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Thursday, August 11, 1983/

Sravana 20, 1905 (Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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# LOK SABHA

1

Thursday, August 11, 1983/Sravana 20,  
1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Survey of Mejhia-Kharagpur via Bankura

\*267. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has requested the Railway Ministry to undertake survey for a new line linking Mejhia-Kharagpur via Bankura for carrying coal to Southern India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Central Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At the instance of the West Bengal Government a Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic survey for a new BG rail line from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia was completed in 1977. On the basis of the information given by the Ministry of Energy regarding the volume of coal traffic, the re-appraisal of the earlier survey conducted in 1977, is in progress. On receipt of the re-appraisal survey report the matter will be considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and decided with due regard to the technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of resources.

2

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : The Minister in his reply said that an Engineering cum Traffic survey report was completed in 1977 and is lying with Energy Ministry for reappraisal. I want to quote from a letter from the Present Railway Minister, Mr. A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury. This was written to me by him when he was the Minister for Energy. It is dated 5.9.1981. He said, "I may mention that I have also taken up the matter with the Railway Minister for construction of a rail link from Raniganj to Bankura via Mejhia. I have suggested that the railway line should not be viewed only from the aspect of coal traffic but the other advantages arising out of this should be considered." In view of this, may I know from the Minister when the final report, after reappraisal from the Ministry of Energy will be submitted to his Ministry, because already six years have gone ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI : A preliminary survey for a new BG rail line from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia was completed in 1977 at the instance and the cost of the State Government. The survey report was forwarded to the State Government. Then the difficulty was that the Energy Department did not give us any positive indication of linkages with the power houses.

So, at that time, the Railway could not do anything. In 1980-81 after my discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and with the experts of West Bengal, the Government of India and the DVC people we went on the spot. There it was decided with the Government of West Bengal and DVC that it is quite possible to have a 600 MW power house at that place. It was also decided that this construction will be done by DVC and the benefit will go to the DVC area. The Government of West Bengal also agreed on that. Under these circumstances, the South-Eastern Railway authorities have been asked to make a reappraisal of the earlier survey. Whenever we receive their re-appraisal we will go to the Planning Commission. If they give us green signal, we will start the job.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the hon. Minister lay on the Table of the House 1977 report of the engineering and traffic survey ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** We will lay it. It was not viable because the Coal Department did not give any indication of the linkages. But I have no doubt that with this, line will be viable now.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** The question is regarding linking Mejhia-Kharagpur via Bankura and the answer given by the Minister is Bankura-Raniganj via Mejhia. As far as my preliminary knowledge goes, it will be difficult to link Bankura-Raniganj via Mejhia because of the Damodar River. Moreover, perhaps, it has already been decided that Kolaghat Thermal Plant would be getting coal from the Mejhia belt. That has been fixed by the West Bengal Government as well as the Energy Ministry of the Government of India. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** There is again a confusion. There are two types of opinion. One type of opinion is, let us not construct the bridge and let us have merry-go system for having coal for that particular power station. There is another type of opinion and there is a general demand also that this coal area should be linked with Raniganj. Because of Raniganj town's unstable condition due to soil erosion and all that, any moment, the Raniganj town may have to shift to other places. So, this bridge becomes imperative. That is why, we and the other Members also who know the area, are laying lot of emphasis on a bridge on Damodar River. The bottleneck is the Damodar River. Construction of a bridge on the Damodar River may cost Rs. 30 to 40 crores. I do not know the exact amount. Connecting a link from Bankura is not a difficult thing. The difficulty is from Mejhia because it is on the other side of the Damodar River.

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** It is not correct. Raniganj is on the other side of the River and not Mejhia.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** Sir, I visited the area, I know the area.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Parliamentary delegation should be sent there to ascertain the exact position.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** I was not allowed to put my question, Sir.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, Mejhia is on one side, Raniganj is on the other side...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Choubey ji, I had heard about merry-go-round but I did not understand this another merry-go.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** There is a system that the coal will come from the coal-field to the power station...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** By rope way.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** No, by merry-go system...*(Interruptions)* a system where the power station assumes the responsibility of constructing the railway line and the entire things end not the Railway department. That is known as the merro-go system...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Naturally, I did not know what is this merry-go system. I thought perhaps it is some ropeway but it is not like that. The question has been very correctly put that it would be very difficult to cross the river Damodar, hence it should be linked from Mejhia to Kharagpur via Bankura. So, I would like to know whether there is any plan to link Majhia with Kharagpur via Bankura ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** As I said, when the survey was made in 1977, then that was the thinking. After 1977, in 1978 when the Coal Department found enough deposits of coal-good quality of coal and also inferior quality of coal-then it was decided on the advice of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that there a power house has to be constructed. We agreed with that idea and that job was entrusted to DVC people. Now when you go from Raniganj to Mejhia, you have to cross the river Damodar. That is what I meant to say. This is true and this is a real bottle-neck. There are two opinions among the experts. They say that if you have to

exploit the coal for that particular power station, the merry-go system is enough we should not construct the bridge *..(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Instead of merry-go, why don't you advise the Minister to go and marry :

MR. SPEAKER : Will you go and marry or be merry :

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Di you say marry and go or go and marry ?

MR. SPEAKER : Go and be merry.

दिल्ली में रेलवे गोदाम में दिल्ली विद्युत  
प्रदाय संस्थान के उपकरण

\* 268. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :  
श्री बापू साहिब पहलेकर :

क्या रेलमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान (डैसू) के मूल्यवान उपकरण दिल्ली में रेलवे गोदामों में बंकाए पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन उपकरणों को दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को भेजने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) A statements is laid on the table of Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b) 139 cartons of electric lamps, 42 cases of electric goods and one transformers consigned to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking unloaded at New Delhi goods Shed on different dates from 7.10.52 to 9.7.53 are lying Undelivered at New Delhi Goods Shed.

(c) It is for the consignee viz. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, to take delivery of the consignments and remove them from the Railway premises. Notices under section 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 have been served by the Railway on Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for the removal of the consignments.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न के संबंध में इन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, यह प्रश्न असल में एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है। यह प्रश्न उम दिन लगावे जो दिन एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री का हो क्योंकि यह डैसू का सारा मामला है और डैसू के खिलाफ करप्शन का बहुत बड़ा चार्ज है ताकि उस दिन इस पर बहस की जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी कहे तो बात बने।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I think this question should be repeated also but today also it should be there ..... *(Interruptions)* Sir, this whole affair is a very sordid affair being debated in the Metropolitan Council and the Railway Ministry has been condemned there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that cement meant for public construction and building of sub stations by DESU has been confiscated to the extent of Rs. 55 lakhs by the Railway as part payment for non-picking up of these items and whether the Railway Ministry have snatched Rs. 55 lakhs worth of cement meant of for DESU and, instead of delivering it to them, they have used it themselves as a retaliation ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : the question is :

" (a) whether it is a fact that valuable equipments of Delhi Electric Supply undertaking are lying idle in the railway godowns in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard ; and

(c) the action taken to send these equipments to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ?"



I have answered that question. Consignments of electric lamps, electric goods and one transformer booked for DESU were unloaded at New Delhi goods shed at different dates from 7.0.82 to 9.7.83. These have not been taken delivery of. Notices under section 56 of the Indian Railways Act were served on DESU by the Northern Railway, requiring them to move the goods. Despite these notices being issued and repeated telephonic reminders, they have not acted. Section 77 of the Indian Railways Act specifically mentions that the railway administration shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of goods carried by the rails, after the expiry of the period of seven days after the termination of the transit.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Sir, I will accept your ruling. I would say that the railways have retaliated by confiscating Rs. 55 lakhs worth of cement..... (Interruptions) DESU is not paying for what the railways are doing for them. They have in retaliation done this. This has come in the papers and it is also in the proceeding of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi.....(Interruptions) Why are these people worried about cement? Do they think I will take it to Maharashtra? I am not going to take it to Maharashtra, I do not know whether Shri Tytler had a portion of this cement.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** I was told that Dr. Swamy needs it in Bombay.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Not myself. I would like to know from the Minister what is the outstanding due of the DESU to the railways for all these consignments and cartons that he has mentioned.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** That figure is not with me because that question does not come here. They are not taking delivery of certain goods. According to the Indian Railways Act, we have given them notice etc. Now he wants to know the actual price of the transformer etc.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I wanted to know the payments due from DESU to the railways.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Sir, it may be transferred to the other Ministry.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप दूसरा दे दीजिये, मैं करा दूंगा। नया कवेशन दे दीजिये।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** हाफ एन आवर नहीं आ सकता है क्योंकि हाफ एन आवर के लिये समय ही नहीं बचा है और जो बचा है उस में एक ही आ सकता है। वह सम्भव नहीं है। ट्यूजडे के लिये ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए। स्वामी जी को कौन समझाये? मैंने तो पहले ही कहा था।

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** May I know whether any consignment of cement, which was meant for DESU, is lying in the stores of the railway godowns unutilized, though it is a commodity which is very essential for construction work?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** Sir, that question does not arise from the question.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** .....he said that he would only reply to things which are lying idle unutilised and not delivered. So I am only asking : Is he aware of the consignment which is lying idle in the stores of the railway godowns.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** The question is which regard to electricity equipment and not with regard to other equipment.

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** Sir, the language of the question is, "whether it is a fact that valuable equipment..." I know, the word is not 'electric equipment'. The word is 'valuable equipment'.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Technically he is correct.

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** You absolve him implying how can cement be described as equipment.

(Interruptions)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** There is a limit on the number of words to be used. You cannot use more than 150 words. Next time I will write a thesis on that.

MR. SPEAKER : I welcome that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Cement is a commodity which is very scarce and therefore, if it is lying idle, it might have been pinched. I would, therefore, like to know what has happened because DESU has suffered a loss with regard to non-availability of that cement. Therefore, I am interested to know whether the cement is lying idle, or utilised or what happened.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: DESU should have lifted it. It is their duty.

हज तीर्थ यात्रियों की संख्या में कमी

\* 269. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टीमर से जाने वाले हज तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या कम होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष गुजरात से कितने लोगों को हज के लिए जाने की अनुमति दी गयी थी और इस वर्ष कितने लोगों को अनुमति दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नए उपाय कर रही है कि धन की कमी वाले लोगों और बूढ़ों को हज तीर्थयात्रा की सुविधा मिले ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) There has been a reduction in the number of pilgrims proceeding to Saudi Arabia by sea since the 1982 Haj season as a result of the Saudi Arabian Government's restrictions on the arrival of pilgrims into that country before Ramzan. The number of Haj sailings in 1982 had, therefore, to be reduced from eight in previous years to six. The total number of pilgrims proceeding by sea came down from 13245 in 1981 to 9915 in 1982. This situation will continue for Haj 1983 also.

(b) The quota for pilgrims from Gujarat proceeding for Haj by sea in 1982 was 352 (30 by first-class and 322 by bunk class). For 1983, the quota is 350 (30 by first-class and 320 by bunk class). The short-fall of two seats by bunk class in 1983 was due to some marginal adjustments which became necessary as a result of an erroneous computation of seats in 1982.

(c) Every year the Government is subsidising the Haj pilgrims who travel by bunk class. The seats by sea are allotted on the basis of a Qurrab arranged by the Haj Committee at Bombay or by the various State Haj Committees. No new measures are contemplated.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 1981 में हज यात्रा के लिये जाने वालों की संख्या 13245 थी जो कि 1982 में 9915 रह गई और 1983 में इससे भी कम होने की संभावना है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले 1981 में जो संख्या थी और जितने जहाज जाते थे वह सब फिर भेजने के लिए सऊदी अरब की सरकार के साथ कोई बातचीत की गई है या नहीं ?

SHRI A.A. RAHIM : Sir, the Government is not reducing the number every year. Only from 1981 onwards the Saudi Arabian Government said that they would not accept persons before Ramzan. So, we had to cut short two sailings. By that the number has not been reduced. Actually the number of pilgrims are not being reduced. We are sending 21,000 pilgrims every year and especially, for your information, in respect of Gujarat, the total quota of Gujarat (by air and sea) was only 764, but about 1,868 persons travelled. So, it is more than the quota of Gujarat; about 1,104 persons travelled over and above the quota.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : 1983 में कितने यात्रियों को जाने की अनुमति मिलेगी ? 1981 में 13 हजार से भी ज्यादा गये हैं, बाद में उसमें कटौती हुई है। उस कटौती को कम करने के लिये, जो जहाज कम किये गये थे, उन जहाजों को फिर से बढ़ाने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं ?

SHRI A.A. RAHIM: This is only the question of sea travel. Regarding air travel, wherever it has been reduced by sea, it has been increased by air.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Four years back, the number of Indian pilgrims for Haj were about 26,000. We see that yearly the number of Haj pilgrims has reduced and we further see that the population of India has increased. On the one side, the population has increased and, on the other side, the number of Haj pilgrims has decreased. During pre-Ramzan days, Haj pilgrims were not being allowed to visit Saudi Arabia. Certainly, they should get a chance now. Is there any thinking in the Ministry or has the Hon. Minister thought that after Ramzan the number of ships and flights should be increased to the tune of accommodating 27,000 Haj pilgrims which was the usual quota of Indian pilgrims?

SHRI A.A. RAHIM: In 1978, the total number of Haj pilgrims was 17,485 and in 1982, it was 21,000. It is only on the increase so, not on the decrease. That is a wrong impression.

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार: हमारा देश एक असाम्प्रदायिक देश है और सरकार धर्म के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती। इस स्थिति में हज जाने वाले लोगों के बारे में लाटरी डालने और प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का क्या कारण है?

SHRI A.A. RAHIM: Quite a good number of applications are there. This is the only way of selecting persons. It is difficult to select otherwise. That is why we are using this system.

सेवा से हटाए गए रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बहाली

\* 270. †श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :  
श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1981 की रेलवे कर्मचारी हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण रेलवे रनिंग-स्टाफ के लगभग 591 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया था और क्या उनकी बहाली के लिए सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रनिंग-स्टाफ के उक्त कर्मचारियों को कब तक बहाल कर दिया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा करने में कोई कठिनाई है, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) In the context of an illegal en-masse absenteeism resorted to by members of the Loco Running Staff Association during early 1981, action was taken to remove/dismiss/terminate from service 591 employees for their specific acts of omission and commission after following the procedure laid down in the rules. Some representations have been received for their reinstatement.

(b) and (c) A number of employees against whom action was taken had filed cases in various Courts of Law and the final outcome of these cases is at present pending decision in the Supreme Court. Suitable action to review these cases will be taken as and when the verdict of the Supreme Court is available.

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा: रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल करने के कारण 591 लोको कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थीं। जहां तक हड़ताल करने का प्रश्न है, अधिकार और कर्तव्य की दिशा में लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली के अंतर्गत हर व्यक्ति को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन लोगों की बहाली के संबंध में सरकार को कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं या नहीं। क्या सरकार इस संबंध में उदार नीति अख्त्यार करते हुए उन लोगों की बहाली का आदेश देगी; यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक बहाल कर दिया जाएगा? अगर सरकार उन्हें बहाल नहीं करना चाहती है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?



**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** It was an illegal strike and the Railway administration removed dismissed and terminated 591 employees from the service under the normal rules which guide the service conditions of the railway employees, including discipline and appeal rules; and 783 employees were retired prematurely.

The Administration has the authority to review the case of any employee after 30 years or on attaining a particular age. It is on this review by the appropriate authority, that premature retirements were normally effected.

Out of 591 employees terminated, services of 7 have been settled and one employee has been taken back to duty after consideration of his appeal.

Out of 783 employees prematurely retired, 646 have been taken back to duty as a result of the decisions of the courts. They have gone to many courts and according to the decisions of the courts, they have been taken back to duty. The Administration has finally settled the cases of 74 employees, leaving a balance only of 63 employees whose cases are being dealt with as per the rules, in normal course. Now we are considering the cases of only 63 employees.

A number of employees went to various courts. The Supreme Court gave an interim judgment on 3-5-1982 which asked the Railway Administration to pay the petitioners the last drawn salary from 1-1-1982. A fundamental question is involved in this case relating to the interpretation of Rule 14(2) of the Railway Service Discipline & Appeal Rules. After the verdict of the Supreme Court is known, necessary action will be taken. At the present moment, we have decided to act as per the judgment of Supreme Court.

**SHRI A.K. ROY:** The loco running staff have got certain long-pending genuine grievances over which they went on strike. The right to strike is one of the sacred rights which workers have achieved and to declare a strike illegal is the authority of the Tribunal, not of the management. Management cannot declare any strike legal or illegal.

In reply to the question, the Hon. Minister has referred to the jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court. I would like to ask one simple question. Why don't you associate your Central Labour Department in dealing with these cases? It is always the rule in all other industries because the subject of industrial relations falls within the jurisdiction of the Union Labour Department. But always I have seen that whenever any such action of retrenchment or dismissal comes and when the cases are referred to the Union Labour Department, the management fights and obstructs the proceedings stating that they have got provision of bipartite negotiation which is nothing but a negotiation between the management and the recognised union. But what would happen to those workers who are not members of the recognised union? That is why, I would like to ask you whether in dealing with these cases of retrenched employees, you associate the Union Labour Department in settling the disputes and accept the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) as the arbitrator to settle the issue or not.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** Opinions on this subject vary. According to us, this was an illegal strike. This matter is sub-judice. It is pending in the Supreme Court and as I have clearly stated, we shall act as per the judgment of the Supreme Court. We have not gone to the Supreme Court. The employees had gone to the Supreme Court. (Interruptions) To make party to this body or that body is not in our jurisdiction. It is for the Supreme Court to decide, and I assure the House that we shall act as per the judgment of the Supreme Court.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:** The application of 14(2) was rejected by most of the High Courts, the High Court of Kerala, the High Court of Jodhpur, the High Court of Patna and the High Court of Allahabad. Ultimately the Government had gone to the Supreme Court. What is happening is sheer wastage of government money because these high-skilled workers have to be paid equivalent to their wages plus legal expenses for all these three years. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister, as it had happened in earlier cases, whether Government will take a rational view of the thing,

stop wastage of government money and settle this immediately in view of the judgments given by the High Courts ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** The Supreme Court has already given an interim judgment. A number of employees went to various courts. The Supreme Court has given an interim judgment on 3-5-1982 which asked the Railway administration to pay the petitioner the last-drawn salary. This, we are obeying, and the rest of it also, whatever may be the judgment, we will obey.

### विश्व विद्यालयों में छात्र असन्तोष

\* 271. †श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :  
श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 जुलाई, 1983 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में 'विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्र असन्तोष की गहराती समस्याएँ' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों में बढ़ते हुए असन्तोष, अव्यवस्था और अन्य गहन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

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

(b) Out of the 120 Universities in the country at present only 7 are functioning under Central Acts. The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to look into the functioning of these 7 Universities. This Committee will among others examine the reasons for periodic disturbances in the Central Universities and recommend remedial measures. The work of this Committee is now in the final stages.

As far as the remaining 113 State Universities are concerned the Central Government has been suggesting to all State Governments that they should set up appropriate machinery to consider the problems of students, teachers and non-teaching employees and take timely action to solve them so that the functioning of academic institutions is not disrupted.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष जी, आप रात-दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते हो, शिक्षा जो है वह देश का निर्माण और देश के वक्त के चलन का नाम है। आज विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की दशा क्या है—इस को आप समझ लें। इस के लिए इनका जो जवाब आया है वह न के बराबर है... (अध्यक्ष) ...जब तक ये चुप नहीं रहेंगे, मैं बोलूंगा नहीं।... (अध्यक्ष) ...

