment for MMU and Film Unit	21.10	..	..
9.	UK	Strengthening of Sterilisation facilities in rural and semi rural areas	92.44	232.43	..
Total			2026.98	2526.70	2327.35

*Figures included claims filed but reimbursements awaited.

बिहार में बीड़ी श्रमिकों के वेतन और भत्ते

4639. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में एक हजार बीड़ियों के बनाने पर एक बीड़ी श्रमिक को महंगाई भत्ते सहित कितना वेतन मिलता है ;

(ख) बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में बीड़ी श्रमिकों की महंगाई भत्ते की कितनी राशि मार्च, 1980 तक बीड़ी कारखानों के मालिकों की ओर बकाया थी; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बीड़ी श्रमिकों को महंगाई भत्ते की बकाया की अदायगी कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अजैया) .

(क) 1-4-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ते सहित न्यूनतम मजदूरी की राशि क्षेत्रानुसार 5.56 रुपये से 6.56 रुपये के बीच है।

(ख) और (ग) बिहार राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति

4640. श्री मूलचन्द डागल : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों की गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान "चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति" के रूप में प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि अदा की गई ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों को झूठे चिकित्सा बिलों की प्रतिपूर्ति प्राप्त करते पाया गया ; और

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Educated unemployed

4641. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special efforts have been made by Government to reduce back-log of educated unemployed during the years 1978 and 1979; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). A number of schemes were being implemented by the Central and State Governments during 1978 and 1979 for providing employment/self-employment to the educated unemployed. Some of the important schemes were:

1. District Industries Centres;
2. National Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM);
3. Rural Entrepreneurship Programme conducted by the Integrated Training Centre (Industries) Nilokheri for potential entrepreneurs in backward and rural areas;
4. Scheme for training of Engineers conducted by Small Industries Service Institutes;
5. Engineer Entrepreneurs Training Programme (Interest Subsidy Scheme);
6. Entrepreneurial Development Programme for non-engineers;
7. Setting up of Sales Centres by educated unemployed for distribution of Fertilizers, seeds and pesticides;
8. Self-employment for educated men/women through setting up of mini-dairy units;

9. Central Investment Subsidy Scheme available in qualifying industrially backward districts;

10. Transport Subsidy in notified hilly and remote areas.

Officials' visit to U.A.E.

4642. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officials who visited U.A.E. to regularise the Indian Immigrants have been successful in their mission; and

(b) if so, what are the details of their sojourn in U.A.E. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). An Indian official delegation led by a Secretary to the Government visited the U.A.E. in February 1980. The delegation met the officials of the U.A.E. Government and discussed with them the impact on Indian nationals in the U.A.E. of the new measures on immigrants announced by the Government. The U.A.E. Government held the view that these measures were entirely their internal affair and were not discriminatory. The Indian delegation emphasised that a humane approach was needed in the matter and was assured by the U.A.E. authorities that no undue hardships would be caused to any Indian nationals while implementing the new measures.

Administrative Staff in Hindustan Shipyard

4643. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of the administrative staff in the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) since its first ship was inaugurated with the class-wise break-up;

(b) the expenditure incurred on administrative staff, year-wise; and

(c) the ratio of the administrative cost to the total cost of its operations, year-wise?

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

(a) The first ship built by Hindustan Shipyard was launched in March, 1948. The Government, however, took over the Shipyard from Scindias in February, 1952. The pattern of administrative staff since 1952 class-wise is indicated below:—

Administrative Staff

Year	Offi- cers	Staff	Class IV Staff	Total
1952	13	157	94	264
1957	20	277	125	422
1962	27	352	129	508
1967	35	380	333	748
1972	61	420	372	853
1977	66	449	398	913
1980 (as on date)	187	443	467	1097

(b) and (c). The administrative expenditure and its ratio to the total cost of operation from 1970-71 onwards are given below:—

Year	Adminis- Prative expenditure	Ratio of Adminis- trative Expendi- ture to total cost of opera- tion
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1970-71 . . .	39.50	1:21
1971-72 . . .	36.81	1:24
1972-73 . . .	60.17	1:21
1973-74 . . .	70.92	1:21
1974-75 . . .	103.04	1:22
1975-76 . . .	176.51	1:18
1976-77 . . .	101.10	1:29
1977-78 . . .	68.32	1:38
1978-79 . . .	108.52	1:25
1979-80 . . .	147.51	1:21

Information prior to 1970-71 is not available.

Increased berthing charges for fishing trawlers

4644. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Visakhapatnam Port Trust has recently increased charges for bunkering of oil for Indian fishing trawlers by nearly 50 per cent per ton of diesel;

(b) whether the Visakhapatnam Port Trust has recently increased berthing charges for fishing trawlers;

(c) whether there is any consultative machinery between the Visakhapatnam Port Trust and fishing trawler owners;

(d) if so, whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust consulted the trawler owners in fixing higher charges for bunkering of oil to fishing trawlers; and

(e) if not, whether Vishakhapatnam Port Trust will consult the trawler owners and decide on such far reaching decisions?

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

(a) No. A service charge of Rs. 0.04 per litre for bunkering fishing trawlers, initially notified from 15-11-79 has not been increased.

(b) No.

(c) Monthly Review Meetings are held regularly by the Traffic Manager of the Port with the representatives of trawler operators to resolve operational difficulties.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

First Class Fare on Kalka-Simla section

4645. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger fare for I Class on Kalka-Simla section is charged at twice the actual kilometerage between the two stations;

(b) if so, whether in the case of II Class, this fare is charged at thrice the actual distance;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination against II Class passengers;

(d) whether the fare of II Class passengers on this section would also be reduced to twice the actual kilometerage;

(e) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) to (f). The fares are charged on Hill/Ghat Sections on the basis of inflated distance for charge due to the high cost of operation and maintenance on these sections. From 1976, the distance for charge for First Class passenger traffic over the Kalka-Simla Section was reduced from three to two times the actual distance. This step was necessitated in view of the fact that substantial increases earlier effected in First class fares had led to diversion of this traffic to road thereby resulting in under-utilisation of this accommodation. It was considered that reduction in First Class Fares would attract more passengers from road to rail thus minimising the proportion of losses incurred by the Railway. In the case of Second Class, accommodation was fully utilised and hence there was no need to reduce the fares in Second Class for attracting further traffic.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration in regard to reduction of Second Class fare to twice the actual distance as in the case of First Class fare.

Railway lines surveyed/inaugurated

4646. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the main objectives of the Railways Five-Year Plan 1978—83 and the 15-year revised corporate plan up to 1992-93 is "Development of Backward areas by providing new Railway Lines subject to the availability of financial resources";

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Railway Board for the provision of new Railway lines in the backward areas especially the hill states/regions;

(c) the names of the new Railway lines which have been surveyed/inaugurated with this end in view, since the inception of the Railway Five Year Plan;

(d) the latest progress achieved in each case; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKURJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. One of the corporate objectives of the Indian Railways is to provide adequate rail transport for both passengers and goods, to meet demand in such areas for which Railway operation confers optimum benefit to the economy, having due regard to Government's policy of development of backward areas.

The National Transport Policy Committee appointed in April 1978 to evolve a rational policy for construction of new lines including lines in backward areas has recently submitted its Report which is being examined by the Government.

(c) to (e). The names of the new Railway lines which have been

surveyed/inaugurated or are in progress since 1978-79 are as under:

Name	Length in km.	Remarks
1. Rohtak Bhiwani (New Line)	49.3	Opened on 3-6-1980
2. Kapadvanj Modasa (BG) (New Line)	60.50	Present progress 7 per cent
3. Rampur-New Haldwani (BG) (New Line)	78.43	Present progress 0.5 per cent
4. Jagadhri Paonta Rajban (Survey for New Line)		Present progress 37 per cent
5. Kalka Parwanoo (Survey for New Line)		Survey for new line has been included in the Budget 1980-81
6. Nangal Dam Talwara (Survey for New Line)		Updating of carrier survey has been included in the Budget 1980-81.

Wage disparity Foreign Missions

4647. SHRI BRAJI MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether racial and colour discrimination are being practised in foreign Missions in India in employment with unequal wage for equal work and Indian employees in foreign Missions are subjected to such treatment:

(b) whether it is a fact that Indians employed in Japanese and Bonn Missions are getting less wages than their counterparts; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this racial and colour discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Government is not aware of any specific complaints regarding racial or colour discrimination being practised by foreign Missions in India. As for wages, these are negotiated directly between the employee and the employer.

(b) No such instances have been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Arms supply to India's Neighbouring Countries

4648. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that arms and ammunition are being supplied to our neighbouring countries by some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps so far taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government of India's attention has been drawn to reports about arms supplies to Pakistan by the United States and China as well as to reports about significant advances in recent months in China-U.S. relations.

There are reports that the offer of military supplies by the United States has been rejected by Pakistan.

Government have conveyed their concern to the U.S. Government at the highest level on U.S. intentions to supply arms to Pakistan. We believe that there is better appreciation of India's views in this matter.

As regards supply of arms by China to Pakistan, we have conveyed to the Chinese Government our concern that such action would only heighten tensions in the region and result in a slowing down of the process of normalisation between India and Pakistan. The response of the Chinese Government is that their assistance to Pakistan was not directed against India. They have further expressed their hope that India-Pakistan and India-China relations would improve.

Several exchanges have taken place between the American and Chinese defence establishments. The US Government has announced its willingness to transfer dual purpose technology to China and also to approve licence applications for export to China of certain items which are described as support equipment. This includes certain categories of cargo/aircraft and helicopters, certain types of electronic equipment such as search radar systems, communications systems, etc.

The US Administration have, however, stated that no military alliance is contemplated with China, nor at present does the US Government propose to permit the sale of weapons to China. However, the two sides speak of a common strategic assessment.

We believe that these developments could undoubtedly have an impact on the security environment of Asia in general and India in particular. All such developments are kept under constant review by the Government of India with view to taking such steps as may be necessary to safeguard India's security interests.

बीड़ी श्रमिक और न्यूनतम मजूरी

4649. श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य वार, बीड़ी श्रमिकों की (महिला और पुरुष) संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश भर में बीड़ी श्रमिकों के लिए प्रति हजार बीड़ी के लिए 10 रुपये 50 पैसे की समान न्यूनतम मजूरी निर्धारित करने का है; और

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

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी० अजैया) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी श्रमिकों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण अनुबन्ध-1 में दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) : न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन, राज्य सरकारें बीड़ी उद्योग में मजूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को निर्धारित संशोधित करने के लिए "समुचित सरकार" हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा निर्धारित की गई वर्तमान दरें अनुबन्ध-11 में दिखाई गई हैं। राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि इस नियोजन में मजूरी की न्यूनतम-दरों को संशोधित किया जाए, जहां कही इनका संशोधन नहीं हुआ है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में बीड़ी श्रमिकों (घरखाता सहित) की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण

सुब-क्षेत्र	(लाखों में)
(क) उड़ीसा	1.60
(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल	} 4.50
(ग) असम	
(घ) त्रिपुरा	
(ङ) मेघालय	

भोलभाड़ा क्षेत्र

(क) राजस्थान	0.22
(ख) गुजरात	0.12

इलाहाबाद क्षेत्र

(क) बिहार	3.5
(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश	4.5

जबलपुर क्षेत्र

(क) मध्य प्रदेश	5.00
(ख) महाराष्ट्र	2.50
(ग) गोवा	0.02

बंगलौर क्षेत्र

(क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2.50
(ख) तमिलनाडु	2.00
(ग) कर्नाटक	3.00
(घ) केरल	1.50

अनुबन्ध—2

बीड़ी उद्योग में रोजगार के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी के निर्धारण / संशोधन सम्बन्धी स्थिति

क्रमांक	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	1000 बीड़ियों को लपेटने के लिए मजदूरी दरें	वह तारीख, जब से मजदूरी दरें संशोधित की गईं	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	जोनों तथा बीड़ियों के प्रकार के अनुसार 5.00 ₹ से 5.85 ₹	7-5-79	---
2.	असम	5.00 ₹	1-8-77	---
3.	बिहार	*क्षेत्रों के अनुसार 5.56 ₹ से 6.56 ₹	30-11-74	*1-4-80 से 1.66 ₹ की दर से महंगाई भत्ता शामिल है।
4.	गुजरात	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार 4.50 ₹ से 5.00 ₹	15-7-75	संशोधन का सुझाव देने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है।
5.	कर्नाटक	5.75 ₹	28-3-79	--
6.	केरल	2.30 ₹ और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांकों में 5 पाइंट की प्रत्येक वृद्धि पर 2 पैसे	15-12-69	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार 17-6-80 से कुल मजदूरी दरें 6.44 ₹ से 7.26 ₹ के बीच हैं।
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	6.00 ₹	27-12-79	कतिपय शर्तों के अध्याधीन 4.00 ₹ प्रतिदिन की गारंटी-शुदा न्यूनतम मजदूरी।
8.	महाराष्ट्र	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार 6.00 ₹ से 8.00 रुपये।	6-3-79	---यथोक्त ---
9.	उड़ीसा	4.50 रुपये	1-1-76	मजदूरी दरों में संशोधन के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की जा रही है।
10.	राजस्थान	5.50 ₹ (सादा बीड़ी) 6.80 ₹ (स्पेशल बीड़ी)	1-1-80	---
11.	तमिलनाडु	5.50 ₹ (जदी बीड़ी) 5.25 ₹ (सादा बीड़ी)	1-1-79	---

1	2	3	4	5
12. त्रिपुरा	3.20 रु०		मई, 1974	तथापि, बातचीत के फलस्वरूप मजदूरी दर को बढ़ा कर 3.80 रु० तक कर दिया गया है।
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	4.75 रु० से 5.00 रु० --क्षेत्रों के अनुसार		2-1-76	6.00 रु० से 6.20 रु० की रेंज में मजदूरी दरों में संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव को 7-8-79 को अधिसूचित किया गया।
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार दरें 5.80 रु० से 11.00 रु० के बीच है (कलकत्ता, हावड़ा, 24--परगना के लिए महंगाई भत्ते के परिवर्तन की दर प्रति पाइंट 2.5 पैसे है और अन्य जिलों के लिए 2 पैसे है)।		—	—

बख्तियारपुर जंक्शन पर डीलक्स और तिनसुखिया मेल का रकना

4650. श्री बिजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीलक्स और तिनसुखिया मेल तथा अन्य अति द्रुतगामी रेलगाड़ियां बख्तियारपुर जंक्शन पर नहीं रुकती है जिस से यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाई और असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बख्तियारपुर जंक्शन पर उपरोक्त रेलगाड़ियां रोकने का है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग). 103/104 वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस और 155 156 तिनसुखिया मेल को बख्तियारपुर स्टेशन पर ठहराने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि ये मार्ग में सीमित ठहरावी वाली लम्बी दूरी की तेज गाड़ियां हैं। यदि इन गाड़ियों को बख्तियारपुर में ठहराया जाना मान लिया जाय तो अन्य स्टेशनों से भी इसी प्रकार की मांग आयेगी। इस सब का प्रभाव यह होगा कि इन गाड़ियों का चालन समय बढ़ जायेगा, इसलिए ऐसा करना वांछनीय नहीं है।

Electrification of Railway lines

4651. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Railway lines taken up for electrification in the last three years;

(b) how far the electrification of these lines has progressed;

(c) what is the estimated cost for electrifying these lines;

(d) whether the work for electrification of these lines has been completed; and

(e) if not, when it is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

Details in regard to the electrification schemes taken up during the last three years are as under:—

Part (a)	Part (b)	Part (c) (In crores of Rs.)	Part (d)	Part (e)
1. Delhi Mathura including Delhi Avoiding Line (included in 1977-78 Railway Budget but cleared by Planning Commission in December 1978)	Preliminary works are in progress. Contracts for Supply & erection of overhead equipments awarded.	20.20	Not yet completed	1983-84
2. Vadodara Ratlam including Godhra Anand & Ahmedabad Sabarmati (included in 1979-80 Railway Budget).	Preliminary works are in progress. Tenders for supply and erection of overhead equipments have been invited.	35.83	Not yet completed	1984-85
3. Trivellore-Arkonam (included in 1979-80 Budget, but cleared by Planning Commission in February 1980).	Preliminary works are in progress.	2.75	Not yet completed	1982-83

Review of working of ESIS

4652. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what improvements are expected to be made in the working of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). The Government have not specifically reviewed the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the recent past. However, the ESI Corporation, which is a tripartite body, has been continuously reviewing the working of ESI Scheme, with a view to bring about further improvements. They are already making efforts for simplification of working procedure and methods for convenience of insured persons and improvement in the quality and stand-

ard of medical services under the Scheme. Some of the improvements made in the last one year are as given below:—

(i) The norms for provisions of equipment in ESI hospitals/dispensaries have been revised;

(ii) Three full-fledged hospitals with 585 beds, 8 Annexes with 184 beds and 13 dispensaries were constructed and commissioned; and

(iii) With a view to simplify the procedure for realisation of contributions, the system of payment of contribution in cash instead of contribution stamps has been introduced in some regions.

Availability of goods Wagons

4653. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of goods wagons available with the Indian

Railways on various zones and what are the number of passenger coaches—First Class, Second Class and Sleeper coaches etc., available with the Indian Railways;

(b) how many coaches and wagons are being added every year from 1976 to 1980 so far; and

(c) what is the programme of the Government to increase the number of wagons as per requirement of the nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) (i) Holding of wagons on Indian Railways (Zone-wise) as on 1-6-80 is as under:—

Rly.	In terms of 4-wheelers	
	B.G.	M.G.
C.R.	69712.5	1447
E.R.	91832.0	..
N.R.	63835.5	10116
N.E.	1750.5	25917
N.F.	5442.5	20197
S.R.	17082.5	12998
S.C.	31681.5	12504
S.E.	100559.5	..
W.R.	33122.0	27169
All	415018.5	110348

(ii) The number of coaches of various categories on the Railways as on 31-3-80 are given below:—

	Ist Class including A/C and A.C. sleeper	I & II inclusive of I & II sleeper	II Class	II Sleeper
B.G.	1705	1084	9555	3420
M G.	701	860	7402	1202
N.G.	68	153	1086	..
Total	2474	2097	18043	4622

(b) The following number of coaches and wagons were added every from 1976 onwards:—

Year	Coaches	Wagons in Units
1975-76	871	8668
1976-77	485	6492
1977-78	727	5561
1978-79	676	5906
1979-80	689	7733

(c) The programme of addition to the wagon fleet is indicated below:

(In four-wheelers)	
1978-79	12056 (Actuals)
1979-80	10827 (Actuals)
1980-81	13000 (Estimated)
1981-82	13000 (Advance action taken)

The Planning Commission has recently reconstituted the working Group on Railways for formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. After the Group finalises its report, the programme for the Five Year Plan will be finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

बिहार में परामर्श देने वाले अस्पताल

4654. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में विभिन्न स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग से कितने परामर्श देने वाले अस्पताल बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ परामर्श देने वाले अस्पतालों के लिए बनाये गये भवनों में अस्पतालों ने अभी कार्य करना आरम्भ नहीं किया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन 30 विस्तारों वाले अस्पतालों के लिए कुछ वार्षिक अनुदान देगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग). स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तीस-तीस पलंगों वाले रेफरल अस्पताल खोलने के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं दे रहा है। वैसे न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 25 प्रतिशत प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर, उन्हें तीस-तीस पलंगों वाले ग्रामीण अस्पतालों में परिवर्तित करने का विचार है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए धन का आवंटन न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सैक्टर योजनाओं में योजना आयोग द्वारा किया जाता है। बिहार में कितने ग्रामीण रेफरल अस्पताल खोले जा चुके हैं, यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Number of Haj Applications

4655. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Haj State-wise and year-wise received from 1976 onwards and the number of applications accepted and rejected by sea route;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange allowed, year-wise;

(c) the policy of Government to allow all Indians to go to Haj freely and without restrictions; and

(d) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Year-wise statements are attached.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange allowed per pilgrim is as under:

Year		Amount in Saudi Riyals
1976	. . . . .	1,950
1977	. . . . .	2,000
1978	. . . . .	2,500
1979	(i) for a stay of 91---105 days	3,110
	(ii) for a stay of 106---120 days	3,230
1980	(i) for a stay of 91---105 days	3,110
	(ii) for a stay of 106---120 days	3,230

(c) and (d). It is, and has always been, the policy of the Government to make available necessary facilities for pilgrims desirous of proceeding on the Haj.

Number of Application received, accepted & rejected state-wise for the Year 1976.

S.No.	State	Applica- tions received	Accepted	Applica- tions rejected
1.	Uttar Pradesh	5357	3758	1599
2.	West Bengal	963	829	134
3.	Bihar	957	694	263
4.	Maharashtra	1961	1570	391
5.	Kerala	2011	1166	845
6.	Assam	448	352	96
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1129	660	469
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1169	1169	..
9.	Karnataka	679	454	225
10.	Gujarat	1669	1249	420
11.	Tamil Nadu	532	354	178
12.	Madhya Pradesh	638	472	166
13.	Rajasthan	1089	598	491
14.	Punjab	32	32	..
15.	Haryana	49	49	..
16.	Tripura	23	23	..
17.	Orissa	60	60	..
18.	Manipur	80	75	5
19.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	..
20.	Nagaland	..	2	..
21.	Meghalaya	7	7	..
<i>Union Territories</i>				
	Delhi	204	182	22
	Lacadvie Minicoy & Aminidive Is-lands	60	50	10
	Pondicherry	10	3	7
	Goa, Daman & Diu	12	4	8
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	2	7
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..
	Chandigarh	..	..	..
	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..
	Sikkim	1	1	1
Total:		19153	13817	5336

Number of Applications received, accepted & rejected State-wise for the year 1977

S.No.	States	Applica- tions received	Accepted	Applica- tions rejected
1.	Uttar Pradesh	4173	3121	1052
2.	West Bengal	770	603	167
3.	Bihar	866	637	229
4.	Maharashtra	1873	1471	402
5.	Kerala	5784	3400	2384
6.	Assam	240	240	..
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1418	986	432
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1050	1043	7
9.	Karnataka	1547	963	584
10.	Gujarat	912	647	265
11.	Tamil Nadu	1347	760	587
12.	Madhya Pradesh	411	288	123
13.	Rajasthan	707	527	180
14.	Punjab	18	18	..
15.	Haryana	39	39	..
16.	Tripura	1	1	..
17.	Orissa	92	92	..
18.	Manipur	30	30	..
19.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	..
20.	Nagaland	1	1	..
21.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	Delhi	211	211	..
2.	Lacadiv Minicoy & Aminidive Islands	36	36	..
3.	Pondicherry	78	30	48
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	93	36	57
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	12	..
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
7.	Chaudigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
8.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..
9.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..
Total		21715	15198	6517

Number of Applications received, accepted & rejected State-wise for the year 1978

S.No.	State	Applica- tions received	Accepted	Applica- tions rejected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1638	952	686
2.	Assam/Manipur	496	468	28
3.	Bihar	803	658	145
4.	Gujarat	1120	814	306
5.	Haryana/Delhi/Punjab	339	276	63
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	951	951	..
7.	Karnataka	992	860	132
8.	Kerala	9626	1883	7743
9.	Madhya Pradesh	370	340	30
10.	Maharashtra/ Goa	2109	1514	595
11.	Orissa	147	103	44
12.	Rajasthan	942	743	199
13.	Tamil Nadu	1010	651	359
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4334	3767	567
15.	West Bengal	627	563	64
Total		25504	17543	10961

Number of applications received, accepted & rejected State-wise for the year 1979

S.No.	State	Applica- tions received	Applica- tions Accepted	Applica- tions rejected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1851	1017	834
2.	Assam/Manipur	594	509	85
3.	Bihar	969	928	41
4.	Gujarat	1244	717	527
5.	Haryana/Delhi	314	211	103
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	1112	..
7.	Karnataka	2785	989	1796
8.	Kerala/Lakshadweep	11564	2100	9464
9.	Madhya Pradesh }	501	424	77

S. No.	State	Applica- tions received	Applica- tions accepted	Applica- tions rejected
10.	Maharashtra	2602	1304	1298
11.	Orissa	86	77	9
12.	Rajasthan	1328	585	743
13.	Tamil Nadu	1796	843	953
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5334	3403	1931
15.	West Bengal/ Andaman	798	786	12
Total		31766	15005	17873

Number of Applications received, accepted & rejected State-wise for the year 1980

S.No.	State	Applica- tions received	Applica- tions accepted	Applica- tions rejected
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1232	870	353
2.	Assam/Tripura/Manipur/Nagaland/ Meghalaya/Arunachal/Sikkim	320	774	..
3.	Bihar	913	913	..
4.	Gujarat/Dadra/Nagar Haveli	1346	556	790
5.	Delhi	185	65	120
6.	J&K	..	1032	..
7.	Karnataka	677	677	..
8.	Kerala/Lakshadweep	3439	1071	2368
9.	Madhya Pradesh	474	449	25
10.	Maharashtra/Goa, Daman & Diu	2256	1053	1203
11.	Orissa	27	27	..
12.	Rajasthan	1209	439	770
13.	Tamil Nadu/Pondicherry	581	526	55
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6105	3379	2726
15.	West Bengal/Andaman Nicobar	757	757	..
16.	Haryana/Punjab/HP/Chandigarh	118	118	..
Total		19630	12706	8410

New Railway Lines in U.P. backward districts

4656. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct new Railway lines in the Backward Districts of Uttar Pradesh and specially in Budaun District as recommended by Uttar Pradesh Government in 1977 and again in Consultative Committee meeting held on 4th June, 1980;

(b) if so, when the survey will be made and work started;

(c) whether the survey has been made for alternative routes also covering Wazirganj, Ughiani, Bisauli, Bilsa, Sahaswan etc; and

(d) what is the estimated cost and the mileage involved as also the two termini involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). No investigations for the construction of new railway line between Miranpur-Katra and Bahjoi via Budaun, as suggested by the Govt. of U.P. have been carried out in the past. The proposed rail link would be about 135 kms. long (BG) and will cost about Rs. 19.00 crores at the present day construction costs. Due to severe constraint of resources which are not adequate even for completing the approved works, it is not possible to undertake either survey or construction of this rail link at present.

श्रेणी तीन तथा चार के कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

4657. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ रेलवे विभागों में पदोन्नति के अवसर न होने के कारण श्रेणी तीन तथा चार के अनेक कर्मचारी अपने ग्रेडों में हके पडे हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पांच वर्ष के भीतर पदोन्नति प्राप्त होती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस अवधि में श्रेणी तीन तथा चार के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नतियां देने के रास्ते में क्या दिक्कत है; और

(घ) इस प्रकार एक स्थान पर हके कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति देने के बारे में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क), (ग) और (घ). रेलों के सभी विभागों में कर्मचारियों की सभी कोटियों के लिए पदोन्नति की पर्याप्त श्रेणियां हैं, पदोन्नति के अवसरों में और सुधार लाने के उद्देश्यों से, हाल ही में श्रेणी III और IV की कोटियों में अनेक पदों के ग्रेड बढ़ाये गये थे। जहां कहीं व्यावहारिक होता है, कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति की सम्भावनाओं में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से श्रमिक संगठनों के साथ परामर्श करके विभिन्न सवर्गों की समीक्षा की जाती है, लेकिन किसी भी कोर्ट में कर्मचारियों के लिए समयबद्ध पदोन्नतियां निर्धारित करना न तो व्यावहारिक है और न ही सम्भव है।

(ख) प्रवर वेतनमान के पदों पर सामान्यतः कनिष्ठ वेतनमान में 4 वर्ष से अन्यून सेवा वाले अधिकारियों की वरिष्ठता अमानुसार लेकिन अनपयुक्त को छोड़ कर, पदोन्नत किया जाता है। प्रवर वेतनमान से कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक वेतनमान में और कनिष्ठ प्रशासनिक ग्रेड से प्रवर प्रशासनिक ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिए उन अधिकारियों में संयुक्त-दोष के आधार पर चयन किया जाता है, जिन्होंने अपने-अपने ग्रेड में सामान्यतः कम से कम पांच वर्ष की सेवा की हो।

Interests of Indians working in U.S.A.

4658. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-items published in *Times of India*, New Delhi dated 22nd June, 1980 under the caption "Indian in US wins case against employer's";

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether government are aware that the U.S. Department of Labour brought the suit alleging that Pra-

bhakaran was virtually in selfdom having been made to work 17 hours a day.

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) what action, if any, is being taken to safeguard the interests of the Indians serving in the United States of America?

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

(b), (c) and (d). Shri V. Prabhakaran entered the USA in August, 1972 on a visitor visa and took up employment with Shri Romesh Chandra Dutt in violation of the visa Regulations. It was only in November, 1977 that he obtained a labour certificate entitling him to work legally in that country. Shri Dutt, on the other hand, is now a naturalised American citizen. The Secretary of Labour, United States Department of Labour, filed a suit at a district court in New York under 'The Fair Labour Standards Act' on behalf of Shri Prabhakaran. The court came to the conclusion that Shri Prabhakaran had worked 13½ hours each work day. The court ordered Shri Dutt to pay US \$ 25,498.26 as wages for normal time, US \$ 7,183.24 as over time and US \$ 32,333 as het back wages.

(e) Indian Embassies extend all possible assistane as and when approached for help by Indians living abroad. In this case, however, Shri Prabhakaran neither approached the Indian Embassy in Washington nor the Consulate General of India in New York for any kind of assistance.

Supply of Hydrographic data by China

4659: **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese used to supply regularly correct hydrographic data to India till 1962 concern-

ing Brahmaputra river in India which have catchments in Tibet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that China has fully equipped hydrographic data centres in CHUSUL and other areas which could be immensely helpful in the flood control effects; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to co-operate the efforts and make use of the Chinese resources?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) & (b). It is a fact that Government of India have in the past between 1955 and 1962 received hydrographic data pertaining to discharges from the Brahmaputra from China.

(c) In keeping with Government's stated policy, we keep under constant review the best means of carrying out exchanges in various fields with China. Various proposals made by the two governments are under discussion at present. We have yet to consider exchange of hydrographic data. Our flood forecasting system has improved considerably and while this data could be useful, it is no longer considered essential.

Widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Road

4660. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered Orissa Government's proposal for widening of Cuttack-

Bhubaneshwar road and construction of four lanes to avoid accidents taking place frequently; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Due to financial constraints the widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneshwar Road to four lanes could not be considered for inclusion in the five year plan (1978—83). However, this work would be considered for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) depending upon the availability of resources and other priorities.

Arrest of Ticketless Travellers at Delhi/New Delhi

4661. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of ticketless travellers were arrested in Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations on the 23rd and 24th June, 1980; and

(b) if so, the number of passengers arrested and the total amount collected on these two days?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No ticketless traveller was arrested at Delhi and New Delhi Stations on 23rd and 24th June, 1980. However, 57 persons were detected without tickets or with improper tickets and a sum of Rs. 890.20 was realised from them as railway dues.

Number of Apprentices Receiving Training

4662. **SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of apprentices receiving training in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for reduction in their number in succeeding years; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to enable larger number of people to receive apprentice training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The number of apprentices receiving training at the end of March, in respect of previous three years is as under:

1977	1.58 lakhs
1978	1.41 lakhs
1979	1.25 lakhs

(b) and (c). The engagement of large number of apprentices affected the quality of training and the employment prospects of the passed-out apprentices. To correct this imbalance, efforts were made to improve the quality of training by impressing on the Apprenticeship Advisers and the employers that the number of apprentices to be engaged for training should be realistically co-related to the actual physical training facilities available in each establishment.

Markanda Bridge

4663. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a 1250-foot long Markanda bridge on the Ambala-Delhi Highway, which has been inaugurated recently, has been closed to traffic;

(b) if so, concrete reasons therefor; and

(c) action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The bridge is closed for safety of traffic on G.T. Road N.H. No. 1, as machinery is working on the approaches of the new bridge for the construction of Fee Collection Plaza.

(c) The bridge will be opened to traffic after construction of Fee Collection Plaza. The traffic is using the old bridge as before.

Increase in the Venereal Diseases

4664. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the incidence of venereal disease in the country;

(b) whether Government have taken care of the foreign tourists also in this regard and if so, whether their contribution has also helped to spread this disease in India; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to check its spread?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) Sexually Transmitted Diseases (previously called Venereal Diseases) are not notifiable diseases. Hence, adequate data regarding the incidence of these diseases is not available. However, reports received from the sexually transmitted diseases clinics established in the country show a rising trend in the incidence of these diseases.

(b) Foreign tourists suffering from sexually transmitted diseases mostly approach the private medical practitioners, who do not notify them to the State Governments or the Central Government. No specialised survey has been conducted to know the quantum of infection amongst the foreign tourists or their contribution

to the spread of these diseases in the country.

(c) Various steps taken by the Government to control this disease are given in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

I. About 239 STD clinics have been established in the country for providing diagnostic and therapeutic services against this disease. Drugs are supplied free of cost by these clinics for the treatment of patients suffering from sexually transmitted diseases.

II. Regular training courses are held for the Medical Officers/Primary Health Centre doctors in the discipline of venereology at the Institute of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Madras Medical College, Madras and the STD Training and Demonstration Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, to enable them to provide better patient care. The Government pays stipend to in-service Medical Officers undergoing such training so as to provide them incentive to avail of it.

III. The State Governments have been requested to subject all pregnant women for VDRL testing and if found to be reactive, to provide immediate anti-syphilitic treatment to them.

IV. Health education to the public with regard to sexually transmitted disease is being imparted through distribution of brochures, posters, etc.

**Jobs to the Children of Retiring
Railway Employees**

4665. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken by Government to give jobs to the children of the Railway employees as soon as they retire; and

(b) whether in view of their sincerity and loyalty Government propose to help at least class IV employees at the time of their retirement by giving jobs to their sons at least in Class IV category?

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

(b) Regular appointment in Class IV are mostly made from amongst Casual Labour after screening. Only in Workshops direct recruitment is resorted to from the open market. The legal opinion is that any special preference to children of Railway employees in the matter of employment will contravene Constitutional provisions.

Movement of Coal for other Consumer Industries

4666. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the Central Government orders to give top priority for the movement of coal to thermal power stations, the Railways have curtailed or discontinued coal loading for other continuous process consumers like cement, paper, chemicals, rayon and cotton textile industries;

(b) whether Government are aware that this shut off of even the minimum requirements of vital industries like cement has led to the closing down of many kilns besides seriously hitting paper, heavy chemicals, textile and other units dependent on coal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In order to meet the situation of shortage of power generation in the country arising out of a drop in hydel generation caused by severe drought, Railways had to step up supply of coal to thermal power stations by 500 to 600 wagons per day over a very short period. This did result in a temporary drop in supply of coal to other

consumers, but Government is taking steps to step up supply of coal to them also.

Tuberculosis

4667. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 20th April, 1980 that medical education had not given adequate attention to the problem of T.B. and students are not even taught the fundamentals of the disease; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that modern methods to control the spread of this disease are not adequate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government is aware of the report on Tuberculosis which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 20th April, 1980. Recommendations for the teaching of tuberculosis exist in the undergraduate curriculum laid down by the Medical Council of India but these are not strictly and equally complied with by all the medical colleges and attempts are being made to rectify the situation.

(b) No.

Post Sterilisation Complications and Care thereafter

4668. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are encouraging men and women for sterilisation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain cases the doctors have not shown their interest after the operation (Sterilisation) and proper care is not taken of the patients;

(c) whether some post-sterilisation complication cases have come to the notice of Government, and if so, the number of such cases, state-wise; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the doctors concerned to pay fortnightly or monthly visit at the residence of men and women who have undergone sterilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) All methods of contraception including sterilization are given equal emphasis in the Family Welfare Programme.

(b) No.

(c) The information is maintained at the State level and is not collected by the Government of India.

(d) Clear cut instructions/guidelines have been issued to all the State Governments/Union Territories Administration to ensure regular follow up of cases of Sterilization by the field staff for immediate reporting of the postoperative complications, if any, to the concerned doctor.

Roads Sanctioned for National Highways in Karnataka

4669. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the roads sanctioned for the National Highways in the State of Karnataka and the number of such roads which have not yet been completed or under construction; and

(b) the time by when these roads are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are seven National Highways (viz. National Highways Nos.

4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17 and 48) passing through the State of Karnataka. The development of National Highways is a continuing process and improvement works in particular sections are taken up on the basis of known deficiencies and requirements of traffic subject to availability of funds. As on 31-3-80 there were 182 works on these National Highways which were in different stages of progress.

(b) Most of the Pre-Sixth Plan works will be completed by the end of 1981-82 leaving only a few works to be completed by 1982-83. The Sixth Plan works sanctioned during 1978-80 are likely to be completed in the time span of 4 to 5 years, from the dates of sanction.

Setting up of Traffic Cells

4670. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Traffic Cells in all the Union Territories to tackle the problems of traffic congestion and road accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Creation of Traffic Engineering Cells has been suggested by the Government of India to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Action to actually set up these Cells, however, rests with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In order to help them in overcoming financial difficulties, if any, it has also been suggested to the States/Union Territories to consider meeting the expenditure involved in these Cells from their Central Road Fund Allocations for initial period of five years. Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Lakshadweep have stated that they do not require such a Cell being small

in area and having less congestion and accident problems. Andaman and Nicobar Administration have set up a traffic advisory committee to look after various problems of traffic regulations etc. and do not consider it necessary to form a separate Traffic Engineering Cell. Delhi Administration is considering this question as yet. A number of States have however, already set up these Cells and more are expected to follow suit.

Jobs to sons of Loyal Railway Employees during Strike

4671. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy decision at the time of Railway Strike was taken by Government regarding the Railway Employees who served and shown their loyalty towards their duties and supported the stand of Government, to give jobs to their sons at the time of their retirement;

(b) if so, the details regarding the persons of Class IV Employees who have been benefited by the Scheme of Government; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider their case sympathetically to provide jobs at least to the sons of Class IV Employees at the time of their retirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Regular appointments in Class IV are mostly made from amongst Casual Labour after screening. Only in Workshops direct recruitment is resorted to from the open market. The legal opinion is that any special preference to children of Railway employees in the matter of employment

will contravene Constitutional provisions.

Coal Movement from Mines

4672. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the demand of wagons per day to move coal from various coal mines and the number of wagons supplied to them on an average, per day, during the last two years;

(b) whether there have been a decline in supply during the last six months;

(c) whether Government have introduced any new system colliery-wise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The daily average number of wagons demanded and supplied during the years 1978 and 1979 was as follows: —

	Demand	*Supplies
1978	11439	9350
1979	10016	3045

*The figure of 'Demand' has a repetitive element included in it.

(b) There was a drop in loading in April, May and June, 1980 as compared to earlier months due to highly unsatisfactory power supply situation in the Eastern Sector.

(c) and (d). Coal mine sidings have been rationalised after nationalisation of coal mines to suit loading of full train loads of coal. Rules of allotment have been changed to the extent required to suit rake loading arrangements. Indents are being accepted 48 to 72 hours in advance to facilitate allotment of wagons, keeping in view consumer needs, collieries' convenience and railway's operational problems.

डीजल लोको वर्क्स वाराणसी का लेखा विभाग

4673. श्री निहाल सिंह . क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल लोको वर्क्स, वाराणसी के लेखा विभाग श्रेणी-तीन के कितने स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं तथा उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो गत पांच वर्षों में कार्य कर रहे हैं और अब तक स्थायी नहीं किए गए हैं और इसके कारण क्या है ; और

(ख) डीजल लोको वर्क्स, वाराणसी के लेखा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के श्रेणी-तीन और दो के कितने पदों का आरक्षण समाप्त कर दिया गया है और इन्होंने पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं और उनको भरने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना, वाराणसी के लेखा विभाग में श्रेणी-III के स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रमशः 100 और 71 है । 71 अस्थायी कर्मचारियों में से 19 कर्मचारी पिछले पांच साल में काम कर रहे हैं और अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किए गए हैं । स्थायी न किये जाने का कारण यह है कि इन वारे में डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना ने रेल मंत्रालय से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था ; स्पष्टीकरण दे दिया गया है और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना प्रश्नाघात कर्मचारियों के शीघ्रतापूर्वक स्थायीकरण के बारे में प्रवृत्त कर रहा है ।

(ख) श्रेणी-III कर्मचारी कोटि में अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के लिए क्लर्क ग्रेड I का एक पद और अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित अनुभाग अधिकारी (लेखा) का एक पद तथा श्रेणी-II कोटि में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए एक-एक पद अन्तर्भित घोषित कर दिये गये हैं । डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना के लेखा विभाग में श्रेणी-II और श्रेणी III का फिलहाल कोई पद खाली नहीं पड़ा है ।

कुछ मार्गों पर नये किस्म के वाहन चलाने के लिए प्ररमित

4674. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नए किस्म के वाहन कुछ मार्गों पर इंजनका इस प्रयोजन के लिए चयन किया गया था, चलाने हेतु परमिट जारी करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन का क्या मानदंड अपनीने का विचार है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार परमिटधारियों, अभियंतों और संगठनों को ऋण सुविधाएं देने का है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कूटा सिंह) . (क) इस मामले में, राज्य परिवहन प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली परमिट देगा और ऐसा करते समय प्राधिकरण उस प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करेगा जिसकी व्यवस्था मोटर व्हीकल्स एक्ट, 1939 में की गई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

दोहद-इंदौर लाइन

4675. श्री दिलीप सिंह बुरिया. क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल विभाग ने दोहद से इंदौर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के बारे में कभी पर्येक्षण कराया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय करने का विचार है :

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण के बाद दोहद से इंदौर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने संबंधी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गयी थी ; और

(घ) क्या आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में रेल लाइनें बिछाने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति है और क्या दोहद-इंदौर रेल लाइन के कार्य को इस आधार पर आरम्भ किया जा सकता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ग) जी, नहीं प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय परिवहन नीति समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशों योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी है । योजना आयोग द्वारा उस पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है । दोहद-इंदौर रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर इस समिति की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Changes in Haj Committee Act

4676. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes in the Haj Committee Act are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details of main changes under consideration; and

(c) when the amending Bill is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) It is the objective of the Government to replace the Haj Committee Act, 1959, by new Legislation with a view to making it more broad based, giving on it adequate representation to States having sizeable Muslim population, separating, in the interest of greater efficiency, the executive and advisory functions of the Haj Committee, vesting in the Committee necessary legal powers to acquire, hold and dispose of property, movable or immovable and to create a charitable trust or endowment, and in general endeavour to streamline the framework of administrative arrangements for Haj and Ziarat and thereby provide greater facilities to our pilgrims.

(c) Necessary consultations on the subject are in progress and a new Bill is in the process of being drafted. It will be submitted for the consideration of the House in the near future.

New Pakistani formula for Indo-Pak Co-operation

4677. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'STRAIT Times' of Malaysia dated the 3rd June 1980 that Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq, has suggested a new formula for co-operation between his country and India in the context of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) According to the 'STRAIT Times' report, General Zia offered to base Indian troops on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border or have a team of non-aligned military forces to guarantee that the Afghan refugees staying into Pakistan did not attack Soviet troops across the border.

(c) It is not desirable for Government to react to newspaper reports.

Lathi charge on Railwaymen and their families at Ambala

4678. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of railwaymen and their families were injured in Ambala on the night of June 16, 1980 when the police made lathi charge upon them; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in relation thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Opening of divisional office at Salem

4679. **SHRI K. ARJUNAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria for opening a Divisional office in Railways; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider opening a Divisional Office at Salem Junction in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The existing and anticipated workloads, need for getting optimal efficiency in operational flow on the basis of pattern of traffic, consistent with requirements of rail-users, liaison with the State officials and other concerned authorities are factors taken into account for locating divisional headquarters of the Railways.

(b) No.

दैनिक यात्रियों को दिल्ली और मथुरा के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने की अनुमति देना

4680. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्यालयों में काम करने के लिये मथुरा से दिल्ली आने वाले सीजन टिकट धारियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि उनको जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस, डीलक्स अथवा पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस और कुतुब एक्सप्रेस में, जिनका समय उनके लिये अधिक उपयुक्त रहता है, यात्रा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको इन गाड़ियों से यात्रा करने की सुविधा दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनकी सुविधा के लिए शटल गाड़ी चलाई जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां, इन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों द्वारा भी दैनिक यात्रियों को मथुरा से दिल्ली तक यात्रा करने की अनुमति दिये जाने के लिए कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। तथापि उन्हें मथुरा और निजामुद्दीन के बीच 149 डाउन कुतुब एक्सप्रेस द्वारा यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी जा चुकी है। जी० टी० एक्सप्रेस और डीलक्स/पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस मूल रूप से लम्बी दूरी के यात्रियों को सम्हालने के लिए निर्दिष्ट की गई है और वे पूरी तरह से भरी हुई चल रही है। अतएव, लम्बी दूरी के यात्रियों को असुविधा से बचाने की दृष्टि से सीजन टिकट-धारियों को इन गाड़ियों द्वारा यात्रा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) टर्मिनल कठिनाइयों और कोचिंग स्टाफ एवं रेल इंजनों की तंगी के कारण इन दो स्टेशनों के बीच शटल गाड़ियां चलाना प्रचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

Appointments in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

4681. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts filled up and date of appointments in different categories in Safdarjang hospital, New Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of posts given to general candidates on *ad hoc* lien basis which otherwise would have gone to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per roster point from beginning up till now; and

(d) the number of dereserved posts if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Construction of building for CGHS dispensary in 'D' block, Janakpuri, New Delhi

4682. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4240 on the 22nd March, 1979 re. construction of CGHS Dispensary in 'D' Block, Janakpuri and state:

(a) whether the construction of a building for C.G.H.S. Dispensary in 'D' Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi has started;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delays; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to start and the date by which it will be completed?

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

(b) The building plans submitted to D.D.A. were not approved by them due to certain technical objections. The revised plans have been prepared and submitted to D.D.A. Their approval is awaited.

(c) The construction work can commence only after all the preliminaries are completed and funds become available.

Holding up of Dehradun Express

4683. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a daring hold-up of the Dehradun Express by an armed gang of thieves on or about 29 June, 1980 near Bombay;

(b) whether the robbers looted the entire Hind Class compartment and ran away with Rs. 12,000 cash and costly articles;

(c) whether any of the culprits have been arrested; and

(d) who was responsible for this lapse in the security?

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

(b) Property worth about Rs. 11,134/- was looted.

(c) Eight culprits have been arrested.

(d) The matter is under investigation by the Police.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चल रही प्राइवेट बसों की सीटें

4684 श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चल रही प्राइवेट बसों की सीटें इस तरह की हैं कि इन बसों में खड़े हो कर यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में यात्रा करने वालों के मुकाबले आधी रहती है और जिस के फलस्वरूप सरकार को बड़ा घाटा होता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रबंध करने का है कि केवल उन्हीं प्राइवेट बसों को लगाया जाए जिनमें सीटें दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की सीटों जैसी हों अथवा जिनकी क्षमता उतने यात्री ले जाने की हो, जितने यात्री दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें ले जाती है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बट्टा सिंह) (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधीन चलने वाली प्राइवेट बसों में बैठने के लिए 54 से 56 तक सीटें होती हैं जबकि निगम की अपनी बसों में इनकी संख्या सिर्फ 36 होती है। इसी कारण, प्राइवेट बसों में खड़े होने की क्षमता दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों की अपेक्षा कम होती है। लेकिन, इससे राजस्व की कोई हानि नहीं होती क्योंकि दोनों प्रकार की बसों में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों की कुल संख्या लगभग बराबर होती है और बस रुटों पर ड्यूटी देने वाले जांच अधिकारियों और यानायात अधिकारियों ने भी पुष्टि की है कि बसों में खड़े होने की क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने इस सत्रध में कोशिश की थी और इसने प्राइवेट आपरेटरों के समक्ष यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि यदि वे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में मौजूदा बैठने की व्यवस्था के अनुसार अपनी बसें निगम को देने के लिए राजी हो तो निगम उनके साथ तीन माल के लिए एक-मुष्ट समझौता करने को तैयार है। अब तक निगम को ऐसी 51 बसें मिल चुकी हैं जिनमें बैठने की व्यवस्था वैसी ही है जैसी कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में है।

जहाजरानी कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्यात किया गया सामान

4685 श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहाजरानी कम्पनियों द्वारा गत तीन के दौरान बाहरी देशों को निर्यात किए गए माल की वर्ण-वार मात्रा क्या है,

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ भारतीय जहाजरानी कम्पनियों द्वारा माल सीधे ले जाया गया है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ समुद्री मार्ग द्वारा माल ले जाये जाने की अनुमति न मिलने के कारण सामान दूसरे देशों से होकर ले जाया गया है, और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान विदेशी कम्पनियों को क्षतिपूर्ति तथा भाड़े के रूप में कितनी राशि भ्रवा की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुटा सिंह) :

(क) (आकड़े लाख टन में दिए गए हैं)

वर्ष	भारतीय नौवहन कम्पनियों द्वारा	विदेशी नौवहन कम्पनियों द्वारा
1976-77	82.67	284.61
1977-78	78.23	242.04
1978-79	63.44	251.32

(ख) भारतीय नौवहन कम्पनियाँ विश्व व्यापार के सभी देशों को सीधे अथवा ट्रांशिपमेन्ट द्वारा माल भेजती हैं। इनमें वे देश शामिल नहीं हैं जिनके लिए भारत के पास सीधी नौवहन मार्ग की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है या जिनके साथ व्यापार करना मना है और इसीलिए भारतीय नौवहन कम्पनियों को इन देशों के पत्तनों पर जाने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(ग) इस अवधि में जानकारी किसी खास रजिस्टर में एक स्थान पर नहीं रखी गई है।

Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.

4686. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) when and what were the objectives of the formation of the Dredging Corporation of India;

(b) what is the constitution of its Board of Directors;

(c) what was the process and qualifications specified for selection of its Managing Director or Chief Executive;

(d) who is the present Managing Director or Chief Executive, with salary and terms of office and qualifications;

(e) what is the capital outlay of the Dredging Corporation of India, its physical assets in terms of the number of Dredgers, etc.; and

(f) the recruitment procedures which is adopted for the selection of the various officers and lower category posts?

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

(a) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd., a wholly Government-owned Company, was registered on 29 March, 1976, to acquire and take over from Government of India MOT Dredgers and other crafts/equipment and to establish an integrated dredging service for the country.

(b) Its Board of Directors is constituted under its Article of Association. The number of Directors of the Company shall not be less than four and more than twelve as laid down in Articles 18 and 19 thereof.

(c) and (d). Selection of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director is made on the recommendation of the Public Enterprises Selection Board. Capt. S. K. Somayajulu, who has a degree of Master (Foreign Going) and a Certificate of Competency, is the present Chairman-cum-Managing Director. He is drawing pay in the scale of Rs. 2,500—100—3000.

(e) The paid-up-capital of the Corporation, as on 31 March 1979, was Rs. 28 crores against its authorised capital of Rs. 30 crores. It has a fleet of 8 dredgers—4 drilling suction dredgers and 4 cutter suction dredgers,

3 Tugs, 3 Hopper Barges, 2 Split Barges and one set of Rock Drilling and Blasting Equipment of Norwegian—make.

(f) The recruitment procedure adopted by the Corporation is in accordance with instructions issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises from time to time and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Shipbuild in Hindustan Shipyard

4687. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ships build by the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) since its first ship was inaugurated by late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, with year-wise break-up;

(b) how many ships were commissioned for Indian shipping industry and how many were built for foreign buyers, with detailed account; and

(c) the overall account of its profit and loss, if any?

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

(a) The total number of ships built and delivered by Hindustan Shipyard so far is 78. The year-wise break-up is given below:—

Year	No. of Vessels
1948-49	1
1949-50	3
1950-51	2
1951-52	2
1952-53	3

Year	No. of Vessels
1953-54 . . . . .	..
1954-55	2
1955-56	2
1956-57	2
1957-58	5
1958-59	1
1959-60	4
1960-61	2
1961-62	2
1962-63	3
1963-64	2
1964-65	2
1965-66	4
1966-67	2
1967-68	3
1968-69	2
1969-70	2
1970-71	3
1971-72	4
1972-73	2
1973-74	3
1974-75	3
1975-76	4
1976-77	3
1977-78	2
1978-79	1
1979-80	2

(b) All these ships were built for Indian buyers.

(c) The cumulative profit of the Company at the end of the financial year 1978-79 was Rs. 73.66 lakhs.

Special Trains arranged on 23rd and 24th June, 1980

4688. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special trains were arranged on 23rd and 24th June, 1980 from various parts of the country to New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether a special order was issued for running of these trains;

(c) if so, the details of the order; and

(d) the number of special trains from where they started and when these arrived New Delhi on these days?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 7 special trains were run to cater to extra rush on the evening/night of 23-6-80 one each from Varanasi, Allahabad, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Amer, Kota and Jhansi reaching Delhi|New Delhi in the morning of 24-6-80.

Indo-U.K. Relations

4689. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that relations between India and U.K. have not been good enough after new Government took over since January 1980; and

(b) if so, whether latest trends of the British Government has clearly proved that the relations are lowering?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). There has been no perceptible change since January 1980 in Indo-British relations which are continuing on the traditional lines with cooperation in various fields. Since the new Government took over, British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, visited India in January and the British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher met our Prime Minister in Belegrade in May.

12 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: Now I have to make an announcement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You, hon. Members, have not taken my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 16 July, 1980, from District Magistrate, Bulandshahar:

"Shri Mahmood Hassan Khan, MP, Bulandshahar Constituency of this District has been arrested on 16-7-1980 under Section 188 IPC and lodged in superior class in Jail Bulandshahar."

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hisar): On a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): rose

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are we in a mood to carry on the proceedings of the House or not? That is the question. I don't think....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, we are.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody takes the permission of the Chair. Everybody starts his own song, and I don't know what to do. I can listen one by one, if there is any point of order. But all of a sudden if 10 Members are standing—now on one side 15 or 20 Members are standing. What are we going to do in the House? You are very responsible persons. You are the hon. Members of this august House, elected by at least 1 million people from each constituency. Is this the way to go on? Why should we do it? We give every form of freedom of expression. I allow each and every item to be discussed in this House. Then what is the need for *hulla gulla*? I don't know. Why don't you realise this fact; why don't you cooperate with me?

We can discuss anything which is not to your liking. Come to my chamber. We can have a meeting. I am having a meeting of the opposition leaders, as well as Government tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Then we can discuss it. And if there is anything agitating your mind, what is the meaning of this—without taking my permission, you are trying to raise it in the whole House? No; this is not the way. I can listen; I know certain things agitate your mind. But there is every possible way; and there is everything in the rules and procedures to which we can refer. I can patiently listen.... Please have patience. You also should have patience. Let us work it out.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपसे चेम्बर में भी मिल कर बात कही थी

... (व्यवधान) ... डबवाली घाप के क्षेत्र के भी नजदीक है, हरियाणा और पंजाब बाडर पर है। वहां पर एक महिला के साथ सरकारी कर्मचारी को ले कर ... (व्यवधान) ... पुलिस कर्मचारी ने उन के साथ ... (व्यवधान) ... उसको डाक्टरी मुआयने के बहाने से ले जा कर, उसका कत्ल किया ... (व्यवधान) ... डिप्टी कमिश्नर का बयान है ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप से कह रहा हूं। यह सिर्फ स्टेट मेटर नहीं है, इसमें पंजाब के भी आदमी गोली से मारे गए हैं।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not talk now. I will overrule it if it is not..

श्री सुरज भान (प्रम्बाला) : **

Shri Suraj Bhan then left the House

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

12.07 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT, MOTION

MR. SPEAKER: I have received notices of adjournment motion on the subject of reported rape of a woman by certain policemen of Dabawali Police Station, Sirsa District in Haryana and her subsequent demise. This is reported to have led to demonstration by public and the opening of fire by police on July 16, 1980 in Dabawali resulting in injuries to several persons.

AN HON. MEMBER: 22

MR. SPEAKER: Might be; but it should not be taken like that.

This House has been greatly exercised about rape committed on women, particularly by policemen, and I can well understand the anxiety of the

217 *Paper laid* ASADHA 26, 1902 (SAKA)
Members Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri,
K. K. Goyal, Satish Agarwal, Jaipal
Singh Kashyap, Chandrapal Shailani
and Ram Vilas Paswan who have given
adjournment motions on the subject.

It is reported that the Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Police Officials are already taking action in the matter. This being a law and order subject comes within the purview of the State authorities; I am therefore, unable to give consent to the matter being raised by way of adjournment motion; I am sanguine that authorities concerned would take due note of the prevailing anxiety amongst the Members.

12.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON A ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL CORPORATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Shri Birendra Singh Rao. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the accounts of National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1088/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 under section 19 of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1089/80.]

Papers laid 218

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1090/80.]

FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION GOVT. FOR 1977-78.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of Union Government for the year 1977-78 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1091/80.]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said, without my permission, shall not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North-East): Direction 116—Papers to be laid on the Table. Part (3) is in connection with the item before the House, namely, papers to be laid on the Table. We have received a supplementary list just now. Direction 116(3) says as follows: "Papers to be laid on the Table shall ordinarily be sent by Ministries two days in advance of the day on which the papers are proposed to be laid. In special circumstances, however, the Speaker may, on request, permit a Minister to lay a paper on the Table at shorter notice." It is true that you have the power to give special permission, but I may point out to you that during the last few weeks, in this House, we are getting supplementary papers to be laid on the Table. I do not understand this.

*Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1977-78 were laid on the Table on 17th March, 1980.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an exceptional case; I have allowed it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Almost everyday we are having them; and this has become more the rule than the exception. Secondly, as far as item no. 5(b) is concerned, the House would prefer a statement from the Minister. The Minister is here. Such an important thing has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barot's papers are being laid according to the recommendation of the Committee on subordinate Legislation; these have to be laid on the Table today. This is an exception. I think you will like it.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: As far as 5(b) is concerned, it will be much beter

MR. SPEAKER: Your concern is taken care of.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you ask him to make the statement?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हावरस) : **

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, nothing will go on record.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 143-Customs/80 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1980 together with an explanatory note regarding reduction in export duty on Coffee, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1104/80.]

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table Joint Press Statement issued at the conclusion of the visit of His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1105/80.]

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिमार) . . . **

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the Home.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : . . . **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Objections overruled.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैब्रपुर):**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने घोवर-कल कर दिया है, फिर भी आप बोल रहे हैं ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

आप बैठिये, इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow anything. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded whatever he says.

This is being taken care of in the Assembly. There is no question of raising it. This is the subject matter of the State. It is there in the Assembly. Why are you trying to do it now?

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was allowed. I over-ruled him. Now he should take his seat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muz-zarfurpur): The Member of Parliament from the Constituency is here. This incident took place in Shri Devi Lal's constituency. So, this House cannot take the view that we are not concerned at all. He is a Member of Parliament. He is concerned about it. He is exercised about it. You must listen to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling about it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has a point. You should listen to him.

श्री राम विनास पासवान : अभी आप ने सुना नहीं ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह मामला बहुत मीरियस है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to listen to him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This incident happened in his constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: This happened in Shri Mani Ram Bagri's constituency. Shri Mani Ram Bagri is from that constituency.

श्री देवी लाल (सोनीपत) : इस में कांस्टीट्यून्सी का मवाल नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री देवी लाल : वहाँ पर इतना बुरा काम हुआ है । यह मेरे इलाके की बात है और आप की ससुराल का भी मवाल है । जहाँ का मैं रहने वाला हूँ, वहाँ यह वाक्या हुआ है, (अवधान) गलत बयान दिया गया है । वहाँ पर 35 आदमी जखमी हुए हैं । (अवधान) मरने वालों का अभी तक पता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारा पता है ।

I have asked the Home Minister to look into it. I have taken a serious view of it.

श्री देवी लाल : मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप के चलते ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए । . . . (अवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने बता दिया है देवीलाल जी, सारा कुछ कर दिया है । (अवधान) . अब आप बैठिये ।

I have taken note of it. I have not given my consent to that. I have also said that I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I am on a point of order. Under 376 you just now expressed . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point under consideration.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The Member of Parliament should be allowed to raise the question. That arises from his constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

अब आप बैठिये ।

उन की कांस्टीट्यून्सी का इस से ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

This must be clear—Shri Devi Lal has no connection with that constituency.

. . . (अवधान) . . . मैंने यह डिस्प्यूट नहीं किया कि आप कुछ नहीं कह सकते । उन की कांस्टीट्यून्सी से यह सम्बन्धित नहीं है ।

The Member was in some ambiguity about it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am on a point of order.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Rule 376 provides that there is a list of Business of the House and no other matter which is not in the List of Business can be taken before this House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Calling Attention.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SERIOUS SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SOCIAL TENSIONS IN NORTH BENGAL AND THE DEMAND FOR SEPARATE GORKHALAND AND UTTARAKHAND.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ। और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“उत्तर बंगाल में सामाजिक तनाव तथा पृथक गोरखालैंड और उत्तराखंड की मांग से उत्पन्न गंभीर स्थिति का समाचार तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

श्री जगपाल सिंह :**

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, Five districts of north Bengal have a sizeable percentage of population belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and Rajbanshis. Some of them, mostly Rajbanshis have organised themselves under the banner of the

Uttarakhand Dal. At a two day convention of Uttarakhand leaders held in the beginning of June, the demand for a separate state styled “Kamtapur Muktdesh” was reiterated, as they felt aggrieved over lack of adequate developmental activities in North-Bengal. Processions were organised at Cooch-Bihar asking local people not to obey the laws of the State Government and boycott payment of tax to the State Exchequer. Slogans in support of their demand for reservation of 90 per cent jobs in North Bengal for the “sons of the soil” have also come to notice. While there have been no overt acts of violence, the aggressive propaganda has resulted in some tensions being generated between the Bengalis and the Rajbanshis in some areas.

The recent exodus of Nepalis from the North-Eastern region following the movement for the expulsion of “foreigners” from Assam has spurred the Prantiya Morcha, a splinter group of the All India Gorkha League to sponsor the movement for a separate “Gorkhaland” comprising the Nepali speaking areas of Goalpara (in Assam), Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts (in West Bengal) and Galgalia (in Bihar).

Both the movements are intrinsically still weak but the rising wave of parochialism and the strategic nature of the area considerably add to their mischief potential.

The Government of West Bengal is seized of the situation and is reported to have taken appropriate preventive and other measures to deal with it.

The Government are of the view that the removal of regional imbalances in economic development in a particular State is essentially a matter to be tackled by the State Government through the mechanism of planning and that the creation of a separate State would be no answer to the problem.

** Not recorded.

**Bengal and demand for
separate Gorkhaland etc. (CA)**

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : महोदय यह अत्यंत ही चिंता का विषय है कि एक तरफ हम असम की समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पाये हैं और दूसरी ओर भी इसी तरह की प्रान्तीयता की भावना उभरती हुई दिखाई दे रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ जिलों में वहां के कुछ लोगों ने उत्तराखण्ड दल के रूप में अपने को संगठित किया है जिससे निश्चिन्त रूप से वहां के लोगों में काफी तनाव का और असंतोष का वातावरण भर गया है। कुछ जातियों के लोग वहां संगठित हो रहे हैं और अपना एक संगठन बना रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक तरह से खतरनाक रूप धारण करने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पश्चिम बंगाल में जो सरकार सत्तारूढ़ है उसने उस क्षेत्र की बहुत ही उपेक्षा की है। वहां मार्क्सवादी सरकार के जो मुख्य मंत्री श्री ज्योति बसु हैं उन्होंने भी यह बात स्वीकार की है कि वे इस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए आर्थिक कार्यक्रम पूरे करने जा रहे हैं। यह हम बात का मबूत है कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने वहां के लोगों की, जिन्हें अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों तथा राज-बन्धियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, बड़ी उपेक्षा की है और इसी कारण से वहां के लोगों ने अपने को उत्तराखण्ड दल के रूप में संगठित किया है। वहां पर गोरख भी है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसको राज्य का मसला समझ कर तो नहीं छोड़ेगी? असम में आज जो कुछ हो रहा है उसी की प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप बंगाल में भी यह हो रहा है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी समय रहते मन्त्र रहने की आवश्यकता है और वहां जो असंतोष है उसको दूर करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में वहां कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं की है? राज्य सरकार ने जो इकोनॉमिक सुधार करने का निर्णय लिया है उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है? क्या आप इस उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र के मसले को राज्य सरकार का मसला समझ कर छोड़ तो नहीं देना चाहते हैं? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कारगर कदम उठाने जा रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के लोगों में जो असंतोष है, उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या वहां की मार्क्सवादी सरकार को भंग कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां की सत्ता अपने हाथ में लेगी और उत्तराखण्ड जो आज तक उपेक्षित रहा है, उसके असंतोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार

की क्या कारगर योजना है या कोई कारगर योजना सरकार बनाने जा रही है?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is rightly pointed out by the hon. Member that these agitations are because of the uneconomic development of the area and because of regional imbalance. Ultimately, it is for the State Government to plan in a proper way for the economic development of each part of a particular State. It is not for the Central Government to do that work. There is no intention on the part of the Government to take any action to remove the present Government there.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौमा) : आज हम जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जरिये, यह इस देश में जो पिछले कुछ महीनों से पृथकतावादी घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उनके क्रम में एक नई कड़ी है। इस देश में पिछले कई महीनों से असम आन्दोलन चला आ रहा है। उसके साथ त्रिपुरा की घटनाएं जुड़ गई हैं और इस देश की एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा कर रही हैं। अब पश्चिम बंगाल के क्षेत्र में उत्तराखण्ड की मांग जो उठ रही है, वह भी एक भयंकर स्थिति की ओर इंगित कर रही है। जम्मू कश्मीर में शेख अबदुल्ला के बयान ने भी चिन्ता पैदा कर दी है---

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar):**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I have only referred to the Statement that appeared in the press and to the best of my information, it has not been contradicted so far....**

MR. SPEAKER: Only those Members whose names are there in the Calling Attention Motion will be allowed to ask questions.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : In the larger context of the situation I have to refer to Kashmir also.

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि देश के अन्दर जो हालात पैदा होते जा रहे हैं इनको केन्द्रीय सरकार को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। मंत्री जी का जवाब बहुत ही कसैरी है। माफ करें, वह मेरे अच्छे दोस्त हैं, लेकिन एक बहुत

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

केंजुधलनैस का और स्टीरिमी टाइप का उनका जवाब है। जितनी समस्या भंयकर है, उस के सन्दर्भ में उनका एक अच्छा सोच-समझकर, तैयार कर के जवाब देना चाहिए था।

मुझे इस जवाब को पढ़ने से ऐसा भी लगता है कि शायद मंत्री जी को इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से कुछ सूचना भी नहीं मिली है, क्योंकि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार स्थिति से अवगत है और "बताया जाता है" यह नहीं, कि यह स्थिति है, उन्होंने कहा है कि-- "बताया जाता है कि उसने इससे निपटने के लिए उपयुक्त निरोधक तथा अन्य उपाय किये हैं।" मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उपयुक्त निरोधक उपाय क्या हैं? वह अन्य उपाय क्या हैं? आखिर यह सदन है, और देश की संसद है, देश की इन्टीग्रिटी के बारे में, देश की एकता के बारे में पूरी जानकारी देने का दायित्व मंत्री महोदय का है। कालिग एटेशन नोटिस अपने आप में एक गंभीर मसला है। जब गंभीरता होती है, ऐसी मसलों पर कालिग इंटेशन नोटिस के जरिये जानकारी मिलने का भौका दिया जाता है। इस तरह का स्टेटमेंट हम लोगों को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकता है और न करता है और यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि या तो राज्य सरकार और उनके बीच में तारतम्य नहीं है, या राज्य सरकार स्थिति को छिपाना चाहती है, उसने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है इस हालत को रोकने के लिए मुझे त्रिपुरा की घटना के सम्बन्ध में याद आ जाता है, जो केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच में कशमकश चली थी, राज्य सरकार ने त्रिपुरा की घटना के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा कि हमने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित कर दिया था, होने वाले हालात के बारे में और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने हमें सूचना नहीं दी। इसका मतलब यह है कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच में एक जड़गी जो तारतम्य है, उसका अभाव है। यह इरादतन है या कैसे है, यह मैं नहीं जानता।

एक बात सही है कि त्रिपुरा की घटना अपने आप में एक विवाद का विषय है। कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि त्रिपुरा में जो कुछ हुआ वह सी० पी० एम० गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कराया गया। सी० पी० एम० वाले यह चाहते हैं। आज वैस्ट बंगाल में उत्तराखंड की मांग के बारे में भी (व्यवधान), मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तराखंड की मांग के बारे में भी जो समाचार अखबारों में छपे हैं, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि

सी० पी० एम० गवर्नमेंट उत्तराखंड के लोगों की अपेक्षा कर रही है (व्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि उत्तराखंड के इन 3 जिलों के अन्दर जो राजवंशी लोगों की तरफ से पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन किया जा रहा है, उसका कारण वहाँ की मार्क्सिस्ट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा जो जमीन का बंटवारा किया गया है, और उस में अपने चहेतों को जमीन देकर, गरीब लोगों को, आदिवासियों को उस से वंचित किया गया है, यही असंतोष का कारण है।

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान) I want your protection.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारों में कुछ सूचनाएँ आई हैं, उनके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि नेपाल से बहुत बड़ी तादाद में नेपाली-स्पीकिंग लोग उत्तराखंड के एरिया में दाखिल होने जा रहे हैं, और क्या यह भी सही है कि वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसे लोगों को आने से रोकने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की, क्योंकि सी० पी० एम० गवर्नमेंट की मान्यता के अनुसार देश में जितना कनफ्यूजन हो, उतना ही रेवोल्यूशन धाड़व करेगा, और उस आधार पर वे यह नहीं चाहते कि देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम हो। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: That is their opinion. You hold your own opinion. What is there?

माननीय सदस्य अपने वक्त में अपनी बात कह सकते हैं और जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है, उसको टिक कर सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) मैंबर माहवान ऐसा न करें (व्यवधान) बैठ जाइये। ऐसे काम नहीं चलेगा। वह गलत बात है (व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: क्या गोरखा, नेपाल, लोगों की, जो उत्तराखंड के दो जिलों में रहते हैं, बहुत दिनों से मांग चल रही है कि वहाँ नेपाल भाषा का प्रचार तथा प्रसार हो और उसे शिक्षा तथा राज-काज में इस्तेमाल किया जाये? अगर यह बात सही है, तो सरकार उन लोगों के सेंटिमेंट्स को संतुष्ट करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

इस सारे सन्दर्भ में मैं एक ग्रहण सवाल पर आना चाहता हूँ। आज सारे देश में हमारे ट्राइबल लोगों में एक ऐबेकमिग पैदा हुई है, उनमें एक जाग्रति आई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे ट्राइबल भाई देश की आम धारा के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। वे बहुत दिनों तक पिछड़े रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय सवाल पूछिये।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा। भाई क्वेश्चन इज मोस्ट रेलिवेट। भाई एम [नाट ट्राइबल टु वि इरेलिवेट।

आज देश में ट्राइबल में आम असतोष है, जिसके कारण सोशल टेन्शन बढ़ती जा रही है। कुछ लोगो ने उनकी जमीनो पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया है, या उन्हें खरीद लिया है जिसके कारण उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत गिरावट की ओर चली गई है। इस संदर्भ में क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने पर विचार करेगी, जिसमें भविष्य में ट्राइबल की जमीनो पर नान-ट्राइबल का कब्जा न हो, और जो अब तक हो गया है उसे एक निश्चित अवधि के अंदर वापस दिया जा सके, ये मेरे सवाल है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
The hon. Member has rightly said that I have not supplied full information according to his expectation. I may tell you that the State Government has so far not supplied any information to the Central Government. . . (Interruption) I have collected it from the newspapers.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Did you ask for the information from the State Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
I have sent several wireless messages to the State Government. Even my Joint Secretary has talked to the Chief Secretary of the State Government. In spite of that, I have not received any information from the State Government.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: In view of the reply of the hon. Minister, I have to put a further question as to whether the Central Government would consider dismissing the Government of West Bengal. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
The main reasons which so far have been advanced by the Prantiya Morcha about this movement in their slogans and in their speeches at different places, in their conventions, are that the Prantiya morcha has sought to fan local discontent over the lack of adequate developmental activities in the area and it has further charged the Left Front Government with adopting a discriminatory attitude towards the hill people, alleging also that the CPM Government has evinced little interest in the welfare of Nepali people recently ousted from the north-eastern region in contrast to their concern for Bengali evacuees. The Prantiya Morcha has, therefore, called upon the people of the contiguous hill areas to rally round under the banner of Uttarakhand Dal and ask for the creation of a separate Gorkhaland. This is the main demand.

Then, the hon. Member has asked about realienation of the tribal land to the tribal people. This is the State subject. The Central Government can do nothing about it. We can only give the guidelines and request the State Governments to enact progressive land legislation. But it is ultimately the State subject and it is for the State Government to take action in this regard.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, we are very much concerned about the tribal development, particularly economic and social development of the tribal people. Therefore, the Central Government have a scheme of tribal sub-plans and we are giving special Central assistance for the development of the tribal areas to the State Governments as we

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
are doing for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes also.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : वह मेरा जवाब नहीं दिया जिसमिसल आफ दि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बारे में ।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे दोस्त जो सी० पी० आई० एम० पार्टी से जीत कर आए हैं.. (व्यवधान).. हाँ, मेरी तरह ही जीतकर आए हैं वे इस हाउस में बैठ कर वेस्ट बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट की रक्षा करना ही अपना काम समझते हैं, देशहित से इन से कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

(Interruption) They only want to save the West Bengal Government. They are not concerned with what is happening in the country. This is a very serious situation towards which we all of us are applying our mind not in this House alone but outside also.

यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन आसाम से शुरू हुआ और बंगाल तक चला आया । पूरा नार्थ ईस्टर्न इंडिया इन्क्लूडिंग वेस्ट बंगाल, आज इस आन्दोलन की चपेट में शामिल हो गए हैं । (व्यवधान) चाहे गोरखा लैंड, चाहे आपरेशन ब्रह्मपुत्र जिसके बारे में हमने आज चर्चा की है, झारखण्ड भी इसमें है, यह सारे के सारे पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन जो शुरू हो रहे हैं इनके पीछे केवल तीन शक्तियाँ हैं । हमारे देश में तीन विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ हैं जिन पर सरकार को कड़ा नजर रखनी चाहिए । अभी परसों मकवाना जी ने बहुत खुलकर तो नहीं लेकिन हमारे मित्र श्री तारिक अनवर साहब के आरोप के सिलसिले में कि आर० एस० एस० आसाम के आन्दोलन के पीछे हैं और उस सारे आन्दोलन को वह पर्दे के पीछे से चला रहा है, मकवाना जी ने माना कि उनकी बात सही है । अगर उनकी बात सही है तो आर एस एस के खिलाफ अब तक कोन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ? तो इस आन्दोलन के पीछे एक तो आर एस एस है ।

दूसरे इसके पीछे वह आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, चाहे वह आनन्दमार्गी हों, जय गुप्तदेव हों, चाहे वे बहुत से जो सन्यासी लोग हैं जो जगह जगह आश्रम खोले हुए हैं । इसी प्रकार से चर्च मिशन में बहुत लोग काम करते हैं, धर्म के नाम पर काम हो रहा है चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म के नाम पर ही—इस प्रकार के जो आर्गनाइजेशन बने हैं उनकी तरफ भी कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिए । वह चाहे मिशनरीज हों, मठ हों, या कोई भी हों, उनकी तरफ निगाह रखनी चाहिए ।

इस आन्दोलन के पीछे तीसरी शक्ति है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सिस्ट) । कम्युनिस्ट आइडियोलोजी यही है कि विघटन पैदा करो, कंप्यूजन पैदा करो, लड़ाई—झगड़ा पैदा करो, जयल-पुयल पैदा करो और गड़बड़ पैदा करो ।

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question. Do not theorise. That has nothing to do with the question.

श्री जैनुल बशर : ये लोग गड़बड़ी पैदा करके सत्ता पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं । उत्तराखण्ड का आन्दोलन भी आसाम के आन्दोलन की तरह से ही है । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार वहाँ पर कम्युनिज्म के साथ साथ क्षेत्रीयता की भावना भी पैदा कर रही है । वहाँ पर गैर-बंगालियों के साथ आज सौतेलेपन का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । चाहे नौकरियों में, चाहे इण्डस्ट्रीज में, चाहे कल-कारखानों में और चाहे जीवन के किसी भाग में ही, आज वहाँ पर गैर-बंगालियों के साथ सौतेलेपन का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल क्यों नहीं करते ? .. (व्यवधान) ।

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को पता है कि वेस्ट बंगाल में कम्युनिस्ट (मार्क्सिस्ट) पार्टी की सरकार है, जो बंगालियों में क्षेत्रीयता की भावना पनपा रही है ? क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि (व्यवधान).. वेस्ट बंगाल की कम्युनिस्ट (मार्क्सिस्ट) पार्टी की सरकार गैर बंगालियों के साथ सौतेलेपन का व्यवहार कर रही है । क्या सरकार को बंगाल के अनेक संगठनों द्वारा, बड़े इम्पार्टेंट आदर्शियों द्वारा, जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार के खिलाफ.. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप अपनी बात कहना चाहेंगे तो आपको भी हक होगा, लेकिन ऐसे नहीं कि एक साथ 20 आदमी बोल रहे हैं... This is not the way. I am not going to yield to those things जब आपको बात आयेगी तब बोलिएगा । ... मेरी बात सुनिए ... आपको मैंने बहुत वक्त दिया है । यदि आप अब सवाल करना चाहते हैं, तो सवाल करिए, Don't try to run away from the subject. Now, please come to the subject.

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की शिकायत मिली है कि वेस्ट बंगाल की कम्युनिस्ट (मार्क्सिस्ट) पार्टी की सरकार .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you keep quiet? Let them say. You will have your say.

श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या भारत सरकार को इस बात की शिकायत मिली है कि गैर बंगालियों के साथ वहाँ की सरकार सौतेलेपन का व्यवहार कर रही है . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. This is improper on your part. Please sit down.

श्री जैनुल बशर : बंगाल के संगठनों द्वारा, वहाँ के जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा, वहाँ के व्यक्तियों के द्वारा वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार के खिलाफ शिकायतें मिली हैं और क्या वेस्ट बंगाल में कानून और व्यवस्था की हालत इन सारे मामलों को ले कर . . . (व्यवधान) गोरखा लैंड की भावना असम से निकलने के बाद, जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है, गोरखा लोगों के दिल में आई है और वे बिहार, बंगाल व असम के कुछ क्षेत्रों में गोरखा लैंड की मांग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए क्या सरकार असम के मामले में जो शक्तियाँ वहाँ पर कायम हो रही हैं, खास कर आर० एस० एस०, उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का इरादा रखती है ? इन बातों को देखते हुए और खासकर इस बात को देखते हुए कि वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार केन्द्र की सरकार के साथ सहयोग नहीं कर रही है, यहां तक कि उसने इन्फार्मेशन देने से भी मना किया है और वह इस बात को दबाना चाहती है। क्या सरकार वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार को बरखास्त करने का इरादा रखती है ? अगर नहीं रखती है तो क्यों नहीं रखती है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, in the beginning, I said that these agitations are because of the inadequate development of the areas. Some slogan, as the hon. Member rightly pointed out, had been started. The slogans are . . . (Interruptions). In Cooch Behar, they are asking the locals not to obey they law of the State Government. One of our speakers not to obey the law of the that there is inadequate development of the areas. That is the main complaint.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very bad habit of sitting and talking. Don't interrupt.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: This Pranthiya Morcha has made certain allegations which The hon. Member is referring to here. But, I do not want to say anything about it.

श्री जैनुल बशर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्पेसिफिकली पूछा था कि क्या कोई शिकायत आई है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It was repeated by him. Why do you ask me to repeat it? They have asked the people not to pay tax and not to obey the laws of the State Government. This is going on in this area. Because of this, there is some anti-Bengali feeling also. It all started when Bhutias from East Bengal were coming as refugees, they had asked them to go away.

श्री जैनुल बशर : मैंने पूछा था--क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में उन के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Central Government has no intention to interfere with the State's affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Sir, he has not replied to my question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be allowed without my permission. No interruption please. The minister can't reply to him. No point of order please. Nothing is allowed.

Shri Mandal.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal is on his legs. What the other Members are saying is not going to be recorded. I do not know why they are shouting?

I must make it clear that 5 names of Members are shown in the item regarding the Calling Attention. Only those Members are entitled to ask questions. Interruptions by other Members will not go on record. There is no question of fact. It is a question of procedure. Shri Mandal.

13 hrs.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन को बतलाया कि उत्तराखण्ड की घटनायें जो घट रही हैं, वह आसाम का फाल-आउट है, उस का विस्तार है, उस का परिणाम है। लेकिन, महोदय, इस तरह तो माननीय मंत्री जी जितनी घटनायें घट रही हैं, उन सभी को आसाम की घटनाओं से जोड़ सकते हैं, समय का सिलसिला बना कर सभी को जोड़ सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। उत्तराखण्ड में दो तरह की बातें हैं—एक तो आदिवासियों की बातें हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि वहाँ जो हरिजन और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, खास कर राजवंशी लोग, इन लोगों की ओर से मांगे आ रही हैं और दूसरे जो नेपाली लोग हैं, नेपाल-मल के लोग उत्तराखण्ड में हैं, उन लोगों की ओर से मांगे आ रही हैं। हम ने जो ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर रखा है— मंत्री जी दोनों को मिला कर एक ऐसा वातावरण बना रहे हैं, जिस में कन्फ्यूजन ही कन्फ्यूजन हो रहा है और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में बातें नहीं हुई हैं, गोरखा लैंड के बनने के बारे में यह है और माननीय मंत्री जी दोनों बातों को जोड़ रहे हैं, जिसके कारण किसी बात की सफ़ाई नहीं होती और भ्रंशरा ही भ्रंशरा फैल रहा है। हम लोगों ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह गोरखा लैंड की मांग के बारे में किया है और हम जानना चाहते हैं कि किन लोगों की ओर से यह मांग की गई है और क्या यह बात सही है कि अब से यह मांग उठी है, तब से दूसरे देशों के कुछ लोग यहाँ पर इन्फिल्ट्रेट कर रहे हैं और उस इलाके में किसी दूसरी शक्ति के इशारे पर ऐसा कर रहे हैं? इस तरह से वे इस इलाके में अस्थिरता की बात पैदा करना

चाहते हैं, यह मूल प्रश्न है लेकिन इस का कहीं भी उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है कालिग एटेंशन के जवाब में। यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि यह सीमा का सवाल है और सीमा का मामला बहुत ही सेंसेटिव हुआ करता है और सीमा के बारे में जवाब देने में जो सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, कोई भी जवाब देने से पहले हम लोगों को और खास तौर से सरकार को क्योंकि हम लोग तो सदस्य हैं लेकिन सरकार को ऐसा जवाब देने में पूरी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी सदस्यों की चिन्ता को दूर करने के लिए यहाँ पर स्टेट-सैण्टर की बात ले आए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो संविधान है, वह एक फेडरल कांस्टीट्यूशन है और उस में राज्यों की एक गरिमा है, उन का महत्व है और उन की एक परसनेलिटी है, जिस का आदर सैण्टर को करना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जोश में आ गये और कुछ ऐसी-वैसी बात कह गये, जिन से राज्य सरकारों को धक्का लगता है। सैण्टर और स्टेट्स की जो नाजुक रिलेशनशिप है, उस पर इस का असर पड़ सकता है। तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ... (अवधान) ... जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो मैं चुपचाप सुन रहा था, आप भी मेरी बातों को सुनिये।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि सीमा का जो मामला है, वह एक नाजुक मामला हुआ करता है, एक सेंसेटिव मामला हुआ करता है और ऐसे मामले पर बहुत सावधानी से और जिम्मेदारी से जवाब देना चाहिए और ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए जिस से सीमा पर अस्थिरता आ जाए और देश को खतरा पैदा हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं सवाल पर ही आ रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी इस सवाल को आसाम से जोड़ कर जवाब दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग इस आन्दोलन के पीछे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 22 अप्रैल, 1980 को उत्तराखण्ड के नेता श्री पंचानन मलिक और दूसरे कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात की थी और उन को एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था और अग्रर दिया था तो वह क्या था और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन को क्या कहा, इस सरकार का उत्तराखण्ड की जो मांगें हैं, उन के बारे में क्या रुख है, यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वहाँ पर इस तरह के जो आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं, अभी हो सकते हैं और हो सकते क्या हैं, हो रहे हैं, वे इस देश में जो आदिवासी हैं, जिन को लांग टाइम से निग्लेक्ट किया गया है, एक बहुत लम्बे असे से उन की उपेक्षा की गई है और कोई विकास उन का नहीं किया गया है, वह हर वर्ष की बात है

और केवल उत्तराखण्ड की ही बात नहीं है, तमाम देश में, सभी जगहों पर उन की समस्याओं को हल न करने की वजह से एक असंतोष थापन है और वह असंतोष सब फूट रहा है। हो सकता है कि आसाम की बटना से इन में और बढ़ावा मिल गया हो लेकिन यह पूरे देश में हो रहा है। उन की जो मांग उठ रही है, उस समस्या को ठीक-ठाक करने के लिए जब बंगाल की सरकार ने चेष्टा की, तो उस में केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी नाक क्यों घुसेड़ रही है और जबरदस्ती दखलान्दाजी कर रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री की ओर से, गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से जब वहाँ की सरकार इस मामले को ठीक करने में लगी हुई है, दखलान्दाजी क्यों की जा रही है जिस से समस्या और विस्फोटक बनती जा रही है ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस देश में पृथकतावादी प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, चूँकि और किसी ने भी उनका नाम नहीं लिया, जो पृथकतावादी तत्व हैं जो कि पृथकतावादी आन्दोलन चलाते हैं, जो ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा देते हैं ऐसे तत्वों के विरुद्ध जब राज्य सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करती है तो क्या उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार दखलान्दाजी नहीं करती है ? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है ?

चौथे, जो इन्फ्लिक्टेंट्स की बात कही जाती है कि बाहर में लॉग आ रहे हैं और विदेशी शक्तियों के इशारे पर आ रहे हैं तो क्या यह सही है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
 Sir, it is most unfortunate that the hon. Member has not understood me properly. My statement is very clear. For his benefit and for the benefit of the House, let me tell you, Sir, that these Rajbanshis are also Rajput Tribes and the whole of Cooch-Bihar they were previously ruling. (Interruptions) Sir, the hon. Member who was very eloquent about the Centre-State relations, should not advise me on this issue. I know my duties well and I know what is Centre-State relation. I have repeatedly said

during my replies to the hon. Members that there is no intention on the part of the Central Government to interfere in the State affairs. We do not want to interfere and we do not want to take any action. On the contrary, it is the Central Government which has advised and helped the State Government in tackling this issue. Not only that. Whatever help is required is rendered by the Central Government and unnecessarily the hon. Member has made many allegations against me and my party also, which are far from truth. I do not accept it. (Interruptions). Sir, it is easy to make allegation but it is very difficult to prove it. Such allegations are made by the Marxists also. But there is no basis and there is no foundation for it.

13.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR CREATING A NEW RAILWAY DIVISION AT SALEM (TAMIL NADU)

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the jurisdiction of Olavakkod Railway Division in Kerala State, 17250 railway workers are employed covering 1019 metres of railway track. Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Tiruchirapalli districts of Tamil Nadu are in this Olavakkod Railway Division. On 2-10-1979 a new Railway Division called Trivandrum Division has been created in Kerala State. The Railway track from Vettikattery to Cochin Harbour has been brought under this Division. Now in Kerala State there are two Railway Divisions, one at Olavakkod and the other at Trivandrum.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

18.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Upto 1956 in Podanur in Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu there was a railway division. Since there was no Railway Division at that time in Kerala State, this Podanur Division was transferred to Olavakkod. As a large number of Railway workers living in the six districts of Tamil Nadu are to depend upon the dispensation of the Divisional Headquarters at Olavakkod, which is far away from their place of work, many times their grievances go unattended. Having realised their problems in 1963 itself, the Railway Board had acquired land in Kandampatti near Salem junction for the purpose of locating a new Railway Division at Salem. But the matter is resting there till today. Salem has become an industrial town. Salem Steel Plant is coming up fast. Just 50 kilometres away from Salem, in Mettur we have Mettur Aluminium Company, Mettur Chemicals Ltd. and many other large industrial undertakings. In Mohanur adjacent to Salem there is a cooperative sugar mill, a paper mill etc. These units have to go to Olavakkod for getting their wagon requirements registered. In the circumstances explained, there is every need for creating a new Railway Division at Salem. I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of Railways in this regard.

(ii) ADVANCING OF FUNDS TO BAMNAN SUGAR MILLS AT GONDA (U.P.)