शिक्षा के अन्दर बुनियादी दोष हैं—बंधा दाखला, महंगी शिक्षा, अंग्रेजी माध्यम, पढ़ने के बाद बेकारी, उपकुलपति के पद पर गुलाम-जह-नियत के नौकरशाहों की नियुक्ति।...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल पूछिये।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** इन को बता कर ही सवाल पूछूंगा। इन का जवाब कुछ भी नहीं है। बंधा दाखला—इतने लड़के-लड़कियां दाखिल होंगे, अंग्रेजी माध्यम...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप रिपीट क्यों कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** इसलिये कि रिपीट करने के बाद भी इन को समझ में नहीं आता है। मंत्री जी को अच्छी हिन्दी आती है, लेकिन इन्होंने जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया, फिर भी मैंने ऐतराज नहीं किया, अगर शीला कौल होती तो ऐतराज करता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कान में आला लगा रखा है।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** 7 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनके बारे में खुलकर सवाल करता हूँ—इन विश्वविद्यालयों में कितने लड़के-लड़कियों के दाखले का प्रबन्ध है, कितने लड़के-लड़कियों ने दाखले के लिए एप्लाई किया है और उनमें से कितनों को दाखला मिलेगा ? अंग्रेजी माध्यम को हटाने और शिक्षा को सस्ता करने के क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ? जुहनी-गुलाम नौकरशाह, जो आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० हैं, उनको कुलपति के रूप में लाते हैं, उनके बजाय विश्वविद्यालयों में से हो जो शिक्षा के शास्त्री हैं, उन में से ही उपकुलपति लगाने का रास्ता सरकार कैसे अपना रही है ?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** As regards abolition of English/medium I would like to say that there is no such proposal to abolish English medium in our Universities.

As regards various reforms about which the hon. Member has spoken, we have already taken certain measures to restructure the courses and in the plus 2 system vocational ducation is also included.

Moreover in the main text of my reply I have said that the UGC has appointed a committee to go into the details of these problems which the hon. Member has pointed out and that committee's work is in the final stages. As and when we receive the report from the committee, we will certainly look into those recommendations.

**श्री बी० डी० सिंह :** मूल सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया ।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैंने पूछा था कि कितने विद्यार्थियों ने दाखले के लिये एप्लाई किया है और कितनी दाखले की कैपेसिटी है ?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** As regards all the seven Universities I do not have the figures here.

As regards Delhi University I will be able to tell the hon. Member through you that we have an intake capacity of 37,000 students in undergraduates programmes.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** आप के यहां एप्लाई कितनों ने किया है ?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** Here so many students keep on applying not only to a particular college or University but to many other places also simultaneously they apply. So it is very difficult to assess what is the exact number of students who have applied and where.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** मैंने उपकुलपतियों के बारे में भी कहा था । केन्द्र के पास सात विश्व-विद्यालय हैं । सात विश्वविद्यालयों में कितने उपकुलपति ऐसे हैं जो शिक्षा शास्त्रियों में से लिये गये हैं और कितने ऐसे हैं जो बाहर से, आई० ए० एस०, नौकरशाह और जहनी-गुलाम, आप ने, उपकुलपति बनाये हैं ? जैसे मिसाल के तौर पर अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने नौकरशाही-जहनियत की वजह से इसी सदन के एक सदस्य का अपमान किया था, हालांकि उस के बारे में दिये गये प्रिविलेज का अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । ऐसे आदमी को तो अब तक गिरफ्तार कर लेना चाहिये था... (व्यवधान)... सात उपकुलपतियों में से कितने शिक्षा शास्त्रियों में से चुने गये हैं ? और कितने ऐसे आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० गुलाम-जहनियत नौकरशाहों को उपकुलपति रखा हुआ है ।

**श्री पी० के० थुंगन :** हमारे यहां 7 यूनि-वर्सिटियों में से 2 उपकुलपति इस प्रकार के हैं, जो सर्विसेज में से लिये गये हैं और बाकी जो हैं, वे शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं ।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** कौन-कौन से ?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** I don't mind telling the names of the universities—one is the A.M.U. (Aligarh Muslim University) and the other is the J.N.U.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** यह जो प्रश्न है, इस का जवाब केवल खातापूरी के लिए दे दिया है । प्रश्न यह पूछा गया था कि देश के



विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ते हुए असन्तोष, अव्यवस्था और अन्य गहन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ? अब इसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने यह दिया है कि “देश में 120 विश्वविद्यालयों में से इस समय केवल 7 विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे हैं।” इस तरह से बाकी जो 113 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, आप ने राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर पूरी जिम्मेदारी डाल दी है और कहा है कि यह राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है और उनके बारे में आप कुछ मालूम नहीं है। जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उन को ही आप ठीक नहीं करवा रहे हैं और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो कचकच होती है। इसी तरह की स्थिति बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की है। एक हफ्ते से छात्र हड़ताल कर रहे हैं और उपकुलपति का घेराव किया गया है और वह भी आप संभल नहीं पा रहा है। इसी तरह की स्थिति काशी विद्यापीठ, मगध विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी और गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी की है। यह मामला कैसे हल होगा। मैं इस संदर्भ में आप से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस को रोकने के लिए क्या कर रही है। ये जो आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं और छात्रों में गड़बड़ है और इसके साथ-साथ छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारियों और प्रोफेसरों में यह गड़बड़ चल रही है, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इनको खुद बढ़ावा दे रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सब समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आप तुरन्त क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में कम्प्यूटर का जो कोर्स था, उसके बारे में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ओर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोग जो हड़ताल पर थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में आप ने क्या किया है और कितनों का वहां पर दाखिला हुआ है ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I have already stated about what we are doing regarding the university problems. If the hon. Member has read the reply properly, he would find that regarding the universities which are run by

the States we have been writing to them and advising them to form such Committees to look after the interests of the Students, teachers and the Karamcharis.

As regards the seven universities, I have already very clearly stated that the U.G.C. has appointed a Committee to go into the details of these problems. The problems which the hon. Member has explained would also be gone into by that Committee. I have also stated that it is in the very advanced stage and we expect that the report would be submitted very soon by that Committee.

Regarding the problems about the J.N.U. which the hon. Member has stated, namely, the unrest caused due to certain problems in regard to computer science system, I would like to state that that problem arose from a point when one teacher had abused a scheduled caste student. Thereafter, the students wanted the teacher to be suspended. After that the students also gheraoed the officers and, later on, the Vice-Chancellor agreed to form a Committee to look into that part of the working of the computer science system. It is still at that stage.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सर एक तो इन्होंने राज्य सरकारों का मामला बताया है। वह भी इन्होंने गड़बड़ बता दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य सरकारों का ये कैसे करेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कम्प्यूटर के बारे में ये क्या कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया है। कमेटी बना दी है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने इसके बारे में एडजोर्नमेंट सौशन भी दिया है। इस पर हाउस हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन भी चाहता है।

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** My point is that there is unrest in almost all the Central Universities, apart from the State Universities, like the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University. And whenever we have tabled a question, this has been the reply from the Hon. Minister that an Inquiry Committee had been instituted or an Expert Committee has been instituted and it would give its report very soon. But what is the time limit? Why is the Government not going to fix the time limit for such a Committee to submit its report? How long Government can say that there is a committee and that it will submit a report? When this Government will go out of power, will it at that time submit its report?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will it be that soon?

(interruptions)

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Sir, Hari-kesh Bahadur is not serious at all.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** Therefore, I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is going to fix a time limit to that committee so that it can submit its report in time? And at the same time what is the Government going to do in order to solve the problems of the Banaras Hindu University, and the Jawaharlal Nehru University where, strike is going on and the students, Karamcharis and all are agitating. So, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister what is he going to do in order to solve the problems of the Universities.

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** Sir, as regards the fixing of the time limit for the Committee the Hon. Member will be glad to know that the Committee is going to submit its report by the end of next month.

As regards solutions to be found for BHU or the Delhi University or the JNU, whichever University the Hon. Member has stated, naturally in that Committee's Report certain suggestions will be contained. We will take action according to those suggestions.

**श्री रशोद मसूद :** मोहतरम, अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यू. जी. सी. की कमेटी के बारे में बताया है। इस बारे में मैं मोहतरमा मिनिस्टर साहिबा को 50 से ज्यादा खत लिख चुका हूँ और उनके जवाब भी मेरे पास आये हैं। ये यू. जी. सी. कमेटियाँ क्या करती हैं? ये हैड आफ द डिपार्टमेंट के कमरे में जाकर के बैठ गई और वहाँ से चाय पी कर के चली आई। ये कोई काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं इसके बारे में भी लिख चुका हूँ। इन कमेटियों के बारे में न कोई नोटिफिकेशन होता है और न कोई पब्लिसिटी होती है ताकि लोग अपनी ग्रीवांसिज उनके सामने जा कर के रख सकें। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इस चीज को देखे।

दूसरे 161 मेम्बरान ने मेमोरेण्डम दिया था जिसको कि दो साल हो गये। उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं हुआ। अभी मैं आपकी इजाजत से अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर के दो आर्डर्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। एक आर्डर के मुताबिक उन्होंने एक साहिब की सर्विसिज टरमिनेट कर दी थी। उसके बाद 6 महीने बाद वे वापस आ जाते हैं। पता नहीं कैसे मेन्युवरिंग करते हैं, क्या करते हैं, वहाँ यूनिवर्सिटी में तो इसके बारे में तरह तरह की अफवाहें हैं।

लेकिन फिर दूसरा आर्डर जाता है और उसमें कहा जाता है कि चूँकि आप वर्बली इजाजत लेकर गए थे। लिहाजा अपनी छुट्टी को कंसिडर किया जा रहा है और आप अनअथोराइज्डली बाहर नहीं थे और उनको छुट्टी दे दी जाती है। इस तरह का खेल हो रहा है। कैसे काम चलेगा? यू. जी. सी. की कमेटी आपने बिठाई है। क्या आप उस कमेटी के बारे में वाइडपब्लिसिटी देंगे ताकि तमाम लोग अपने—ग्रीवेसिस उसके सामने रख सकें?

कम्प्यूटर साइंस के बारे में जो जिक्र अभी माननीय राजनाथ सोनकरशास्त्री जी ने किया है

उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। पिछले साल में कम्प्यूटर साइंस के अन्दर एस. सी. एस. टी. के किसी लड़के का नाम लिया गया है जिस को दाखिला नहीं मिला। इस में ही नहीं और भी कई कोर्सिस हैं जिनमें जगहें खाली रखी जाती हैं और जनरल से उनको फिल कर लिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे कि खासतौर से टेक्नीकल डिपार्टमेंट्स में जो सीटें इनके लिए रिजर्व्ड हैं उनके अगेंस्ट इनको दाखिला मिले जोकि अब तक नहीं दिया गया है? मैं इसका कैटेगोरिकल जवाब चाहता हूँ।

**श्री पी० के० थुंगन :** पब्लिसिटी के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है उस पर हम जरूर गौर करेंगे। एडमिशन के लिए भी जो सुझाव दिया है उस पर भी हम गौर करेंगे।

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** गौर का क्या मतलब है? मैं आप से अपने सवाल के बारे में अलग से आपके चैम्बर में बात कर लूंगा। लेकिन इसका आप कैटेगोरिकल जवाब तो दिलवाएं कि रिजर्व्ड सीट्स जो इनकी हैं उनके अगेंस्ट इनको दाखिला दिया जाएगा।

**श्री पी० के० थुंगन :** रिजर्व्ड सीट्स के मुताबिक उनको जगहें दी जाती हैं। इसके अलावा और कुछ करने की जरूरत होगी तो वह भी करेंगे।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या करेंगे इसका स्पेसिफिक उत्तर आना चाहिए। एस. सी. एस. टी. का मामला आता है तो ऐसे ही सब बात खत्म हो जाएगी?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** The question relates to the unrest in the universities. I would like to ask a pointed question : the Assam agitation is going on for the last four years. Is it a fact that the main centre of the AASU is the university campus at Gauhati, and that several times, the Police have detected many illegal papers, and also documents and explosives? What steps is Government taking to look into this particular matter?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a subject. Mr. Minister, have you got any reply to this?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** I agree with the hon. Member to the extent that in some cases, the University's facilities have been used by the students' union. For the rest of the details, I would not be able to explain things to him, because they are looked into by the State.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** मैं सीधा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बाकी सारों ने टेढ़ा पूछा है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** सवाल सीधा था लेकिन जवाब टेढ़ा था।

क्या यह सही है कि जे० एन० यू० के प्रो० के० वी० सक्सेना के खिलाफ जातीयता बरतने का आरोप था और थाने में उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा भी दर्ज किया गया? यदि किसी के ऊपर छुआछूत का मामला हो और थाने में मुकदमा दर्ज किया जाता है तो उसको फौरन सस्पेंड किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रोफेसर को सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया अब तक?

क्या सरकार इस तरह का कानून बनाएगी कि जो प्रोफेसर या अध्यापक जातीयता के आधार पर, क्षेत्रीयता के आधार पर, धार्मिक आधार पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन करता है उसको फौरन सस्पेंड किया जा सकेगा?

**SHRI P. K. THUNGON :** The hon. Member has raised this question earlier also once on the floor of this House. I would like to explain to him that his demand that the teachers be suspended, cannot be acceded to, because of the fact that firstly, the University teachers are not governed by the rules of Government employees; and secondly, as far as the point regarding the case that has been registered in the police station is concerned, unless and until it is investigated and further rulings are available on that very case, it is not possible to take any action.



श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब अब दिया है और पहले जो यहाँ जवाब दिया गया था, दोनों डिफर करते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चेयर में थे, श्रीमती शीला कौल ने कहा था कि उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जायेगा और उनको सस्पेंड कर दिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा गया है।

फाइंडिंग जो होंगी उसके अनुसार कार्य-वाही की जायेगी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भी उस दिन कहा था, मेरी अपनी भी औबजर्वेशन थी अगर ऐसा किसी ने किया था तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या वह सब हो गया है या नहीं?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What is the opinion of the government on the allegation? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : The point is if that has been established or not.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : So far as we are concerned, that has not yet been established. Whatever I told the hon. member is the same thing which my Minister had told earlier on the Floor of this House. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : The question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी और निजी कालेजों/अस्पतालों से निकलने वाले डाक्टर

\* 272. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कालेजों और निजी कालेजों/अस्पतालों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद प्रति वर्ष अलग-अलग कितने (एलोपैथिक, होम्योपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी) डाक्टर निकलते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रति वर्ष कितने डाक्टरों को रोजगार मिलता है और कितने डाक्टर बेरोजगार रहते हैं; और

(ग) भारत से पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने डाक्टर रोजगार के लिये बाहर गये हैं और उनके बाहर जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानंद) : (क) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कालेजों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद स्नातक होकर निकलने वाले डाक्टरों (एलोपैथिक, होम्योपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी) की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

एलोपैथी	12,170 (1980-81)
होम्योपैथी	1,903 (1981)
आयुर्वेद	1,696 (1981)
यूनानी	196 (1981)

(ख) बहुत से स्नातक डाक्टर स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला लेते हैं। कई राज्य और केन्द्र की चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में लग जाते हैं। बहुत से अपना कारोबार करने लगते हैं। इस प्रकार यह देखते हुए कि स्नातक होकर निकले डाक्टरों को रोजगार के इतने रास्ते खुले हैं, यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि कितने डाक्टरों को रोजगार मिलता है अथवा कितने बेरोजगार रह जाते हैं।

(ग) जो डाक्टर अध्ययन/रोजगार के लिए विदेश चले गये हैं, इसकी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### Bangladesh Move to Form Anti-Indian Bloc

\*273. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh has initiated a move to group the smaller nations in the Indian sub-continent together to build up a bulwark against India;

(b) whether Bangladesh has already held extensive discussions with Nepal in this connection;

(c) whether Bangladesh Foreign Secretary visited Bhutan recently to persuade that country to move away from India's area of influence;

(d) if so, to what extent Government has examined these reports;

(e) what action India propose to take in this regard; and

(f) whether Government have taken up this matter with the Bangladesh Government?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) to (f) The late President Zia-ur-Rehman of Bangladesh had initiated a move to promote regional cooperation among all the nations of the sub-continent, including India. Following upon this Bangladeshi initiative, several official level meetings have been held among the 7 States concerned, and at the beginning of this month the first ever meeting of the Foreign Ministers was held to give further momentum to South Asian Regional Cooperation, or SARC.

Bangladesh also naturally pursues its bilateral contacts with the regional States and high level visits have been exchanged with Nepal and Bhutan.

Long after these took place, a report appeared in one of our newspapers last month reading a different meaning into some of these exchanges. These are speculative and call for no comment, much less any representation to the Bangladesh Government. Government of India remain watchful of developments in our region which could have any adverse affects on us. Bangladeshi participation in SARC represents the more positive developments that are taking place.

**Representation from Mayor of Vijayawada  
Municipal Corporation**

**\*274. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether a representation dated 12 May, 1983 has been received by the Government from the Mayor of Municipal Corporation, Vijayawada urging to undertake the work of removal of Satyanarayana-puram Railway Track and for construction of third railway line including a bridge; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Railway has already submitted the detailed survey report in this regard to Andhra Pradesh State Government, and the Municipal Corporation of Vijayawada. The gross cost of realignment of the Railway Track is estimated to be Rs. 3.52 Crore. The Railway will undertake this work on Deposit Terms after the approval is conveyed and cost deposited by State Government/Vijayawada Municipal Corporation.

**Begging Problem in Metropolitan Cities and  
Measures to Remove Draw-Backs in  
the Existing ACT**

**\*275 SHRI B. D. SINGH :**

**SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:**

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the magnitude of the begging problem in the metropolitan cities of the country, particularly of the organised gangs run by "Ustads" who kidnap children and force them to beg; and

(b) if so, what positive measures are contemplated by Government to remove the drawbacks in the existing legislation prohibiting begging and also to identify and liquidate the gangs engaged in making the children professional beggars?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):** (a) According to 1971 Census the number of beggars, yagrants,



etc. was estimated as 10,11,679. Separate figures for the metropolitan cities are not available. For an assessment of the problem in the metropolitan cities, the Ministry of Social Welfare has sponsored studies in the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. No specific information regarding organised gangs run by "Ustads" who kidnap children and force them to beg is available. However the attention of the State Governments has been drawn towards the need to strengthen the administrative machinery to deal with this problem.

(b) The responsibility for dealing with the problem of begging rests with the States. 15 State Governments and 2 Union Territories have enacted anti-beggary laws. There is adequate provision in the law for dealing with gangs engaged in making the children professional beggars. State Governments have also been urged to take concrete measures to ensure that child begging is stopped through the creation of special units within the Police and improvement of the necessary infrastructure for the care and protection of beggar children.

#### **Bombay-Madras Janata Express Being Diverted to Karnataka**

\*276. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay-Madras Janata Express is being diverted to Karnataka State ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) No Sir, the train has not been diverted but merged with Udyan Express with 9 coaches going towards Madras and 8 coaches going to Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

**बम्बई-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की कर्षण क्षमता बढ़ाना**

\* 277. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई और नई दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में कितने तथा किस-किस प्रकार के सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) इस रेलगाड़ी की कर्षण क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस गाड़ी में और ज्यादा संख्या में यात्रियों को ले जाया जाना संभव हो सका है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो 1983-84 के दौरान देश में किन-किन रेल गाड़ियों में यह प्रणाली शुरू की जाएगी ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री ए.बी.ए.गनी खाँ चौधरी) :**

(क) 151/152 बम्बई सेन्ट्रल—नयी दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस 18 सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चलती है जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल डिब्बा	—	1
दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल 2 टियर	—	1
शयन यान		
दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान	—	11
पेन्ट्री-एवं-वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान	—	2
जनित्र यान	—	3
	—	—
जोड़		18

(ख) इतने अधिक सवारी डिब्बों के साथ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की निर्धारित रफ्तार बनाये रखने के लिये इस गाड़ी की कर्षण क्षमता को बढ़ा दिया गया है और इसके लिये दो डीजल इंजनों को एक साथ मिलाकर लगाया गया है। यात्रियों की वहन क्षमता में 100 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है और इस गाड़ी के फेरे सप्ताह में दो से बढ़ाकर 5 कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) फिलहाल यह प्रस्ताव है कि केवल नई दिल्ली-हावड़ा और नई दिल्ली-बम्बई के बीच राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के चालन पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाये। 1983-84 की अवधि में अन्य सेक्शनों पर इस किस्म की गाड़ी आरंभ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Discontent among Delhi University  
Teachers**

\*278. SHRI PDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious discontent among the teachers of the Delhi University ; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to remedy the genuine grievances of this teaching community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The Delhi University Teachers' Association had gone on strike from October 12, 1982 in support of their demands. The strike continued till 24th January, 1983, when it was called off following an agreement on the modalities of implementation of the Merit Promotion Scheme formulated by the University Grants Commission. The University has initiated steps to implement the Scheme in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

**Pending Passport Application**

\*279. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

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

(a) the number of applications pending as on 1 April, 1982 for issuing passports ;

(b) the number of applications received during the year 1982-83 for issuing of passports and the number of passports issued during the year 1982-83 ;

(c) the number of applications rejected ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the passport offices faced constraints in issuing new passports, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to solve the problems ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The number of applications Pending as on 1.4.82 was 3,33,737.

(b) the number of applications received during the year 1982-83 (1.4.82 to 31.3.83) was 15,14,615. The number of passports issued during 1982-83 (1.4.82 to 31.3.1983) was 15,97,865.

(c) The number of applications rejected during the year 1982-83 was 53.

(d) Since 1981 there has been a sudden and unforeseen increase in number of passport applications. The Govt. has taken a number of steps to streamline the working of Passport Offices and to clear the passport applications as expeditiously as possible. These steps include provision of additional staff, instant scrutiny of passport applications, increase in production of Passport booklets, removal of bottlenecks in supply of blank Passport booklets, opening of State Bank of India extension counters in the Passport Offices, creation of passport booklets banks to meet the sudden and unforeseen requirements of passport booklets by Passport Authorities both in India and abroad, establishment of passport clearance cells and availability of Passport Fees Stamps at Selected Post Offices all over India.

**Spare Parts For Tarapur and  
Reprocessing of Atomic Waste**

\*280. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that United States of America has already conveyed its decision to allow India for obtaining spare parts for Tarapur from third country ;

(b) if so, whether the third country has been Italy or West Germany ;

(c) if so, whether India has agreed to this suggestion made by United States Government in this regard ;

(d) if so, to what extent this has been accepted ;

(e) whether Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has pointed out that reprocessing of atomic waste from USA supplied fuel for Tarapur must start by the end of the year for safety purposes ; and

(f) if so, whether all the problems faced by the Tarapur power plant have been fully solved after US Secretary's recent visit to India ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) The US Secretary of State George Shultz indicated during his visit to India in July, 1983, that the US Administration was prepared to supply those safety related spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station which were not available from other sources. The Government of India are presently exploring the possibility of acquiring spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station from the FRG and Italy.

(e) The reprocessing of the Tarapur spent fuel would depend on our own needs and circumstances and a decision will be taken at an appropriate time.

(f) The spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are still awaited.

#### Asiatic Society in Calcutta

\*281. SHRI R. R. Bhole :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) whether he is aware that the internationally famous Asiatic Society at Calcutta is in very bad shape financially and administratively ;

(b) whether the priceless treasures, 42,000 manuscripts, 200 000 books including rare books, 24,000 coins and many paintings and plates are facing permanent damage, due to neglect and lack of proper management ; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the status and structure of the Asiatic Society and restore its importance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Asiatic Society is a voluntary organisation functioning independently and the Department of Culture has no administrative control over its day-to-day affairs. Hence no specific information regarding damage or neglect of manuscripts etc. is readily available.

(c) The Society recently approached Government to declare it as an institution of national importance and the matter is under consideration.

#### Overstaying by Indians and Parkistanis

\*282. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistanis who have been issued visas to India and some Indians who have been issued visas to Pakistan have not returned to their respective countries and have been overstaying and hiding to avoid legal proceedings; and

(b) if so, the action taken to detect them and to deport them to the respective countries ?

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

(b) Here in India, the State Governments detect and proceed against any foreign national who overstay in India illegally.

इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स  
कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मोहान  
(अल्मोड़ा) द्वारा जड़ी-बूटियों  
का उत्पादन

\* 283. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मोहान (अल्मोड़ा) द्वारा कौन-कौन सी जड़ी बूटियां उगाई जाती हैं और वे कितनी मात्रा में उगाई जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या वहां उगाई जा रही जड़ी-बूटियों की मात्रा इस यूनिट की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा जड़ी-बूटियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग) इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (आई० एम० पी० सी० एल०) मोहान (अल्मोड़ा) ने अपने जड़ी-बूटी उद्यान में निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू कर दिये हैं :—

I निम्नलिखित प्रजातियों के पौधे काफी संख्या में लगाए गए हैं :—

1. जम्बीर
2. विफौरानिम्ब
3. कदली
4. दाड़िम
5. करवीरा

II. विस्तार कार्य के लिये निम्नलिखित प्रजातियों के बीज और पौधे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं :—

1. भूतृण
2. बृहत् एला
3. रक्त पुनर्नवा
4. दन्ती
5. बहमी
6. हुत्पत्री
7. हुत्पत्री (भेद)
8. भुंगराज
9. पूदीना
10. पहाड़ी पूदीना
11. चित्रक
12. कुब्जक

13. सतपत्री
14. रूसमारी
15. काकमाची
16. कण्टकारी
17. निर्गण्डी
18. पूदीना (भेद)

III. पुनः प्रयोग के लिये निम्नलिखित वृक्षों और झाड़ियों वाले औषध पादपों का संचय शुरू किया गया है :—

1. अपामार्ग
2. अपामार्ग (भेद)
3. वासा
4. बिल्व
5. शिरीष
6. सप्तपर्ण
7. वाकला-धव
8. कोटमार
9. नागदमनी
10. काकतुण्डी
11. सफेद मुसली
12. दन्ती
13. बास
14. वज्रदन्ती
15. शाल्मली
16. दया
17. अर्क
18. मदार (अर्क भेद)
19. अम्लतास
20. बहुः फली
21. वरूण
22. जयपाल
23. सिंहशुप
24. आमलकी



25. पंथा
26. उदुम्बर
27. कुरंज
28. प्लवितिल (तामिल)
29. कमल
30. निम्ब
31. हथजोड़ी
32. भगन
33. रक्व चित्रक
34. मदनफल
35. साल
36. बला
47. साक
38. हरी तकी
39. निगुडी
40. क्षुद्र गोक्षुर
41. भूवदरी

जड़ी-बूटी उद्यानों में तैयार किये गए औषधीय बीज और पौधों का अधिकतर विस्तार कार्य के लिये तथा आंशिक रूप में इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल लिमिटेड की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये उपयोग किया जाता है। इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल लिमिटेड ने जड़ी-बूटियों की अपनी समग्र आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये आस-पास के गांवों से जड़ी बूटियों को एकत्र करने का कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ कर दिया है। आस-पास के स्थानों में विस्तार कार्यों के माध्यम से जड़ी बूटियों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाने का विचार है।

**Proposal to Amend Indian Medical Council Act to Maintain Standard in Medical Education**

\*24. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend suitably the Indian Medical Council Act in order to enable the Medical Council to discharge effectively the main responsibility of maintaining standards in medical education ; and

(b) if so, action already initiated in that direction

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) (a) and (b) : The Medical Education Review Committee has made recommendations of the measures to maintain standards of Medical Education. Decisions have to be taken on these recommendations before further steps are initiated in the matter.

**विभिन्न राज्यों में बसों का किराया बढ़ाया जाना**

\*285. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देशों पर बसों के किरायों में वृद्धि की जा रही है ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में बसों के किरायों में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) बसों के किरायों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान शंसारी) : (क) से (ग) राज्य परिवहन निगम स्वायत्त संस्थाएं हैं जो संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के नियंत्रण में काम करते हैं। संबंधित राज्य सरकार मोटरयान अधिनियम के तहत सही प्रक्रिया का पालन करने के बाद बस भाड़े में बढ़ोतरी करने का निर्णय करती है। प्रचालन खर्च में वृद्धि के कारण लगभग सभी राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों में बार-बार हानि होने की घटना को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य

सरकारों को उपचारी कदम उठाने का सुझाव दिया गया था जिसमें उपयुक्त मामलों में भाड़े में बढ़ोतरी करना भी शामिल हो सकता है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार संबंधित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अभी सिर्फ मणीपुर सड़क परिवहन उपक्रम और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बस भाड़ों में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

### Improving Efficiency of Passports Office

\*286. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken certain new steps to improve the quality of passport services rendered by the passport offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to minimise the delay and harassment caused to the public in obtaining passport?

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

(b) Steps taken by the Government with a view to improving the quality of passport services are as under :

(i) introduction of new passport booklets—smaller in size and keeping with international standards — w. e. f. 1.6.1982;

(ii) introduction of Passport Fees Stamps w. e. f. 1.7.1982 in the about 800 to 1000 Post Offices all over India;

(iii) computerisation of some of the passport activities.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps since 1981 to streamline the working of Passport Offices and to clear the passport applications as expeditiously as possible. These steps include instant scrutiny of passport applications, provision of adequate staff, increase in production of passport booklets, removal of bottlenecks for supply of blank passport booklets, opening of State Bank of India extension Counters in Passport Offices, creation of passport booklets banks to meet the sudden and unforeseen requirements of passport booklets, establishment of passport clearance cells.

Information pertaining to the date upto which passport applications are cleared is being displayed on the Notice Board in each Passport Office. Besides, mass media is also being used to educate public to contact directly Passport Issuing Authorities for expeditious issue of passport. Opening of Reception and delivery counters for forms etc. at passport offices has further helped the public.

### भारत सेवक समाज की सुविधाएं

3031. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत सेवक समाज को वही सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का है, जो अन्य मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों को उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या हाल में उत्तर रेलवे इलाहाबाद सर्कल के एक सेवा निवृत्त कल्याण निरीक्षक को टूंडला इलाहाबाद कानपुर और समूचे इलाहाबाद सर्कल में भारत सेवक समाज चलाने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संगठन को रेलवे सुविधा-पास कार्ड पास जारी किये हैं,

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण है कि भारत सेवक समाज को भारतीय रेलवे में काम करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जानी चाहिए; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसे काम करने की अनुमति देने का क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) भारत सेवक समाज को रेलों पर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों की हैसियत प्राप्त नहीं है। इसे गैर राजनीतिक और गैर साम्प्रदायिक संगठन समझा जाता है। इसलिए रेलों पर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों को उपलब्ध सुविधाएं इसे देने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्नगत स्टेशनों पर किसी भी व्यक्ति के पक्ष में भारत सेवक समाज चलाने के लिए सरकारी तौर पर प्राधिकृत नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) समाज को इस समय पासों की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) और (च) समाज के उद्देश्यों को देखते हुए सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इसकी गति-विधियों में भाग लेने की पूरी अनुमति है बशर्ते कि इससे उनके सामान्य सरकारी कर्तव्यों का हर्ज न हो।

**News Item Captioned Tooth Pastes  
Cause Leucoderma'**

3032. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to news-item captioned 'Toothpastes can cause Leuco-derma' appeared in Hindustan Times dated 28 June, 1983 and state :

(a) the objective, scope, methodology and coverage of the survey on 'contact dermatitis' and the preliminary or final results of the survey ;

(b) the names of the anti-skin agents (ASA) and the specific products/brands so far identified as containing ASA along with actual/estimated proportions detected in branded toothpastes, shaving lather, lipsticks, soaps, detergents, fabrics etc., and

(c) the names and types of skin diseases that are caused by each type of ASA along with the tolerable limits of each ASA in each product and brand so identified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE. (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The survey on contact dermatitis is being carried out at multiple in India in order to identify the cause of contact dermatitis. Patch Test is the chief method for detecting allergy to various agents. The preliminary results show that some plants like parthenium hysterophorous, metallic objects containing nickel and indiscriminate use of local ointments are among the common causes of contact dermatitis.

(b) Contact dermatitis can be caused by almost anything coming in contact with skin but the incidence is not high. Tooth-pastes, shaving creams, lipsticks, soaps detergents, fabrics and so many other agents can cause contact dermatitis, but they are not among the most common cause of skin allergy.

(c) There is nothing specific about Anti-skin Agents but various types of chemicals can cause contact dermatitis in the patients allergic to the agent and sometimes even leucoderma.

**Development of Method to Prevent  
the Spread of Bone Cancer**

3033. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the scientists in other countries have discovered a method to draw cancerous cells out of bone marrow to prevent the spread of cancer ;

(b) whether scientists in India have also developed any such method to prevent the spread of bone cancer ; and

(c) if so, the details of the methods adopted by Indian scientists for the cure and treatment of bone cancer patients ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Government are aware of the studies being conducted in Western countries for removing cancer cells from bone marrow aspirate selectively by using monoclonal antibodies to prevent spread of cancer. These studies are however still in experimental phase.

(b) and (c) The spread of bone cancer (cateogenic sarcoma) is being prevented in Western countries by high dose chemotherapy using methotrexate, cis-platinum and adriamycin. This procedure is still controversial. At the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay high dose methotrexate is being tried for preventing spread of bone cancer



However, such experiences in our country are limited due to high cost of procedure.

**New Bus Services and Routes Introduced by Delhi Transport Corporation**

3034. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the new bus services and routes introduced by the Delhi Transport Corporation during the current financial year ;

(b) whether there is demand for any new bus services on existing or new routes by the public especially for new colonies ;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Delhi Transport Corporation in the regard and the likely date by which the services would be introduced ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether a comparative statement showing introduction of new bus services for the last three years by the Delhi Transport Corporation and the extent to which the demands have been met will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The list of new bus services/routes introduced during the current financial year is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library, see LT-6863 1833).

(b) to (d) Demands for starting new bus services between different points of the city or for increasing the frequency on existing routes have been received by the DTC from time to time. Demand for starting new service from/via a few new colonies like Pitampura, Saraswati Vihar, Mayur Vihar, Qutab Enclave, Paschim Vihar, Meena Bagh, Vikaspuri etc. have also been received. On the basis of traffic surveys frequently carried out by Schedule & Planning cell of the Corporation, wherever it is felt that introduction of new routes from a colony is necessary, new service is provided with required number of buses. Similarly wherever it is felt that the existing services on a

particular route are inadequate, augmentation of the same is done. Bus services have also been started from the new colonies indicated above.

(e) The statement showing the routes introduced on the basis of assessed traffic demand during the last 3 years from 1980-81 to 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in library see No. LT-6863 183)

**Resolution Passed by General Council of Asiatic Society**

3035. SHRI R. P. DASS :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have received any resolution from the General Council of the Asiatic Society, Calcutte for declaring the Society as an institution of national importance, and

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

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

(b) The matter is under active consideration.

**Display of Reservation Chart**

3036. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix the reservation chart of the different trains at least two hours before the departure of of the said train to avoid the inconvenience to the travelling passengers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the reservation charts are fixed sometimes in only Hindi which is difficult to read for the non-Hindi speaking people ; and

(e) if so, what remedial steps have been taken to help the non-Hindi speaking people ?



THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) Rules already provide for the display of reservation charts two hours before the concerned train.

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

(d) and (e) Extant instructions to the Railways require display of bilingual reservation charts in English & Hindi in Hindi speaking areas. Whenever any cases of non-observance of these instructions come to notice suitable corrective action is taken.

माल गाड़ियों और यात्री गाड़ियों में टक्कर

3037. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होशंगाबाद में नर्मदा पुल के निकट दो माल गाड़ियों की टक्कर के कारण भारी हानि हुई;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1980 से लेकर अब तक मालगाड़ियों और यात्री गाड़ियों की कितनी टक्करें हुईं; और

(ग) उनमें हुई जन-धन की हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि में यात्री तथा माल दोनों प्रकार की गाड़ियों की टक्कर की घटनाओं की संख्या और इन दुर्घटनाओं में हुई जन-हानि तथा रेल संपत्ति की क्षति नीचे दिखायी गयी है :—

वर्ष गाड़ियों की टक्कर की घटनाओं की संख्या मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या रेल संपत्ति को हुई क्षति का मूल्य (लाखों रुपये में)

यात्री गाड़ियां	माल गाड़ियां	जोड़			
1980-81	32	37	69	132	436.7
1981-82	42	45	87	171	358.8
1982-83	28	26	54	66	256.0
(अनुमानित)					
1983-84	3	3	6	—	1.1 (अनुमानित)
(जून तक)					

यमन की यात्रा करने के इच्छुक भारतीय हज यात्रियों की कठिनाइयां

3038. श्री एस० बी० सिनदाल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हज यात्रा पर जाने के इच्छुक अधिकांश भारतीय यमन भी जाना चाहते हैं परन्तु यमन के लिए वीसा या कुछ अन्य कठिनाइयों के कारण वे वहां नहीं जा सकते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय मुस्लिम हज के साथ यमन के धार्मिक स्थलों की भी यात्रा कर सकें इसके लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) प्रश्न से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य दो में से किस यमन का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, यमन लोकतांत्रिक जन-गणराज्य का अथवा यमन अरब गणराज्य का । बहरहाल, विदेश मंत्रालय को किसी भी यमन के लिए तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाने के इच्छुक यात्रियों से वीजा अस्वीकार किए जाने की शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं । अन्य यात्रियों की भांति तीर्थ यात्रियों

को भी, जिस यमन में जाना चाहते हैं वीजा प्राप्त करने के लिए वहां की वीजा संबंधी अपेक्षाओं को तो पूरा करना ही होगा।

**Steps taken to Implement "National plan of action for women"**

3039. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) steps being taken to implement the "National Plan of Action for Women" prepared by the Ministry ; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to set up a Commission for Women with the object of ameliorating the Women's social and economic conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The National Plan of Action envisages legislative and administrative action as well as voluntary efforts to promote education, health, family planning and nutrition employment, social welfare and legal status of women. Policy guidelines have been identified in these areas. The implementation of sectoral plans on education, health and employment etc. take into account the needs of women.

Some of the specific legislative and administrative steps taken so far are as follows :

- (1) The enactment of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
- (2) The enactment of Child Marriage Amendment Act, 1978, raising the minimum age of marriage of girls to 18 years.
- (3) Marriage Laws Amendment Act was passed in 1976, which provides for divorce by mutual consent, ground of 'cruelty' and 'desertion' for divorce and gives the right to a girl to repudiate her marriage as a child.
- (4) Factories Amendment Act was enacted in 1976 to provide for a Creche in establishments employing over 30 women.

(5) The question of amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which had been referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament and whose report has already been received is under active consideration.

(6) The amendment of "The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 was passed in 1978.