श्री आनन्द सिंह (गोंडा) : बमनान शुगर मिल जिला गोंडा उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक दशा जर्जर हो जाने के फलस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र के गन्ना किसानों और मिल मजदूरों का करोड़ों रुपया बाकी हो गया, जिस के कारण भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 13 मार्च, 1979 से मिल का अधिग्रहण कर मिल की संचालन व्यवस्था को अपने हाथों में ले लिया और जिलाधिकारी गोंडा को कस्टोडियन नियुक्त कर दिया। तभी से यह मिल भारत सरकार की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में संचालित है।

मिल की आर्थिक दशा वर्ष 1978 में इस कदर खराब हो गई कि लगभग 80 लाख रुपया गन्ना किसानों का कई वर्षों का मिल पर बाकी रह गया जिस के फलस्वरूप किसानों में गन्ना उत्पादन के प्रति भारी उदासीनता उत्पन्न हो गई। मिल की आर्थिक दशा खराब होने से मिल मशीनों की मरम्मत का काम भी सीजन 1977-78, 1978-79 में ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो सका।

इस बीच भारत सरकार ने जो भी इसको धन दिया वह मिल के पुराने बकाए के भुगतान के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं रहा। सीजन 1979-80 के चलने के पहले जो भी धन दिया गया वह तब दिया गया जब मिल की मशीनों की मरम्मत का समय काफी गुजर चुका था। दिनांक 25 नवम्बर, 1979 को धन प्राप्त होने पर सामानों के मंगाने व मरम्मत शुरू कर सीजन चलाने की तैयारी होने लगी। मजबूरन इस क्षेत्र का पूरा गन्ना उत्तर प्रदेश केन कमिश्नर की पड़ोस की अन्य मिलों को देना पड़ा और जब दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1980 को मिल चालू होने के लिए तैयार हुई तो जो गन्ना शेष बचा था उसी को पेर कर मिल को एक माह के अन्दर बन्द कर देना पड़ा।

इस वर्ष अधिकांश गन्ना सत्र चलाने के प्रयास में जुटे हैं किन्तु धन के अभाव में इस वर्ष भी यह कठिन दिखाई पड़ रहा है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस वर्ष भी धन समय निकल जाने पर ही प्राप्त होगा और मिल इस वर्ष भी समय से किसानों का गन्ना खरीदने में असमर्थ रहेगी।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस और आकषित करना चाहता हूँ कि मिल के संचालन हेतु जो भी अधिम धन की आवश्यकता बताई गई है उसका तत्काल भुगतान दिलाने की व्यवस्था करने की कृपा की जाए ताकि किसानों एवं मजदूरों में एक विश्वास की भावना उत्पन्न हो और गन्ने के उत्पादन को बल मिले।

(iii) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF CEMENT IN BANGALORE AND OTHER PARTS OF THE KARNATAKA.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that for the past two or three months cement has become a rare commodity in Bangalore City and some other places in Karnataka. The public are put to great hardship for want of cement. Most of the buildings under construc-

tion are at a stand still. It is said that Amma Sandra Cement factory which is manufacturing 'Mysore Cements' (which cement has been allotted for supplying cement to Bangalore) is not able to supply cement to Bangalore. There was power cut for some months and now there is labour strike. I am told that this is the cause for cement scarcity in Bangalore and some other places. It is strange that in spite of this, cement is available to any extent if we pay Rs. 44 or Rs. 45 per bag.

I have personal knowledge of this cement scarcity and many citizens of Bangalore have asked me to bring to the notice of the Government the urgent need for supply of cement to Bangalore City and other places in Karnataka.

I urge upon the Government through this House to arrange for the supply of cement to Bangalore.

(iv) NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO NATIONALISE THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICALS WORKS.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The management of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. was taken over by the Government of India under IDR Act on 16-12-1977. This company, which manufactures heavy and fine chemicals and Pharmaceutical products which include life-saving medicines and anti-leprosy drug etc., employs over 2,000 workers and staff. After the take-over, with the full cooperation of the workers and the staff, production went up. This is evident from the fact that ever since the take-over, industrial relations in this unit have been excellent. As a result of this situation in production, the sale figure for the year 1979-80 was estimated at about Rs. 8.50 crores and the target of production for 1980-81 has been estimat-

ed at Rs. 12 crores. The then Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri H. N. Bahuguna had promised for the nationalization of this unit and assured to bring a bill in Parliament to this effect. But nothing has happened so far. Nationalization of this unit is a longstanding demand of the workers as well as management staff. But the delay in nationalization has created severe resentment as well as fear among the workers and staff. It is, therefore, requested that the Bill for the nationalization of this unit may be brought forward in this Session itself, to save this viable unit as well as to protect the employment of over 2,000 workers and staff.

(v) NEED FOR BETTER SERVICES TO IMPROVE THE WORKING OF TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT BADAUN, U.P.

श्री जयपाल सिंह करयप (घांवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर क्या ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बदायुं उत्तर प्रदेश का अत्यन्त पिछड़ा जिला है। बदायुं में टेलीग्राफ व्यवस्था अत्यन्त बिगड़ी हुई है और लोगों के तार 75 प्रतिशत डाक या व्यक्तियों द्वारा बरेली भेजे जाते हैं, जिससे बदायुं जिले के नागरिकों, व्यापारियों, सरकारी कार्यालयों और विशेष कर पत्रकारों व सम्बादादाताओं द्वारा भेजे गये महत्वपूर्ण समाचार भी बहुत बिलम्ब से जा पाते हैं। बदायुं शहर में तीन पोस्ट व टेलीग्राफ आफिस (तारघर) हैं।

पहला है प्रधान तारघर (हेड टेलीग्राफ आफिस) जो नवनिर्मित है और तीन साल पहले बन कर पूरा हो गया है। परन्तु इसको इसलिए प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जा सका है क्योंकि अभी तक उसका उद्घाटन नहीं किया गया है।

दूसरा तारघर 6-सड़का बदायुं में स्थित है जिसमें पिछले 3 साल से अब तक कोई टेलीग्राफ क्लर्क (तार बाबू) नहीं है और टेलीग्राम की सुविधा नागरिकों को इतने लम्बे असे से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। केवल एक छोटा तारघर शेष रहता है जिसकी संचार व्यवस्था बराबर खराब बनी रहती है और कुल तार टेलीग्राफ तरीके से न जा कर अधिकांश तार डाक द्वारा दूसरे स्थानों को भेजे जाते हैं तथा तार भेजने में शीघ्रता के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती।

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

बढ़ायुं का नवनिर्मित मुख्य तारघर तुरन्त प्रारम्भ किया जाये, और 6-सड़वा स्थित तारघर पर तुरन्त तार बाबु की नियुक्ति कर 24—घण्टे तार सुविधा प्रदान की जाये। शेष तारघरों की संचालन व्यवस्था व्यवस्थित एवं सुचारु रूप से की जाये।

बढ़ायुं टेलीग्राफ के संचार का सम्बन्ध बरेली हो कर है, बरेली का लखनऊ और दिल्ली से है। इस तरह बढ़ायुं के तारों का सही संचार नहीं हो पाता। बढ़ायुं का सोरों द्वारा सम्बन्ध कर दिया जाये ताकि बढ़ायुं की टेलीग्राफ संचार व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चल सके।

(vi) NEED FOR STEPS TO PREVENT OUT-BREAK OF CHOLERA IN PATNA CITY.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अठ्यक्ष महोदय, पटना नगर के आधे हिस्से को पटना सिटी के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। यह जग-जाहिर है कि सम्पूर्ण पटना नगर में प्रारम्भ से ही गंदगी का साम्राज्य है। आखिर बरसात शुरू होते ही गन्दगी ने कमाल दिखलाना शुरू कर दिया है। फलस्वरूप पूर्वी पटना यानी पटना सिटी के कई गंदे और गरीब मुहल्लों में हैजे का भयंकर प्रकोप शुरू हो गया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप 22 से अधिक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और सैकड़ों व्यक्ति उससे पीड़ित हो कर जीवन-मरण का संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

पटना सिटी के नागरिकों में इस बात से बड़ा आक्रोश है कि पटना नगर निगम स्वास्थ्य विभाग और जन-स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग की लापरवाही तथा भ्रष्टाचार के कारण ही कई मुहल्लों के नागरिकों को इस प्राणघातक रोग का शिकार होना पड़ा है। रोगियों को जब संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल, गुलजारबाई में ले जाया जाता है, तो उन्हें शय्या नहीं मिलती, उन्हें जमीन पर रखा जाता है तथा दवा-दारू और देखभाल की व्यवस्था बड़ी ही असंतोषजनक है। अस्तु, मरने वालों की संख्या बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है।

पटना नगर निगम के कुछ पार्षदों ने हैजे के प्रकोप से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर चिन्ता प्रकट करते हुए जांच की मांग की है।

पटना नगर के 6 लाख से अधिक नागरिकों की हैजे की महामारी से रक्षा करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सम्पूर्ण नगर में युद्ध-स्तर पर सफाई अभियान चलाया जाये, पीने के शुद्ध जल की व्यवस्था की जाये, हैजे की रोक-थाम के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाये, संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल में मरीजों के लिए शय्याओं का इन्तजाम किया जाये, पर्याप्त मात्रा में दवा की व्यवस्था की जाये, देखभाल का उचित प्रबन्ध हो और लापरवाही करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाये।

अगर शीघ्र इन कदमों को नहीं उठाया गया, तो हैजे की महामारी को बढ़ने से रोका नहीं जा सकता। अतः स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह इस दिशा में राज्य सरकार की सभी सम्भव तरीके से मदद करें।

(vii) Robberies in Delhi

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): There appears to be no decrease in the incidence of crime in Delhi. Dacoities and robberies in the Capital continue unabated. It is a very fantastic situation that in the wake of Khari Baoli and Janakpuri grim incidents within 24 hours, two daring dacoities took place in Model Town. The Police seem to be somewhat complacent in the matter and they did not become cautious after the first dacoity in that area on the 15th July which resulted in the serious injuries to the couple and children. The second dacoity took place on the 16th morning.

It is high time that some effective measures are taken to augment the police patrolling and the gang of bandits apprehended and relief provided to the harried citizens of the Capital to have a comfortable sleep in the night.

13.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—contd.**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
MINISTRY OF RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. Shri D. M. Putte Gowda.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. Much has been said on agriculture yesterday and day-before yesterday. Now I shall confine myself more to the rural reconstruction aspect and make a few points on agriculture. Rural Reconstruction pertains to 75 per cent of our population. Rural reconstruction is necessary from all angles, in all spheres especially education, health, housing, communication, scientific research at village level rural economy besides agriculture, cottage industry, family planning and regulation of alcoholic drinks

I like to emphasise that rural reconstruction is an important subject with which we are dealing at present. I say that rural reconstruction at the national level should be taken from all angles and a body at the national level should be set up for rural reconstruction synchronising with all other departments. As we know, no significant improvement has been made so far in the income of an average rural family. Over the previous years sufficient money has been spent, but with what results? Government should take stock of the position, see how much amount has been spent so far and find out the reasons for the present state of affairs. At least in future, the government should think of these things: The amount spent in rural development, rural programmes and the achievement. At least we can rectify the mistakes that we committed previously.

A major factor that is before the villagers is the fair price to their commodities. I emphasise proper marketing should be there by establishing a national level body or board to look into the important factor of marketing. Education in family planning programme, and its implementation is an important aspect in rural areas. We know the land available for each agricultural family. In the 40s, if a family had five acres, it has become almost a fraction of an acre in 80s. Much has not been done in educating the rural people about the implementation of the family planning. At the present rate of family planning, I do not think that we will meet the challenge of the population outburst. Something should be done in this regard, especially in villages where land is being fragmented and a family is getting very low income. They are not able to feed their children or give proper clothes or send them to good schools or to give them proper training.

The next problem is about the alcoholic drinks in the rural areas. I shall give a few statistics. A taluk contains nearly 80,000—1,00,000 adults and comprises nearly 30,000 families in most of the states. Where alcohol drinking is allowed, Rs. 2-4 crores worth alcoholic drink are consumed every year, whereas government is spending about Rs. 10—20 lakhs on development works. Nearly Rs. 50 lakhs goes to the state government in the form of taxes and excise evicted amount nearly one crore—will go unaccounted, and the national economy, it leads to inflation. consumption, the youth in the rural area take to it as an evening habit, let alone the elders with whom it has become a habit. The law and order situation in the rural areas becomes a problem. The figures given are for a Taluka, not for a district. Apply some restrictions to overcome this problem.

I have already mentioned that many of the schemes that are implemented by the State Governments and the

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Central Government do not bear fruit for a long time so far as rural reconstruction is concerned. I would like to quote one. I was the President of the Talulka Board. I had been in that position for six years. I know the developments that have been made in each Taluka. There was a programme called Applied Nutrition Programme. This programme is supposed to supply nutritive food for school children especially the rural school children. Nutritive food was to be given in the form of vegetables, fruit, fish, etc. Crores of rupees have been spent on construction of wells, pumps, fences, construction of fish ponds. Much has been spent on this programme. Special jeeps were provided for supervision. In spite of all these things wherever the phase of the programme is over, now we see there is neither vegetable, fresh fruit, nor fish. I do not know where has everything gone. Everything is dead. When we implement a programme, it must bear fruit at least in the near future or it must have some effect on the rural population; otherwise such a programme will be only for the purpose of statistics and propagan-da. I request the hon. Minister to look into it. There are so many programmes. As I have no time at my disposal, I do not list them one by one.

I come to another scheme—Employment Affirmation Scheme and Food for Work Programme. Sufficient amount has been set apart in this Budget also. I welcome it. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to monitor the work as a huge amount—Rs. 340 crores—has been set apart for the purpose.

The amounts are released at the fag end of the year. In most of the States Community Development Grants are released in February or on 15th March or on 30th March and they are asked to complete the programme. This up-sets the whole programme. I wonder how the Block Development Officers can comply with the directions of the Government and how they are going

to implement the programme. In such circumstances I do not know whether money is going to be spent on work to be executed or it goes in the pockets of somebody else. It is a matter of concern. I request the Government to take a note of it and see that the grants are released in the first or the second part of the year so that the programme can be started and implemented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Rural communication has not been attended to, so far. Especially the village roads have not been constructed. Last week I travelled in the Northern States. With this much of rain there is slush and one cannot go, especially in the rural areas. I am from an area where the rain fall is 100 to 200 inches. We do not have proper roads.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have already taken fifteen minutes. You do not stick to time. Many of the speakers are not getting a chance. Then they misunderstand me. When you are taking more time, it means you are taking the time of other Members of your party.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: I shall take two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude in one minute.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: I urge upon the Government to look into all these matters and set up a body at the national level to look into rural reconstruction. I hope they will do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma: You will take 10 minutes. You will be the last speaker. Then I will call the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The position is that all parties have exhausted their time. Because the other speakers have taken more time, there is no

chance. We have got to complete it within half an hour. Now, Shri Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): When they are standing and interrupting, how can I speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever they say will not go record. You go ahead.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): On a point of propriety. The Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction cover more than 15 per cent of the total budget. Therefore, it is in the interests of the House and the nation that more time should be allotted for that 10 hours are not enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The House has already approved the allotment of 10 hours. I cannot go against the decision of the House. Now, Shri Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction, on which the discussion has been going on for the last two, three days. This is a very huge department consisting of agriculture, forest, animal husbandary, fisheries, cooperation and what not. I will not talk on fisheries or piggeries or poultry but I will talk on agriculture.

Yesterday, one hon. Member from the Opposition talked of the greenness on the floor of the House. I regret to say that he forgot to see the greenness all over the country. Tremendous progress has been made in the field of agriculture during the last 30 years of Congress rule. I am not talking of the last three years

First of all, I touch agrarian reforms. After a couple of years of independence, land enactments were passed.

But complete implementation of these land enactments in letter and spirit is not there. Why? Because of obvious reasons. There are three, four reasons for that. 1. Bureaucratic lethargy; (2) Personal, political and local influence and (3) legal hurdles.

I will talk of legal hurdles. I am referring particularly to the writs that are filed in the various High Courts and the Supreme Court. When you go in for a writ in the High Court, the matter will linger on for years together because of rush of work in the High Courts and for various other reasons. In spite of the fact that Land Reforms Acts were included in the Ninth Schedule it did not have the desired effect. I am happy that the hon. Minister himself is an agriculturist. He has finger on the pulse. Fortunately for him, since the time he has assumed office, we find a wonderful change. The agriculturists are happy. The first thing that he did for agriculturists was to increase the price of sugarcane which had been reduced to nully during Janata rule. But what I am submitting is that the hon. Minister should discuss the matter with the Chief Justice of India. That would not amount to any political interference in judiciary. The Chief Justice of India on the other hand, will talk over the matter to the Chief Justices of the various High Courts in the country that they should give top priority for speedy and quick disposal of agrarian cases pending in their High Courts. Then and then alone, we will have the desired effect.

Another aspect I am touching in this connection is consolidation of holdings. Consolidation of holdings has a salutary effect on increase in production. We had this consolidation in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. If my information is not wrong, hardly one-fourth of the consolidable land area has been covered all over the country upto now. When consolidation has been possible in Haryana, Punjab and UP I do not understand why it is not possible in

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other States of the country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take up the matter with all the State Governments because that will have a salutary effect on increase in production. By consolidation, there is re-saping and re-planning of the land which helps in increasing production. Consolidation of holdings in these three States is a positive proof of the fact that there has been increase in production in these States. If my information is not wrong, Punjab, Haryana and UP feed the whole country. And this is one of the reasons...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): U.P. is not feeding the country. U.P. is very backward and consolidation is a dead issue.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: For agricultural production three things are necessary—water, electricity and fertiliser. When I talk of water, I will be failing in my duty as a representative of Haryana if I do not talk about the positive injustice that has been done to us. It is probably in 1976 that an award was given by the then Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi that 35 lakh acre feet of water from the Ravi-Beas project would be given to Haryana. For the purpose of carrying that water to Haryana, a canal, 214 kilometre in length would be built and that the Haryana Government should deposit Rs. one crore with the Punjab Government as compensation for land. This happened probably 4 or 5 years back. But I regret to say that there has been absolutely no progress. We do not know what has happened to that award. We can imagine that during the Janata regime there was Akali Government in Punjab, there was Akali representative in the Janata Government here. We did have the apprehension that after the 1977 elections, the award given by the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi will not be implemented. Our apprehensions

proved to be true. We raised a hue and cry and we could not succeed in our efforts and our rights are being ruthlessly trampled in this matter. Haryana is suffering, we are not getting our share of water for the last 14 years, since 1966. Therefore, I would very humbly and with all the vehemence at my command, request the hon. Minister for Agriculture to take up the matter with the Prime Minister and see that the award that was given is implemented without any further loss of time.

Regarding water, what is actually happening is that the officers do not pay attention to small projects. They are interested in glamorous schemes. When I say small projects, Sir, I mean that water can be collected particularly during the rainy season in low-lying areas in tanks, reservoirs and ponds. In Maharashtra and in Andhra irrigation is done through such tanks. Similarly in hill areas also water can be collected in tanks and ponds for irrigation purposes. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government of India should give instructions to the State Governments that their officers should pay special attention to these small projects.

In this connection, again I would respectfully submit that we suffer from floods, we suffer from natural calamities and that too because of negligence on the part of irrigation authorities. They do not pay attention to the strengthening of bunds at the proper time. Only the other day there was a breach of about 60 feet or yards in length in Jamuna damaging so many villages in Sonapat district. There have been so many breaches like that. What they actually do is that they start strengthening this bund just when the rainy season starts and we have reasons to smell the grain of salt in their bona fides. They just waste money and say that they have spent this much.

I have to say a few words on the food for work programme. Food for work programme, as was already mentioned in this House, was the programme of the Congress Government initiated in 1975. But the programme was actually started in April, 1977 by the then Janata Government. What was the main idea behind it? I am quoting 3-4 lines from the report for the year 1979-80:

"The food for work programme has been in operation since April, 1977. Its main objective is to utilise the country's available food stocks for insulating the economically handicapped sections of the rural community from hunger. At the same time, the programme aims at strengthening the rural infrastructure in order to speed up the conversion of our natural endowments into durable assets meaningful to the people."

It is further stated:

"The foodgrains are to be utilised for the payment or part or whole of the wages to the labour engaged in the execution of specified works..."

In this connection I want to state on the floor of the House that there is mis-utilisation of the foodgrains at very many places. The BDOs, Sarpanches, Panchayat Secretaries, Members of the Panchayat and local influential persons bring the foodgrains from the BDO's office and the work is not entrusted to the poor and the downtrodden. The poorer section of the society living in the villages are completely ignored, they have to suffer. That means the very purpose of this programme is impaired. The idea is laudable, but is it being implemented in the way it was desired? My submission is that the Government of India should kindly ask the State Governments to look into these allegations which I am making with a sense of responsibility and with confidence on the basis of personal information.

Some of the friends opposite spoke ironically of the 20-point programme. It was a revolutionary programme introduced during the emergency days, and it was going to change the face of the poor people living in the villages. One of the points was to give residential plots to the landless. I was Revenue Minister in Haryana. Within a span of one and a half years we allotted 214,000 plots to Harijans and people of the backward classes in the villages. Not only was allotment made. We made them owners by transferring the rights through registered deeds. Stamp charges were exempted. Not only that. They were made owners, in the land revenue records the land was entered in their names, and the banks were asked to give them loans. They started construction. But what happened thereafter? This programme had not been completed, it was going on, when the Janata rule came. So tremendous was their onslaught, so terrific was their blow, so bloody was their machine of coercion that the landlords in the villages were encouraged to encroach even on the plots which had been already allotted to the poor by the Congress regime. This is what they did.

I would say something about incentives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I will give some suggestions in brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you pass it on to him?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I have not typed it out. These are points which I have jotted down.

There is irregular and inadequate supply of diesel to farmers. I know for certain that the Government of India had issued instructions to the State Governments to allot 70 to 80 per cent of the diesel to the farmers, but actually what happened? I took

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up the matter in the District Grievances Committee, that most of the diesel was being given to the industrialists by the DICs with ulterior motives. I drew the attention of the Chief Minister to it. This should be deprecated and discouraged.

Farmers should be given fertilisers at cheaper rates particularly the small and marginal ones. Remunerative prices of sugarcane, wheat and paddy should be given to them. In the matter of sugarcane, the Agricultural Minister was kind enough to take action immediately after he took over.

The farmers are not being paid regularly the price of sugarcane which they take to the sugar mills. Even now they are hankering after the officers. Instructions be issued to the State Government to see that payments are expedited. Delay in procurement be avoided by the FCI.

Soil improvement schemes should be there. Of course, they are there for the last 15 to 20 years. But it should be got verified as to how much cultivable waste land is lying.

Agricultural graduates, not one, not hundred, but hundreds, are serving in various States. Those agricultural graduates who are working as agricultural inspectors and sub-inspectors are not doing the job they are meant for. There should be coordination between such agricultural advisers and agricultural universities. They should be asked to adopt villages, may be one, or even to adopt some families in villages and they should be held responsible for the increase in the production of agricultural produce.

Lastly, I want to say about incentive price. The Agricultural Prices Commission which is a statutory body of the Government of India recommends procurement prices annually in the cases of commodities such as wheat and paddy; minimum support price of commercial crops like jute and

cotton and minimum support price of commodities like potatoes and onions, as and when necessary. The APC probably takes into account a number of factors such as cost of production incurred by the cultivators in the country, a certain element of profit margin to the farmers and the demand and supply within and outside the country in arriving at the recommended prices. These are the procurement prices. There is conceptually another price known as an incentive price. These two sets of prices have different objectives. While the core objective of support prices is to provide support to farmers in the even of prices falling below the floor level, that is, below the cost of production and leading to distress sale, the role of an incentive price should be to provide necessary inducement in the form of higher profit margin to farmers so that they may bring more area under the desired crop or go in for more input intensive cultivation. I hope, the hon. Minister will take note of this aspect of an incentive price which I have submitted.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे प्रवक्ता प्रदान कर वास्तव में आपने मेरा उत्साह वर्धन किया है।

कृषि का यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था कृषि पर आधारित है। हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। हमारे यहाँ यह मान्यता है कि अन्न ब्रह्म का स्वरूप है। अन्नम ब्रह्मम्। इस वास्ते अन्न उत्पादन के बारे में पर्याप्त समय न मिले, यह अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। खैर, जो भी समय आपने मुझे दिया है, उस में मैं कुछ बुनियादी मुद्दों को आपकी सेवा में रखना चाहूँगा। वास्तव में किसान जो पैदा करता है, उसका सही मूल्य उसे मिलना चाहिए। किस मश्किल में रह कर वह अपने बच्चे को पालता है, उसके तन पर कपड़ा नहीं होता और खाने के लिए दो समय का भोजन नहीं मिलता, जब कि अन्नदाता कहलाता है। लेकिन

मजदूरी में वह कहता है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि किसानों को खाद, बीज उर्वरक और कीटनाशक औषधियाँ सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराई जायें। प्लो इरिगेशन और लिफ्ट इरिगेशन तालाब और उदबहन सिंचाई दरों में समानता लायी जाये। डीजल और विद्युत प्रदाय में कृषकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये। पावर सप्लाई न करने की स्थिति में किसानों को क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाये। पावर कन्जम्पशन पर मिनिमम चार्ज मामिक नहीं, वार्षिक निर्धारित किया जाये।

14 hrs.

पावर कैपेसिटर लगाने की व्यवस्था विद्युत मंडल करे और उसका खर्च विद्युत मंडल वहन करे, न कि किसान से लिया जाय। 5 एकड़ के छोटे कृषकों को सिंचाई और उर्जा की दरों में रियायत दी जाये।

नर्वदा टिब्यूनल बना है, उसका जो फैसला हुआ है उसके श्रियान्वयन के लिए कार्यवाही की जाये जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और मझारान्त को सिंचाई और विद्युत सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके और वह लाभान्वित हो सके।

कृषि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं को समाप्त कर वैज्ञानिकों को शोध-कार्य करने के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराये जाये। अभी-अभी एनसाइक्लोपीडिया आफ इंडिया में 1978 की ईयर बुक में एक लेख प्रकाशित हुआ है और प्रोब के जुलाई 1980 के अंक में भी इस बारे में छपा है कि एक वैज्ञानिक डॉ० एम० एम० स्वामी नाथन ने अपने गहन अन्वेषण के आधार पर पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया है। दंग से हमारी वैज्ञानिक छवि धूमन हुई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि पुरस्कार वैज्ञानिकों को सही काम के लिए दिए जाने चाहिए। अच्छे वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और वैज्ञानिकों की प्रतिभाओं का यथोचित सम्मान किया जाये।

तटवन्ध और भूमि के समनलीकरण को व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार यांत्रिकी और आर्थिक सुविधा उपलब्ध करावे। खेतीहर मजदूरों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण देकर उनकी मेहनत का सही मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

बिहार के छोटा नागपुर और मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन में भूगर्भ जल-अन्वेषण के रीजनल कार्यालय खोले जाये।

मैं यह भी आग्रह करूंगा कि महिदपुर रोड और जावरा के शक्कर कारखानों के मालिकों ने कृषकों के गन्ने का कई लाख का भुगतान नहीं किया है, साथ ही कर्मचारियों का कई माह का वेतन जो लाखों रुपये में है, भुगतान नहीं किया है। इन मिलों का शासन को अधिग्रहण करना चाहिए और कृषकों और कर्मचारियों का बकाया भुगतान

करवाना चाहिए। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने 10 अप्रैल के पत्र में मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही में इन मिलों को सम्मिलित किया जायेगा। मार्टिन बैकरीज इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को निकाल दिया गया है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उनको नौकरी में वापिस लेकर सेवा करने का ठीक से मौका दिया जाये

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मंत्री की सफलता की शुभ-कामना करता हूँ। माननीय कृषि मंत्री काफी योग्य हैं, उनके नेतृत्व में और अधिक विकास की संभावनाएँ प्रतीत होती हैं। कृषकों को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए जो अनुसंधान होते हैं, उनको केवल कागजों और प्रयोगशालाओं तक सीमित न रखकर उन तक पहुंचने की व्यवस्था की जाये तभी इन अन्वेषणों का लाभ मिल सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि विभाग सफल हों। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो थोड़ा समय मुझे बोलने के लिये दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture is coming to a close with a very auspicious omen: while we have been discussing the Demands, it has been raining outside.

I am thankful to my friends who have spoken on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Rural Reconstruction. They have given very valuable suggestions. The very fact that such a large number of hon. Members have spoken and many more desired to speak but could not get time, shows their intense interest in the welfare of the farmer and their belief that the ultimate development of this country can only come through the fullest development of our agriculture. My colleague, Mr. Swaminathan has replied to the points raised in relation to the departments that he is looking after in the Ministry, i.e. Rural Reconstruction, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Land Reforms and certain other matters.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

I shall try to meet the various points the hon. Members have mentioned. Sir, this is a very vast subject and the time allotted to me also, I think, is not sufficient. I would request the indulgence of the hon. Members if I fail to reply to every point raised by every individual member. I will, however, try to send written replies to most of the Members who have raised very valid and useful points.

We started with a very bad year during the last Kharif season. We experienced the severest drought in our memory last year. About 220 million people were affected. 38 million acres of land were affected by this drought. The damage naturally was colossal, but it was due to the bravery of the farmer of India and the infrastructure that India has built in its agricultural management that we could tide over this difficult period. I would not be wrong if I say that operations to manage such a large national calamity perhaps have never been undertaken by any government in any country in the world on this big scale.

The government was very much concerned and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi extensively toured the interior areas of the country in the drought-affected States. Most of my colleagues undertook tours to the most interior places and saw to the arrangements that were being made for the supply of food and drinking water and other relief measures.

Some of my friends opposite thought that the measures that we have taken were not sufficient. I would like to mention that only Rs. 157 crores for relief was sanctioned during the year 1979-80 by the previous government. Perhaps they thought that that was an adequate amount. But immediately after this government took over, we realised

that this was absolutely insufficient. Relief was not reaching all the places. People were still suffering and you would be glad to know that in addition to what was sanctioned during the previous year, i.e. Rs. 157 crores, we sanctioned another Rs 193 crores for relief measures in the drought-affected areas. That was done after our central teams had visited the drought-affected States for the second time to see for themselves what were the relief measures required. In addition to the foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme, 20 lakhs tonnes more were provided for undertaking Food for Work programme specially in the drought-affected States.

The rigs were supplied on a massive scale. Under personal instructions of the Prime Minister, to save the people, all the available rigs were deployed to the needy areas. Over 160 fast rigs and about a thousand slow rigs are now in operation in the drought-affected States. They are digging upto 4,000 wells per month for providing drinking water. An operation like this can only be taken with the strong will and feeling of the Prime Minister and her Government for the suffering people. There has been a setback no doubt in our food production on account of this serious drought. But, Sir, we tried our level best to save the robi crops.

Instructions were issued for the first time that 70 per cent of the diesel available in the drought-affected States should be supplied to the farmers to save their crops. States were also requested to earmark upto 60 per cent of the available power for agricultural operations. Other measures were taken. You would be glad to know that, we can rightly take credit for this, in spite of such a large area being affected by drought of such a serious nature, not a single starvation death has been reported so far on account of the drought.

को राधावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : नहीं, यह
सच नहीं है ।

श्री बिरेंद्रसिंह राव : आप को तो मालूम नहीं
होगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह सरकार का
दावा है, वास्तविकता नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वास्तविकता यही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार असेम्बली में
कम्युनिस्ट ग्रुप का फार्मर लीडर ने गवर्नर को
चिट्ठी लिखी है इन्स्टांसेज देते हुए कि ये लोग
करे हैं, नाम भी दिया है (अवधान)
यह आपका दावा है, आप यह दावा कीजिए
.... (अवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य . यह दावा सही है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झज्जारपुर) : जरा
इंटरवेंशन डीप की परिभाषा कर दें ।

श्री बिरेंद्रसिंह लाल शर्मा : जब मिनिस्टर
साहब बोल रहे हैं तो जरा मेहरबानी कर
वें ।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
The measures taken by the Govern-
ment have proved to be so effective
that these have been acknowledged
and praised all over the world. Even
the World Bank has said that this is
a tribute to the strength of Indian
agriculture built up with the con-
certed effort in the last decade or so,
not the last three years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think
on this also Shri Shastri does not
agree.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He
said that there was not a single case
of starvation death. That was not a
fact. Many people have died.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
So far as food production is concerned,
as I said, we are trying to make up
during the current year. The food-
grains produced in the year 1978-79
were of the order of 131.37 million
tonnes. We have set a target for
ourselves to produce during the

coming year 135 million tonnes of
foodgrains.

Sugarcane production also went
down. In 1978-79, the production of
sugarcane was 156.45 million tonnes;
in 1979-80, it was reduced to 128.42
million tonnes. Certainly that was
not because of this Government. It
was the Government supported by
my friends opposite that was responsi-
ble for this.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We
did not support the Janata Govern-
ment. What you are talking of is
wrong. Again and again these people
are talking like this. You do not
know the facts. At least verify the
facts.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I
know the facts very well particularly
in respect of you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Please speak about your subject.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
The difference between that govern-
ment and this government can be
easily seen. It is raining when we
are discussing Agriculture Ministry's
Demands today and last year when
you were discussing these Demands
people were suffering from drought.
They had no drinking water even.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
You say so but do not implicate us.
(Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
Sir, I certainly appreciate his dissocia-
tion completely and his denial.

In oilseeds we had a set-back.
From a production of 102 lakh tonnes
in 1978-79 we went down to 88 lakh
tonnes but we have set a target for
ourselves of 110 lakh tonnes this year.
In cotton also we suffered a set-back.
In 1978-79 the production was 79 lakh
bales and it came down to 77 lakh
bales in 1979-80 but we are sure that
we shall be able to make up for the
past period and for the current year.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

we have set ourselves a target of 82 lakh bales. In Jute there has not been much change. We hope to do much better this year.

Sir, while framing the programmes and budget for 1980-81 our objective has been to ensure that we not only recover from the set-back of the last year but improve upon the production levels. Sir, a number of Members of Parliament from Opposition both in Lok Sabha and earlier also in the Rajya Sabha have been contending in the course of the budget debate that the new Government has neglected agriculture in the formulation of the Central Plan. I would like to quote some figures. In the budget of the last year, that is, 1979-80 the Central budget for Plans in all sectors provided Rs. 4,808 crores. Out of this in terms of the decisions of NDC funds of the order of Rs. 400 crores were transferred to the States. Therefore, in effect the modified Central Plan budget was only Rs. 4,411 crores. Against this the Central Plan budget for 1980-81 is Rs. 5,322 crores. In other words the Central Plan budget has gone from Rs. 4,411 crores to Rs. 5,322 crores. That is an increase of 21 per cent for all sectors of our economy. As regards the Central budget for agriculture and allied sectors it is provided under five departments. For the 5 departments, that is, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the Department of Food, the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, the Department of Rural Re-construction and the Department of Economic Affairs, that is, the Banking Division, all these five departments taken together, the original Central plan budget for 1979-80 stood at Rs. 974 crores. As a result of transfer of schemes from the Central Plan to State Plan by the National Development Council and changes in the financial pattern, the

modified budget provision came to the reduced figure of Rs. 728 crores. Against this the Central Plan budget for 1980-81 for agriculture and allied sectors included in the budget of 1980-81 provides for Rs. 1026 crores. This involves an increase of about 41 per cent over the modified budget of the previous year. I may point out that while the Central budget for all the sectors of plan has gone up by 21 per cent, the Central plan budget for agriculture and allied sectors has gone up by about 41 per cent. This clearly shows that in the making of the budget for 1980-81, more pronounced emphasis has been given to agriculture and allied sector. If you permit, I may give the break-up for the departments which have received much more than last year. But I think there is not enough time at my disposal and I would like to talk about certain other matters in which the hon. Members felt interested.

Sir, agricultural production can only be increased by adopting a strategy which has to be strictly followed. We have taken certain steps in this direction. We want to increase our irrigated areas, we want to increase the fertiliser consumption, we want to expand availability of certified seeds and we want to expand our area in high-yielding varieties, strengthening of extension arrangements for transfer of technology has also to be done. As far as extension of irrigated area is concerned, by the end of 1979-80, the total area benefiting from irrigation in this country was estimated to be around 52.9 million hectares. This included 30 million hectares under minor irrigation. During 1980-81, we propose to increase the irrigated area by 2.7 million hectares. That is not an insignificant figure. This result has been achieved in very few cases in the world so far. If we proceed at this rate, I am sure that some time India will become a grain-power. Out of this 2.7 million hectares, 1.3 million

hectares will be from our ground-water resources and the rest will be from surface irrigation. As I have said, one of the components of our strategy in increasing the agricultural production relates to high-yielding varieties. By 1978-79, the area under high-yielding varieties had reached 41 million hectares. In 1979-80, on account of drought the area fell down to 35 million hectares. We propose not only to cover this lost ground but we want to expand our area under high-yielding varieties during the current year to 48 million hectares. Out of this, about 20 million hectares will be under paddy, 18 million hectares under wheat and the balance will be under jowar, bajra and maize. We necessarily have to rely a great deal on increase in fertiliser consumption. May I say a few words about seeds? So far one of our major bottlenecks for increasing production was non-availability or insufficient supply of breeder seed and foundation seed which in turn led to non-availability of adequate quantity of certified seeds to the farmers. We are planning to streamline the arrangement and give a direct responsibility to the National Seeds Corporation to deal directly with the Agricultural Universities and Research Stations. The National Seeds Corporation is also being asked to gear itself to meet more substantially the requirements of foundation seeds.

Another aspect of our strategy relates to strengthening of extension arrangements. In the technology that is already available with us there is considerable room for increasing production in farmers' fields. This requires a more effective arrangement for transfer of technology from the Research Stations to the farmers' fields. Several States in India have taken action to reorganise and strengthen the extension system and introduce the approach known as training and visit system which involves more frequent training of extension work-

ers and more frequent contacts with individual farmers.

Some of my hon. friends have mentioned about the rising price of fertilisers as also pesticides. Fertiliser is one of our most important inputs and the need for controlling and stabilising the fertilizer prices at a reasonable level was stressed by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the time of 15th FAO Regional Conference for Asia in March last. In her address at that time, she said:

"The desire to profit out of poverty seems to be strong among the affluent nations. How else can we explain the enormous rise in the price of essential inputs like fertilisers during the last one year? Can the small farmer who is too poor to buy input and too weak to take risks afford these costs? I urge FAO to ensure and move for an international agreement on the limitation of price of strategic agricultural inputs so that they are not beyond the reach of the average farmers."

This shows the concern of the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for agriculture and the poor farmer. We have pursued the matter further with the International Fertilizer Commission. In Rome a few days ago, the Commission has agreed to set up a Consultative Working Group to examine the entire gamut of problems relating to the supply of fertilizers to developing countries at reasonable prices.

We have been able to arrange fertilizers, including imported fertilisers, to the best of our capability. Not only has the fertilizer consumption increased at a very rapid rate during the past some years, but even during the current year we expect that there will be no fall in consumption of fertilisers on account of this rise in prices.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Enormous rise.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I would give you the reasons for this rise. The prices of petroleum products that is, the main feedstock for nitrogenous fertilizers have gone up. The prices of imported fertilizers, raw materials like sulphur, phosphoric acid and rock phosphate have shot up. The prices of the finished fertilizers that we always buy in the international market have also risen steeply in the last one year or more. In general, the price increase has been between 50 per cent and 100 per cent in the last couple of years. The ocean freights have also more than doubled in the last 2 years; and the prices are continuously rising. As a result, the fertilizer subsidy which was a little over Rs. 100 crores a few years ago, and less than Rs. 600 crores in the year 1979-80, was tending to rise to a staggering figure of Rs. 1200 crores during this year. This was an unimaginable burden, and I am sure hon. Members would appreciate that the Government could not bear it. But it is wrong to say that fertilizer subsidy has stopped. In the year 1977-78, fertilizer subsidy was an amount of Rs. 266 crores. In 1978-79, it was Rs. 341 crores; in 1979-80 i.e. last year it was Rs. 562 crores. But if we had not raised the price, the subsidy amount would have come to Rs. 1250 crores. But the rise in price has only resulted in a saving of Rs. 665 crores, which means that there is still a subsidy available to the extent of Rs. 585 crores on fertilizers alone.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Owing to multi-nationals and others...

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In spite of Mr. Bosu, the multi-nationals are bothering us. About the way the prices of fertilizer have gone up, I can give some idea: the price of DAP in January 1978 was \$129 per tonne. In January 1979, i.e. within one year, it shot up to \$160; and in December 1979 it rose to \$260. It is almost double of what it was 2 years back. The same about potash. In January

1979, the price was \$63; and in January 1980, i.e. within one year, it came to, between \$115 and \$120. It may be more; it might have gone up within the last few weeks, or few days.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly compare it with the prices prevailing in other countries, and you will see that it is one of the highest.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The hon. Member would appreciate that under these circumstances, there was no other alternative but to raise the prices of fertilizers to some extent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Agriculture in this country is in the hands of Americans. ICAR is the richest pasture for them.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I can only assure the House that we shall try to neutralize the effect of the higher prices of fertilizers by giving better prices to the farmers. We shall try to compensate them fully, as has been decided by the Cabinet. Some of the steps that we are already taking are: the Agricultural Prices Commission has been directed to re-work the prices of major agricultural produce like paddy, wheat, jowar etc., beginning from kharif 1980 so as to fully compensate from the farmer for this extra investment that he will have to incur on account of higher prices of fertilizer. The subsidy to small farmers, on fertilizer used would continue in the year 1980-81 in all the drought affected years of the country. So, this rise in fertilizer prices would not affect the small farmers and marginal farmers, the SC & ST people.

The availability of the short term credit given by the Government of India has been doubled for the current kharif season. That is another step we have taken to help the farmer. There is another very important decision that the government has taken.

The farmers' representatives here yesterday stated that the poor farmers in the interior areas could not get their supply from the distribution centres which so far have been the rail heads. Mr. Nagina Rai and Mr. Lakshman mallick made these points specifically. I quite agree that there were difficulties; it did not reach the farmers; they had to walk long distances or have to come by other means of transport. The dealers took advantage of it; they established their distribution points near about rail heads. But now a decision has been taken that all block headquarters in the country will be taken to be rail-heads for the purpose of fertiliser; and this will be for indigenous fertiliser as well as for imported fertiliser. Some States were experiencing particular difficulties. Out of 5000 blocks in the country, as many as 2900 blocks are not covered by any rail head at all. For example, in Orissa, 245 blocks out of 314 have no rail heads. In Madhya Pradesh, 319 blocks out of the total of 417 have no rail heads. In U.P. out of 540 blocks, 375 have no rail heads. Similarly in certain other States, in Andhra Pradesh, out of 324 blocks, 227 blocks are situated away from the rail heads. Maharashtra is not experiencing such difficulties to a great extent, but the decision has been taken for all the States. (Interruptions) You will also benefit from this.

The government has decided that all the extra cost borne by the fertilizer dealers, distributors will be paid by the government for this extra lead which they have to make to take the fertiliser to the farmers. The hon. members should be particularly thankful to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, Shri Venkataraman who gave an immediate consideration to the demand raised by the hon. members and took this decision within no time.

In the matter of consumption of fertiliser, as I have stated, we expect that there will be no fall; we expect

that actually 6-8 lakh tonnes more of fertiliser will be consumed during the current year. Oilseed is an important crop about which a large number of members spoke. In 1979-80 we produced 83.6 lakh tonnes and for 1980-81 we have set a target of 102 lakh tonnes. That is for edible oil crops. For non-edible oil crops also, we have set a higher target for the current year at 7.5 lakh tonnes. Some hon. Members have spoken about plant protection and availability of seeds and so on. On-going centrally sponsored schemes of oil seeds development will be extended to 100 districts spread over all the major oil seed growing states with a view to introduce the best available technology on the basis of research work done in the area and specific to irrigated and non-irrigated conditions.

Soya bean is another important crop. Research work on development of high yielding varieties of soya bean and certain pulses and oil seeds is in full swing. . . (Interruptions) oil seed research base has also been strengthened and several centres of research have been established in different parts of the country under the aegis of All India coordinated Research Project. Similarly the production of pulses in the country which has remained stagnant during the past few years has been a matter of concern to this government. Pulses are an important source of protein, particularly for the weaker sections and vast majority of our population; they will also get proper attention. We have also some new varieties of pulses like short term moong, urad, pusa baisakh, pusa selection, etc. These are doing very well and we hope that production of pulses will also increase according to our plans.

Another matter of special interest to the hon. Members was agricultural marketing. I agree that the biggest incentive to the farmer is remunerative price for his produce. As hon. Members know immediately after taking

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over by this government the terms of reference of the APC were revised. Formerly the APC recommended a price after taking into account reports from various organisations and review of their studies by collecting information. Now they have been allowed to organise their own research studies. This is one important field in which the APC has been given more powers.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It should be reorganised; there should be representative for agricultural worker and peasant in APC.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There is a representative of farmers on the APC. One important change in the terms of reference which this government made soon after coming into power was to direct the APC to take into account the terms of trade between the agricultural and non agricultural sectors. A large number of hon. Members have said that the prices of non-Agricultural commodities have risen very high whereas the prices of Agricultural produce have more or less remained the same. But as I stated, the Agricultural Prices Commission has been directed to review its past recommendations. Fresh reports have been received and Government will soon take a decision to try and fix higher prices for the agricultural produce...

AN HON. MEMBER: How soon?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It will not take long; it will be long before the next crop comes in.

I agree that most of the agricultural produce should get remunerative prices and we are trying to revise the prices, of course, keeping in view the overall situation. My friends, Shri Kumbh Ram Arya, Shri Digamber Singh, Shri Sinha, Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Musheer Ahmed

and Shri Mirdha very forcefully advocated the cause of the farmers for giving them better prices. As I said, we shall certainly see that as far as possible, the minimum support prices are revised upwards.

One demand I was surprised at was from Shrimati Nirmala Kumari and Shri Chaturbhuj who wanted remunerative prices for poppy, so that large areas could be cultivated with poppy. I do not think we want to make our nation a nation of lotus-eaters and I don't think there is a good case for providing support for poppy. The less it is produced, the better we shall be and the harder we shall work. Apart from that, it is not in conformity with our party's programme of *nasha bandhi*—prohibition.

Cooperatives play a very important role in the development of our agricultural economy and providing not only agricultural credit but also other facilities to the farmers. Marketing of perishable agricultural commodities like vegetables, fruits, potatoes and onions is very important. This has suffered from very serious fluctuations from year to year. But it is through NAFED, which is a cooperative organisation, that we have been able to give support to onion growers this year. Hon. members would be glad to know that NAFED was asked to start purchasing onions in Maharashtra and Gujarat immediately as the prices had crashed. On onion operations alone, Government has spent over 6 crores this year...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about Bihar?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We will look after Bihar also, whether you like it or not! We have already paid to the NAFED Rs. 6.21 crores as price stabilisation reserve fund.

The cooperatives have done very well in the field of sugar industry, as some hon. members pointed out,

particularly in Maharashtra. The co-operatives have expanded very fast and they certainly know that the emancipation of the farmers and the rural people can only come through cooperatives. Before our planning started, only 3 to 4 per cent of agricultural credit was provided by co-operatives. 97 per cent came from money-lenders or some local banks. Now, we have come to a stage when 60 per cent of agricultural credit is provided through cooperatives in our country. That shows the development of our cooperatives. There are crores of people in cooperatives and they are expanding fast.

I will say a few words about forestry. Mr. Murugian, Mr. Das, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta and some other friends have spoken on the need for protecting our forests. I agree that this is a very important field which requires Government attention. Hon. Members would be glad to know that we have decided during 1980-81 to provide in the Central Budget an amount of Rs. 4.5 crores for taking up the programme of fuel wood plantation. This is a new scheme. This will cover 31,500 hectares of land. The fuel wood plantation programme is a very beneficial programme for rural areas. This will cover the gap between annual fuel wood requirement and what is effectively available from other sources. We are trying to amend the law on forestry. At the instance of the Prime Minister this matter has been taken up. The Prime Minister is very seriously concerned about the depletion of our forest resources. We have come across instances where proper attention by States is not paid to environment and ecology. Hills are being denuded. We will soon come before this hon. House with our amending Bill. We want to see that indiscriminate felling of trees in hill areas, even on private lands, alongside the roads and railway lines and canals, does not take place.

The hon. Members might be interested to know some other schemes that we want to take up. There is a tree known as 'Ipil-Ipil' grown in the Philippines: It provides fodder as well as fuel wood. 2.5 tonnes of seed of this tree has been imported. We want to propagate planting of this tree in 50,000 acres this year. If this is successful, I believe, it will be a revolution in our forestry programme.

Some hon. Members have said that a large part of the Budget allocation on developmental programmes like forestry, animal husbandry, etc. was allowed to lapse. But that was last year. Some hon. Members from the opposite side also talked about it. Certainly, this Government cannot be blamed for it. We are trying to see that even those lapsed amounts are utilised this year along with what has been allocated to us. The allocations for developmental programmes have certainly gone up.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): It is stated that the employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation are not getting salaries for two months. They are on the streets and they are starving. Do you say something on this?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This Government is as much concerned about the welfare of the employees as any other hon. Member in this House. We shall take care of them. No decision has so far been taken. Till today that Corporation exists. Orders have been issued to pay the employees because I was sorry to hear last time that they have not been paid for 4 or 5 months. Pending the decision to wind up the Corporation, they should have been paid in time.

AN HON. MEMBER: You revive it.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We shall try to revive it if the West Bengal Government cooperates with us.

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If the West Bengal Government wants to take it over, we can even consider that, as we are feeling so much for these employees and the Corporation. I would like to inform you that the West Bengal Government flatly refused to take over the Corporation when the Government of India requested them to take it over. (Interruptions). But this Government will see whether we can revive the Corporation and look after the workers. Perhaps its functions would have to be enlarged...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: The problem is that the State Government of West Bengal has limited resources. Naturally they cannot take it over. For that reason, they are hesitating to take it over.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The West Bengal Government has set up its own Fisheries Corporation, the State Fisheries Corporation, and it should have been merged with that. Nothing would have been difficult if there had been a will to make this Corporation work and to take the workers on their establishment to provide jobs for them.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You are blaming the West Bengal Government.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am only informing you. I am not blaming. Wild life is another important subject. Most of the hon. Members expressed their concern in this regard. Along with forests, wild life also is receiving our maximum attention and I am glad to say that the Prime Minister herself has agreed to my request to be the Chairman of the Indian Wild Life Board. She will also be the Chairman of the Tiger Project. That shows our concern and our intentions to conserve the natural resources....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about CIA in the Wild Life Board?

Ask this gentleman, Dr. Karan Singh he will tell you.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We can also extend the wild life programme to Mr. Bosu if he likes. (Interruptions). We can always think of new species.

Sir, some hon. Members expressed their anxiety about the management and the existing practice in the co-operative department I am glad to say that this Government wants to bring an amending Bill soon before this House for creating more Multi-State cooperative societies, and also to see that some lacuna in the existing Acts which hamper the development of co-operatives are removed, and that the procedures and the provisions in the various Acts are also looked into, so that between State and State there is no obstruction in the free working of the co-operative societies.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: A Multi State Co-operative Bill was last time referred to a Joint Committee.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We want to take it more seriously than the last Government.

Before I go to another subject, I would like to mention that in the co-operative sector just as IFFCO has achieved very good results, we want to set up another fertiliser factory under KRIBHCO. That is another organisation we are going to set up in the co-operative sector for the production of fertilisers.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Where will it be?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It will be in Gujarat at Hajira. The constitution has been framed, officers are being appointed, and we hope the plant would soon come up.

There has been a lot of criticism of the FCI. Mr. Mushir Ahmed is looking hard at me. I was also perhaps of the same view as some of the hon. Members before I took over as Minister in charge of food and looked closely into the working of the FCI. There is lack of proper appreciation of the amount of work that this organisation handles. This is perhaps the biggest public undertaking in the country. Its sales and purchases are now worth about Rs. 4200 crores. Its cash credit limit, only for foodgrains, is of the order of Rs. 2350 crores; another Rs. 300 crores for fertilisers, and then there is sugar also that it has to handle. In view of the large operations, massive work, that it has to do there are bound to be some wrong practices somewhere on the part of certain members of the staff, but we cannot condemn the whole organisation on that account. This has done commendable work during the difficult period of drought. Foodgrain has reached the farthest corners of India. Supplies of sugar have been maintained in spite of many difficulties. Hon. Members know the pressures on the railways. Sometimes it was need for more coal, sometimes it was diesel that had to be moved; at other times it was foodgrain, then it was sugar, and even drinking water had to be transported by railways in some areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and even U.P. The massive operations that the FCI undertakes have forced me to believe that this organisation has done very good work. Some of the fears and suspicions of the hon. members are unfounded. But certainly, there is always scope for improvement. We have taken note of the suggestions of the hon. members. There is some misunderstanding of the overhead costs on the work of distribution of foodgrains which the FCI undertakes. I would like to give some figures, which I have collected. On wheat, there is a subsidy of Rs. 33. That looks to be very high. But out of the economic cost of wheat, which comes to about Rs. 162, after procuring at Rs. 117, the carrying cost alone in the buffer

stock comes to about Rs. 26, which includes transit and storage shortages, freight, handling godown expenses, storage expenses. The distribution cost actually comprises of Rs. 23.41. Out of this, Rs. 2.46 is transit and storage shortages, freight—Rs. 10.24, handling godown expenses—Rs. 1.46, storage expenses—Rs. 2 and interest Rs. 5.54. That leaves only Rs 1.71 which is the administrative overheads.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You can bring down the interest charges.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: They have to pay interest to the banks.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It can be negotiated.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the total?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Rs. 23.41. Similarly for rice, the procurement cost is Rs. 156 on the average. The incidentals are Rs. 11.1 and distribution cost is Rs. 23.04. Out of the economic cost of Rs 181 per quintal, the average realisation over the three varieties is Rs. 154.05 and for distribution, a subsidy of Rs. 26.06 has been provided. When you look into the figures, you will come to know that the administrative overhead costs are not very high. It is mostly mandi charges, interest, freight, godown charges. After all, we have to consider the very huge quantity of 15 to 20 million tonnes of foodgrains that has to be kept in godowns. That is our buffer stock. Over such a huge quantity, costing several hundreds of crores of rupees, you can certainly imagine that there will be some losses. But we are trying our best to reduce the losses on account of pilferage and damage. For that a massive programme of storage construction also has to be undertaken. We have not been able to find sufficient finances for providing full cover storage for the huge quantity of foodgrains, fertiliser and

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other things. But we have a programme which we are speeding up. The storage capacity is also intended to be increased from 45 lakh tonnes to 90 lakh tonnes in the cooperative sector. The Central Warehousing Corporation will increase its capacity. The FCI also has its godowns. They are constructing more godowns. But most of the foodgrains, wheat, paddy and other things are still in the open on crates under cover. That is certainly not a very satisfactory arrangement. But on account of financial constraints that this country has so far experience, it will take time to provide full covered storage for all that the FCI holds.

I would now briefly say something about the ICAR. The ICAR is another big organisation. I am glad to say that it has received commendation from all over the world, not from common people but from renowned scientists. It is running 36 institutes with about 800 centres. It is looking after 21 agricultural universities. It has developed very good high yielding varieties of wheat, rice, sorghum, moong, urad, maize, bajra, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about oilseeds?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Oilseeds also. They are still experimenting. But it has to be admitted that there is no breakthrough in oilseeds so far. But they are doing their best.

It is only on account of the high-yielding varieties evolved by the ICAR that our foodgrains production has gone up so high that within the last 15 years or so India has not only become self-reliant but has surplus stocks of rice also.

I do not agree with Mr. P. V. G. Raju when he said that the yield in rice in India was very low. We have

made very good progress. He quoted figures from Philippines, Japan and other countries that upto 8 tonnes of rice was obtained from a hectare of land. In India also, we have not done very badly. In our Jaya variety of rice which was developed by the ICAR, 50 to 60 quintals of paddy per hectare has been obtained. It is a very good yield. In good conditions, we have also been able to produce upto 5 tonnes of rice per hectare in the fields. Our average also in some States is very good. But the all-India average certainly is not much, as in wheat. We have been able to produce about 35 varieties of new seeds. Some of these seeds produce a yield of upto 50 quintals per hectare. But still the all-India average of wheat remains at 14 quintals per hectare only. Similarly, in the case of rice, though we have been able to produce with our new varieties two to three times more, the average yield still remains at 13 quintals. We have set a target of production of rice at 55 million tonnes during the current year. We are taking our lab-to-land programme to each farmer's field. The budgetary provisions also, the hon. Members may like to know, are sufficient for our research work. In our coordinated research programme, we have provided Rs. 14.93 crores as against the revised estimates of the last year which were only Rs. 10.28 crores. There is a substantial increase in the present Budget. Similarly, for most of our other programmes, we have provided sufficient amounts of money. It is wrong to say that sufficient money has not been provided. But I am glad about one thing. No hon. Member has suggested that the Demands of Agriculture Ministry should be curtailed; they have all suggested that more money should be provided. That shows the interest of the hon. Members in our agriculture and the farmers' welfare.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Please say something about old age pension for the poor tillers and cultivators.

& Min. of Rural Reconstruction

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: You try to implement it. We will see what happens. (*Interruptions*)

I wanted to cover many things, but there is no time. Some Members have spoken on land reforms and have said that this Government was not serious about land reforms. May I ask who started the land reforms, which Party, in India? Our Party, our Government, is very keen on speedy implementation of land reforms. Immediately as India became free, about two crores of cultivators were made owners. Then 30 lakh more who were occupancy tenants were made owners under the laws framed by this Government, by this Party which was earlier headed by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which is now headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The West Bengal Members have made a lot of....

AN HON. MEMBER: Noise.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:criticism that land reforms are not being implemented. I would like to request them to look after their own State first before bothering about the rest of the country. (*Interruptions*) There were 1.3 lakh acres of land declared surplus in West Bengal, out of which only 40,000 acres have been distributed. (*Interruptions*) Not only that, they are refusing to acknowledge the rights of the tenants in the land; they are not recognising the rights of tenants for distribution of land which is under their cultivation, they are keeping the land with the Government. As against this, you are not recognising the rights of tenants in West Bengal....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): No.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Who says?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Maldistribution of surplus land.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: That is the information given to you

by the landlords of West Bengal. They are your friends.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: That is my information. You can certainly give me the correct information, if you want.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: We can always give you the correct information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, you require some notice. Don't reply to him immediately. Consult the government of West Bengal and then supply the information. How can you reply in this way?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Minister is supposed to give correct information. He is supplying the information which is supplied by the landlords of West Bengal.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: This is the information supplied by my Department.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: They have misled you.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: But you might like to know what we have done in this regard. 38 lakhs of acres of land have already been declared surplus. 24 lakh acres are in possession of the government and 16 lakh acres have been distributed. And before the present legislation, 19 lakh acres of surplus land had already been distributed earlier. There are difficulties....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Distributed or pattas only given?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In spite of our best intentions, difficulties might arise because implementation depends on State governments. Recently, in Gujarat in spite of the land ceiling law being in force, the last Gujarat government had passed an executive order that no land will be taken possession of and no surplus

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land will be distributed. Now, since our Party's government has come to power, the work has been started again....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Very good. Do it.... (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There are difficulties at times—unforeseen difficulties. It is not the human beings alone but sometimes Gods also interfere. I will give you an example. There was a case in Madhya Pradesh where the prescribed authority of the Revenue Department for distributing surplus land allowed 4 units to the deity which happened to be Lord Rama. It was a religious endowment and he passed orders—Lord Rama—1 unit,—deity is a person for that matter under the law—and Lava and Kusa—2 more units....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about Laxman?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: They could not be minors so long. To-day they have to be treated as adults and separate units should be created and the fourth unit was also allowed for Mata Sita. She also could have one unit because she got separated.

So, what can you do about these unforeseen independents....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Hanuman?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: There was another order. In another religious endowment case, Lord Siva was allowed three units—one for Lord Siva, another for Kartikeya and another unit for Lord Ganesh and you will be surprised to know that the case went upto the Revenue Board, the highest revenue authority under the land ceiling laws and it was upheld. What can you do about these things? You simply can find more ways and means to see that people do not try and get wrong advantage of certain provisions of the Act. These are some

of the instances. Any way we shall do what we can to see that land laws are honestly implemented and speedily also.

Sir, I have taken a long time... (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission has himself said that West Bengal is the only State which has executed progressive land reforms.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you brooding over that? If you are criticised, you must welcome it. Why don't you tolerate criticism at all? If he criticises you, you learn from it and from the experience you go forward. Why do you get completely perturbed when you are being criticised? Do you expect that when you criticise them, they must be tolerant? Why are you brooding over that when he said something about West Bengal? Please carry on. When you are being criticised, as a nationalist, as a politician, you must welcome it.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, some of my friends talked about the rural roads. I am glad to inform the hon. Members that though responsibility for construction of rural roads is with the State Governments, this Government frames policy for the next Plan. We have decided to allot sufficient finances for construction of rural roads. According to our policy, within the next five years, for all villages with a population of 1500 and over in India, we should try to provide roads and connect the villages with the main roads. Within the next five years, that is, five years after the current Plan, all the villages between 1,000 and 1,500 population, we shall try to connect with the roads. So, this is our policy. I quite agree that the farmers feel sore and their leaders have voiced their feeling in this House; they do not get adequate compensation against land acquisition. We are trying to amend the Central Law. I shall soon come before this House with an amending Bill in this respect.