(7) Setting up of Women's Cooperative Financial Corporation/Development Corporations in the States of Andhra Pradesh/Maharashtra and Punjab.

(8) Constitution of State level Committees in the State/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

(10) Setting up of the Directorate of Women and Children in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and establishment of separate women's cell special Women officers in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

**Maximum speed and Average speed on main trunk routes**

3040. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) maximum speeds for which the main trunk routes railway tracks, modern coaches, box-wagons, diesel engines of passenger trains and those of goods trains and electric engines of passenger trains and those of goods trains are capable of ;

(b) average actual speeds of passenger trains and goods trains as at present on main trunk routes; run by the above engines ; and

(c) estimated resultant capacity under-utilisation of the rolling stock and also the estimated loss of railway revenue due to this reason?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI):  
 (a) The maximum permissible speed in any section of Railway line is sanctioned in relation to the track structure (viz. rail section, sleeper density, ballast cushion, type of formation and their condition), grades, curves, strength of bridges, standard of signalling etc. It is also different for different

types of rolling stock on the same section. The maximum permissible speed, therefore, varies from section to section and for different types of rolling stock and these are incorporated in Railways working time table. The designed and maximum sanctioned speeds of modern track, diesel and electric engines, modern coaches and roller bearing box wagons are given below :

	Designed speed	Maximum sanctioned speed	Remarks
(i) Modern track	130 to 160 kmph with 60 kg/52 kg rails concrete sleepers elastic fastening, 30 cms ballast cushion etc, good formation on curves upto 1.25 curvature on Group 'A' routes, subject to higher standard of maintenance.	130 kmph (on New Delhi Howrah route) 120 kmph on Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani route.	Modern track is available only in patches as it is being laid only where renewals are being done and according to availability of material and funds.
(ii) WDM-4 Diesel Loco	130 kmph	130 kmph	
(iii) WDM-2	120/105	120/100	
(iv) WAP-1	130 kmph	120 kmph	
(v) WAM-4	110/105	110-100	
(vi) ICF all coil coaches fitted with DA/QA valves	130 kmph	130 kmph	With augmented Brake power 16 t Bogies, solid wheels and maintained to a higher standard as per Technical pamphlet C-7807.
(vii) BOX wagons fitted with roller bearings.	75 kmph	75 kmph	

(b) Overall average speeds including halts (kms/hour) on all routes (separate figures for trunk routes not being available) during the year 1982-83 have been as under :

Type of train	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
E. M. U.	32.1	31.5
Mail/Exp.	47.2	34.3
Pass. Trains	26.7	22.2
Mixed Trains	25.0	17.8
Average speed of all goods trains (All Traction)	21.4	16.5

(c) There is no resultant under-utilisation of capacities because the average speeds are a function of many factors. These factors include permanent and temporary speed restrictions all along the route, imposed for various works for carrying out maintenance of fixed assets ; the halts of passenger trains enroute ; the time taken for crossings and precedences ; time required for change of loco and staff and intermediate safety checks on rolling stock ; untoward incidents like alarm-chain pulling ; hosepipe disconnections etc. by anti-social elements ; accidents, floods and breaches, passenger demonstrations, occasional maintenance breakdown and the like. Continuous monitoring is done of the speeds of all trains in all sections and locomotive utilisation in each category of service to optimize capacity utilisation.

**Amount spent for local purchases of human diploid cell Anti-babies vaccine in Safdarjang and Dr. R. M. L. Hospital**

**3041 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL**

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals in the Capital for the local purchase of human diploid cell anti-rabies vaccine for VIP patients during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (uptil 30th June, 1983) ;

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan for the manufacture of this costly vaccine in the country-this being more safe and effective the currently used sheep brain antirabies vaccine for the common people,

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(d) if not; what are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government Institutes like, Haffkine Institute, Bombay or Kasauli Institute to develop the technology for producing the above vaccine in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Safdarjang Hospital has spent the following amounts for purchase of human diploid cell anti-rabies vaccine during the last 3 years :

1981-82	Rs. 13, 937.00
1982-83	Rs. 22, 618.05
1993-84	Rs. 8, 046.36

(upto 30th June)

No expenditure was incurred by Hospital during the period. No special account is kept of the vaccine for VIP patients.

(b) and (c) : Pasteur Institute, Coonoor has under taken a pilot project on production of human diploid cell anti-rabies vaccine with technical know how from WHO. The staff are being trained, equipments procured and seed strain obtained.

(d) Does not arise.

**इंडियन रेलवे टिकट चेंकिंग स्टाफ  
एसोसिएशन का सम्मेलन**

**3042. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) क्या इंडियन रेलवेज टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का 7वां सम्मेलन पुरी में 18 और 19 जून, 1983 को सम्पन्न हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उक्त सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्तावों की प्रतियां प्राप्त हो गई हैं,

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6864/83]

#### Review of Capital Structure of Railways

3043. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that railways had set up committees to review the capital structure of railways, and the social burdens borne by the railways;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of these committees, and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations ?

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) In implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, the Government had set up an Expert Group to review the capital structure of Railways and a high power committee to study the social Burdens borne by the Railways.

(b) and (c) Information required in respect of the recommendations made by the two Committees is furnished in Annexures I and II respectively.

#### STATEMENT-I

The Expert Group set up to review the capital structure made several recommendations. Some of the important recommendations of this Group, accepted and implemented by the Government, are detailed below:—

- (1) The Group assessed Rs. 122.54 crores as representing the element of over-capitalisation on the Railways and recommended its write-off. Out of this amount, of a sum of Rs. 119.40 crores have been written off.
- (2) On the broader aspects of restructuring of capital, the Group were of the view that restructuring of capital to bring in an element of equity capital as in the case of public sector corporations would not be appropriate for a departmental undertaking like the Railways, but adequate relief within the existing framework of the capital structure of the Railways should be provided to them to improve their financial viability.
- (3) In addition to the relief already being granted the Group identified the following items, representing less productive components of railway assets for dividend concessions :—
  - (i) Capital cost of all new lines taken up after 1954-55 on other than financial considerations, except when these lines become remunerative, applying the marginal costing principle;
  - (ii) Capital cost of suburban services;
  - (iii) Capital cost of ferries;
  - (iv) Capital cost of welfare building;
  - (v) Capital cost of residential buildings to which only a concessional rate of dividend of 3½ should apply.
- (4) Need for stepping up of the contribution by the Railways to the Depreciation Reserve Fund.
- (5) Giving up the practice of borrowing on current account on hard terms for

making up shortfalls in dividend liability and, instead carry over such short-falls in deferred dividend account without additional interest liability.

- (6) The existing arrangement of obtaining loans from the General Revenues for meeting the expenditure under Development Fund to continue but such loans to carry interest at the rate applicable to State Governments instead of at the borrowing rate.
- (7) The total amount of dividend reliefs to be contributed as a specific subsidy from the General Revenues.
- (8) Write off of the interest on the indebtedness incurred on earlier temporary borrowings for satisfying dividend obligations.
- (9) Some modifications in the rules of allocation to ensure that non-productive assets are charged to other than capital funds, in accordance with the commercial practice, so as to minimise over capitalisation in future.

All the above recommendations of the Expert Group, except some of the specific suggestions relating to the rules of allocation and dividend relief on suburban services, were accepted by the Ministry of Railways, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. A comprehensive memorandum was thereafter submitted to the Railway Convention Committee 1977 in January '79. The recommendations of the committee contained in their Fifth Report (February 1979) have been implemented from 1978-79 onwards.

#### STATEMENT-II

The above Committee was constituted in January 1978 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee. This committee submitted their report in January 1979 and the main recommendation are summarised below :

(i) The Railways should be permitted to increase their freight rates for items which they carry below cost and in case the Railways are not permitted to do so, the losses

incurred by them should be reimbursed to them in full by the Central Government.

(ii) There was no justification for charging highly concessional fares for suburban services. The single journey fares for sub-urban services should not be less than bus fares in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. To begin with the monthly season ticket fares in these three cities should be fixed on the basis of charging 24 single journeys in a month. While it may not be possible for the Railways to enhance season ticket fares at one stroke, the increase should be progressive and gradual and the entire process should be completed within a period of three years. Till then, the Railways should be fully compensated from the general revenues for the losses incurred by them on suburban traffic.

(iii) The special fare table in force for second class upto 50 kms. should be abolished.

(iv) The Hill-concession should be withdrawn forthwith during busy season and if at all any hill concession is to be given, it should be given only during the off season.

(v) Concession should be given only to such students and teachers as go on educational tours and the concessions given to students for other than educational tours should accordingly be withdrawn.

(vi) Concessions to cancer and T.B. patients, blind persons, disabled and handicapped persons, Leprosy patients, Red Cross and Nurses N.C.C. and Bharat Scouts and Guides going in parties and camps should continue.

(vii) There was no case to continue the Uneconomic branch lines and the Ministry of Railways should forthwith take necessary steps in this regard.

(viii) The normal tariff rates should be charged for Military traffic both for passenger services and goods traffic.

(ix) The P & T Board should fully reimburse the losses incurred by the Railways in the carriage of postal traffic.

(x) The Railways should fix economic rates for the ferry services and if the Railways are not allowed to fix economic rates

they should be allowed to withdraw these uneconomic services so that these services are replaced by contractor run services.

(xi) The Railways should improve their costing techniques and ensure that their pricing of goods, passengers and other coaching services is never below the cost.

### ACTION TAKEN

The above recommendations were referred to the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee which was set up by the Government to examine the structure of freight and fares and other charges for public traffic by goods and passenger services.

The question of social burden on Indian Railways has been dealt with by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee in paras 1.79 to 1.87 of their Final Report. The question of Uneconomic Branch Lines has also been dealt with in paras 1.88 to 1.111 of their Report. It has been clearly mentioned in para 1.80 that while formulating their major proposals for rationalisation and revision of fares and freight structure on the Indian Railways, the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee have taken note of the Report submitted by the Committee on social Burdens.

The recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee were examined carefully by the Government and rationalised fare and freight rates structure has been introduced with effect from 1.4.1983 keeping in view these recommendations. Some of the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee in respect of concessional table for second class upto 50 kms., rationalising concessions in passenger services, revision of luggage & parcel rates etc. had been implemented even earlier. Some increase in suburban season tickets had also been brought about in view of the recommendations made in the Interim Report of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee, which was received by the Government in November 1978.

In regard to Uneconomic Branch lines and Ferry Services, the recommendations of the Committee have not been implemented so far.

So far as charges for Postal & Military traffic are concerned, suitable rates for the same are being evolved in consultation with the P & T Board and the Ministry of Defence.

In regard to the costing techniques, constant efforts are being made to improve the same as far as possible.

### उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पुरातत्व सामग्री

3044. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बहुमूल्य और विरल मूर्तियां और पुरातत्व सामग्री है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इनको विभिन्न स्थानों से चुराया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं के संरक्षण तथा रख-रखाव के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :  
(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न संस्मारकों और स्थलों पर प्राचीन मूर्तियां हैं, जिनमें से कुछ का केन्द्रीय परिरक्षण भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया गया है।

(ख) हाल के कुछ वर्षों में केन्द्रीय परिरक्षित संस्मारकों और स्थलों से मूर्तियों की चोरी की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, केन्द्रीय परिरक्षित संस्मारकों और स्थलों में चोरी की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने कुछ उपाय किये हैं जिनमें पहरे व निगरानी कर्मचारियों की संख्या



बढ़ाना, मंडलों में सुरक्षा अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर मूर्ति-शेड स्थापित करना और गुप्त होने के मामले में पता लगाने के लिए मूर्तियों का प्रलेख कार्य शामिल है।

### हरिजन संस्कृत महाविद्यालय

3045. श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरिजन संस्कृत महाविद्यालय बरहा, सरस्वती संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बेगूसराय, और कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय दरभंगा स्वीकृत महाविद्यालय है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त महाविद्यालय आदर्श संस्थाओं के रूप में विकसित हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का इन संस्थाओं तथा बालिका संस्कृतोच्च विद्यालय, बरहा को, उनके आदर्श संस्कृत संस्थाओं के रूप में विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, अनुदान देने, स्वीकृति प्रदान करने और उनके प्रबन्ध का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

### शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण

मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) से (ग) सामान्यतः बिहार राज्य में संस्कृत महाविद्यालय राज्य सरकार की सहायता अनुदान योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं और वे भारत सरकार से ऐसी कुछ विशेष मदों के बारे में अनुरोध करते हैं जिनकी व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार की योजना में नहीं है। हरिजन संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बरहा ने किसी भी सहायता के लिये इस मंत्रालय से अनुरोध नहीं किया है और न ही भारत सरकार को इसकी शैक्षिक स्थिति के बारे में कोई जानकारी है।

2. सरस्वती संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बेगूसराय, जो कि राज्य सरकार की सहायता अनुदान योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाली एक संस्था है, ने वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान भवन अनुदान

के लिये इस मंत्रालय से अनुरोध किया था और इस प्रयोजन के लिये 50,000 रु० की राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान पुस्तकालय के लिये पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिये संस्थान को 3,000 रु० का तदर्थ अनुदान भी संस्वीकृत किया गया था। भारत सरकार की उपर्युक्त सहायता राज्य सरकार और शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अनुदान समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित थी। यह संस्था चूंकि राज्य सरकार की सहायता अनुदान सूची में है और राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इसके लिये तदर्थ अनुदान की सिफारिश भी की है अतः संस्थान की मान्यता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

3. कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा राज्य विधायिका के अधिनियम के द्वारा स्थापित एक विश्वविद्यालय है और यह राज्य सरकार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और कुछ विशेष प्रयोजनों के लिए मंत्रालय से भी अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहा है। एक सांविधिक निकाय होने के कारण इसकी मान्यता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

4. भारत सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि हरिजन संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बरहा और सरस्वती संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बेगूसराय आदर्श संस्थाओं के रूप में विकसित हो रहे हैं या नहीं। कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा के बारे में यह तथ्य ही अपने आप में इसके उचित रूप से विकसित होने का एक संकेत है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को राज्य सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की वित्तीय सहायता जारी है।

5. स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की भारत सरकार की एक योजना है और आदर्श संस्कृत महाविद्यालय/शोध संस्था स्थापित करने के लिए भी एक योजना है। उल्लिखित



प्रथम दो गैर-सांविधिक संस्थाएं इन दो योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवेदन करने के लिये पात्र हैं। सरस्वती संस्कृत महाविद्यालय बेगूसराय ने सितम्बर, 1982 में आदर्श संस्कृत महाविद्यालय/शोध संस्था योजना के क्षेत्राधिकार के अंतर्गत लाए जाने के लिए बिहार राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आवेदन किया था परन्तु संसाधनों की कमी के कारण उस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका। चालू वर्ष के दौरान, यह प्रस्ताव, बिहार राज्य के अन्य दो ऐसे ही प्रस्तावों के साथ 1 अगस्त, 1983 को हुई अनुदान समिति की बैठक में प्रस्तुत किए गए और सलाहकार समिति ने इन तीनों संस्थाओं का दौरा करने और इनको आदर्श संस्कृत महाविद्यालय/शोध संस्था योजना के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाए जाने की व्यावहार्यता के बारे में रिपोर्ट देने के लिये एक उप समिति नामजद की है। इस सम्बंध में बालिका संस्कृतोच्च विद्यालय, बरहा का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है।

#### Urdu Bureau Publication Programme

3046. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the publication programme of the Urdu Bureau is at a stand still; and

(b) if not, how many manuscripts have been sent to the press during the last one year with regard to original writings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the year 1982-83, Bureau has published 33 titles. Out of these 33 titles, 9 pertain to original writing, 9 translations and 15 are reprints.

#### Introduction of fast inter-city Express Trains to avoid cases of chain pulling

3047. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the areas in which chain pulling case are more, particularly in North Eastern Region;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cases of chain-pulling are less in fast express trains; and

(c) if so, would it be convenient to introduce more fast inter-city express trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI CHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (c) The Railways are alive to the problem of unauthorised pulling of alarm chains on running trains. Analysis of such cases is done regularly and vulnerable sections and trains are pin-pointed. Incidence of alarm chain pulling varies from train to train and section to section. Introduction of new inter-city Express trains is limited due to resource constraints.

#### Introduction of direct Train link between Dibrugarh/Tinsukia and Silchar/Karimganj

3048. SHRI M ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether steps have been taken to introduce direct train link or through reservation facilities for travelling between Dibrugarh Town/Tinsukia to Silchar/Karimganj and vice versa ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : Introduction of a direct train between Dibrugarh/Tinsukia and Silchar/Karimganj has not been found feasible at present, due to line capacity constraints, paucity of coaching stock and locomotives. However, a quota of 3 seats each for Karimganj and Silchar in II nd Class by 3 Up Assam Mail has been provided for passengers from Tinsukia/Dibrugarh.

#### Electrification of New Delhi-Bombay Rail Line

3049. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to electrify the rail line from New Delhi to Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps has been taken upto now to implement the plan ?

**MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI):**

(a) Yes, there is a plan to electrify the rail lines from New Delhi to Bombay.

(b) There are two trunk routes from New Delhi to Bombay. The position of electrification of the two trunk routes between New Delhi and Bombay is indicated below :

(i) **VIA WESTERN RAILWAY :**

Delhi-Mathura-Kota-Vadodara section.

Work in progress.

Vadodara-Bombay Central :

Already on electric traction.

(ii) **VIA CENTRAL RAILWAY :**

Delhi Mathura-Bhopal-Itarsi-Bhusawal.

Work in progress.

Bhusawal-Bombay VT :

Already on electric traction.

(c) The electrification of parts of the route not already electrified have already been approved and included in the various Works Programmes. Works are in advanced stage on the section Delhi-Mathura and Ratlam-Vadodara. On the other sections also the works have been taken up and are being progressed within the constraints of the funds available for this purpose.

#### **Representation from Indian Phonographic Industry**

3050. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been given by the representatives of Indian Phonographic Industry regarding copyright (Amendment) Bill, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details of the representation and the reaction of Government about it ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON):** (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Representation has been received from the Indian Phonographic Industry regarding the widespread piracy of phonogram records and making suggestions for incorporating certain amendments in the Copyright (Amendment) Bill for combating piracy. Under the provisions of the Indian Copyright is a proprietary right and it is for the owners of copyright to institute necessary civil or criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcement of their rights. In so far as the Govt. are concerned, the problem is being studied in its various aspects with a view to finding suitable remedial measures.

#### **Spread of Malaria in Tribal Districts of Orissa**

3051. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :**

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :**

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

(a) whether Government have received any report from the State of Orissa that Malaria is spreading in the tribal district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details regarding number and names of such districts;

(c) the steps Government have taken to check the spread of this disease; and

(d) the schemes which are under implementation or are proposed to be implemented in the tribal districts of Orissa for this purpose ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MCH-SINA KIDWAI):** (a) and (b) A statement received from the Government of Orissa containing the districtwise details of incidence of malaria is enclosed. It would be seen therefrom that the overall incidence of malaria in respect of the districts of State including the tribal districts has shown a declining trend in comparison with the incidence

during the corresponding period in 1982. However, there is some marginal increase in the incidence of malaria in the districts of Balasore and Phulbani during the current year as compared to the incidence during the corresponding period in 1982.

(c) and (d) The following specific steps are being taken to control this disease in the State of Orissa including the tribal districts :-

(1) Every village is visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of radical treatment of positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the

villages so that the drug could be made available with no loss of time to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

(5) With a view to control of the *P. falciparum* infection which accounts for death due to cerebral malaria, with the help of World Health Organisation/Swedish International Development Agency, an intensive programme known as *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is continuing in the 12 districts of Orissa State with Headquarters at Bhubaneswar. The districts are Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Bolangira, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Koraput, Puri and Balasore.