We shall see that the farmers get a fair amount of compensation for their agricultural lands which are taken over by the State. Sir, I am one with most of my hon. friends—many of them are old friends of mine and I know they are the champions of farmers though I do not claim to be one and yet I am a simple farmer. I would only appeal to them that if they want to put the Indian farmers on the pedestal, in a proper place in society and revive their faith in the country's leaders, they should see that the farmers are organised like other organised sectors. You should not try to disorganise them on the basis of caste. That is one thing. But most of the leaders—not our party—who spoke here (*Interruptions*) talked about farmers but outside the House, they talk in terms of one particular caste. Yet, they claim to be the leaders and champions of the farmers. Every other sector has its union—the labourers have their own union. Their trade union movement is strong. Even the rickshawallas and tongawallas and others have their bargaining power. But, the farmers do not have it. Why? Because of the so-called leaders of the farmers (*Interruptions*). The fault is theirs. If they fulfil for the farmers, they should try to see that they take lesson from this... (*Interruptions*) They should think of farmers as a class—an important class—of Indian nation which has a very large population. (*व्यवधान*)

जब लोग गुमराह किए जा रहे हैं तो किसान किसी तरह तो उन्हें समझाया जायेगा। (*व्यवधान*) अगर कोई बहुत बरिष्ठ और बड़ा नेता, पालिटिक्स में तो पता नहीं क्या करता होगा हम बहुतासों को देखते रहे हैं अपनी बात बदलता रहे, लेकिन बात बदलते बदलते जात बदलने पर भी आ गए। (*व्यवधान*) बिहार में जाकर एक नेता ने कहा शास्त्री जी आप भी मौजूद होंगे शायद आपने भी सुना होगा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा यादव आ गया हूँ, इस बार मेरे कहने से वोट दे दो। वोट मागे इस बात पर, हाई कोर्ट में रिट पेटिशन में यह बात आई है। फूलपरास में कहा (*व्यवधान*) तो आपको तो सारा मालूम होगा। (*व्यवधान*) आप ने इस पर एतराज नहीं किया लोग उन पंजो से निकल रहे हैं।

How the farmers have exercised their better judgement, this election has

shown This time in the nine States and further they will come to know that the farmers cannot be misled for all time.

Sir, with these words I think I should wind up. I have already taken a very long time of the House. I would request all the hon'ble Members to vote these Demands with which we want to serve the farm sector in the country to the best of our ability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together unless any hon'ble Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put to vote separately—

Cut Motions Nos. 17, 93 to 95, 98 to 102, 133, 159 to 186, 188 to 192 and 280 to 289 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motion moved to the Demand, for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction to vote together unless any hon'ble Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put to vote separately—

Cut Motions Nos. 3, 4, 43 to 46, 49 to 58, 70 to 73 and 106 to 142 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of

India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 74 relating to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	1,17,53,000	..	1,67,34,000	..
2.	Agriculture	24,82,92,000	297,80,23,000	66,29,95,000	703,78,60,000
3.	Fisheries	6,55,35,000	6,16,65,000	12,75,24,000	14,44,35,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	40,05,15,000	6,18,97,000	92,49,80,000	17,80,96,000
5.	Forest	4,58,18,000	24,50,000	16,41,35,000	49,00,000
6.	Cooperation	8,72,16,000	17,25,69,000	17,50,84,000	35,09,56,000
7.	Department of Food	205,36,60,000	15,67,63,000	410,77,45,000	31,35,39,000
8.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	6,60,000	..	13,22,000	..
9.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	30,20,30,000	..	65,59,60,000	..
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION					
	Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	140,00,00,000	28,32,23,000	413,34,45,000	56,64,47,000

15.35 hrs.

serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

Motion moved:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

Demands for Grants, 1980-81 in respect of the Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14-3-1980		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
20	Ministry of Defence	40,02,15,000	31,30,93,000	79,08,51,000	62,61,87,000
21	Defence Services—Army	748,70,54,000	..	1409,64,13,000	..
22	Defence Services—Navy	76,88,15,000	..	139,66,45,000	..
23	Defence Services—Air Force	287,57,66,000	..	578,90,54,000	..
24	Defence Services—Pensions	67,08,33,000	..	161,54,45,000	..
25	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	87,84,02,000	..	2,32,62,98,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr, Ram Vilas Paswan to speak, you have been allotted 23 minutes. I will ring the bell as soon as your time is over.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल एक प्रश्न के जवाब में रक्षा राज्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि वह हमेशा प्रत्येक बात का रीव्यू करते हैं, स्वयं हर बात को देखने की कोशिश करते हैं और वहां सुधार की आवश्यकता होती है, वह करते हैं। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि डिफेंस सर्विसिज एस्टीमेट्स, 1980-81 के पेज 86 पर डिमान्ड नम्बर 25 में आरिजिनल कैपिटल आउटले दिखाया गया है 235.56 करोड़ रुपये और उसको रिवाइज करके दिखाया गया है 204.1 करोड़ रुपये। यह डिमान्ड आर्मी, नैवी और एयर फ़ोर्स के बारे में है। इसमें शार्टफाल 31.55 करोड़ रुपये है। इस शार्टफाल का कोई कारण नहीं बताया गया है।

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

15.38 hrs.

सरकार बजट बना कर जनता पर टैक्स लगाती है, मगर उसके बाद भी शार्टफाल हो रहा है। इसी तरह पेज 99 पर बताया गया है कि वाटर माल्टाई स्कीम के लिए 3.96 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे, लेकिन खर्च हुए केवल 3.67 करोड़ रुपये। इसमें भी शार्टफाल का कारण नहीं बताया गया है।

आज हमारी पश्चिमी सीमा पर पाकिस्तान तैयार खड़ा है। उसके पास एम-47 और एम-48 टैंक और 105 एम एम गन हैं, जो सीमा पर तैनात हैं। पूर्वी सीमा पर मिजो रेबल सक्रिय हैं, जिसके पास एन्टी-टैंक राकेट्स हैं। पाकिस्तान एक इस्लामिक एटमिक बम बना रहा है। चीन को यु.एस.ए. आयुधों की आपूर्ति कर रहा है एक तरफ तो यह सब कुछ सच है और दूसरी तरफ वहां पर जो बजट बनया जाता है, वह भी खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

मैं एक रिपोर्ट देखी है। पता नहीं, वह कहा तक सही है। अगर वह सही है, तो हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत खतरनाक वार्ता है। सरकार की ओर कहा जाता है कि हम सब मामलों में आत्मनिर्भर हो गए हैं, हमारा सैन्य बल बढ़ गया है। मैं चीन और हिन्दुस्तान के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े देख रहा था। कार्ड भी ऐसा आइटम नहीं है, जिसमें हम चीन में आगे बढ़े हैं।

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : होसल में आगे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उसमें मैं आपके साथ हूँ। रहना भी चाहिए। जनसंख्या के आंकड़े तो सर्वविदित हैं। हमारा प्रतिरक्षा व्यय 3,000 करोड़ रुपये है और चीन का प्रतिरक्षा व्यय

29,000 करोड़ रुपये है। भारत की सेना 10.96 लाख है, जबकि चीन की सेना 43.25 लाख है। फिर उसी तरह आर्म्स डिवीजन है, इन्फेन्ट्री डिवीजन है, माउन्टेन डिवीजन है, इंडिपेंडेंट आर्म्स है, इंडिपेंडेंट रेजिमेंट है, परा ग्लाइड है, काम्बट एयर क्राफ्ट है, यह सब पूरी लिस्ट है, और उसकी फिगर भी है, ये सारे जो हैं, लाइट काम्बर्स, ट्रासपोर्ट प्लेन्स, हेलीकोप्टर्स, सजमैरिन एयर ट्राफ़्ट्स कैरियर सबमैरिन्स क्राजर्स, कारबेट्स, ये जितने हैं, मैं देख रहा था, कोई भी आइटम, कोई भी चीज ऐसी नहीं है जिस में उस से ज्यादा आप के पास शक्ति हो। सिर्फ होसला है आप के पास लेकिन युद्ध के मैदान में होसला भी चाहिए और हथियार भी चाहिए, दोनों चीज चाहिए। मैं आप से इतना ही कह रहा था कि आप उस को देखिए और जो लोग बजट बनाते हैं वह उसको देखें।

मैं एक बात डिफेंस की कहता हूँ। एक पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स आप के पास काम करती है, सी० आर० पी० है, आसाम राइफल्स है, जिसे डिफेंस ने ले ही लिया है, बी० एस० एफ० है, और भी बहुत हैं, इंडो तिबेट फोर्सिज हैं, इन तमाम को आप ने ले रखा है। आज एक नया टेकनिक चल रहा है सब को एक कर के चलने की, हर मजद को एक ही दवा से ठीक करने की, डिफेंस चाहता है कि वह सारे का सारा मामला अपने पाम ले कर चलते रहे। उस में क्या होता है कि एक विभाग की मोनोपली हो जाती है। मैं तो आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि देखिए सब चीजों को हम लोग इस आधार पर न कह दिया करे कि यह डिफेंस का मामला है, यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं खोला जा सकता है। जब सारी चीज पर बहम होती है और एक एक चीज से हम रोजमर्रा जुड़े हुए हैं तो सब चीजों को यह कह कर कि यह डिफेंस का मामला है, यह सिक्रेट चीज है, इसको खोला नहीं जायगा, मैं कहूंगा कि इस नीति पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए और यह तो जो आपका डिफेंस वा चल रहा है कि सब को मिला कर हम अपने कब्जे में कर लें, यह ठीक नहीं है। जबकि 1962 में युद्ध हुआ, 1962 के युद्ध में आप को कोई पता नहीं चला और सब जब युद्ध छार गए तो अधिकारियों ने कह दिया कि हमारे पास साज सामान की कमी थी, हमारे पाम में हथियार नहीं हैं, उस के नाम पर फिर उनको रिवाइंड दीजिए। जब 1965 का युद्ध हुआ तो कुछ आप ने दिया और कुछ आप ने लिया, सब मिला जुला कर बराबर रहा, लेकिन आप ने कह दिया कि हम जीते हैं। ठीक है जीते हैं, फिर आप रिवाइंड दे दिया। 71 का युद्ध हुआ, फिर आप ने रिवाइंड दे दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह सारी चीज जो चल रही है इस को आप देखें।

अभी मैं एक पेपर देख रहा था, मंत्री जी ने शायद यह पेपर देखा होगा, यह आगनाखर है, इसमें अभी निकला है कि 400 करोड़ रुपये

का आपने सबमिशन का कान्ट्रैक्ट किया। अब वह जो टीम गई थी, वह दो देशों में थी, स्वीडन में भी थी और पश्चिम जर्मनी में भी थी। उस टीम ने स्वीकार किया कि स्वीडन की सब चीज अच्छी है पश्चिम जर्मनी के मुकबिले में, कम दाम में भी है और वह जो आप एक एग्जिमेंट करते हैं वह सारी चीज जनवरी माह में ही कर के भेज दी। यहां से जो टीम गई थी उस टीम ने भी रेकमेंड किया लेकिन फिर आप ने पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ एग्जिमेंट किया। यह आप का मामला है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कौन सही है, कौन गलत है, जो एक्सपर्ट लोग है वह बतलाएंगे। लेकिन इस में एक लाइन जो दी गयी है वह इतनी खतरनाक लाइन है, मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं, इस में आप का नाम लिया गया है, इस में दिया गया है :

* * *

श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह : एक क्लेरिफिकेशन मैं आप से चाहता हूं। क्या जिस अखबार को आप कोट कर रहे हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान में मागा जाना अखबार है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप की लाइब्रेरी में है, भारत की संसद् में रखा जाता है।

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I seek your protection. I would like to know whether the newspaper report is going to be considered in this House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम यह कहते हैं कि आप इसका जवाब दीजिए कि यह सही है या गलत है? यह अखबार आप की पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रखा हुआ है। जब जवाब देंगे मंत्री जी तो मैं आप में आग्रह करूंगा... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : पासवान जी, हमारी पार्लियामेंट में ऐसा हुआ करता है कि आप किसी न्यूजपेपर को कोट कर रहे हैं तो वह उस में जो कुछ लिखा गया है वह सही है यह साबित करने की जिम्मेदारी आप पर होती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : प्लीज हीयर मी। मैं आप से कह रहा हूं कि जब भी कभी किसी पेपर को, किसी न्यूजपेपर को, किसी किताब को यहां पर आप कोट करते हैं तो सिर्फ उस किताब में लिखा गया है इस लिए उस को आप कोट नहीं कर सकते।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : : क्यों ?

सभापति महोदय : उस में जो कुछ लिखा गया है वह सही है यह बताने की जिम्मेदारी आप को लेनी पड़ती है। अगर आप नहीं ले सकते हैं तो उस को आप को कोट नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने आप को पढ़ कर सुना दिया। मैं ने अखबार का नाम पढ़ कर सुना दिया। आप ऐसा ब्लैम मत दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : पासवान जी, मैं रूलिंग बोल कर दे रहा हूं, मैं आप को यहां पर और कोई चीज नहीं बता रहा हूं। जो भी कुछ आप कोट करना चाहते हैं वह कोट कर रहे हैं तो वह सही है यह बताने की जिम्मेदारी आप की होती है। सिर्फ वह चीज छपी गई है किसी कागज पर, ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाइट में आई है, इस लिए आप उसको कोट कर सकते हैं--ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं तो पूरी जिम्मेदारी आपको लेनी पड़ेगी।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने पहले ही मंत्री महोदय से कहा कि एक अखबार में इस तरह से निकला है। अगर यह गलत है तो मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देने वक्त स्वतंत्रता रहेगी वे कह दें कि यह गलत है। (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I have answered that the papers are not quoted. No

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी कल मैं जगुआर के मामले में मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन रहा था। आप बनलाइये कि जगुआर गलत है या सही, उसकी डील हुई, नहीं हुई, आखिर उस समय भी अफसर ही रहे होंगे जिन्होंने डील को हीना। तीन महीने पहले भी वही अफसर थे जिन्होंने कहा था कि जगुआर बहुत अच्छा है और आज तीन महीने बाद भी वही अफसर हैं जो कहते हैं कि खराब है। आप उनसे पूछिए कि तीन महीने पहले क्या उनकी वह राय नहीं थी? यह सारी चीजें जो चलती है इस के लिए क्या सरकार इस तरह की कोई बाडी का निर्माण करना चाहती है जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में नेशनल सिविलिटी कोसिल है जो तमाम चीजें मिलिट्री की, डिफेंस को हो रही है उनको रैव्यू करती है और देखती रहती है कि कौन कौन चीजें हो रही हैं फिर ये सारी चीजें सरकार की जानकारी में

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

लाते हैं। उसी तरह से क्या आप भी कोई बाड़ी बनाने जा रहे हैं? आप लोगों के दिमाग में गलतफहमी पैदा हो जाती है और डिफेंस के नाम पर सब चीजें दबा दी जाती हैं, कह दिया जाता है कि जनहित के दृष्टिकोण से उसको बतलाना ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर ऐसी कोई बाड़ी होगी तो इन चीजों को देखती रहेगी।

सभापति जी अभी मने पढ़ा था कि ताइवान के 3700 फिशिंग वसल्स हमारे पानी में घूम रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपकी नेवी है, जो आपकी कोस्टल गार्ड फोर्स है उसको आप मजबूत क्यों नहीं करते हैं? म लाइपेरी में खोज रहा था लेकिन मुझ मिला नहीं, म चाहुंगा मंत्री जी बतायें कि 8 साल पहले श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम कमेटी बनी थी जिस ने सारी दुनिया में घूम कर काफी पसा खर्च किया था उस कमेटी ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी या नहीं? अगर कोई रिपोर्ट उस कमेटी ने दी थी तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

इसी प्रकार से एक डिफेंस रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है, म देख रहा था कि उसका क्या काम होता है, उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट आती है या नहीं लेकिन एक बार अखबार में यह जरूर पढ़ा था कि इंस्टीट्यूट न काफी फिल्टर बनाया है लेकिन उसका डिफेंस से क्या सम्बन्ध है? (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: पासवान जी, आपका टाइम बहुत थोड़ा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला वक्ता हूँ। जब आप घंटी बजा देंगे, म बठ जाऊंगा।

सभापति महोदय: आपके 30 मिनट हैं जिसमें 20 मिनट आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: ऐसा मत कीजिए। मने 40 पर बोलना शुरू किया है अभी दस मिनट ही बोला हूँ। म घड़ी देख रहा था।

सभापति महोदय: आपका जितना टाइम है वह मिल जायेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सभापति महोदय रक्षा मंत्रालय में जाति के नाम पर रजिमेंट है। पहले हो सकता है कि किसी खाम जाति के लोग बहादुर रहे हों, लेकिन आज तो ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है। आज परिस्थिति बदली है, इसलिए म आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इसको खत्म कीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: तो क्या पासवान रजिमेंट बगा दें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: जब जातियों के आधार पर ही बनाना है तो पासवान रजिमेंट, मुसलमान रजिमेंट या और किसी भी जाति के नाम पर रजिमेंट बना दीजिए। नहीं तो जितने भी रजिमेंट आज जातियों के नाम पर चल रहे हैं, उन सब को बन्द कीजिए। इस बात की चाहे पक्ष के लोग हों या विपक्ष के लोग हों, जरूर महसूस करते होंगे, कि इसको बन्द कर दिया जागा चाहिए।

दूसरी बात म यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आर्थिक व सामाजिक असमानता और कृष्यवस्था देश में है उसका भी असर डिफेंस पर पड़ता है। इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है जो आपके आफिसर हैं जो आपके जवान हैं इन दोनों में काफी असमानता है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नई नीति निकालने की कोशिश करें, जिससे इस असमानता को दूर किया जा सके।

आपके यहां बहुत सी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज है, इन सब फैक्ट्रीयों में उत्पादन दूसरी फैक्ट्रीज की तुलना में कम हो गया है। इन सब फैक्ट्रीयों में सामान बनता है लेकिन कुछ सामान दूसरी फैक्ट्रीयों से ले लिया जाता है, जैसे ट्रक है, वह टाटा से लिया जाता है। मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि ये तमाम चीजों का आप समन्वय स्थापित कर के अपने यहां अपने तरीके से प्रो:क्वशग कीजिए।

एक आदमी युद्ध के लिए तो अच्छा हो सकता है, लेकिन वही आदमी नामल पीरीयड में फैक्ट्री चलाने के लिए अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए म आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उम में देखें कि जो फैक्ट्री चलाता है, जिसकी फैक्ट्री चलाने की जवाबदेही होती है, वह ठीक तरह से काम कर सकता है या नहीं कर सकता है। वहां मजदूरों का मामला उठता है और भी दूसरे मामले उठते हैं, जिनको डील करना पड़ता है क्या वह आदमी उन मामलों को डील करने में फिट है या नहीं है। मैं आप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक हार्ड-प्लान्ड कमेटी बनाइए जो देख कि राष्ट्रीय विकास में ये फैक्ट्रीयों कितनी मदद कर रही है। उसकी जो कमेटी है, उसका यूटीलाइजेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। जो वहां लैबरर्स हैं उनके बोनस का मामला है, आप उनको बोनस दे रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपने पी० एण्ड टी० और रेलवे मजदूरों को तो बोनस दिया, बहुत अच्छा काम किया, तो कम से कम इन मजदूरों को बोनस देने के बारे में व्यवस्था कीजिए।

आपके सामने पुनर्वास की समस्या है। डिफेंस में 35-36 साल की अवस्था में ही जवान अवकाश प्राप्त कर लेता है। 35-36 साल की अवस्था में अवकाश प्राप्त करने के बाद, उसके पास शिक्षा और अनुशासन होने के बावजूद भी, वह बकार बैठा रहता है लेकिन उसका राष्ट्रीय विकास में कोई उपयोग नहीं होता है, यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। 60 हजार जवान प्रतिवर्ष अवकाश प्राप्त करते हैं, जिनकी उम्र 30-32 और 35-36 साल की होती है। मेरा आप से आग्रह है कि आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे इनका उपयोग राष्ट्रीय विकास में किया जा सके।

आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि पुनर्वास नगण्य मात्रा में है, तो इससे तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप इस पुनर्वास की समस्या को भी देखें। मैं एक बात की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ इस पर टुडे दिल से सोच भी रहे हैं, कि जो हमारी मिलिट्री है, जो हमारी आर्मी है, उसका इस्तेमाल हम लोग घरेलू काम के लिए न करें। यदि हम इनका इस्तेमाल घरेलू कामों में करेंगे तो हमसे मरभर उतपन्न होता चला जायेगा। जब 1962 का युद्ध रहा था, उस समय बेलोंग जब रास्ते से गुजरते थे, तो हमारी मां-बहनें, बेटे, भाई हैं, उनमें से कोई माला पहनाता था, कोई राखी बांधता था। इस प्रकार ये सारी चीजें होती थी। लेकिन आज उसी आर्मी का इस्तेमाल आप घर के कामों में कर रहे हैं। आप अमम के मामले को ले लीजिए, आप न वहाँ अपनी आर्मी को लगा रखा है। अखबारों में निकलता है कि आर्मी के द्वारा रेप होना है यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। हमारी आर्मी ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है, लेकिन इस तरह की बातों से आर्मी पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है—आप को सोचना चाहिए। वह डीमोरलाइज होती है। हमारी आर्मी का काम दुश्मन से लड़ना है और वह बहादुरी से लड़ेगी, लेकिन अगर आप उस का इस्तेमाल गांव के आदमियों पर करेंगे, देश के नागरिकों पर करेंगे तो वह उस दिलेरी से नहीं लड़ सकती है, जिस दिलेरी से वह दुश्मन का मुकाबला करती है और इससे आप के लिए और देश के लिए एक समस्या उत्पन्न हो जायेगी। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घर के कामों के लिए आप के पास पुलिस है, दूसरी फोर्स है, उन का इस्तेमाल कीजिए, आर्मी का इस्तेमाल इन कामों के लिए न कीजिए। आप उस को सरहद की रक्षा के लिए भेजते हैं, उस काम को आप उस से कराइये, घर के कामों में उस का इस्तेमाल बन्द कीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विदेशियों को निकालना है।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : उन को निकालिये, कौन मना करता है। विदेशी जहाँ कहीं भी हों, उन को निकालिये, इसमें कौन विघन डाल रहा है ?

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणें (पाणाजी) : जनता रिजिम में भी आर्मी का इस्तेमाल आप लोगों ने किया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अब मैं सीमाक्षेत्र की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज सीमा क्षेत्र की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। सीमा क्षेत्र की समस्या को आप इस तरह से गोक सकते हैं कि सीमा क्षेत्र का विकास कीजिये। वहाँ काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाइये। जब तक आप इन को नहीं लगायेंगे, वहाँ शोषण होता रहेगा, जो विदेशी होगा, वह भी शोषण करेगा। दूसरी बात—जितने लोग वहाँ पर हैं उनको हथियारों की ट्रेनिंग दीजिये। आप प्रश्न उठायेंगे कि बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको देश की राष्ट्रीयता में विश्वास नहीं है। यह डूटी आप की है, आप इमको देखिये, लेकिन जो हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ लोगों को हथियार की ट्रेनिंग दीजिये, ताकि बुरे दिनों में वे दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करने के काबिल हो सके। इस के साथ ही वहाँ काटेज और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज लगा कर उनके विकास के साधन मुहिया कीजिये। विगत 30 वर्षों से हमारा सीमा क्षेत्र विकास के मामले में बिस्कुल अछूता है और यही कारण है कि वे लोग दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—एक तरफ आपके पास चाइना का आफर आ रहा है, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री भी यहाँ आये हुए हैं। लेकिन यह भी जरूरी है कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा के मामले में और हथियारों के मामले में पूर्णतया सजग रहे, दिलेरी के मामले में हमारे मन्सूबे और हौमले बलन्द रहें। जो पुराने सिद्धांत है कि हथियारों पर कम से कम खर्च हो, विश्व में कम से कम दण्ड हो, युद्ध हो, इस मामले पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आप इस तरह से देखिये—आज हथियारों पर विश्व में षेढ़ हजार करोड़ रुपया प्रतिदिन खर्च होता है, युद्ध के साधनों पर इतना पमा खर्च होता है। आज विश्व में इतने हथियार मौजूद है कि 10 बार दुनिया का विघ्नस किया जा सकता है, हर आदमी के सिर पर 4 टन बजन के विस्फोटक पदार्थ मौजूद हैं। मैं आप से यह भी कहूँगा कि दुनिया का जो सब से नाभी जनरल हुआ है—मैकार्थर—उस ने गांधी जी के देहान्त के अवसर पर कहा था—

श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

"If civilisation is to survive, then men cannot fail to take note of Gandhi's plea that the use of force to resolve conflicts is not only wrong but it also contains within itself germs of our self-destruction."

16.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि हमारे साथ में और हमारे हाथ में दोनों अस्त्र रहने चाहिए। एक तरफ जहां हम शान्ति का नारा देते हैं, वहां दूसरी तरफ हमारे पास शक्ति भी मौजूद रहे क्योंकि 1962 से पहले का इतिहास अगर आप देखें चीन के प्रधान मंत्री मि० चाऊ एन लाई "जिन को हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री यह कह कर मिलवाते थे कि भोट मि० चाऊ एन लाई, प्रीमियर आफ चाइना," जब 1962 का युद्ध हुआ, तो उस ने हम को धक्का दिया और अपनी शक्ति का प्रदर्शन कर दिया और उम के बाद चीन की शक्ति कितनी बढ़ी, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। इसलिए एक तरफ तो हम शान्ति-दूत त्यों लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे हाथों में इतनी शक्ति है कि हम किसी भी देश की चुनौती का मुकाबला अच्छी तरह से कर सकें।

आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing the Demands of the Defence Ministry. Please allow me to request all the members to be discreet in making allegations or remarks against anybody here. Just now the hon. member had made a remark. I will read out the relevant portion from the *Manual of Business and Procedure*:

"Prior notice is necessary even where allegation based on press reports are made against outsiders.

The members making allegations against outsiders will take full responsibility for their statements. Such statements should be made only after all enquiries are made and members making them are satisfied on some authority which they can rely upon."

Again, I am reading from page 780 of *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder:

"A member has to be careful while making an allegation. He has to satisfy himself that the source is reliable and the allegation is based on facts. Ineffect, he is required to make a *prima facie* investigation into the matter before he writes to the Speaker or the Minister and more so, before he speaks in the House. A notice relating to an allegation based on newspaper reports is not allowed, unless the member tabling it gives the Speaker substantial proof that the allegation has some factual basis. In the notice to the Speaker, the member is required to give brief details about the allegation he proposes to make against a person or another member, so that the Speaker could judge the matter beforehand."

I think the hon. member had not given any notice. So, I order that whatever is objectionable in his speech and whatever objectionable material he has spoken here will not form part of the record

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): The House must be informed as to what the objectionable material is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. We cannot bring it on record again. Objection was taken, but even if a member does not get up and take objection, the Chair can say that this is objectionable matter. In this case, notice should have been given not only to the member but also to the Speaker and permission should have been obtained. Only after obtaining the permission, that should have been read out and allegation should have been made against the member. That was not done. So, I am not allowing it to remain as part of the record.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान: यह न्यूजपेपर में दिया है और आप की संमद में यह न्यूजपेपर रहता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot rely on newspaper reports alone Shri Gadgil.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, the House is in possession of two texts. One is the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence and the other is the Demands for Grants. The text contains a number of subjects, but I would like to read the text in the context of the basic issues of defence. Therefore, I shall confine myself to one or two topics.

What is the basic issue of defence? It is common place that defence policy and defence strategy is largely conditioned by the political objective of a nation. For example, it is said that imperialist powers or expansionist power have a particular strategy and particular defence policy. We are not expansionist, we do not indulge in spheres of influence. Our basic political objective is only one, namely, to preserve the territorial integrity of this country. I record that this is the basic objective of our defence policy.

The report rightly states that in the last few months the whole security environment has changed. We were hoping that detente will continue but now such hopes appear to be in the horizon. We were hoping that super powers rivalry will be reduced. The super-powers rivalry continues. And the events in Afghanistan and Iran have shown that indeed the cold war has come near our doorsteps. In this light, we have to consider the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry.

I shall first deal with three aspects, firstly replacement and then modernisation. As far as replacement is concerned, the report says that the Navy has acquired Sea Harrier aircraft to replace the aged Sea Hawks on INS Vikrant. The need was there because we do not want age-old aircrafts. But I am not sure whether the previous Government has done any evaluation in the matter. I have an apprehension that a decision was taken almost of

hoc in a casual manner. That is required to be examined. I do not know whether that was a correct decision.

It is necessary for the Air Force to go in for new transport planes because the Dacotas and Packets have become age-old and their replacement was necessary. The report says that a suitable aircraft has been selected. I do not know which one it is. I take it, it is suitable on the basis of evaluation done.

My friend earlier mentioned about replacement of Canberras and Hunters by Jaguars. I am not an expert but from what I read, I am not sure, I feel that that was not correct decision. A plane about whose value from combat point of view, manoeuvrability, stability at high speed, is doubtful, will cost the country Rs. 1300 crores. A plane which was tested and tried like Miraj was not accepted. 50 of Jaguars were sold to countries like Oman and Ecuador and some other small countries. I doubt whether this was a correct decision. It may be that the British industry is saved but I do not know whether our Air Force is saved. I would urge upon the Government to have a second look at that deal and find out whether it is in the interest of the country to change that decision.

With regard to modernisation, here I understand, I may be wrong, that a new tendency has crept in during the Janata rule in the Armed Forces—the Army wanting its own air-fleet, the Navy its own air-fleet and everybody wanting everything. For defence organisation, modernisation means new equipment. We must go in for new things. For example, I have come across in a Science Journal, what is called, the PGMs. That is what is said:

“The experience gained during the Middle-East war, and later developments elsewhere have indicated, that on the battle field of the future, enemy forces could be located, tracked and targeted almost instantaneously, through the use of

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data links, computer-assisted engine evaluation and automated fire control. With the estimated first round kill probabilities approaching near certainties and with remote controlled surveillance devices, the need for large size forces to check on the enemies physically will be less important".

"I understood that precision guided munitions (PGMs) can be designed to attack a tank, ship, aircraft, bridge or radar installation or even a concentration of troops etc... Therefore, we have to consider whether a situation has not arisen when it will soon become prohibitively expensive and defensive weapons. Such countries, therefore, may have to give thought to credible defence deterrence in preference to the enormous increase in offensive military expenditure."

I do not know whether any thinking has been done on the basis of the latest scientists' data. Therefore, as far as modernisation is concerned, I would urge upon the Government to consider the latest development, particularly what we should learn from the latest Egypt-Israeli conflict and the change of the technique and the management of war.

Again, we are going for imports. Whether it is jaguar or mirage, I am not interested. But should we not develop indigenous technology? Sir, you will find that there is an engine developed by Bangalore laboratories called GTX, Indian design jet aero-engine. Why should we not encourage it? Maybe the cost will be a little more, maybe sometimes we find it superfluous. But we should develop indigenous research abilities so that aero-industry will develop because the one reason why the British aeronautical industry has developed during the last few years is that the defence aeronautical industry took the lead. And the Plowden Committee Report says that it was the defence industry in England that in

fact saved the British economy by the development of British aircraft industry. So, why should we not develop the indigenous aircraft industry?

What happened during the Janata regime? During the Janata regime, the community of scientists was frustrated and this is what in 1978, during the Janata regime, the Director of Aeronautical Laboratories in Bangalore, Dr. Vallur, said:

"We get the uneasy feeling that all is not well with aeronautics in India and that we are at cross-roads and unless some positive decisions are taken now, we are likely to be closing our options for indigenous capability, growth and obtaining a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency in about a decade from now."

This is the feeling among the scientists' community. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to encourage our scientists. Maybe sometimes we find our expenditure a little more, but it does not matter. Let us develop indigenous capacity and from that point of view I would urge upon the Government to look at modernisation.

As far as Navy is concerned, a mention has been made about, I do not know which country. But I would certainly like the Government to go in for submarines. Let us not forget that we have a large coastal protection to be given, a large coast is to be protected. Let us not also forget that it is only 90 miles that divide India from Indonesia. So, it is necessary. I know we are conditioned in such a way that our Defence lays emphasis on coordination between the army and the airforce and we tend to neglect the navy a little more. Now, I would say, let us strengthen the navy because that is the felt necessity of our times. In future you will see that navy will have to play a greater role than in earlier times. Therefore, I would request that we should go in for submarines, not only purchase them, but also produce them indigenously.

That brings me to defence production. We are all familiar with the objectives which are laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The whole thrust of defence production hinges on the twin objectives. One is self-sufficiency or self-reliance, and the other is to develop indigeneous capabilities in science and other fields. These two have been the objectives of defence production.

That was the policy laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and in my opinion, vigorously implemented by the late Krishna Menon. What has happened in the last three years? I know there are some constraints, I know that the rate of obsolescence is very high, that the consumption rate is sometimes 60:1. I am familiar with all the problems of defence production. Yet, I would like to invite attention to page 35 of the Report. It shows that out of eight public undertakings, except two, all are either making losses or their profits have been reduced. This is the picture. During the previous regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi all the undertakings were making profits, but now it is different.

The same is the case with regard to ordnance factories. Here, there is something interesting. In 1975-76 the total value of production issued to the army by the ordnance factories was Rs. 311 crores; in 1976-77 it was Rs. 367 crores; in 1977-78 it was Rs. 386 crores; in 1978-79 it was a little more at Rs. 394 crores in 1979-80 it is Rs. 390 crores. You will see that from 1975-76 there was a big jump of Rs. 56 crores in one year.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When you were Minister.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Modesty prevents me from saying who was the Minister then. It is not blowing my trumpet. I am saying that the credit goes to every one, but the fact remains that in the last three years the ordnance factories have not done as well as they should have done.

Therefore, some change, some improvement is necessary. On the lines of the Sir John Malbar Committee in England, the Rajadhyaksha Committee was appointed for the reorganisation of the ordnance factories. I do not know the latest position, but I would urge that a little more emphasis is required to be placed on productivity by the various ordnance factories.

In this connection, Dr. Swamy may be surprised to know one view of mine. I am of the view that the Harness and other factories which are not making lethal weapons may be conveniently handed over to private enterprise because it has become so unwieldy. Therefore, we should go in for other factories which make ammunitions. All these small things we may conveniently, if the House agrees, give over to somebody else.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Neither small nor big.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I have talked about defence policies and defence preparedness. Lastly I want to talk about defence strategy. I know that one should be very hesitant to talk about defence strategy. I am not a military expert, and in the army, as you know, those who talk of military strategy are considered as belonging to the second oldest profession in the world. Therefore, I do not propose to belong to that profession. Nevertheless, I would like to point out one or two things about strategy.

I would like to say that it is only in 1971, under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi that we departed from conventional strategy, and it yielded results, because, as I started by saying, our basic political objective was preservation of territorial integrity, with the result that we become a conservative State in military terms. As Liddel Hart has pointed out:

"The problem of a conservative State is to find the type of strategy that is suited to fulfil its in-

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herrently more limited object in the most strength-conserving way, so as to ensure its "future as well as its present. At first glance it might seem that pure defence would be the most economical method, but this implies static defence and historical experience warns us that it is a dangerously brittle method on which to rely."

Till 1971 it seems to me that the pattern was initial hesitation, followed by improvised action. It is only in 1971, under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi, that the initiative remained with us throughout the war. Therefore, rethinking is necessary from the point of view of strategy, particularly in view of the fact that Pakistan is likely to go in for the nuclear bomb.

It is that aspect, to which I want to refer in a little more detail. What are our options? The first option is what I call, Morarji Desai option.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: More sensible option.

SHRI N. V. GADGIL: I was astonished when Mr. Morarji Desai said this in the United Nations. "In fact we have gone further and abjured nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes." He went one step further and said that even if Pakistan makes a bomb, we shall not go in for explosion even for peaceful purposes. I am surprised, how Atalji and others agreed with it. I have heard his speeches. I remember them. I am surprised.

Deshabhimān, Desh-gaurav, Asmitā, Ahankar, Prakhar rashtravad—Where is all this? With the little knowledge that I possess, I claim that the future of this country and the independence of this country cannot be guaranteed by submarines alone, by bombers alone, by frigates alone, the only assurance of our independence, the only guarantee of our sovereignty is possession of nuclear technology.

Therefore, I say that, what Morarji Desai said is a surrender of our sovereignty in favour of big powers. That we should not countenance. Therefore, Morarji Desai option is out. Then what remains? Only three options remain. As I said, I am no expert, but I would like to debate on it. As I can see, in my opinion, there are three options. The first is going nuclear ourselves and going in for a bomb. That probably will strain our foreign posture in the UN and other places. Whether there are advantages or disadvantages we have to weigh these things. The second option is that we expand our conventional arms to such an extent that even if there is a nuclear attack followed by conventional wars, we will have superiority over others. But this will be available only in a short time frame. For a long time, this is not the option, which, in my opinion, will be available. The third is what is called the strategy of uncertainty, which we have been using for a long time. very successfully. Keep the uncertainty there, keep them guessing, tell them that we are not going in for a weapon, but at the same time, we will continue our tests, nuclear tests and even thermo-nuclear tests and any minute, 'if you go in for a bomb, we will also be entitled to'. there can be no moral restraint. That is the third strategy.

The last strategy, which, perhaps, my friend, Dr Swamy may like, is Israel strategy what is—called Israel Syndrome strategy, which means, you keep the last wire unconnected, manufacture a bomb, but keep the last wire unconnected. Perhaps, Dr. Swamy would like it, I do not know. These are the options. there should be a thinking at the higher places as to which kind of strategy we should go in for. I have dealt with the three problems I have raised viz., defence policy, defence preparedness and defence strategy.

Lastly, I would like to talk about our Jawans. As somebody made a reference—I will not go into the de-

tails—justice is being done to our jawans, after their retirement. Sixty thousand retire, not enough is being provided for them. I know what they do for the country. I have been corresponding with the LIC, for example, for the last seven years for giving seniority and other benefits which the Government had announced, but a number of times, the replies came in the negative. I have corresponded with the army authorities, they are no better, they are as bureaucratic. I am reminded of a British tommy, who wrote to his Colonel after his retirement: "Sir, After what I have gone through in the army, let the army go to blazes". You know what reply he received. The reply was: "Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter. If you want any information about the movement of troops, please apply under Application No. so and so". This is the kind of thing that goes on. Therefore, resettlement is necessary for these reasons. I have seen with my own eyes—I want to end with that—what the jawans do for us. Some years back, with some of my colleagues in Parliament, we went to Pakistan/China border, we went up to a height of 16,800 feet. As you know, when you go above 13,000 ft.; there is less oxygen and you find it difficult to breathe. At that place, they sit, nine months a year, they sit with snow, they do not get letter from home it takes one month. No entertainment is available, even the radio reception is very feeble. They have to sit in the dark, in the bunker continuously under mental strain because enemies are there on the opposite. In that condition, they sit. Some of us went there. There was a unit of 20. We went there and asked them 'What are your demand? When did they say? Did they say, "Increase our Casual Leave"? Did they say, "Increase our TA/DA"? I am proud to say, our jawans said, "Our demand is only one. Once you give an order for attack, please do not give an order to withdraw'. That was the reply of our jawans, the finest jawans in the world. When we started going back,

somehow it occurred to me to ask another question. I asked them, "We are going back. What is your message to the people of India". As soon as I asked, "What is your message to the people of India? We are going back", an extraordinary thing happened. Twenty hands went up with rifles and from twenty mouths came the reply, "Bharat Mata Ki Jai." When these words echoed and re-echoed over the snow-clad mountains of Himalayas and came back to me, I am not ashamed to say that I was so moved, I was so touched, that tears welled up in my eyes.

This is the kind of thing they do for the country. What do we do for them after re-settlement? Therefore, so long as we have the finest jawans like them, we have very little to worry, provided they are given good leadership. Fortunately now, we have the leadership in the person of Mrs Indira Gandhi. She is handling the Defence Department apart from being the Prime Minister. The one quality that makes her the tallest leader in this country is the enormous courage that she has. We have seen many times, in 1971, in various other places, whether there was any trouble in the party or outside, whether it was a national calamity or even a private calamity like the other day, she has stood by us courageously—a courage which I do not know how it comes. But the only explanation that I can give is: It is a courage which is hereditary; it is a courage which is spiritual.

I am tempted to say this because of one thing I came across—I will quote that and I will sit down. I came across a letter from Motilal Nehru, the other day, addressed to the Viceroy. The Viceroy apparently had written to him, "Let us compromise". And what is the reply of Motilal Nehru? The reply of Motilal Nehru, the Nehru family, I quote, "I am always prepared for an honourable peace. But till there is one drop

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of Nehru blood in any living child, there will not be and cannot be surrender”.

So long as that leadership is there and the finest soldiers we have, the country is safe.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I begin with my submissions on the demands of the Ministry of Defence—my hon. friend, Mr. Gadgil has already done it very well—and I join him in expressing my warm appreciation for the officers and the jawans and all others who are in one way or other engaged in defending our country, who are on borders or who are working elsewhere in any part of our country.

I am sorry to say that the debate on a matter like defence—I have great personal respect for him and I am not going to say about what you have already expunged; I need not say much on that—started with a speech by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan and I am sorry to say to what state of affairs the Opposition in this country has gone. I am really pained to say that. He started saying so many things, that China has this, that China has that, that China has mountain divisions, that China has all the things that he mentioned, and he said, China is better than us, China is stronger than us, all that clearly by implication meant that he showed a lot of fondness and appreciation of China in comparison to our own country. One can say that; I cannot take exception to that. But what I am respectfully submitting is this, at the same time, in the same breath, he said that a lot of money is taken away by the defence budget and he made a very strong plea for the reduction of expenditure on defence. On the one hand, he said that the army and

defence should be strengthened, while on the other hand, he made a usual plea which sometimes people make for reducing expenditure on defence budget. They were, to my mind, clearly inconsistent. With respect I wish to say that he talked of our research work and that was done, to my mind, if I have understood him correctly, with some ridicule. Not to speak of having any pride in what India has achieved during all these years since we became free, I found some kind of a sense of ridicule for what we have done on the Defence front. While I am quite conscious of the fact that Defence is a matter which has to be conditioned by circumstances in the whole world, global developments and other developments, technological changes, our own constraints on our resources and other things, the vastness of our country, the big borders, sea and land borders, that we have to defend, and so many other things, yet, since we became free, in the matter of defence what late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid for this country, which later on has been nursed very well by our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and all others who have worked as a team in various factories and laboratories and in various fields, is something of which our nation can rightly feel proud. I have read some journals. In matters of defence, certainly, we are not equal to some Super Powers. That is true. Maybe, here and there, China is in advance of us, in certain things; I cannot dispute that. But the fact of the matter is this. In some of the journals which I have read, they have asked whether, in matters of defence, it is proper to call India as just a developing nation or it should be called a nation which is, more or less, developed. That is what has been said in some of the journals. I was reading the journal of the Institute for Strategic Studies; in that they were talking about our nuclear options, and so on. These were the observations which were made there. We had just very small, petty, ordnance factories when we became

free. And what have we today? What are we not manufacturing now? How much have we advanced! In certain matters like ammunitions and small arms, we have become more or less self-reliant. We have tanks, planes and other things. Every day we have been trying to advance. Even with those constraints on our resources and other things, we have borrowed certain imported technology, and we have, in many cases, improved upon it. That has been tested in the fields. Our Vijayanta tanks were tested against the American tanks. They are still being improved. The same is the case with our aircraft and our electronic system. In some matters we have been exporting and we have earned foreign exchange. It is true that we are not equal to some of the Super Powers in matters of defence. But, I can certainly say, we have advanced a great deal during the period since we became free and we can rightly feel proud of that. And that was proved during all the challenges that our nation had to meet. We learnt even from the Chinese aggression against us. After that, our Government improved the things and we have taken steps for becoming self-reliant, and our defence potential in terms of both numbers and quality, in terms of our striking power, in terms of further modernisation, has improved considerably. We are all very much proud of that. But we are sorry to see that some of our people do not have the sense of pride in what our country has achieved. We must certainly strive for more, try for more, and we must achieve more, but there is no reason why we should not feel proud of what we have done.

Now, these questions are all very much interconnected: the external affairs are interconnected, the science and technology developments are interconnected, the industries which are connected with defence production are interconnected, our relations with our neighbours are very much interconnected.

Just now, Mr. Gadgil was talking about our nuclear options, and he said, one was Morarji option. I am only adding this. Mr. Morarji Desai, the former Prime Minister of India, was independent of the whole country. Of course, during the Janata Party rule, everybody was independent; the Prime Minister was independent of the nation. Ministers were independent of the Prime Minister. Officials were independent of the Ministers and everybody was independent of everybody else. And that is why they are there. . . . (Interruptions) I am talking on defence. Now, Mr. Morarji Desai went to the extent of saying not only two things which Mr. Gadgil just now said but he said a third thing also. He said that the nuclear explosion that India had at Pokharn was not for peaceful purposes. . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He never said that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He said it. I dare say he said it. He became a witness in the world court against India. That was the public stand he took. I am not going much into that. I am saying and Mr. Gadgil was saying that our answer is nuclear technology. Sir, I am a very mild man. I am a peace-loving man. I believe in the Congress ideology. Mrs. Gandhi wants nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. As a Congress worker somehow or other I have come to the conclusion very hesitatingly that there is no option for India except a nuclear deterrent and India will have to manufacture a nuclear bomb. I stand for that. This is my opinion. You may like it or you may not like it. You were talking of it. With India's constraints and resources and our battle against poverty, I feel India will have no option particularly when China has it. There are talks of Pakistan developing it. Even Dr. Bhabha said that the only way is either you have to use a deterrent or at least have the threat to use that

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deterrent. That was what he said. He did not say exactly what I am saying and what I feel is that India has to do. We have to keep in view the vastly changing character of wars which might take place in the coming years. That might be different. They may not be the same type of conventional wars. The importance of tanks may be that what it was or it may not be. Or it may be more of missiles and more of radars and other things. But this is a subject, I must confess honestly, on which I am speaking without much knowledge. But, still as a common man, as a layman, I feel that our strategy has to be kept in view keeping the very nature of wars that might take place in future. The whole world is changing very fast. Just as it is pointed out in the Annual Report, new tensions have grown in the South-East Asia and South-West Asia. There is the problem in Afghanistan. The Indian Ocean is now more sensitive than before and in spite of our repeated protests, USA has been going on as they wanted to and in fact they have increased their activities in this part of the world. So, what is going to happen we have to anticipate and act accordingly. I will just conclude in a few minutes.

What I very respectfully wish to submit is this. India has stood the test of time and India is going to stand the test of time. Just now when Mr. Gadgil was referring to Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Subramanian Swamy was saying, what has this got to do with defence? Mr. Swamy thinks that the leadership of the country has nothing to do with defence. According to him anybody and everybody can handle it and that is where he has learnt nothing. He survived the Indira storm. So it seems that he has learnt nothing. Afterwards in the Assembly elections his own candidates have been washed away. What I am saying is that the internal strength is the best answer to exter-

nal aggression and that is the best defence. And there cannot be internal strength in a vast country like India without a good, competent and strong national leadership with the national backing and that Mrs. Gandhi alone can provide. . . . (Interruptions) Sir, privately they recognise it. This is not my own opinion only. . . . (Interruptions) Sir, I am just mentioning an incident. Mrs. Gandhi lost in February. . . . (Interruptions) Do not talk such things. Don't think that I am as small as you are. (Interruptions) My dear friend, during these three years I had been with her but you were sending us to your bloody jail. . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Is the word "bloody" Parliamentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I am just finishing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. The word 'bloody' ordinarily should not be used. But, if it goes with the 'jail', it is all right.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Now, Sir, I am concluding by narrating one small incident.

Mrs. Gandhi lost in February 1977 elections. In June and July 1979. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Does it relate to the Defence?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: It relates to Defence. In June and July 1979, she went to Delhi to see the floods and to help the flood-stricken people. She went towards Najafgarh side. Some of us came with her. The jawans who were working there—hundreds of them—as soon as they came to know that Mrs. Gandhi had reached there, they all came to her and they showed their courtesy and showed their respect.

We could see their faces shining with joy. She was not Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi was defeated at that time in the Elections. (Interruptions) I am just finishing. You know what happened? The army jawans were so very keen to have a photograph with her. They gave us tea. But she declined. The army had respect for Mrs. Gandhi.

Lastly, Sir, I agree with Mr. Gadgil that the Navy should be given much greater attention. Ex-servicemen's settlement needs much greater attention to be paid than what is being done to them. There are 50,000 or 60,000 or one lakh of them who, after leaving their jobs in the early thirties should be accommodated with understanding and sympathy.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have one announcement to make. A list showing the numbers of cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to infuse the spirit of secularism, socialism and democracy in our defence personnel (1)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to democratise defence personnel set up and inculcate spirit of fraternity among the officers and jawans by having common messes and sports (2)].

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to form a Bengali Regiment (3)].

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to check malpractices in Defence services (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to create most up-to-date intelligence system at National level (6)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to create an organisation which should be an effective and continuous link between the Government and defence services to achieve co-ordination and cohesion in defence matters (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to augment armed forces quantitatively and qualitatively adequate to meet the threat contingencies (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

[Failure to augment anti-tank capability by not yet introducing Precision Guided Missiles and helicopters equipped with the latest types of anti-tank missiles (27)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure in not establishing a fully mechanised corps levels formation to operate in border area of Rajasthan desert (28)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence services—Navy’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure in not augmenting naval force, including submarine unit taking into consideration the length of coastal line of the country (29)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Pensions’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to pay proper attention to ex-servicemen with reference to pension and other facilities to enable them to lead a respectable life (31)].

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to democratise fully the Cantonment Boards (14)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Plight of ex-servicemen in Maharashtra, because of the ineffective implementation of various Government schemes for them (15)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need for the Soldiers Board for the district of Thana in Maharashtra (16)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to consider the representation made by Ex-servicemen’s Welfare Association in the month of May, 1980 requesting to increase the pension with minimum of Rs. 100/- per month (17)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to consider the representation of the ex-employees of Cantonment Boards of Belgaum (Karnataka) regarding their pension and other benefits (18)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[India’s military preparedness in view of Pakistan’s decision to make Atom Bomb (19)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to withdraw the restrictions in the ordnance estates for public meetings (20)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to give more facilities and amenities to Armed Forces Personnel (21)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to remove the out-dated system of “Darbars” in Armed Forces (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to solve various problems faced by the inhabitants in the Ordnance Estate of Ambarnath, District Thana (Maharashtra) (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to utilise the services of retired army officers even in peace time (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to have a coordination of Defence Ministry and External Affairs Ministry (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Delay in setting various issues connected with the proposal to allow Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation to use railway siding at Ambazari near Nagpur for Hingra Industrial estate in Nagpur (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to properly manage lands in Bombay and Pune under the control of the Defence Ministry and thereby allowing establishments of slums thereon and, at the same time extremely slow progress of identification of various problems connected with the improvement of slums in cooperation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation and other agencies of the State Government (33)].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

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[Non-payment of 15 days wages as productivity-linked bonus to nearly 3 lakhs of civilian employees of Defence Units (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Non-implementation of decisions taken on 11-8-79 regarding automatic promotion of civilian employees after 15 years of stagnation in one scale (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Immediate need to stop disbandment of Ordnance Depot, Alipore, Calcutta (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for revival of Permanent Negotiating Machinery for civilian employees of Defence units (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to bring civilian employees of Defence units within the purview of the payment of Bonus Act (38)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to grant continuity of service to 31 employees recently reinstated in West Bengal Defence units (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for reinstatement of civilian employees dismissed, removed from service or discharged, for trade union activities (40)].

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for treating Canteen employees in all defence units as Government Servants (41)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to improve working of the Ordnance Factories Board by inclusion of workers’ representatives in it (42)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to check the discrimination between industrial and non-industrial employees in the matter of leave (43)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Denial of trade union rights to civilian employees in J&K area (44)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Non-implementation of Expert Classification Committee Report (45)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Non-implementation of Oberoi Committee’s Report (46)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Repressive measures to prevent representation of grievances by employees of Border Roads Organisation in Assam (47)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to reorganise and expand HAL factory at Barrackpore, West Bengal (48)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to replace outmoded system of independent structures and functioning of the three Services by a single unified and integrated Communal controlling all military plans and logistics (64)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to introduce strict cost control for cutting out wasteful expenditure and unproductive manpower in the Defence structure of the country (65)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to make the payment of bonus to all defence employees so far (52)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to inculcate the principles of democracy, secularism and socialism among defence personnel (53)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to eradicate the feeling of higher and lower rank from defence services (54)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to remove the malpractices and other vices from the defence services (55)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to strengthen defence preparedness with the help of socialist countries (56)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to make Cantonment Boards completely democratic bodies (57)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to accept the demands of All-India Defence Employees Federation relating to their service conditions (58)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to check discrimination in defence personnel (59)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to provide special financial assistance to Danapur Cantonment Board (60)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Failure to check malpractices in the recruitment office of Danapur (61)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to improve the Danapur Cantonment by providing better roads and checking shortage of water (62)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1”.

[Need to reduce the tax imposed on the residence of Danapur Cantonment Board (63)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to make adequate arrangements for the resettlement of ex-service men (66)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to check discrimination with the jawans by the officers of defence services (67)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to jawans (68)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to increase the pension of ex-servicemen. (69)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Need to accept the demands of ex-servicemen, immediately (70)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100”.

[Failure to do away with the ‘Darbar’ system in defence services (71)].

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to recruit Adivasis in sufficient number in the Defence services (72)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to organise an Adivasi Regiment (73)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to release the land of the G.E.L. Church at Ranchi with proper compensation at present market rate with retrospective effect (74)].

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the amount of pension to Ex-servicemen (75)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next gentleman who has to speak is from the C.P.M. Party. But, I have received a letter from Shri Indrajit Gupta that he has to go early. So, I would like to allow him to speak before him.

Mr. Gupta. You have eight minutes at your disposal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak. On a subject like this, to expect one to speak within ten minutes, is a bit of a tall order. However, I seek your indulgence to give me some time more.

Sir, Mr. Gadgil has said some things, Mr. Bhagat also has said some things, to which I shall come later. I am really in agreement with some of

those things. For example, Mr. Gadgil spoke about the urgent need for developing the indigenous aircraft technology. I was also going to dilate on some of these matters.

Mr. Bhagat mentioned them, perhaps, not in the sense in which I would like to mention. The best defence is the internal condition of a country. But he translated it almost entirely in terms of the Prime Minister's leadership. The Prime Minister's leadership is no doubt important in this matter. I do not deny it. But the internal strength of a country cannot be made synonymous with the role played by the Prime Minister.

We have seen that billions of dollars worth of the most sophisticated weapons in the world had been provided by the United States of America. They would not supply them for an ignominious defeat in the Viet-nam. I do not know how many computers and how many sophisticated gadgets and so on the Viet-nam had. But, certainly, we can say that they were able to defeat the most powerful military machine in the world... on the basis primarily of their internal strength, the unity of their nation, their high morale, their patriotism and their heroic courage. Not that we are lacking those things. I am second to none in admiration of our jawans for what they have done. But, Sir, I think—so far as I know—the policy of our Government upto this day is that we lop nuclear technology including, if necessary, technology for peaceful explosions. But I do not think that the government has yet adopted a policy of going in for a nuclear bomb. Now, members of the ruling party are very strenuously advocating that we should make this change in our policy. It is for her when she replies to spell it out. I do not know if Mr. Agha Shahi has left this country or not....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay-North East): He has reached Islamabad.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has reached Islamabad. Have you got a message!

It is a serious thing that Mr. Agha Shahi every now and then and General Zia-ul-Haq have been floating this idea that India and Pakistan should get together and coordinate their military requirements and so on. To me it is an absurd proposition. But anyway it is only Mr. Subramaniam Swamy in our country who some time ago made a public statement saying that if we really wanted to convince Pakistan about our peaceful bonafides then we should supply arms to Pakistan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I stand by it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We can say all sorts of things.

Sir, as far as nuclear technology goes we are already in possession of quite considerable nuclear technology. That development should go on whether we should take to the path of making a bomb or not it is for the government to decide. I am against it at this stage. For many reasons the implications of it need to be spelt out. It is not possible to do it within the limited time at my disposal. I firmly believe that a country like ours, which is still in its economy, industry, trade and commerce and foreign aid deplorable in my opinion after thirty-two years of Independence, still so much dependant on other countries and on big powers and western countries, should not talk lightly when they talk of developing bomb. When we can pick up independence in these matters and stand on our own feet then we can think of these things otherwise the implications are dangerous.

Sir, I want to deal with one or two topics. We are here now eighteen years after this traumatic experience of 1962 war. It was only after that experience that we took to Defence planning—five years defence plans and then a rolling defence

plan was adopted for the first time. The accent was on modernisation and specialised training, on further development, on self-reliance and on integrated battle techniques—the need for which we had felt so acutely in those dark days.

I do not know where this planning is now. Somebody should tell us. This book which is given to us every year with very minor changes here and there is the same book which can be repeated year after year but tells us nothing. I think this is one of the few Parliaments in the world—which are having a parliamentary system—where Members are kept so much in the dark about the realities of our defence establishments and structure and condition.

I find in Great Britain they have now decided amidst quite a storm of public protests, to allow some American missiles. They have announced that 160 US nuclear "Cruise" missiles will be based to England. In the House of Commons, the British Defence Secretary, Mr. Francis Pym, on the 17th of June speaking in the House of Commons had even revealed the exact places in Great Britain where the missiles are going to be located. He has not hidden anything. He has mentioned the fact that two little-known air bases—I am quoting from a newspaper cutting—Molesworth 97 kms north of London and Greenham Common 97 kms to the east of London are two places where these missiles, highly secret missiles, are going to be located in Britain. You know, where the missile is located that place also becomes the target in the event of any hostilities or war. The British can be quite sure that if there is a war, then those places are the very first targets of the enemy attacks. But still they do not go to Parliament and say: for reasons of national security, we cannot tell you anything. This is going very far ahead. Compared with this, we are told nothing. It is almost impossible to have a fruitful debate on Defence in the Indian Parliament because of the secretive nature of the Government's approach to the whole thing.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

However, in 1963, the first Defence budget, after the war with China, was about Rs. 867 crores. Now, in 1980, our budget has gone up to Rs. 3600 crores, may be it may go up to Rs. 4,000 crores. So, this is not a small matter. This country is facing very great economic pressures, runaway inflation and huge budgetary deficits and financial constraints which only the Finance Minister can tell you about. In such a situation when we are spending such an enormous amount, I think the least that this House can expect is that we must be convinced that this money is being properly spent. Where the country never grudges money being expended for the purposes of Defence it has the right to know whether the vast amount of money is being properly spent purposefully spent, that proper costing is being done, that wasteful expenditure is not being indulged in. That is the point. I am afraid you will get very little out of this. If you read the Defence Audit Reports every year, quite a shocking state of affairs is revealed. But the Defence Audit Reports compass is quite limited. You will find there how many instances are given even in the Defence Audit Reports on wasteful expenditure. About this thing nothing is said to us, nothing is told to us. The Comptroller and Auditor General's report of 1978-79 had dealt at length with the question of what happened to the famous aircraft project which we had floated in 1972. I remember, for developing our own Mark-II engine for the Marut aircraft, not Maruti but Marut—we are making the aircraft called Marut—and we were supposed to develop our own Mark-II engine for it and from 1972 to 1979, the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General shows what a vast amount of money has been spent on this project and today it has been virtually abandoned. Mr. Gadgil has talked about indigenous aircraft technology. I want to know why this House has never been told up till today as to why this Project of Mark-II engine of Marut had to

be given up and why it has been virtually abandoned. Why could not we develop it? We were making Gnat planes in this country, we have been manufacturing Mig planes in this country for several years. I think all the designs and drawings which are necessary down to the last nut and bolt of that Mig-21 made at the Koraput Factory have been provided by our collaborators. We know who those collaborators are. They hid nothing. The entire technical know how was given but even after so many years, 18 years, after the Chinese War we are still going in for more and more expensive aircrafts from abroad which we must buy. I do not know. We must see it over the years as a process where we were and where we are now. We are, compared with our neighbours on this sub-continent at any rate, industrially far developed. It is a big advantage for us. We have got engineers, we have got technicians, who are second to none in the world. We have got heavy industry base which our neighbours do not have. Why this continuous search all the time for buying expensive equipment from abroad. Can you keep up in this race? You would not be able to. Shri Gadgil rightly pointed out that the obsolescence is so rapid, modern weapons are changing so much, their cost is going up so much, if you wish to keep in this race, I do not know how our economy and financial structure can stand it. It is impossible. Not only the Vietnamese but other people also have shown that you can manage, you can fight and you can win without having so much expensive and sophisticated armory at your disposal. The poor Shah of Iran who equipped and armed himself so much—the Americans poured lavishly all the latest equipment they could on him from tanks to aircrafts and everything could not save himself from the unarmed people; his own people no doubt, but they were unarmed people. When they were aroused and they did not want him there, they saw to it that he had to leave the country. What happened to his armament?