(6) Research activities are also being carried out in the State to find out *P. falciparum* strain resistance to chloroquine.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	District	Positive upto March, 1982	P.f.	Positives upto March, 1983	P.f.
1.	Balasore	555	137	599	81
2.	Bolangir	1624	1428	497	410
3.	Cuttack	1694	1047	1153	1723
4.	Dhenkanal	4877	3685	3191	2488
5.	Ganjam	11454	9208	5000	4315
6.	Keonjhar	4325	3597	4174	3299
7.	Koraput	14501	12639	11196	10216
8.	Kalahandi	4568	3595	2570	2019
9.	Mayurbhanj	3241	2213	2797	1917
10.	Puri	2333	1156	1597	832
11.	Phulbani	5034	4287	6301	5655
12.	Sambhalpur	3777	3370	2872	2408
13.	Sundergarh	4048	3610	4012	3507
TOTAL :		62031	49972	45959	37868

**Low Platform between Howrah  
to Malhore**

3052. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and hardship faced by general travelling public due to the low platform on the newly converted line between Howrah to Malhore (Lucknow);

(b) upto what time platform on this line will be raised according to the needs of the broad gauge; and

(c) the amount allocated on this account for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) At the time of conversion of Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge, it is not practicable to raise the platforms to high level, as this would cause unsafe conditions for Metre Gauge traffic during the conversion stage. There are also technical difficulties in raising the main platforms having station buildings from MG standard to BG standard.

(b) Railway has already raised existing island platforms at Deoria Sadar and Muzaffarpur stations and has provided a new BG island platform at Bhatni. Railway also plans to raise island platform at Gorakhpur to high level during 1983-84. Raising of platforms other important stations will have to be planned on programmed basis depending on availability of funds and technical considerations.

(c) Rs. 2 lakhs for Gorakhpur.

**Enhancement of wages of port and  
Dock Workers**

3053. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation has submitted a character of demands to the Government to enhance the wages of Port and Dock workers ;

(b) if so, action taken thereon, and

(c) the amount of wages proposed to be enhanced for the Port and Dock workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Replacement of Switchmen by A.S.M.**

3054. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10350 on 5 May, 1983 regarding weekly rest for Assistant Station Masters and Section Controllers and state :

(a) action taken by Eastern Railway Administration to implement the decision taken in 1979 for replacing the switchmen by Assistant Station Masters to operate the panels in Aransol Division; and

(b) reasons for such long delay in implementation of the decision concerning safety ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Khalistan Slogans Inside and Outside of  
the Coaches of Flying Mail**

3055. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :  
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that "Khalistan" slogans mysteriously appeared inside and outside the coaches of Flying Mail running between Amritsar and Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto and the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted into the matter.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Yes, on 17.7.83, some slogans had



been found inscribed on some coaches of Flying Mail bound for Delhi and were noticed after departure from Ludhiana. On return the Rake was subjected to thorough check and found slogans of "DHARM YUDH EXPRESS" stencilled in Punjabi with black paint on coach No. 10755, 10706 and 10761 particularly on the doors of these coaches. Handwritten slogans were also found inscribed in Punjabi all over inside coach No. 10755, stating as "RAJ KAREGA KHALSA ALL INDIA SIKH STUDENT FEDERATION ZINDABAD, KHALISTAN ZINDABAD." Coach No 10755 on its arrival at Nizamuddin was detached for erasing the slogans.

It is learnt that about 175/200 sympathisers of this movemnet including students and young boys had travelled in these coaches in the morning of 17.7.83 Ex. Ludhiana to Amritsar where this Rake becomes 118 Dn/ 117 UP, which runs from Amritsar to Ludhiana and back, and they were suspected to have inscribed and written these slogans during the journey.

Again on 25.7.83 and 29.7.83 similar type of slogans were noticed written inside coaches No. 2241 NR and 10706 respectively attached to the aforesaid train. These slogans were subsequently clean-washed at Nizamuddin. The activities of the Khalistan sympathisers are being watched.

#### **Name of Companies Supplying Medicines For Use in C.G.H.S.**

3056. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government/Private companies which have been supplying allopathic/ayurvedic/homoeopathic medicines for use in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries; and

(b) the quantity and value of medicines supplied by these agencies during the last three years, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Criteria For Opening of Central Schools**

3057. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the criteria for opening of Central Schools ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are primarily intended education to children of transferable employees of the Central Government. These Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees, including Defence and para-military personnel, or where public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located. The schools are opened in a phased manner at places where there is a demand and where requisite facilities in the form of land etc. are made available by the sponsoring authorities.

#### **Pakistan's Readmission into Commonwealth**

3058. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any move by Pakistan to rejoin the Commonwealth;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to support the move in a spirit of further promotion of cordial relations with; Pakistan; and

(c) Government reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect; However, according to our information, Pakistan has not, so far, made any application for rejoining the Commonwealth;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### बीकानेर और जयपुर मंडलों में गाड़ियों का निरीक्षण

3059. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर और बीकानेर मंडलों में गाड़ियों का नियमित निरीक्षण किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मंडल में गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्री अन्य रेलवे मण्डलों की तुलना में कम किराया देते हैं;

(ग) क्या इस मंडल में कम किराये की दर के सवारी डिब्बे चलाये जाते हैं और यदि नहीं तो क्या बीकानेर मंडल में भूतपूर्व रजवाड़ों के काल के टूटे-फूटे सवारी डिब्बे चलाये जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या इस मंडल में समय सारिणी भी जमता की सुविधा पर ध्यान दिए बिना बनाई जाती है;

(ङ) क्या पंजाब मेल, बीकानेर और अन्य गाड़ियों के बारे में लिये गये सुझाव उन्हें प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(च) क्या उन पर कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) कम किराया दरों वाले कोई यान नहीं हैं । केवल उन्हीं सवारी डिब्बों को चलाया जाता है जो संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधाओं सहित अपेक्षित परिचालनिक मानकों के अनुरूप होते हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) जी हां ।

(च) संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त होने वाले सुझावों पर अत्यन्त ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया जाता है और यदि किसी सुझाव को कार्यान्वित

करना व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा जाता, तो सम्बोधित संसद सदस्य को इसके कारण बताये जाते हैं ।

### Uniform Policy Regarding Primary Education

3060. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to adopt a uniform policy in respect of Primary Education in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The stage of education covering classes 1 to 5 conceived as primary education forms part of the 10+2 school system, with a common curriculum for all upto class 10, recommended to all States and Union Territories for uniform adoption.

### Anti-India Propaganda by Iranian Embassy in U.K.

3061. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian High Commission in U.K. had lodged a protest to British Government for slanderous description of Assam incident as a genocide in the Official Journal of Iran Embassy in U.K. in violation of diplomatic norms;

(b) if so, what is the response of the U.K. Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Iran for their unfriendly act of carrying on slanderous propaganda against India a foreign country; and

(d) if so, give details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The British Government has brought the matter to the attention of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken up the matter with the Iranian authorities both in New Delhi and in Tehran. The

Iranian Government has assured us that their Embassy in London has been instructed not to publish such articles in future.

**UNDP expert to assist in Development of Ship building and Ship Repairing Facilities**

3062. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of a United Nations Development Programme expert have been requisitioned to assist in the development of ship building and ship repairing facilities; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme ?

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

(b) The salient features of the programme are

—to assess the present status of Shipbuilding and Shiprepair Units under the Ministry;

—to devise measures for improving the performance of the units and achievements of targets stipulated in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**Bringing together Dissidents from Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam and Punjab**

3063. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that attempts were made in London to bring together dissidents from Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam and Punjab, living there;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that a link already exists between

the so-called Khalistan movement and the Afghan liberation groups backed by Pakistan the U.S. and the Iran;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is going to take any steps in this regard;

(e) if so, details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government is going to take up the matter with the U.K. and other Governments; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) The Government have no confirmation that any such links have been or are being established between all these various elements.

(d) to (h) Do not arise.

**Target to set up Leprosy Detection Centre during 1983-84**

3064. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have fixed target for establishing some leprosy detection centres during 1983-84 in the Country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Statement indicating State-wise target for the year 1983-84 for establishing leprosy detection centres in the country are given in Annexure. These are in addition to the leprosy detection centres already functioning in various States/UTs.

## Statement

## State-wise Targets for Establishing of Leprosy Detection/Centres during 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the State	LCU	ULCU	SET.	UULC	ULC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	10	1	3
2.	Assam	—	—	10	1	2
3.	Bihar	—	1	5	1	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	—	—
5.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	8	—
6.	Orissa	2	2	5	1	40
7.	Punjab	—	—	—	1	—
8.	Rajasthan	1	—	5	—	—
9.	Sikkim	—	—	3	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	—	1	5
11.	Tripura	—	—	5	—	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—	2	—
13.	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	2
14.	A & N. Island	—	—	3	—	—
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	5	—	—
16.	Gujarat	1	—	—	—	—
17.	Kerala	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL :		7	4	51	18	52

1. Leprosy Control Unit

2. Upgraded Leprosy Control Unit

3. Survey Education Treatment Unit

4. Upgraded Urban Leprosy Centre

5. Urban Leprosy Centre

## Special cell for SC and ST

3065. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special cell has been set up in the Ministry to ensure that the instructions to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotions are implemented in letter and spirit ;

(b) if so, details of the members of that special cell, and the number of members belonging to SC and ST community in it ;

(c) details of the powers delegated to it ; and

(d) details of the powers to punish if any, to the officials who violate the rules in connection with the recruitment and promotion of SC and ST employees ?



THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI): (a) The reservation cell dealing with the matters regarding reservation for SC and ST and their implementation etc. exists in the Ministry of Railways.

(b) The cell consists of 6 officers and 14 non-gazetted staff. Four number of officers belong to SC community and one to ST. In case of non-gazetted staff, 5 belong to SC and 1 to ST.

(c) The officers and inspectors of the cell are authorised to carry out inspections of the roster registers for recruitment and promotional categories maintained for the purpose of reservation for SC/ST. In case recruitments and promotions have not been done as per the roster registers, the inspecting officials are authorised to issue instructions to rectify the lapses.

(d) Instructions exist that if anybody at any level is found violating the reservation rules, he is liable to be called upon to explain his conduct and no compromise is made in this regard.

#### **Allotment of Land to Temple Management of Majhi Gharant Temple Trusts**

3066. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Majhi-Gharanti Temple Trust had approached and applied a number of times to a Divisional Manager, Waltair (South Eastern Railway) for allotment of land to the temple management on payment of the agreed price;

(b) if so, the details therefor and the steps taken by the Railway Authority;

(c) whether the Railway Authority has examined the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI): (a) to (d) The Majhi Gowri Temple Trust approached the Divisional Railway Manager, Waltair, South Eastern Railway for relinquishment of Railway land measuring

426' x 150' at Rayagada station. The Temple Authorities accepted in principle to take over the land on payment of prevailing market value, which was furnished by the Civil Authorities in April, 1982. Meanwhile, on further review, it was found that the Railway land in question would be required for the proposed doubling of Railway line between Rayagada and Vizianagaram. The land in this location, therefore, cannot be spared for relinquishment in favour of the Temple Authorities.

#### **Recent Schemes Formulated for Rehabilitation of Lepers**

3067. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Patriot dated the 7 July, 1983 stating that recently States and Central Government have prepared a Scheme for the rehabilitation of lepers during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Scheme as well as the details regarding the financial assistance which has been sanctioned in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. But the Central Government have not received any scheme for rehabilitation of lepers as referred to in Patriot issue of 7th July 1983.

(b) Does not arise. However, during the year 1982-83, under the existing Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons, the Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9.90 lakhs to Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Orissa State Branch, Bhubaneswar, for rehabilitation of lepers at Puri.

A scheme for establishment of 15 Leprosy Re-habilitation promotion units in the major endemic States for medical rehabilitation of leprosy patients has been approved by the Government of India. Under this scheme, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 24.00 lakhs will be provided per unit.

**Vaigai Express**

3068. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total seating capacity of Vaigai Express running between Madras—Madurai ;

(b) whether all the seats are occupied on either way daily ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) what steps Railway Department have taken to encourage passengers to travel in Vaigai Express ; and

(e) whether Vaigai Express is remunerative considering the expenditure involved in running of the train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) At present 880 reserved seats and 120 unreserved seats are provided in 135/136 Vaigai Express.

(b) Generally the percentage occupation of these trains is fairly high.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) Separate statistics for costing and remunerativeness of individual trains are not maintained.

**Meeting of Foreign Secretaries of South Asian Countries**

3069. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign secretaries of seven South Asian Countries met recently at New Delhi to consider the question of regional co-operation ;

(b) whether as a result of the discussion any working formula could be evolved ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held on July 28-29, 1983 in order

to prepare for the meeting of Foreign Ministers of South Asian Countries held in New Delhi on August 1-2-1983.

(b) The preparatory Meeting of Foreign Secretaries drew up an Integrated programme of Action based on the work done at the technical level. The Meeting also prepared a draft Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation. The recommendations of the Foreign Secretaries were approved at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

(c) The Integrated Programme of Action incorporates programmes of cooperation in the areas of Agriculture, Rural Development, Telecommunications, Meteorology, Health and Population, Postal Services, Transport Services, Science & Technology and Sports, Arts & Culture.

The Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation sets out the broad objectives and principles of such cooperation and incorporates provisions regarding the institutional and financial arrangements.

**Officers of Archaeological Survey of India sent abroad**

3070. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of officers of the Archaeological Survey of India have been sent abroad under the cultural exchange programmes, on study tours and as delegations during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the total number of officers sent abroad under each scheme, year-wise and their duration of stay abroad ;

(c) criteria adopted for the selection of officers sent abroad under the various programmes ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some senior officers with higher qualification of the Archaeological Survey of India have not been selected while some junior officers are deputed frequently for the foreign tours under these programmes ; if so, facts therefor ?

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

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the total number of officers of the Archaeological Survey of India sent abroad during the last three years under (i) Cultural Exchange Programme ; (ii) Training/Study tour and (iii) Deputations/Delegations is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The criteria adopted for selection of officers sent abroad under various programmes are their experience, field of specialisation and invitation from international bodies and foreign universities/institutions.

(d) No, Sir.

#### STATEMENT

##### (i) CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES :

Year	No. of officers sent abroad	No. of foreign trips	Duration of their stay
1980	2	2	8 days to 30 days
1981	3	3	21 days to 30 days
1982	1	1	15 days

##### TRAINING/STUDY ABROAD :

1980	4	4	3 months to 6 months
1981	3	3	4 months to 6 months
1982	2	2	4 months

##### DEPUTATIONS/DELEGATIONS :

1980	4	5	3 days to 6 months
1981	6	9	4 days to 97 days
1982	18	19	4 days to 4 months

#### दिवा-बसाई सड़क परियोजना

3071. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिवा-बसाई सड़क परियोजना का कार्य समय पर शुरू न करने के कारण रेलवे

बोर्ड द्वारा ठेकेदार को मुआवजा देना पड़ा था और आयरन गिर्डर्स और स्लीप्स की खरीद करने के लिये अतिरिक्त धनराशि देनी पड़ी थी तथा समूची परियोजना के लिये अधिक धनराशि देनी पड़ी थी : यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस लापरवाही की कोई जांच की है जिससे 41 करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ था; और

(ग) क्या सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलमंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) दिवा-बसई रोड रेल सम्पर्क परियोजना का काम समय पर शुरू न किये जाने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा ठेकेदारों की क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। किन्तु परियोजना के खण्ड 7-ए और 7-बी में कुछ समय के लिये ठेकेदारों द्वारा निष्पादित कार्य का स्थानीय लोगों ने कुछ विरोध किया था, जिसके लिये ठेकेदारों को उपयुक्त समयावधि बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी। उसके बाद ठेकेदारों ने उपरोक्त दोनों खण्डों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के कई दावे प्रस्तुत किए जो क्रमशः लगभग 40 लाख और 20 लाख रुपए की राशि के थे। दावे मध्यस्थों को भेजे गये थे, जिसमें इन खण्डों में निर्माण कार्य के लिये क्रमशः लगभग 17.5 लाख और 3.76 लाख रुपये देने का निर्णय दिया और इन रकमों का ठेकेदार को भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

इस्पाती गड्ढों और स्लीपर्स की लागत में वृद्धि मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई जिसका कारण पिछले दशकों में मुद्रा स्फीति का रुख है। इस लेख में लागत में हुई कुल वृद्धि लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) जैसा कि कहा गया है, कोई हानि नहीं हुई है और इसलिये लापरवाही के कारण हुई हानि के लिए जांच कराने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### **Regional co-operation among South Asian Countries**

**3072. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's offer on regional co-operation among developing countries within the scope of South Asian regional co-operation for technical co-operation has received any response ;

(b) if so, the details of the technical co-operation offer and the response from developing countries thereto ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) India has been actively participating in various meetings on South Asian Regional Cooperation in which possibilities of technical cooperation among the countries of South Asia have been discussed. India has put forward several proposals for technical cooperation in areas such as Agriculture, Meteorology, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Telecommunications and Transport Services. The response of the other countries of the region to India's proposals has been positive.

(c) A Meeting of Foreign Ministers of South Asian countries was held in New Delhi on August 1-2, 1983. At the conclusion of the Meeting the Foreign Ministers signed a Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation. They also launched an Integrated Programme of Action incorporating programmes of cooperation in the fields of Agriculture, Rural Development, Telecommunications, Meteorology, Health and Population, Postal Services, Transport Services, Science & Technology and Sports, Arts & Culture.

#### **Alternative Highway to J.V. Road Connecting Jammu with Srinagar**

**3073. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposal for construction of an alternative highway to J.V. Road connecting Jammu with Srinagar; and



(b) if so, the time by which the Moghal Road will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The State Government are Pressing for providing an alternative highway to National Highway No. 1A to connect Jammu with Srinagar, and have suggested an alignment along the Moghal Road via Rajouri, Poonch, Bafliaz, Shopian and Pulwama. However, this new road, as and when constructed, would be a State Road and as such all matters pertaining to its construction etc. are to be dealt with by the State Government.

#### Amount spent on batote-doda national Highway

3074. SARI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have declared the Batote-Doda road in Jammu & Kashmir as National Highway; and

(b) if so, amount spent on it so far, and time by which the road will be fully developed according to schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Batote-Doda-Kishtwar road was declared as National Highway No. 1B in June, 1977.

(b) This National Highway is to be developed to single-lane N.H. Standards. The improvement/development works were started in 1979 and an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 crores has been incurred upto March, 1983. Development work is to be carried over to the 7th plan and would be completed thereafter depending upon the availability of funds.

#### Dancing troupes visit abroad

3075. SHRI BRAJI MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many dancing troupes sponsored by Government or Governmental agencies visited the foreign countries during 1982-83 and 1983-84 upto May end which of the countries they visited with name of leading dancers in each troupe;

(b) whether all classical dances of the country have been projected through these cultural troupes; and

(c) whether any Orissi dancers represented India in such troupes, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Details of performing troupes sent out by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in 1982-83 and upto May 1983 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6865 83].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The names of these Orissi dancers are (i) Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra, (ii) Smt. Sanjukta Panigrahi, (iii) Km. Malavika Sarukkai, and (iv) Smt. Malti Parikh. Details regarding visits by these dancers may be seen in the statement.

An Orissa Folk dance group led by Sri Bhagban Sahu of Narendrapur (Orissa) was also sent to participate in the Festival of India in UK and to give performances in Spain in November 1982.

#### Setting up of Cement Plant in Nepal

3076. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation had gone to Nepal in the first week of June to finalise the setting up of a cement plant there and to discuss in depth the assistance India had offered for setting up 12 industrial projects in Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details about the outcome of the aforesaid discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir, a four

member delegation visited Nepal from 2.6.83 to 8.6.83 with a view to finalising the details of the cement plant proposed to be set up as an Indo-Nepal Joint-Venture Project at Jaljal, in Udaipur district of Nepal. The delegation also held discussions on bilateral industrial projects under implementation and the follow-up to our commitment at the UNIDO Solidarity meeting held at Kathmandu last year.

(b) Regarding the proposed Joint Venture Cement Plant, it was decided that the Plant would be of the capacity of 1,200 tpd. The debt : equity was agreed upon at 3 : 1 of which CCI on behalf of Govt. of India would hold 45% of the equity capital and the remaining 55% would be held by HMGN and its fully owned public organisations.

In the case of the 12 industrial projects these have merely, at this stage been identified and, within an amount of Rs. 1 crore pledged, one of them, selected mutually by both Govts., will be taken up for consideration.

#### **Requirements of Delhi University and College Lecturers**

3077. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 85 replied in Rajya Sabha on 25 February, 1983 and Unstarred Question No. 801 replied on 24-2-83 regarding offer made to Delhi University Teachers and state :

(a) what will be the actual/estimated future requirements for promoting Delhi University and College lecturers in the next five years assuming that all those eligible are selected for promotion ;

(b) how many University and College lecturers are presently eligible for promotion under the eligibility criteria passed by the Delhi University and how many would be eligible if the University were to accept UGC's objections ; and

(c) to what percentage in excess of 1/3rd of all teachers will 'necessary adjustments be made in the overall formula so that no eligible teacher is denied promotion due to non-availability of positions for placement' in the next five years/ten years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The University has not made any projection of the number of positions required promotion of teachers during the next five years.

(b) Teachers who fulfil the eligibility criteria have been asked to submit their self-assessment proforma by August 16, 1983. The University will be in a position to indicate the number of eligible teachers at present only after the proformae have been received and scrutinised.

(c) The University has not made any such assessment of the future needs.

#### **Meeting of Standing Committee on Co-operation in the Field of Public Health and Medical Sciences**

3078. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :  
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Standing Committee on Co-operation in the field of public health and medical sciences between India and the Soviet Union was held recently in Moscow ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and outcome thereof ?

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

(b) The Standing Committee reviewed the progress of work done in the six identified areas of cooperation, namely, communicable diseases, immunology and vaccines production, neurophysiology, blood and blood products, ophthalmology and oncology, contained in the Plan of Co-operation signed

between the two countries in April, 1980 and also finalised the Plan of Co-operation for the year 1983-84.

**Follow up Action on non-aligned  
Movement Resolutions**

3079. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the follow up action taken on the Resolutions of Seventh Non-aligned Summit held at New Delhi, and

(b) the response of developed nations to the legitimate demands of Non-Aligned Nations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM : (a) At the New Delhi Summit all the decisions and recommendations of the assembled Heads of State or Government were contained in the text of the Final Declaration itself and no separate resolutions were adopted. Suitable follow up action is being taken on these decisions and recommendations, particularly in respect of Summit level participation at 38th UNGA, the question of independence of Namibia and consultations on the situation in the Middle East. The Co-ordinating Bureau has held five meetings in New York to discuss important international developments and follow up on NAM decisions. On economic issues PM has addressed letters to several leaders of the developed countries. Consultations are continuing with these and other countries on the implementation of recommendations such as the proposed international Conference on Money and Finance for Development.

(b) The New Delhi Summit had recommended a series of measures on disarmament and development which were addressed to the developed countries. Many developed countries have responded positively in general terms to the various decisions of the New Delhi Summit but there has not been any perceptible change in the attitude of the developed countries to specific demands of the non-aligned countries. This was evident during the recent session of UNCTAD-VI in Belgrade.

**Running of Another Express Train on  
Puruliahowrah Section of S. E. Railway**

3080. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any decision to run another express train in the Purulia—Howrah section of South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) to (c) No, The proposal is under examination.

**नाइजीरिया में भारतीयों को कठिनाइयां**

3081. प्रो० सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

प्रो० पी० जे० कुरियन :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

प्रो० अजितकुमार मेहता :

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी :

श्री सुभाष यादव :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाइजीरिया सरकार भारतीय मूल के उन नागरिकों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रही है, जो अपनी आय भारत भेजना चाहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस संबंध में किए गए प्रयासों के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०ए० रहीम) : (क) से (ग) नाइजीरिया की सरकार ने भारतीय मूल के लोगों द्वारा धन भेजने पर कोई विशेष प्रतिबन्ध तो नहीं लगाया है लेकिन कुछ मामलों में नाइजीरिया में प्रशासनिक और प्रक्रिया संबंधी विलम्ब के कारण धन प्रेषण का काम इकट्ठा जरूर हो गया ।



**Projects Taken Up by Research in  
re-Production on Priority Basis**

3082. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute for research in  
Reproduction (IRR) under the Indian Coun-  
cil Medical Research (ICMR) has taken up  
certain projects on priority basis for imme-  
diate research;

(b) if so, the details of each project taken  
up by IRR the progress achieved, and the  
results thereof;

(c) Whether high priority has been given  
to Tube Baby Project in vitro- fertilization  
to help fertility of both parents who cannot  
have a baby, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ICMR has bassed the resea-  
rch on modern technology achieved in Britain  
Australia and elsewhere on Tube Baby  
Project; and

(e) if so, the achievement thereof and the  
progress made by Indian technology to bring  
about the utilization of this india in India ?

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

(b) The following are the broad areas  
of research taken up by the Institute for  
Research in Reproduction :

1. Structure of sunction of gonadal  
peptides.
2. Development of ELIZA method for  
early detection of pregenancy and other  
non-isotopic assay methods for esti-  
mating reproductive hormones in  
urine.
3. National Quality Control for hormone  
assay and Reagent Bank.
4. Ultra-structural researches of repro-  
ductive organs.
5. Medical Genetics and early develop-  
ment.
6. Maternal and child Health.

7. Endocrinology of infertility.

8. Clinical trail of new contraceptives  
approved by the Drugs Controller of  
India, Ministry of Health and Family  
Welfare.

9. Psycho-social research on prevalence  
of fertily in Maharashtra.

Results will be known only after comple-  
tion of studies, which are in progress.

(c) This is one of the priority areas of  
research at IRR and studies on the project  
are currently in progress.

(d) Studies carried out in Britain, USA  
Australia, as published in scientific jour-  
nals, are closely consulted by IRR scientists.  
In addition to this backgrounds, IRR is  
still standardlizing many procdures.

(e) It is too early to bring about general  
and broad based utilisation of the Test Tube  
Baby project in India, unless techniques  
currently tested show promise of success.

**Introduction of Direct Express Trains  
From Kanyakumari to Madras, Delhi  
and Calcutta**

3083. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minis-  
ter of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the long distance places to  
which there are direct Express Railway Serv-  
ice from Kanyakumari; and

(b) details of the steps taken to run such  
direct Express train service to Madras, Delhi,  
Calcutta and other important places from  
there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURY) : (a) There are no long distance  
Mail/Express trains originating/Terminating  
at Kaniyakumari.

(b) Due to shortage of coaches & locomo-  
tives and constraints of line capacity on  
section on routes & terminal facilities, it is  
not feasible at present to introduce direct  
trains between Madras, Delhi, Calcutta and  
Kanyakumari.



**नगरीय रेल योजना, जयपुर**

3084. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जयपुर (राजस्थान) की आबादी 25 लाख तक पहुंचने से पूर्व ही वहां पर नगरीय रेल योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने राज्यों की राजधानियों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उसके लिए कोई प्रारूप तैयार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Assistance of Voluntary Organisation to Fight Dowry Evil and Provision of Financial Assistance**

3085. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of some voluntary organisations in a bid to fight the dowry evils and provide succour to its victims by providing some financial aid for setting up homes for such victims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Scheme of Short Stay Homes, which is being run through 14 centres in the country has been framed with a view to protecting and rehabilitating women and girls, who are facing social and moral danger due to family problems, mental strain, social ostracism, etc. Dowry victims can also be accommodated in these homes. Under the scheme Government gives Rs.15,000/- as non recurring grant and Rs. 83,000/- annually as recurring grant to the voluntary organisation for running a short Stay Home.

**Doubling And Electrification of Bandel -Katwa Line**

3086. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fulfil the long standing demand for doubling and electrification of the Bandel-Katwa line;

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

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURI) : (a) to (c) There is at present no proposal for doubling and electrification of the Bandel-Katwa section. The question of taking up these works will be considered a and when necessary subject to traffic requirements and availability of resources.

**Birth of Mentality Retarded Children in U P.**

3087. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :  
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :  
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in Times of India dated 11 July, 1983 regarding a survey conducted by the doctors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences revealing failure of the U.P. Government to provide iodised salt to the people in the endemic goitre belt resulting in the birth of thousands of mentally retarded children; and

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

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

(b) The National Goitre Control Programme is at present under implementation in nine districts of Uttar Pradesh viz., Uttarakashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nanital, Bijnore and Dehradun. All these districts are covered with the programme for supply of iodised salt. Plans are also being made to supply iodised salt to other endemic areas. viz., Deoria, Bareilly, Rampur, Kheri, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Badaun and Behraich. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is in constant touch with the other concerned agencies like the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Social Welfare to ensure that the production and distribution of iodised salt to the goitre-endemic areas throughout the country keeps pace with the requirements and that the state governments/union territories administrations are fully involved with the implementation of the programme.

**बम्बई में 13-7-1983 को बिजली बन्द हो जाने के कारण रोक दी गई रेल गाड़ियां**

3088. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :  
श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में बम्बई में 13 जुलाई, 1983 को बिजली बन्द हो जाने के कारण रेल गाड़ियां रोक दी गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिजली की आपूर्ति न होने के कारण कितनी रेल गाड़ियां रोक दी गई थीं तथा उन्हें कितनी देर के लिये रोक दिया गया था ; और

(ग) रेल गाड़ियों को इस प्रकार अचानक रोक दिए जाने के कारण अनुमानतः कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 13-7-1983 को 16.20 बजे तथा 19.25 बजे के बीच मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों पर क्रमशः 226 और 126 उपनगरीय गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी थीं ।

(ग) 13-7-1983 को बिजली की खराबी के कारण रेलों पर अनुमानित हानि मामूली थी क्योंकि उपनगरीय खंड पर अधिकांश दैनिक यात्री मासिक सीजन टिकटों पर यात्रा करते हैं ।

### चाय-पान द्वारा हृदय रोग का इलाज

3089. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय पीने से हृदय सम्बन्धी रोगों से बचा जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में चीन के एक डाक्टर द्वारा किए गए दावे की पुष्टि के लिए सरकार के पास कोई तथ्य है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :  
(क) से (ग) इस वक्तव्य की पुष्टि में ऐसी कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है कि चाय पीने से हृदय रोग को रोका जा सकता है ।

### Introduction of Computer System

3090. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the introduction of computer system in railways would affect the employment potential in the country ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DUHRI): (a) Computers have been with the Railways for over two decades now. There has been no erosion of employment potential on the Railways on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Meeting of Foreign Ministers of South Asian Countries

3091. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
SHRI S.B. SINDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of foreign ministers of seven South Asian countries was held in the first week of August, this year in New Delhi for consideration of regional cooperation programme ; and

(b) if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka was held at New Delhi on August 1-2, 1983.

(b) At the conclusion of their meeting the Foreign Ministers signed a Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation which sets out the broad objectives and principles of such co-operation and incorporates provisions regarding the institutional and financial arrangements. They also decided to launch an Integrated Programme of Action incorporating programmes of cooperation in the areas of Agriculture, Rural Development, Telecommunications, Meteorology, Health and Population, Postal Services Transport Services, Science & Technology and Sports, Arts & Culture,

The foreign Ministers agreed to meet once a year to review the progress of South Asian Regional Cooperation. They also decided to recommend to their respective Heads of States/Government that they meet at their level and agreed that the date of the Summit would be finalised at the next Meeting of Foreign Ministers.

#### कृपाल सिंह समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू करना

3092. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल सुधार समिति ने कृपाल सिंह समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृपाल सिंह समिति की सिफारिशों को अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सिफारिशों को अभी तक लागू न किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं तथा सरकार का इन्हें अब कब लागू करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) रेल सुधार समिति ने कृपाल सिंह समिति द्वारा की गयी सिफारिश संख्या 114 पर शीघ्र कार्रवाई के लिए सिफारिश की है, जो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की जनशक्ति सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के विस्तृत कार्य अध्ययन तथा मानदण्ड बनाने के बारे में है। मानदण्ड पहले से ही तैयार कर दिये गये हैं। इसी बीच, साधनों की कठिन स्थिति के बावजूद तत्काल आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मिकों की संख्या में 2989 की वृद्धि कर दी गयी है। अगली अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जा रही है और इसे कारगर ढंग से आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा।

**Supply of Drugs by India to W.H.O.**

3093. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's bid to emerge as one of the suppliers of drugs to the World Health Organisation has fallen due to pressure from leading multinational drug companies ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Consortium of reputed manufacturers of drugs and formulations formed by State Trading Corporation (STC) and Chemexcil, participated in the world Health Organisation (WHO) tender, for about Rs. 22 crores covering wide range of items totalling 38. Visits of experts and organisation of promotional activities including audio visual displays were arranged to project the country's ability to supply high quality drugs at resonable prices and also the range of India's pharmaceutical products

**चलाई गई सुपर फास्ट रेल गाड़ियां**

3094. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके द्वारा रेल मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाले जाने के बाद, देश में चलाई गई सुपर फास्ट रेल गाड़ियों की मण्डलवार कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके मार्ग क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : निम्नलिखित सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियां चलाई गयी हैं :—

गाड़ी नम्बर और मार्ग क्षेत्रीय रेलवे

1. 57/58 हावड़ा-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी पूर्व/पूर्वोत्तर  
एक्सप्रेस सीमा

(सप्ताह में तीन दिन)

2. 195/196 नयी दिल्ली-कालका उत्तर  
हिमालयन क्वीन (सप्ताह में  
6 दिन)

3. 197/198 अम्बाला केन्ट-अमृतसर उत्तर  
शान-ए-पंजाब (सप्ताह में 6 दिन)

4. 505/506 दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद/उत्तर/पश्चिम  
(सप्ताह में 4 दिन)

5. 507/508 अहमदाबाद-जोधपुर/उत्तर/पश्चिम  
(सप्ताह में 2 दिन)

6. 509/510 दिल्ली-जोधपुर उत्तर/पश्चिम  
(सप्ताह में तीन दिन)

**Strikes by Students of Central Universities**

3095. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of periods of strikes staged by students and by the staff in the Central Universities (University-wise) since, 1980-81; and

(b) whether the causes of the strikes have been investigated and any steps taken to see that the academic sessions are not curtailed and teaching work goes on undisturbed in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Bongaigaon-Gauhati Rail Link**

3096. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) When will the work for the construction of Bongaigaon-Gauhati rail link-up be completed ; and

(b) whether Government propose to expedite it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The work on construction of New Bongaigaon-Gauhati BG rail link is now expected to be completed by March 1984, and is progressing satisfactorily.



**Raniganj to Bankura via Mejhia**

3097. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state details of the progress so far made in regard to the Raniganj to Bankura via Mejhia railway line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : The reappraisal of the earlier survey conducted in 1977 for a new Broad Gauge line from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia, is in progress. On receipt of the reappraisal survey report, matter will be considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and decided with due regard to technical feasibility, financial viability and availability of resources.

**Leasing out in Bigha**

3098. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have leased out the Tin Bigha Corridor in perpetuity to Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have received representations from the Tin Bigha Sangram Committee and the Kuchlibari Sangram Committee to review its decision : and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action so far taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) The terms of the lease in perpetuity in respect of the area near Tin Bigha were finalised and signed during the visit to India of Gen. H.M. Ershad Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh in October, 1982.

(b) A copy of the terms of the lease was laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament on 11th October, 1982.

(c) Government had received a representation from the Kuchilbari Sangram Committee, Mekliganj.

(d) The representation stated that the proposed lease would endanger border security.

The concern was taken into account in the lease terms agreed upon and the right of passage of Indian nationals and goods to and from Kuchlibari across the area to be leased has been ensured.

**Bringing the speed of Indian Railways at par with foreign Railways**

3099. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the maximum speed of Railways in developed countries;

(b) whether any assessment has ever been made by the Government of India to bring the speed of Indian Railways at par with the Foreign Railway at least of long distance trains and to persuade passengers to utilise rail instead of Air;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) The speeds on the American Railroads range upto 160 kms/hr on selected lines while the speed in U.K. goes upto 210 kms/hr and slightly above and on the Continent especially in France, speeds of trains go upto 230 kms/hr. Japanese National Railways have designed and constructed some altogether new lines for specially designed passenger train services for operating at speeds of the order of 210 km/hr.

(b) to (d) : Till 1968, maximum permissible speed on Indian Railways was 100 km/hr. on B.G. and 75 km/hr on M.G. To provide faster travel facilities, and attract some Air traffic, Rajdhani Express was introduced on Delhi-Howrah route and Delhi-Bombay route with maximum speeds of 120 to 130 km/hr. Similarly on M.G., fast express trains running upto 100 km/hr. were introduced on some routes.

The Research Designs and Standards Organisations of Indian Railways, Lucknow, have made preliminary assessment of the inputs required for introduction of higher

speeds in the range of 160 km/hr on Broad Gauge system of Indian Railways. It has been assessed that the track would need large scale rehabilitation, and it would be necessary to acquire more powerful diesel/electric locomotives, higher speed potential coaching stocks and improved signalling and braking system.

Due to the widely varying speeds that will then result, track capacity assessment would also need evaluation. In view of these implications, the question of increasing the speed has not been pursued.

**Cases referred to DGHS for Reimbursement and non-payment thereof**

3100. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to D.G. H.S. for reimbursement by various Ministries separately during the last three years and the number of cases in which payment has been made; and

(b) whether it is a fact that cases referred to them in March, 1981 are still pending with the Ministry for reimbursement and if so, the reasons for delay and by what time these cases would be disposed off?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The total number of cases referred to the D.G.H.S. for reimbursement by various Ministries and the Organisations covered under C.G.H.S in Delhi is given in the statement (Year wise.) Payment has been made to 2320 cases out of a total of 4188 cases referred for reimbursement.

(b) No. Only one case received in March, 1981 is pending for want of certain information from the claimant.