What I want to say is that the cost of the defence expenditure of ours must be tailored to our capacity also. We have not got unlimited capacity; we should not start imagining ourselves to be at par with nations which can spend so much, huge astronomical sums on armament. We do not want to do that also. In a country where everyday we are talking of about 60 per cent people living below the poverty line, it is a crushing burden which has unfortunately got to be borne by us because of the dangers which we are facing on all sides. But surely the House must be satisfied that this money is being properly spent.

The other point which I wish to make is about the command pattern and the staff pattern of our defence structure. I find in the Defence Services Estimates which has been given to us, if you look at it carefully, there is a slight grudging admission here between the lines that the command structure is not what it should be. It is put in the other way. On page 91 of the Defence Services Estimates, it is stated:

“Although the three Branches of the Defence Services—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—are under the general control of the ministry, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff....”

On page 92, it says:

“The Chief of Staff of each Service is in complete command of the service under him..... It is obvious that defence of the country involves a joint effort by all the three Services. Hence a Committee consisting of the three Chiefs of Staff is constituted....”

And this Committee meets from time to time.

What I wanted to say is that over the years since we have taken to defence planning, I thought, what we were moving towards, and should

move towards that is the most modern concept of all and on the basis of which your expenditure can come down also was to have one integrated unified command. You cannot go on like this with Army separate, Navy and Air Force independent and only have at the top a Committee of Chiefs of Staff which meets now and again, or meets the Prime Minister. This is an outmoded technique which we have inherited from the past, from the days of British. I do not know why we are clinging to it. Here, it is admitted that closer coordination is necessary. It is not a question of closer coordination. Shri Gadgil was referring to the lessons of the modern war and the campaigns. That aspect is also to be considered and a unified command is necessary today in conditions of modern warfare, not the three separate wings functioning independently of each other.

Mr. Gadgil said: the Navy wants its own air force, and the Army wants its own air force. What is the meaning of that? Which country has got that kind of a structure now? They have a unified command. I think it is high time that we broke with the old traditions and ideas, and moved towards the integrated command idea.

17 hrs.

The Ministry's job as such, in my opinion, should be to control the finance and the liaison in certain things like provisions, procurement etc. I think the Ministry has become too big as a part from the services, there is no reason why this non-combatant part of the structure should go on growing fatter and fatter, and becoming larger and larger. In fact, if the integrated command is brought about, with a smaller and more business-like Ministry you will find that a lot of duplication, an enormous amount of duplication, is going to be cut out; and the costs can be reduced.

I can talk about it in more detail, but there is no time. I also want to know something more about Jaguar.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The Minister of State has made some kind of an equivocal statement in the press. It does not mean very much, at least to me. I want to know, for example, whether each Jaguar costs Rs. 11 crores.

Now, the newspaper report says this; they apparently seem to be in receipt of a brief. It is said, as a result of the briefing of the Ministry, that simultaneously with the Jaguar, there is also some more afoot, and there are negotiations for the acquisition of the multi-role MIG-23. I do not know whether it is a fact or not. He should tell us. MIG-23, I am told costs Rs. 4.5 crores per unit as against Rs. 11 crores for the Jaguar. What are we doing? Are we going in for both, or are we going in only for Jaguar or have we decided to ditch the Jaguar—Mr. Morarji Desai's Jaguar—and going now in for MIG; or what? And, must all our old types of aircraft have to be replaced by some corresponding new aircraft from abroad? Has every Canberra, every Hunter, every Sukhoi and every Gnat to be replaced by finding another expensive aircraft from abroad, without developing our own technology? I think this is a peculiar way of going about things. Where will it end? We will not be able to bear the burden in a year or two.

We are saying always that we have self-reliance in small arms. I think this anti-tank weapon which is fired from the infantry-man's shoulder is also a small arm. Even that, we have not been able to develop. Even that we have to buy from Sweden now. This Carl Gustav 84 m.m. anti-tank weapon—can we not make it in our own country? I think we can. This Vijayanta tank is being made in our country for years. Yet, every now and then we read—Sir, we have to depend on what we read; we are not told anything—that we are now having to go in for to purchase more modern and more expensive tanks from abroad.

Experience shows that the decisive value is not only of weapons, but also of the man—of the man behind the gun. That means the soldier; that means the Defence factory worker and that means other industrial workers. It means the ex-Service men; it means the farmers who are the main recruiting stock of the Army in our country. And it is their morale, it is their sense of unity and their patriotism—which is our biggest potential.

This Army of ours has always been the symbol of national integration in our country. But the Indian Army is coming under very heavy strains just now because of what is happening in various parts of the country. And, unfortunately this Army, as somebody said here a little while ago, is being committed more and more to deal with these movements which are opposed to national integration, which are divisive movements, disruptive movements, secessionist movements and which stand for something which is just the opposite of what the Indian armed forces have always stood for. And I think it is not a good thing; it is not good for the morale of the Army also. Therefore, I think we should try to get these matters settled as quickly as we can, by political means rather than by military means, so that the Army can really concentrate on the job with which it is being entrusted, namely, the defence of our borders.

Lastly, I want to say this; just now I have received this information. This is an example. I would like Government to look into it. I am talking about reducing costs or using this money to the best possible purpose; but I am told that there are orders, quite big orders worth some crores of rupees for shell forgings—105 m.m. shell forgings and so on, which instead of being given to public sector undertakings which are quoting lower rates, lower prices, have been given to some private sector firm in Ludhiana, a huge amount

for trackings and for shell forgings; and in spite of the fact that two public sector undertakings have offered to supply at lower rates, this particular contractor is being favoured. There may be some kind of hanky-panky here, Sir; and I think this matter should be looked into. This is the type of thing which requires much closer control and strict eyes on these things so that this money we are spending is not wasted.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak with a tremendous sense of pride of having served in our gallant armed forces. I rise to speak also with a sense of deep gratification that here is a Government representing the will, the wisdom and the aspirations of millions and millions of our countrymen and reflecting their determination to spare no efforts to keep our armed forces as the finest in the world. Here is a Government which fully realises that the members of our armed forces have, time and again, risen to the call of duty, whenever the need arose, and, without hesitation, offered the supreme sacrifice in defence of the Motherland. Here is a Government which is fully alive to the dictum that it is not merely the machine but the man behind the machine that counts

17.07 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** in the Chair]

In this age of specialisation and sophistication, 'tomorrow' often overtakes us even before we have assimilated 'yesterday', and the cost that one pays for being up-to-date is not only unavoidable but, in fact, is absolutely essential. In this context, we fully support the several measures that Government have recently taken in the modernisation and re-equipment of our armed forces.

While modernisation is a vital process, equally important, if not more,

is the attention that is paid to personnel aspects—moral aspects; aspects which recognise the supreme importance of the human element. Here again, I welcome the several measures that Government has promptly taken after assumption of office. Improvement in the career prospects of both officers and men, and liberalisation of rules for compensation in lieu of quarters are major steps in the right direction and have, without doubt, done much to reassure the men of our armed forces of Government's concern of their welfare.

However, we must not ignore the fact that the armed forces, unfortunately, have gradually become less and less attractive as a career for our young men. Their career prospects still remain substantially below those obtaining in other fields. Living and working conditions are also far more difficult. In fact, while, a few years ago, a career in the armed forces was one of the most coveted once in recent years this is not the same.

I certainly agree that important measures have already been taken, but I plead that, for special categories of personnel who, not only in war, but in their daily life during peace as well, face a great element of risk and hazard, additional incentives are necessary. Our aircrew, for example, deserve a better consideration than what has been given to them so far. I may mention that in almost every other country, the compensation that they give, usually in the form of a flying pay, is much more than what we give to our aircrew. Even compared to the emoluments of the civilian pilots in our country, the air and ground crew who man our Air Force are placed at a tremendous disadvantage. We must find ways and means of reducing this disparity.

Recent events in Iran and Afghanistan only highlight our vulnerability to super power moves. The rapid

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

change in the environment in Iran resulting in the ouster of the Shah and subsequent developments was neither foreseen nor forecast by any agency. There would not have been so many American hostages if it had been of direct interest to us in a military sense is the subsequent re-arming of Pakistan. With super power moves in the area we are forced to react and reassess the threat to us based on the enhanced military capabilities of potential adversaries.

It is essential not only to periodically reassess the continuing changes in the geo-strategic environment, but also to review our plans and programmes in the light of such reassessment and prune or modify them as considered necessary. We must look into overall policy to stop the drift towards greater independence. Effective solution should be there; we should meet their requirements. In fact effort should be made to go one step further. It is well known that inter-dependence breeds greater co-operation and generates a climate to adapt themselves to improving the overall effectiveness. Modern warfare calls not only for the closest cooperation and co-ordination between the three Services for conduct of successful operations, but also between the Services and other agencies of Government, by all elements within the nation. Here I may mention that government efforts to give more attention to the public sector has been appreciated by the public. Servicing in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. today is better, where we repaired our aircraft; we have gone for production of our aircraft in HAL. Ordnance factories have also achieved self-sufficiency in small arms like rifles, carbines, motorguns and connected ammunitions. Of course we have also gone one step further; ordnance factories have sent consultancy teams to foreign countries.

I have a few suggestions for modernisation of our Defence Services

for the on consideration of the hon. Defence Minister. In the Air Force, we must have fighter-bombers fleet equipped with aircraft with deep penetration capabilities and with high radius of action. This point has to be considered when we are thinking of having new aircraft. Our present aircraft, namely, Hunters, Canberras, etc require replacement immediately. About transport helicopters, my senior colleague Mr. Gadgil had already mentioned. Dakotas which are still in operation in the north-eastern sector are to be replaced with better carriage capacity and performance. I may mention here that today we are not in a position to transport one corps of the Armed Forces from the Eastern to the Western Sector; till such time we do not have a transport fleet, the difficulty will be there; the transport fleet has to be increased. It is time when we had more transport aircraft. If it is required that we have to transfer our troops from west to east, or east to west, we may cut a very sorry figure; we will fail in that operation. I suggest that some more transport squadrons or aircraft should be added at a very early date. Helicopters with better passenger carrying capacity and better load carrying capacity should be considered.

The difficulty we have today is the modernisation of our communication system. In our Army we have a communication system which requires modernisation. The border road projects are to be intensified. I think work has been done in the north-eastern sector and in the western sector on the border roads. This is a project which has to be taken up seriously and should be intensified in a serious manner. Mr. Gadgil has already mentioned about the submarine for our Navy; I certainly recommend that the government must consider that.

I will now give some suggestions regarding educational facilities. So far as education facility for the children of defence personnel is concern-

ed, we have Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country, but considering the number of defence personnel and the stations, the number of these schools is very less. I am mentioning these factors because I have passed through these stages and the practical difficulties which I am pointing out are the difficulties which most of the service people face. They are always at a disadvantage in the matter of education facilities because Kendriya Vidyalayas are not available at all the stations and there are cases where the children of our service personnel have to travel 30 to 40 KM daily for attending school. So, I suggest that this factor must be taken seriously.

As mentioned in one of these books, married accommodation for sepoys is available at just 35 per cent of stations. This is a very low percentage. It should be increased at least to 50 per cent.

Today family pension in defence services is, I think, 20 per cent of the pension which a service personnel would get which is very low pension. If a service personnel dies in war, he gets a slightly higher pension. But take the case when an air force pilot dies on duty because of an air accident. His wife does not get that much pension if she would get if her husband died in war. So, I suggest that the family pension should be increased from 20 per cent to whatever the Government feels can be done.

We have separate family accommodation in both western and eastern sectors, but it is not adequate. We have started this project, but I suggest that more separate family accommodation must be sanctioned, especially in the north-eastern sector and western sector.

When a civilian dies in an air accident he gets Rs. 2 lakhs as compensation. But when a service person-

nel dies in an accident in an air force aircraft, he gets only Rs. 1 lakh. This disparity should be removed.

Coming to re-settlement facilities, agencies in the public sector like gas agencies, petrol pump agencies, etc. are given to the service personnel after retirement. But slowly and slowly this percentage is going down. I request the Government to keep a check on this. Particularly, the disparity between war widows and widows whose husbands were killed in peace duty should be narrowed down.

Voluntary retirement should be encouraged, subject to the rules and regulations, so that if some people feel that they could have a better career after retiring from the defence services, they could do so.

If possible, incentive should be given to the retired personnel by way of a free pass as per the status of the person—officer or other ranks,—till they survive in this world. I am not suggesting this incentive for persons retiring say, after ten years or such short periods. If a person has put in pensionable service and retires, he should be given this concession, which he gets during his service time.

I conclude with a tribute once again to the men of our armed forces for their silent and dedicated record of service and with a tribute also to the Government for the manner in which our Prime Minister and under her able guidance the Ministry of Defence are tackling the problems of our armed forces.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Defence Ministry. I am sure that this House will not grudge granting the demands of the Defence Ministry. The amount demanded is a little more than what was demanded last year. In the altered circumstances and because of the increase in

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

the prices of things, I am sure the demand for more money will be acceded to by this honourable House. India is a peace-loving country and at no time in history, Indian forces had marched outside with sword and fire, to win the territories of other countries, to dominate over other people and to increase the influence of our country in certain parts of the world. Today also India values peace and tranquillity. India wants that there should be true peace and tranquillity in all parts of the world. We are not preparing ourselves to attack anybody; we are not preparing to create influence in certain parts of the world or to grab pieces of land of any other country. We want to prepare ourselves to defend the sovereignty, integrity, peace and tranquillity of our country and the system which we have adopted in our country. For that purpose, we want our defence forces, we want to manufacture weapons and formulate our policy.

In my opinion, we may not be required to face a global war. Today, the world is having atomic bombs, nuclear bombs and what not. It is realised by all countries that if a global war is started, not only the human beings but life itself will be exterminated. So, with this realisation, I think, there will not be a global war in the world. There is very little danger of that kind of a global war at least in the near future. But I am not sure whether we would not be required to face small wars in the world. Small wars may be started, fought and inflicted upon other countries not only to acquire a territory of that country but to teach a lesson to that country, to humiliate and to see that the kind of political system adopted by that country is disrupted. If this thing happens, then the countries in the world which want to be independent should defend themselves. I am not sure whether

we will be required to fight a war of this nature. But in 1947, 1962, 1965 and 1971 we had to fight wars. All those wars were actually inflicted upon us. We did not start those wars nor did we create conditions for starting that type of war. But the conditions were created by others. We were just trapped in those conditions and we had to defend ourselves.

Today, we have to consider the situation that is existing in this part of the world and then we have to formulate our defence policy. Pakistan is our immediate neighbour. Only yesterday, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan visited this country. We want that Pakistan should prosper, the bond of friendship between the two countries should be strengthened. In the past, Pakistan used to say that India was not accepting the existence of Pakistan itself. Pakistan had grabbed certain piece of our land. Since its inception, Pakistan has been purchasing arms from different countries. Now, Pakistan is preparing to manufacture atomic weapons. We cannot forget this fact while formulating our defence policy.

China is our next immediate neighbour. It is a very big and vast country. It has got a very huge population. We have a very long border with China. China believes in a philosophy which may not be acceptable to so many people. China says that war is inevitable and unless and until there is war, we will not be able to create a new system in the world. They say that even the third world war will not destroy humanity but there will be some people to create the world in a new fashion. If a neighbour of this kind is there, we have to think as to how much of defence preparedness has to be there in our country. In Diego Garcia, the bases are created, and from there the super power is trying to control the activities in the littoral States. The super power is trying to control the open sea. I had said, Sir, in this House itself that sea is becoming more

and more important. What do we find in the sea? The food, the ores, the oil and other things are very precious and they are all exploited. The sea is the virgin land in a way and people are attaching more and more importance to the open sea. Our attention is attracted towards that. So, the super power wants to control the open sea and the route also, and I do not know at what time it may turn into a disastrous thing, at what time we may be required to defend ourselves. Our coast is also a very long one and it is necessary for us to defend ourselves. So, in my opinion, if we want to defend this country's integrity and the territory and the system we had adopted, we shall have to be ready to face the danger in the Himalayan regions and in the sea. We have to be prepared to face the danger from that side in the Himalayan region and from the sea also. The question would be whether we are prepared for that. And in my not very informed opinion we are prepared for that. Of course, we have been saying that we should pay attention to navy more and more and we should see that the navy develops. I am also of the same opinion. Now, the wars will not be fought so much on the land as they will be fought in the sea or in the air or in space. So, we will have to be prepared for a war in the sea. In our country we are paying attention to the army, we are paying attention to the navy and we are paying attention to the air force also. But in my opinion the emphasis has to shift a little from army to navy. The balance may be correct at this time, but it has to be shifted a little to navy and we may have to pay more attention to air force also. As things stand today, probably we are doing very well. But we are planning for 20 years to come—we are not planning for one year or five years or ten years—and we will have to see where the wars are to be fought and how the wars are to be fought and what wing of defence has to be strengthened more, and in my opinion we shall have to attach

more importance to the navy and to the air force in future. At present of course what we are doing is correct, it is not wrong, but in future we shall have to attach more importance to the navy and to the air force.

Sir, the weapons we are producing here are good weapons, no doubt. But if we want to be self-reliant, in my opinion we have to pay more attention to the research and to the development of scientific knowledge. That is a key to everything in our country. That is a key which can solve the problem of poverty in our country, that is a key which can solve the problem of defence in our country. So, emphasis has to be on scientific development and research. I will not go into all the details, I will not talk about ordnance factories and the public sector factories and all other things. But the key is the most important thing. If we want to be self-reliant, it is necessary that we should carry on research by spending more money, by attracting more talents, by paying more attention to that aspect of defence and if we do that and if we succeed in that, I think we will be able to defend ourselves well, we will be able to equip our army well.

Sir, it is said in this House, and I do agree, that weapons are important. machine is important, but more than the machine, the man is important—the man who has to deal with the machine, the man who has to use the machine. If the hand is not ready, if the heart is not ready, if the mind is not ready, if the hand, the heart and the soul are not strong and spirited, it would not be possible for us to make use of the weapons that are available. What is it we are doing to create a strong hand, a strong heart and a strong soul? That is the question before us. It may not lie exactly within the parameters of the Defence Ministry, it is not the Defence Ministry alone which can cope with this problem, it may not be Government alone which has to do some-

†[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

thing in this matter, but unless we do that, we will not have a strong defence force in our country.

Our jawangs have fought in the First and Second World wars. They have fought four or five wars on our land also after independence, and in all the wars, they have proved their mettle. They have earned the admiration of the people of the world. They are strong, they have the capacity to fight and face any danger. They have the imagination to attack and defend, they have the capacity to face all kinds of dangers. But if you want to increase that capacity of theirs, it would be necessary to provide them more facilities when they are on the border, when they are getting training. Not only that. It would be necessary to see that they are free from worries that their kith and kin are not looked after properly. They should not be worried about their future also, what would happen to them if they lose a limb. That kind of anxiety should not be there in their mind. If we create a system which will give them the confidence that in all such circumstances they will be properly protected, I think they will have a very strong morale, they would be very strong at heart to face any kind of enemy. At present they are doing it, and doing it extremely well. They have earned not only our admiration, but the admiration of the people throughout the world, but if we want to make them more strong, more efficient, more capable, I think that would be necessary.

More than that, they should feel that they are fighting for a cause. If they feel that they are fighting for a cause, they will feel strong. What is the cause? The cause is not merely our own country, because if we attach importance to our national boundaries, we may be able to win certain wars, but we may not be able to protect this big world of ours from nuclear holocaust. They have to be enlightened that they are fighting for their own

country as well as for mankind. If a feeling of that kind is created in their mind, if they feel that they are fighting for the poor people throughout the world, to create a just world order, if that is inculcated, they would have a really strong morale, and our army would become invincible.

My hon. friend Shri Bhagat was saying that we have a very great leader in our country, and because of that leader our boundaries are safe and our defences are very strong. A criticism was levelled against this saying that a person should not be equated with the entire defence of this country. I do not quarrel with this kind of proposition, because machines may be there, the equipment may be there, but in the absence of a proper leader, the defence force may feel helpless. Only if a proper leader is there, can an army function usefully. People want a rallying point where everybody can feel confident and safe. Of course, the strength of the country is the strength of the people, the strength of the economy, the strength of the spiritual forces in this country. But if you do not provide a point where all these kinds of forces are concentrated, it would not be possible for us to defend our country and to be very strong. I think in Mrs. Gandhi, our Prime Minister, we have that kind of leadership. She is the focal point where the people can keep their faith, the army can keep their faith, where the people outside our country can also keep faith. Because we have an army of people who are strong, because we are manufacturing good weapons, because we have a leader of the kind of Mrs. Gandhi as our Prime Minister, I think, our borders are safe. We would be able to protect ourselves not only that, we would be able to evolve a policy, a philosophy which would be capable of protecting the entire world. We want to lead the world, we want to be leader of the world in the spiritual sense, not in the spiritual sense of religious people, but in a different sense, in

creating something which will be helpful to all the people in protecting the world, in warding off the danger of the thermo-nuclear war. We would like to lead the world, we would like to contribute some ideas towards that and by doing that, we would be defending the world as well as ourselves.

I have done.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the face of the serious economic crisis that we are facing today, we find that the Government proposes to spend Rs. 327 crores more on defence. As a non-developmental expenditure, this cannot be seen as anything other than yet another burden on the back of our people. But the question is whether the burden is worth it. This can only be assessed by looking at the foreign policy outlook, the budget reflects. Today, we are still faced with the problem of decolonisation and national self-defence. Our primary task is to mend the fences purposely left broken by British colonialism. The basis of this, was communalism and one-sided border agreements for which we have paid heavily in the past and are still paying in terms of bad relations with our neighbours. This forces us to maintain a large and expensive standing army which naturally does not allow us to take up the developmental works. A vigorous pursuance of non-alignment policy, consistent struggle against imperialist forces, growing friendship with the socialist camp instead of opportunistic bourgeoisie landlord policy of playing between two camps, pursuing an independent policy alone, can help us to keep our border in peace and pay more attention to the development of our national economy and ultimately strengthen our defence potentiality.

17.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The British colonial legacy caused

serious gaps in our defence structure, which we are still maintaining. Are we serious about the imperialist threat we are facing? Take the case of the growing US presence in the Indian ocean, specially their strong base in Diego Garcia. Its attack on Iran, its fomenting of communal, sectarian and secessionist warfare in the Middle East, South East Asia and especially in our north eastern region, all point to the need for naval vigilance. We have a big coastline to defend.

Does the budget reflect this priority? No, it does not. Although the naval budget represents a mere 5 per cent of the total budget, still the increase over last year is only Rs. 4 crores whereas the army budget has increased by Rs. 190 crores and the air force budget has increase by Rs. 34 crores. Thus, an already relatively weak arm of our defence structure is being further weakened in the face of growing imperialist threat.

Obviously, this Government does not take the threat seriously as can be seen from the recent arms deal with USA reported in *The Hindu* of June 21, detailing the sale of outdated missiles which have also been provided to our neighbours for obvious reasons. This is on the eve of nuclear blackmail over the fuel for the Tarapore reactor which can hardly be considered a wise decision. This may appeal to the bourgeois Government as a method of playing between the forces of socialism and imperialism. But it leaves serious gaps in our defence capability. It cannot be condoned. It will make it extremely difficult for us to defend our sovereignty should the need arise. The defence blackmail by US imperialism is nothing new. The history of wars we have fought on the sub-continent provides ample proof of it.

Nor does the Government appear to place much reliance on the capacity of the Indian people to defend them-

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

seives. Not only has the expenditure on defence Research and Development been allocated less than 2 per cent of the total budget, there is reason to believe that the Indian defence production is retreating in the face of foreign dependence, as the labour force employed in ordnance factories and public sector undertakings connected with defence production showed a decline of 10,000 workers against the figures of the last two years. Why this decline of 10,000 labour force? Moreover, 600 employees of the ordnance depot at Alipore, Calcutta, the oldest organisation of the Army ordnance corps established in 1765, are seriously affected by the decision of its disbandment from last month. In spite of developing of our own indigenous growth, we are dealing with imperialists. The private sector is encouraged with orders from the Defence Ministry. Specially, the Military Engineering Service has been a free zone of looting for the contractors.

The capacities of our ordnance factories and the public sector undertakings are not fully utilised. We are not mobilising all our resources, our scientists and engineers, and our men. But we are depending on foreign countries. Seeing this serious state of affairs, it is imperative that the Rajadhaksha Committee Report on Defence Production should be placed on the Table of the House and its recommendations should be discussed and implemented.

Now, I will say something about boosting up the morale of our jawans who are the real defenders of our country. They should be given their due. They are doing so much for our country. We are proud of them. But their political rights, to read any newspaper they like, and the right to a secret ballot, are denied to them while their officers are enjoying those rights. But the jawans

are not enjoying those rights. How can you raise their morale?

Also, the inequalities that characterise our society are reflected even more acutely in the army, in our defence structure. The jawans often suffer discriminatory treatment in respect of hours of work, medical and residential facilities, not to speak of the pitiful condition of war widows. Moreover, the practice of using the jawans as servants in the homes of officers is yet another bone of contention which cannot help raise the morale of the fighting forces. Can we expect a force to stand up to the strain of warfare when serious inequalities characterise the Army? The Chief of Staff gets an entertainment allowance of Rs. 6,600 a year, that is, Rs. 550 per month, while a trained sepoy gets a salary of only Rs. 265 per month; a new recruit gets only Rs. 175, and a boy just Rs. 50. Can this raise the morale of the fighting forces?

Now, see the condition of the ex-servicemen. Out of 60,000 ex-servicemen, every year, only 10,000 to 15,000 get jobs. What would be the effect on the morale of the jawans who are fighting on our borders when they know that, after losing the job in the military, they will be unemployed? So, this should be taken into consideration and should be taken a serious note of.

The democratic rights to civilian forces like those in the Border Roads Organization have not yet been recognised. What prevents the Government from recognising the Officers' Association of HAL, Bangalore? The House should be taken into confidence and informed. The industrial relations should be good in the defence industries. There are 3,20,000 defence employees who are not getting bonus. Why?

An Ordnance Factories Board has been formed. But representation to the workers in the Board has been denied. Why should this be denied?

After all, good industrial relations should be maintained.

The Government gave the assurance that there would be automatic promotion of labour after 15 years of stagnation in a particular scale. But that has not so far been implemented. This is the condition.

In the Military Engineering Service, the contract system should be abolished—

The defence employees should be given trade union rights. Their victimised leaders should be reinstated.

The service conditions of defence employees should be improved. Without that, good relations cannot be established in the defence industries.

In Defence Production, orders worth Rs. 20 crores have been placed on a contractor in Ludhiana, they have been given to the private sector. There are some unholy things here. One Under Secretary is related. That should be probed into. The House should be taken into confidence and the inquiry report should be placed on the Table of the House. What are they doing with public money in the defence industries? These things are happening. We do not believe that they will be able to do this.

The Budget in no way reflects a policy adequate to the needs of the country. It still stresses the handing over of the defence of the country to largely land-bound mercenary forces, a policy that is outdated, expensive and wasteful. It falls squarely into the hands of unscrupulous arms dealers. A policy like this can hardly serve to defend the people, without a radical change in outlook which so far there is no reason to expect.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): I rise to support the Defence Budget. The six Demands for Grants, in my view, have been adequately spread out and worked out.

Sir, the subject is a very complex subject and is, of course, one of the important subjects for any country and has to be viewed dispassionately and in a very cool fashion. I have said that it is a very complex subject. I would like to explain this within a few minutes and then I will touch on certain other important aspects concerning this.

We are all agreed that our Armed forces have to be very strong so that they can effectively defend our frontiers. The stipulation, of course, comes in in the form of paucity of funds. The difficulty to meet that, a big tussle goes on between defence requirements and the expense *vis-a-vis* the new type of equipment that keeps on coming in and the obsolete weapons and equipment that need to be eased out. That makes the burden on the Exchequer very heavy. Our subject, our problem in India becomes more complex when you see how the situation is obtaining around our country.

As chance would have it, we have some ambitious neighbours around and we have had a taste of them. Since 1947 till 1971 Indo-Pak war, repeated trouble has been on our borders. And one of our neighbours as it so happens, namely, Pakistan, has once again become quite strong militarily. In my opinion, she has become stronger than what it was in 1971. Mr. Jimmy Carter, President of America, as you will recall, cancelled the old ban that had been imposed not to provide Pakistan with arms and he revoked that in December 1979, soon after the Afghanistan affair. And, he promised arms to them to the tune of 150 million dollars to Pakistan. Not only that, 400 million dollars worth of economic and arms aid was further to be given and speeded up as opportunity would develop. Over and above that, we have all read and we know that some of the European allies and friends are out to help Pakistan in one form or the other and the *détente*-seeking China is always there to help Pakistan.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

In that context I would like to pose the question to Mr. Jimmy Carter, the President of America, that if at all Pakistan has to be made that strong—with what aim in view? If Pakistan holds strength and might, which way to the aggression going to be? Is it meant to go against Afghanistan? Or is it meant to go against India? If not, against whom?

Mr. Agha Shahi was here. All the hopes that we had, did not work out very nicely, according to the newspaper. We will come to know more about it. But, that is not the point. The point is: how to deal with Zia-ul-Haq.

AN HON. MEMBER: I think there is something wrong with mike.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come forward.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I was mentioning about the collection of arms and armaments by Pakistan. The whole history repetitively has shown time and again that whenever American, particularly, boosted Pakistan with arms and armaments, these were used to upset the stability of the India sub-continent; in one form or the other, it was so done. It has been happening. I wanted to ask....

MR. SPEAKER: May I know the pleasure of the House for Mr. Sparrow concluding his speech today?

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I think he can conclude in five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. Let him go on.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I have, with your kind permission, Mr. Speaker, besides bringing out this question to explain the complexity of the situation and the problem that we, as a country, have to face, some other problems also. I have to pose, through you, to the Government. So, for that reason, I would specifically wish to submit that if it is not possible for you to allow me more time for one reason or the other, I may be permitted to continue my speech tomorrow morning.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Yes, he may continue tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 18, 1980/Asadha 27, 1902 (Saka).