**STATEMENT**

**Statement of reimbursement cases received from various ministries**

S. No.	Name of Ministry	Number of cases received		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Atomic Energy Department of Electronics	4	—	43
2.	Cabinet Sectt.	10	5	50
3.	P & T	174	148	113
4.	Commerce	3	4	29
5.	Defence	136	131	117
6.	Education	11	8	40
7.	External Affairs	6	5	1
8.	Finance	33	90	61
9.	Food & Agriculture	112	118	22
0.	Foreign Trade	2	1	—
1.	Health	88	107	91

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Home Affairs	84	83	88
13.	Science & Technology DGTD	15	5	8
14.	I & B	16	26	18
15.	Irrigation, Power & Energy	22	11	65
16.	Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation	8	15	50
17.	Law, Justice & Company Affairs	9	2	40
18.	Railways	33	56	12
19.	Steel & Mines	9	12	7
20.	Tourism & Civil Aviation	11	10	12
21.	Parliament Sectt.	101	121	102
22.	M/o Planning	42	63	9
23.	President of India	1	3	1
24.	Prime Minister of India	—	3	1
25.	Vice-President & Governor (Retd.)	1	3	—
26.	Pensioners	125	145	136
27.	U.G.C.	1	11	3
28.	Works & Housing & CPWD	53	64	69
29.	Semi-Govt. Organisation	130	141	151
30.	C A.G. & A.G.C.R.	4	5	23
31.	Shipping & Transport	—	5	13
32.	U.P.S.C.	2	7	21
33.	Delhi Police	43	30	24
34.	M.O. Industries	14	7	5
35.	Import & Export	—	—	2
36.	Income Tax	—	—	4
37.	Supreme Court of India	2	4	1
38.	Election Commission	1	—	—
Total :-		1306	1449	1433

**दिल्ली अहमदाबाद छोटी लाइन को  
बड़ी लाइन में बदलना**

3101. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के प्रस्ताव पर कब से विचार चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त रेलवे लाइन के कुछ हिस्सों को अर्थात् अलवर से जयपुर और फुलेरा तक तथा किशनगढ़ और आबू रोड से अहमदाबाद तक की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए 1977-78 के बजट में प्रावधान किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना आयोग द्वारा इसकी स्वीकृति देने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम 1977-78 में अनुमोदित किया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) धन की अत्यन्त तंगी के कारण योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी है।

**Providing cheap and good quality Food  
to Passengers**

3102. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of dissatisfaction among passengers for the poor quality and inadequate nutritive value of the food served in the railway trains; and

(b) what steps are proposed to provide cheap and good quality food to passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) and (b) Complaints are

received about the quality of food and there is scope for further improvement. As and when specific complaints are received, appropriate remedial measures including deterrent punishments to contractors/staff concerned are taken promptly. Constant endeavours are being made to ensure supply of wholesome food within the limitation of the tariff, which are always lower than the rates charged for similar food by outside catering establishments of comparable standard. To ensure this, the railways have taken a number of steps including setting up of base kitchens, procurement of raw materials and ingredients from standard sources, training of staff, periodical as well as surprise inspections/checks, monitoring of the services at certain intervals etc. A Services Improvement Group (Catering) has also been set up for intensifying the drive for further improvement.

**Indo-Pak talks on Double Taxation**

3103. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the discussion over double taxation was held between India and Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Discussion were held from 18 to 22nd July, 1983 in Islamabad between India and Pakistani tax delegations for negotiating a double taxation avoidance agreement for airline profits.

(a) and (c) Discussions remained inconclusive and would be resumed early next year when the officials of the two sides meet again in New Delhi.



**Cheap Substitute for X-ray Photo used at  
Nilratan Sarkar Medical College and  
Hospital Calcutta**

3104. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a new device developed by a team of scientists in Calcutta provides a cheap substitute for X-rays photos which is in use, after successful test, at the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College and Hospital in Calcutta ;

(b) whether X-ray photos are taken at a cost of a mere rupee against the normal Rs. 30 charged for the conventional X-ray photo ;

(c) if so, is there any proposal to instal this system, in other hospitals of the country ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The Government of West Bengal have reported that the Electronics and Tele-Communication Division of the Jadavpur University is working in collaboration with the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta and trying to develop a cheap technique of doing X-ray on plain paper. The method is being applied on patients on trial basis in the said Hospital. The project is still in an experimental stage. The commercial exploitation will depend on the final outcome of the project.

**Reorganisation of Indian Institute of  
Advance Studies, Simla**

3105. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of the reorganisation schemes of the Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Simla, have been finalised ;

(b) whether the new Governing Body of the Institute has been constituted.

(c) whether the Director of the Institute has been appointed, and

(d) if no action has been taken in this regard, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Steps have been initiated to constitute the Governing Body of the Institute. The new Director has to be appointed by the Governing Body after it has been constituted.

**Improvement of Burnpur Railway  
Station**

3106. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for improvement of the Burnpur Railway Station which has a single platform ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANIKHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) There is no definite proposal so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 पर हुमना खर्च**

3107. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भातवाड़ जिले में पड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 12 की लम्बाई कितनी है और यह किन-किन स्थानों से होकर गुजरता है ; और

(ख) 15 जुलाई 1983 की स्वीकृत होने के बाद से इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है और यह कितने समय में बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय मार्ग सं० 12 की लगभग 94 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क भालावाड़ा जिले में पड़ती है और यह सड़क सुकेत, भालवाड़, भलड़ा पत्तन अड़तासा, अरपियाँ, घटोली और असलपुर होकर गुजरती है।

(ख) शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय भालावाड़ जिले में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 12 के खण्ड से है। इस खण्ड पर 15 जुलाई 1983 तक 18.69 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके हैं और आशा है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मंजूर शुदा काम पूरा हो जाएगा।

#### **Direct Train Service Between Durg/ Bilaspur and Trivandrum**

3108. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state : what steps have been taken for the introduction of a direct train service between Durg/Bilaspur and Trivandrum ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : The matter has been examined and it has not been found feasible to introduce such a train at present on account of the paucity of resources like coaching stock and line capacity constraints on the sections enroute. However, a second class sleeper coach has been introduced w.e.f. 1.5.83 to run between Durg and Cochin which is catering to the existing volume of traffic between Durg/Bilaspur and Trivandrum.

#### **Candidates selected on basis of sports**

3109. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many candidates were selected on the basis of sports quota during last three years ; and

(b) how many of them are from Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Foreign Minister's visit to Iran**

3110. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose of his recent visit to Iran and outcome thereof;

(b) whether any discussions were held regarding cancellation by Iran of its contracts for lifting iron-ore from Kudremukh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) The purpose of the visit was to discuss bilateral cooperation with Iran and to establish an institutional framework toward this end. An Agreement for setting up the Indo-Iran Joint Commission was signed on the 19th July, 1983. This was followed by a session of the Joint Commission which discussed various measures to enhance cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

(b) and (c) Yes, sir. The Iranian Government indicated that as the construction of the Ahwaz Steel Plant is proceeding satisfactorily, Iran will be prepared to import iron ore concentrate from early next year. It was, therefore agreed that delegations from both countries would meet shortly to discuss outstanding issues.

#### **Free Education to girls upto Class X**

3111. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :  
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

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

(a) how many and which States impart free education to girls upto 10th standard;

(b) what has been the impact of this policy on the dropouts of girl students;

(c) whether Government would consider to provide free education materials to these students; and

(d) whether boys also would be covered by free education Scheme ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :** (a) The following 23 States/ Union Territories provide free education to girls upto Class X : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

(b) No survey has been made.

(c) States/Union Territories are making efforts to increase the coverage for weaker sections under the incentive programme for provision of free textbooks and stationery.

(d) Yes, Sir. A majority of States/Union Territories are providing free education to boys also upto Class X.

#### **High rates charged for Consultation by Medical Practitioners**

**3112. SHRI K. MALLANNA :**

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that generally medical practitioners having their clinics in cities/towns are charging high for consultation;

(b) whether Government also realise that it is rather impossible to get a doctor to visit an ailing patient at night, even after agreeing to pay an exorbitant amount demanded by him; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down certain ethics for its medical doctors and also rationalise all charges so that the public is not unduly harassed ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) No such reports have been received in this Ministry. However, Medical Councils set-up in different States deal with the mal-practices of Medical practitioners who are registered with the respective Councils.

(c) Medical Council of India have prescribed a Code of Medical Ethic for Medical practitioners which is approved by the Central Government under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

#### **Widening of level crossing on Jind Rohtak, Delhi, Bhiwani line**

**3113. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the vehicular traffic from Jind Town, Rohtak, Delhi and Bhiwanti passes through a narrow level crossing and the public is put to great inconvenience; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken for widening the level crossing ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) :** (a) and (b) The position of level crossings falling on Delhi-Rohtak-Jind Road, Jind Bhiwani Road and Rohtak-Bhiwani road are given in the statement attached. The width of level crossings is decided keeping in view the traffic passing through the level crossings and width of road on the approaches of level crossing. The proposals for upgradation/widening of level crossings are finalized on the basis of traffic census carried out periodically taking into consideration availability of funds. It will be seen that in one case level crossing has been replaced by Road overbridge and in other two cases, the level crossings are being widened to 30 feet.

## STATEMENT

Road	L. xing No.	Location	Section	Width of L. xings	Remarks
Jind-Rohtak-Delhi Road	B-54	Km. 48	Delhi-Rohtak	Already replaced by ROB in March 83'	—
	A-2	Km. 2/13-14	Rohtak-Panipat	Swing gates 18' wide interlocked	This is on Branch line
	B-62	Km. 71/8-9	Rohtak-Jind	18' wide swing gates	Proposal to provide 30' wide barriers finalized.
	B-63-A	Km. 72/10-11	Rohtak-Jind	30' wide lifting barriers	—
	C-1	Km. 3/6-7	Jind-Panipat	24' wide lifting barriers interlocked	This is on Branch line.
Jind-Bhiwani Road	C-110	Km. 123/4-5	Rohtak-Jind	18' wide Swing gates	The proposal for its upgradation and widening is being finalised.
Rohtak-Bhiwani Road	B-61	Km. 71/3-4	Rohtak-Jind	18' wide Swing gates	Proposal finalized for 30' wide lifting barriers

### Non-Formal Education by Voluntary Organisations

3114. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether voluntary organisations can take up non-formal education for girls at intermediate and graduate levels ; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance to be given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Private Deluxe Buses Under D. T. C.

3115. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private deluxe buses plying under Delhi Transport Corporation, on which routes are they plying and their frequency ;

(b) what is the number of Delhi Transport Corporation deluxe buses, on which routes are they plying and their frequency ;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of the private deluxe buses do not have good looking and clean window curtains, the passengers have to squeeze their legs and the height of the backside of the seat is small in certain cases ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not taking cognizance of these shortcomings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) As per list attached.

(c) and (d) Periodic checks are undertaken in order to ensure that private deluxe buses are maintained as per laid down specifications.



## STATEMENT

Statement showing no. of Deluxe buses (P. O. and D. T. C.) Deployed on various routes.

S. No.	Route No.	Total No. of buses.	S. No.	Route No.	Total No. of buses.	S. No.	Route No.	Total No. of buses.
1.	10	5	46.	403	1	91.	770	1
2.	26	2	47.	405	6	92.	780	3
3.	29	3	48.	407	4	93.	790	1
4.	51	2	49.	408	3	94.	802	1
5.	70	1	50.	415	3	95.	808	2
6.	83	1	51.	418	2	96.	816	1
7.	89	6	52.	419	5	97.	817	1
8.	100	8	53.	422	3	98.	820	4
9.	101	1	54.	423	3	99.	823	3
10.	104	3	55.	425	6+2 (DTC)	100.	838	8
11.	132	1	56.	427	1	101.	840	1
12.	139	1	57.	428	1	102.	849	1
13.	157	9	58.	429	5	103.	851	5
14.	159	7	59.	433	3	104.	852	3
15.	160	1	60.	440	2	105.	853	2
16.	164	2	61.	450	6	106.	854	5
17.	170	2	62.	500	8	107.	858	1
18.	181	6	63.	501	4	108.	863	5
19.	216	1	64.	502	6	109.	864	5
20.	228	6	65.	503	4	110.	865	2+3 (DTC)
21.	231	1	66.	504	1	111.	901	4
22.	238	1	67.	505	1	112.	904	1
23.	240	2	68.	508	1+1 (DTC)	113.	910	1
24.	260	1	69.	512	4	114.	916	1
25.	280	1	70.	518	5	115.	920	2
26.	300	1	71.	520	2	116.	940	1
27.	304	1	72.	521	1	117.	953	3
28.	304 Ext.	3	73.	522	2	118.	859	1
29.	308	9	74.	540	1	119.	417	2 (DTC)
30.	312	1	75.	541	1	120.	M.S.	7 (DTC)
31.	313	1	76.	550	3			
32.	317	1	77.	580	1			
33.	318	2	78.	602	6			
34.	320	3	79.	615	1			
35.	323	2	80.	620	8			
36.	326	2	81.	621	2			
37.	327	1	82.	660	1			
38.	332	3+2(DTC)	83.	680	5			
39.	340	2	84.	703	1			
40.	342	1	85.	704	1			
41.	350	3	86.	711	8			
42.	355	5	87.	750	5			
43.	400	1	88.	751	2			
44.	401	4	89.	753	5			
45.	402	2	90.	760	1			

Total : 336+17 (DTC)

N. B. : (There is no set frequency for Delux buses).

**छात्रों की मद्यपान और मादक पदार्थों  
के सेवन की आदत छुड़ाने  
के लिये कदम**

3116. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ चुनिन्दा विश्वविद्यालयों में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित एक अनुसंधान अध्ययन से पता चला है कि शराब पीने तथा मादक पदार्थों का सेवन करने की आदत अधिकतर शहरी छात्रों अथवा उच्च आय वर्ग के छात्रों में प्रचलित है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो छात्रों की शराब पीने तथा मादक पदार्थों का सेवन करने की आदत छुड़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) नशीली औषधियों के बुरे प्रभावों के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों को कहा गया है कि वे शैक्षिक प्रचार करें। शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों को ऐसा ही करने के लिए लिखा है।

शराब पीने और नशीली औषधियों के दुरुपयोग के बुरे प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने वाद-विवाद और निबन्ध प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करने के वास्ते विश्वविद्यालयों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की एक नई योजना हाल ही में शुरू की है।

**Landing platform at Vaitarna Railway station**

3117. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that there is no landing platform at Vaitarna Railway station on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to provide a proper landing platform at the said station, and when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Rail level platforms are already provided at Vaitarna Railway Station. raised platforms are provided on a programmed basis taking into consideration comparative needs of various stations and availability of funds. For the present, resources do not permit provision of raised platform at this station.

**Linking Jhajjar with BG line**

3118. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Jhajjar (Haryana) with broad gauge railway line in the near future ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) There is no proposal to link Jhajjar (Haryana) with broad gauge rail at present.

(b) (i) Jhajjar is within 25 to 30 Kms. of the existing railway lines.

(ii) Severe constraints of funds for taking up new lines.

**Separate terminal for S.E. Railway**

3119. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any preposal for a separate terminal for S.E. Railway ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ;

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) if not, reasons therefor ; and

(f) steps to be taken by the Government so that the S.E. Railway have its own terminal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) to (f) The question of having a separate Coaching Terminal on the South Eastern Railway in Calcutta area has been under consideration. A Task Force consisting of representatives of various interests, including the Government of West Bengal has since been formed to examine the question and to furnish a report. Further details about the the arrangement will be available only after the receipt of the report of the Task Force.

### दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय

3120. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ समय पहले एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रस्ताव को पुनरुज्जीवित करने और हिन्दी में उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने अथवा हिन्दी माध्यम से उच्च शिक्षा देने की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय अथवा श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के नाम पर दक्षिण भारत में एक हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और इस विश्वविद्यालय को खोलने पर कुल कितना प्रारंभिक खर्च होने की संभावना है तथा वह विश्वविद्यालय कहाँ पर खोला जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) विभिन्न भाषाओं के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव विगत में प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी जांच की गई है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सामान्यतः विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विभिन्न भाषाओं के विकास के लिए अलग विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के पक्ष में नहीं रहा है क्योंकि आधुनिक संदर्भ में अन्य विषयों के साथ समुचित पारस्परिक प्रभाव के बिना किसी भाषा का विकास नहीं हो सकता। इसके अलावा अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों के अलग ऐसे विभाग हैं जो हिन्दी में उच्च शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान के लिये सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं।

### पोलिटैकनिक संस्थानों पर वार्षिक व्यय

3121. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक पोलिटैकनिक संस्थान खोलने पर प्रारंभ में कितने रुपये का व्यय होता है और इस पर वार्षिक व्यय कितना होता है;

(ख) नया पोलिटैकनिक संस्थान खोलने की क्या नीति है;

(ग) अलग-अलग राज्यों में कुल कितने पोलिटैकनिक संस्थान हैं और इस वर्ष कितने खोले जाएंगे; और

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्थान में पोलिटैकनिक संस्थान खोले जा रहे हैं और इसमें केन्द्र सरकार एवं राज्य सरकार का अलग-अलग योगदान कितना कितना होगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) पोलिटैकनिक खोलने पर होने वाला व्यय तथा इसके संचालन पर होने वाला वार्षिक व्यय, संस्थान का स्थान निर्धारण, प्रदान किये जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रमों आदि जैसी विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर होता है। तथापि, सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसमें प्रति वर्ष अनावर्ती व्यय लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये और आवर्ती व्यय 20 लाख रुपये हैं।

(ख) नया पोलिटेकनिकल खोलने के लिए अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा-परिषद और शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित नीति निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(1) राज्य सरकार जन शक्ति आंकलन के माध्यम से इस बात से आश्वस्त है कि अध्ययन के उन क्षेत्रों में जिनमें नई सुविधाओं को सृजन अथवा विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है, या तो स्थानीय अथवा क्षेत्रीय या राष्ट्रीय आधार पर जन शक्ति की भारी कमी है।

(2) जहां तक सम्भव है, नई संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदान किये गए पाठ्यक्रम परम्परागत क्षेत्रों में तो नहीं किन्तु उभरती हुई उन प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में है जिनके लिये मांग होने का अनुमान है।

(3) शुरू की जाने वाली नई संस्थाएं अथवा विद्यमान संस्थाएं, जिनका विस्तार किया जाना है, या तो उच्च रोजगार क्षमता वाले क्षेत्रों में या आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में स्थित है और/अथवा समुदाय के कमजोर वर्गों की उन्नति के लिये हैं।

उपरोक्त नीति के अनुसार, नया पोलिटेकनिक खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार के परियोजना प्रस्ताव पर परिषद की सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय समिति द्वारा नियुक्त समुचित विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है। तत्पश्चात् विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों पर अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् द्वारा नया पोलिटेकनिक खोलने के लिये अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के आशय से विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में पोलिटेकनिक की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

चालू वर्ष के दौरान खोले जाने वाले पोलिटेकनिक की कोई निर्धारित संख्या नहीं है। नया पोलिटेकनिक स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की जांच स्वीकृति देने से पूर्व गुणावगुण के आधार पर की जाती है।

(घ) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान पोलिटेकनिक की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। पोलिटेकनिक खोलने पर होने वाला व्यय स्वीकृत राज्य योजनागत प्रावधान में से वहन किया जाता है। राज्य पोलिटेकनिकों को प्रत्यक्ष केन्द्रीय सहायता अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्/केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुछ निर्धारित कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत कर दिए जाने पर ही उपलब्ध की जाती है।

### विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	पोलिटेकनिकों की संख्या
<b>उत्तरी क्षेत्र</b>		
1.	दिल्ली	4
2.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	2
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
4.	चंडीगढ़	2
5.	हरियाणा	10
6.	पंजाब	13
7.	राजस्थान	9
8.	उत्तर प्रदेश	55
<b>दक्षिण क्षेत्र</b>		
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	45
2.	कर्नाटक	41
3.	केरल	20
4.	तमिल नाडु	57
5.	पांडिचेरी	1
<b>पूर्वी क्षेत्र</b>		
1.	पश्चिम बंगाल	27



2. बिहार	16
3. उड़ीसा	9
4. असम	7
5. मेघालय	1
6. मणिपुर	1
7. नागालैंड	1
8. त्रिपुरा	1
9. मिजोरम	1

**पश्चिम क्षेत्र**

1. महाराष्ट्र	39
2. गोवा, दमन और दीव	2
3. गुजरात	20
4. मध्य प्रदेश	23

योग	409
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**Khurdha Road-Balangir rail line**

3123. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of proposed Khurdha Road Balangir rail line in Orissa has started ;

(b) if so, what progress have been made so far ;

(c) the year by which the construction of the above proposed link is expected to be completed ; and

(d) the details of the cost estimated for the completion of the construction of the above line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) (a) No.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

**Non-availability of Medicines in C.G.H.S Central Medical Store Depot. New Delhi**

3122. SHRI R.N. RALESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a large number of medicines approved for C.G.H.S. remained out of stock in the C.G.H.S. Central Medical Store Depot, New Delhi during the last six months necessitating purchases by the dispensaries at much higher rate causing loss to Government in the process ;

(b) month-wise details of the items, which remained out of stock in the Central Store Depot from January to June, 1983 and the amount spent on their purchase by the dispensaries and the loss thus suffered ; and

(c) action taken against the officers responsible for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss two C.G.H.S. Medical Stores Depot N. Delhi to the tune of Rs. 75,000

3124. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were allegations of causing loss to Government to the tune of Rs. 75,000 in the purchase of medicines etc. during 1978-76 and 1979-80 by the C.G.H.S. medical Stores Depot, New Delhi ;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action taken against the officials responsible for this loss ?

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

(b) and (c) Though no formal enquiry was conducted into the allegation, the case was examined in depth by the Directorate of CGHS. A view was taken that as the lapses committed by some officials did not directly contribute to the inability to recover the liquidated damages from the firms concerned, it would be sufficient to caution the officers.

**रेलवे क्रासिंगों पर पुलों का निर्माण**

3125. श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या रेलवे क्रासिंगों पर पुलों का निर्माण करके ऐसे क्रासिंगों पर दुर्घटनाओं को टाला जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इन क्रासिंगों पर कब तक पुल बनाने का है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय रेलों पर लगभग 37000 समपार हैं । रेलें वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पलों का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकरणों के साथ लागत हिस्सा बांट के आधार पर संयुक्त रूप से करती हैं । लागत का हिस्सा लगभग 50 : 50 आधार पर होना है । चूंकि आजकल एक ऊपरी सड़क पल की औसत लागत लगभग 1.5 करोड़ रुपये होती है, रेलों तथा राज्य सरकारों दोनों की घन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण ऐसे बहुत से काम शुरू करना संभव नहीं है । वर्तमान में ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पलों के 83 कार्य रेलों के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये हैं जिनमें से 16 को 1983-84 में स्वीकृत किया गया था ।

**Major Bridges on National Highways**

3126. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many major bridges on National Highways are under construction and dates by which they are to be completed; and

(b) what steps are being taken to complete the construction of the bridges on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala and the progress of work on those bridges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A total number of 56 major bridges on National Highways in the country are under construction. They are in various stages of progress and are likely to be completed in a period ranging between 1 to 3½ years from now.

(b) 4 major bridges on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala viz. Pudduponnani Bridge, Kottapuram Bridge, Chettuvai Bridge, and Panampuzha Bridge are in various stages of progress. They are likely to be completed during the next 3 years.

**Rail Links to Places of Tourists, Business and Domestic Interest**

3127. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced a programme for providing rail links to all the places of tourist, business and domestic interest in the country;

(b) if so the progress made in implementing the above programme; and

(c) the specific rail links that are provided and proposed to be provided to the places of tourist, domestic and business interest in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. R. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Endeavours have always been there to provide connection to the places of tourist, business and domestic interest within the existing resources by providing convenient trains.

(c) Construction of two new BG Rail links i.e. Koraput to Rayagada and Jakhapura to Banspani for connecting business interest in Orissa, are in progress.

**Tree Planting Around Konark Temple**

3128. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to Centre to sanction funds for planting trees around Konark temple ;

(b) whether Orissa Government have given 26 acres of land to the Centre for implementing the above plantation programme to save Konark temple from destruction ;

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be sanctioned to Orissa for that purpose ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) To serve as a barrier against the deleterious effects of wind-borne sea-salt and sand, high-rising trees have been planted on the sea-side. For the same purpose a scheme of landscaping the area around the temple has been launched and 26 acres of land around the temple have been transferred to the Survey. An amount of Rs. 15,000/- has been provided this year to execute the preliminary works like laying paths, providing irrigation facilities, putting up a fencing etc, pending actual landscaping by plantation.

**जोधपुर-भीलड़ी एक्सप्रेस के भोजनयान द्वारा घटिया चाय और नाश्ता दिया जाना**

3129. श्री विरदा राम फुलवरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 266 अप और 265 डाउन जोधपुर भीलड़ी एक्सप्रेस के भोजन यान द्वारा यात्रियों को घटिया चाय और नाश्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भोजनयान गन्दा रहता है और बेरा सेवा संतोषजनक नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन प्रबंधों को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) :** (क) से (ग) चालू वर्ष में भोजन के घटिया स्तर की सप्लाई और वेटर के दुर्व्यवहार से सम्बन्धित केवल एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। भोजन यान ठेकेदार को सेवा में सुधार करने के लिये चेतावनी दी गयी है और सेवा में और अधिक सुधार लाने हेतु वाणिज्य अधिकारियों तथा निरीक्षकों द्वारा बारम्बार निरीक्षण/जाँच का काम किया गया है।

#### Children Denied Admissions in Classes I to V

3130. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children have been denied Admissions in classes I to V in the Government Senior Secondary Schools and the Government Aided Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the number of children who sought admissions in these schools this academic year and the number of children admitted in these schools ; and

(c) whether Government propose to admit those children who have been denied admissions in these schools during this academic year, if so, the decision in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, no child was denied admission in class I to V in any of the Government run/aided composite Senior Secondary School except, in 9 Model Schools run by Delhi Administration, where admissions are based on tests conducted by the SIE and NCERT, because the number of admission seekers in these schools is such larger than the intake capacity.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

**Railway Accidents during 1-1-1983  
and 30-6-1983**

3131. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway accidents which took place during 1 January, 1983 and 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) details thereof and causes of those accidents ;

(c) what has been the loss to Railways and number of persons died and injured ;

(d) what steps Government have taken to compensate the relatives of the victims and injured persons involved in those accidents ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI)** :

(a) and (b) During 1-1-83 to 30.6.83, 340 train accidents took place on Indian Railways. The category-wise break-up of these accidents is given below :

Collisions :	17
Derailments :	268
Level Crossing accidents :	42
Fires in trains :	13
	-----
	340
	-----

Causes established and prima-facie causes of these accidents are as under :

(i) Failure of Railway Staff :	157
(ii) Failure of other than Railway Staff :	39
(iii) Mechanical equipment failure :	54
(iv) Track failure :	18
(v) Sabotage :	8
(vi) Incidental :	22
(vii) Causes not established :	5
(viii) Causes under investigation :	37
	-----
	340
	-----

(c) In these accidents the total loss to Railway property has been estimated as Rs. 1.81 crores and 93 persons were killed and 342 injured.

(d) Ex-gratia payments to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured are arranged on the spot and compensation as awarded by the ad-hoc/ex-officio Claims Commissioners according to the provisions of Section 82 of the Indian Railway Act, 1890 will also be paid to the claimants without loss of time.

**Slump in Freight Traffic**

3132. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any slump in the freight traffic ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to improve the freight earning ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI)** :

(a) There has been a drop in freight traffic as compared with the budget proportions.

(b) The demand for wagons for loading by steel mills, collieries etc. has come down. All out efforts are being made to liaise with the various concerned units connected with loading of bulk commodities etc. to offer more traffic and to programme their movement evenly to the maximum extent. In addition steps have been taken to exempt selected high profit yielding commodities/nominated goods sheds from operating restrictions, upgradation of priority of selected high profit yielding commodities in Preferential Traffic Schedule, quotation of competitive rates for freight traffic moving under 'container service' and 'Freight Forwarder Scheme', and quoting of station to station rates where justified, so that such freight rate concessions will prove attractive to the customers to patronise the railway service.



इन्दौर-दिल्ली तथा इन्दौर बम्बई के  
बीच सीधी रेल सेवा

3133. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया :

श्री माधव राव सिधिया :

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर से दिल्ली तथा इन्दौर से बम्बई के बीच कोई सीधी रेल सेवा शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) ये रेल सेवाएं किस तारीख से शुरू की जाएंगी तथा उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये ट्रेनें ठहरेंगी; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनीखा चौधरी) : (क) इन्दौर/भोपाल और नयी दिल्ली के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इन्दौर से बम्बई तक एक गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Reservation of seats in ACC Chair Car and 2-Tier sleeper from Baroda House

3134. SHRI SANAT KAMAR MAN-  
DAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats reserved in ACC Chair Car and ACC 2-tier Sleeper and first class under HCR controlled by the North Railway Head quarters office, Baroda House, New Delhi in all principal Fast/Super-fast Mail and Express Trains starting from the capital as on 1 July, 1983 ;

(b) the authority competent to release these seats and the guidelines laid down therefore ;

(c) whether the Travel Agencies can also avail themselves of these HOR seats for their clients from big industrial houses or trade ; and

(d) whether there is any racket prevail-  
ing in the Baroda House at present which  
release such seats to the Business Houses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOU-  
DHURI) : (a) The total number of berths/  
seats remarked as HOR quota in a total of 56  
trains proceeding in different directions from  
Delhi/New Delhi/Nizammudin are as under :

1st Class airconditioned	52
1st Class	182
2-Tier Airconditioned	219
AC Chair Car seats	108

(b) The births earmarked as HOR quota are intended to meet urgent requisitions of persons listed in Annexure 'K' of Indian Railways Conference Association Coaching Tariff Part I. These include the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, Ministers of the Union Government and State Governments, Speaker/Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Dy. Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Chief of Defence Services, Members of Planning Commission etc. The quota of accommodation left unutilised after meeting with requisitions from the above sources are released in favour of Members of Parliament, MLAs, Central/State Government officials, Members of various Consultative Committees, Press representatives, railway officials, and bonafide passengers seeking assistance in case of emergencies like sickness/death etc.

HOR quotas given above are controlled by the Tourism Directorate of the Ministry of Railways and the Chief Commercial Supdt., Northern Railway.

(c) No.

(d) No cases of malpractices in the allotment of accommodation out of HOR quota have been come to this Ministry's notice.

**Traffic Density on Waltair-Raipur  
Railway Route**

3135. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made on the traffic density of Waltair-Raipur Railway route, which is increasing day by day ; and

(b) whether the genuine passengers do not get their legitimate seat in the passenger and express trains due to overcrowding ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :  
(a) Yes.

(b) The occupation of trains on this section has been found to be about 88% in First Class and about 84% in Second Class. The existing train services are considered adequate to cater to the present level of traffic on this section.

**Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor Railway Line**

3136. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the year of starting the construction of Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor Railway Line for which the survey work has been completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : There is no proposal at present for taking up construction of this work, due to scarcity of funds.

**Admission in Delhi University**

3137. SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many students were denied the admission in Delhi University so far during the current academic year ;

(b) how many students were denied the admission during the previous academic year ; and

(c) steps taken to meet the increasing demand for seats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) According to the admission procedure prescribed by the Delhi University, students apply directly to colleges of their choice and admissions are made by each College from among the students who apply on the basis of merit. Since a large number of students apply simultaneously to several colleges, it is not possible to conclude that a student who has not been admitted to one College has failed to get admission in any College. Further, the final position of admissions to Colleges this year will emerge only after the admissions are completed on August 16, 1983.

(b) 25,635 candidates were admitted to regular B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. courses in Delhi Colleges during 1982. The precise number of candidates who sought admission, but were not actually admitted is not available as students make multiple applications to a number of colleges.

(c) 35,266 students secured 40% or more marks in the Senior Higher Secondary Examination in Delhi and have qualified for admission to the University. As against this, the existing admission capacity permits admission of about 23000 students to regular B.A./B.Com./B.Sc. Courses. Some Colleges have agreed to admit an additional 750 students in B.A./B.Com. Courses. 260 more students will be admitted to Science Courses which are being added to some more Colleges from this year. The remaining students can join the Correspondence Courses, or register with the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board.

**Doctors in Indian Railways**

3138. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many doctors are there in the Indian Railways, Zone-wise ;

(b) whether there is real shortage of doctors on the Indian Railways as per standard and yardstick ;

(c) whether a large number of doctors are going to retire on the South Eastern Railway in 1983, if so what is their number ;

(d) arrangement being made by administration to fill up the present vacancies if any and likely vacancies in near future keeping in view that Union Public Service Commission takes a lot of time for the purpose ; and

(e) whether doctors do not want to join railway service since the scale of pay is very low, and whether Government propose to revise the scales of pay of doctors in view of this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) The number of doctors zone wise on the Indian Railways is as under :

Railway	No. of doctors
Central	276
Eastern	321
Northern	354
Northern Eastern	150
Northeast Frontier	181
Southern	239
South Central	187
South Eastern	288
Western	308
Total	<u>2304</u>

(b) The shortage of doctors on the Indian Railways is only marginal.

(c) During the year 1983, 7 doctors have already retired and 3 more will retire by 31st of Dec., 1983.

(d) The vacancies of doctors on Indian Railways are filled up through recruitment on the basis of the Combined Medical Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year. Any shortages till the Union Public Service Commission selected doctors become available are made up by appointment of doctors on ad-hoc basis for which powers have been delegated to the General Managers of the Zonal Railways.

(e) The scale of pay viz. Rs- 700-1600 is not considered to be low at the time of joining service. There is no proposal under consideration at present for revising the same.

#### Criteria for judging genuineness of Registered Cooperative Societies

3139. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will The Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the criterion adopted for judging the genuineness of Registered Cooperative Societies holding goods/Parcels/Cycle stand/Miscellaneous articles contracts on Railways ;

(b) whether the Cooperative Societies which are registered but not properly legally constituted under the provisions made in Cooperative Societies Act and rules can be considered for award of contracts ;

(c) whether any registered cooperative society was debarred on Allahabad Divisions from award of above contracts during the period of last three years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) A statement indicating the guidelines is attached.

(b) It is for the Registrar of the Coop. Societies to ensure that the registration is done only of the societies which are constituted in accordance with the relevant laws. Before awarding the work, the Railways however ensure that the society falls in line with the guidelines.

(c) Yes.

(d) M/s Sarvodaya Shramik Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Kanpur was debarred as the society had been registered by the registrar without consulting the Railway in accordance with item 8 of the guidelines.



## STATEMENT

**Guidelines for judging the genuineness of  
Coop. Societies.**

1. The society should be bonafide registered society of actual workers and all the workers working with the society are enrolled as the members of the society, excepting one or two who may work as Secretary or the President of the society for the purpose of maintenance etc.
2. There should be membership of minimum 25 in a vendors society and a membership of 100 in a Labour Coop. Societies this limit of 100 may be relaxed at the discretion of the authorities.
3. None of the contractors/ex-contractors are associated with the Societies. The close relatives of the contractors or ex-contractors also should not be allowed to become the members of the Societies.
4. The affairs of the Societies are run in accordance with the practice and principles of Cooperation.
5. It should also be seen that the actual workers participate in the deliberations of the meetings of the Societies and their voice is heard and recorded properly. A feeling should be created among them that they are part and parcel of the Society.
6. The Societies should not become a one-man show and that the fruits of the Cooperatives are shared by all the workers and not by one or a few individuals.
7. The genuineness of the Cooperative societies is to be verified to the satisfaction of the Personnel Branch.
3. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies should consult the Managers of the Zonal Railways, before registration of a Cooperative Society indicating the particulars of other Societies registered in the area with a view to ensure that there is no unhealthy competition amongst the Societies themselves, each claiming preference over others, and consequential unemployment of the workers. The General Managers are to send their recommendations keeping in view the work potential.

**Purchase of Tankers form South Korea by  
Shipping Corporation of India**

3140. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :  
Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has negotiated with South Korea for the purchase of 8 tankers ;

(b) whether this purchase has been made through tenders or by direct negotiations ;

(c) cost of those ships and what are the terms of payments ; and

(d) the advisability of expanding out fleet in the present despressed conditions of the shipping industry ?

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

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India had sent its enquiries/specifications to 33 reputed and established shipyards building these vessels in Europe, Korea, Japan, etc. On the basis of the offers received and technical discussions, with these yards, a list of 6 shipyards was prepared, Final offers given by these yards were considered by the Ship Acquisition Committee of the Shipping Corporation of India and the most competitive offer was selected.

(c) The price of each vessel is US. \$ 24.4 million firm and fixed. The payment terms are that 20% of the price is payable in 5 equal instalments upto and including delivery instalment. The balance 80% represnting the credit is payable over a period of 8 years in 13 equal half yearly instalments. the first instalment commencing two years after deliveary of the tanker with an effective rate of interest of 8.9% per annum.

(d) These tankers have been acquired to meet the requirements of the Indian Oil Industry. In view of the depressed condi- in the tions ship building market, it has been possible to contract these tankers at very economical price an payment terms.



**Representation regarding availability of facilities at New Delhi Railway station**

3141. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received representation dated 23 June, 1983 from persons of Thane, Maharashtra, regarding facilities available to tourists/visitors at New Delhi railway station and some other suggestions ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made in the representation and action taken/being taken by the authorities thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestions relate to provision of adequate toilet/bath facilities, ceiling fans, lights and water, security arrangements, telephone booths and retiring room at the platform where bogies allotted to tourists etc. are berthed at New Delhi, and improved communication and shunting arrangements at some intermediate stations. The suggestions are being examined and will be implemented to the extent found justified and feasible.

**Open Learning System**

3142. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Conference on Open Learning System organised by Central Board of Secondary Education on May 27.29 this year had recommended to the Government 'Open Learning System complimenting the formal system, for achieving education for all by 1990 and had asked the Ministry to set up a planning group to study its feasibility, and if found suitable, prepare an infrastructure at the national level;

(b) if so, details of their proposals and recommendations and Government's response thereto; and

(c) what specific concept about open learning system has been suggested ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A National Conference on Open Learning System was organised by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) at New Delhi during 27-29 May 1983. The following recommendations were made at the Conference :

- (i) In the context of the national commitment of Education for All and the target date of 1990 for universalization of elementary education, Open Learning must be viewed and accepted as an effective alternate channel of education, complementing the formal system and must be made available to learners of various age levels from primary, secondary, tertiary or adult sectors, This will make education life-long and distribute it in time and place.
- (ii) Since 70% of the girls either remain out of the system or are drop-outs from the system and since women contribute so critically to progress (or otherwise) as transmitters of culture and values, special efforts must be made to cater to the learning needs of girls and women.
- (iii) Education being primarily the responsibility of the States, each State must find ways and means to make Open Learning an effective supplement to the formal system.
- (iv) To make learning more effective, it is proposed that a multimedia approach may be adopted. Radio already covers all parts of the country. Satellite television will soon become available at the national level. It is recommended that both educational television and radio be made use of to increase substantially the number of learners and to reach them in out-of the way places and in the remote corners of the country. particularly the disadvantaged sections of society.

- (v) Since courses leading to certification have much demand, it is recommended that where certification courses are offered through Open Schools, the certifying agency, in the initial stages, be the same which issues certificates under the formal system. In addition, Open Schools should also offer courses for skill and life enrichment.
- (vi) It is also found that it is essential to build linkages or bridges between the formal and nonformal or open education so that entry and re-entry both horizontally and vertically are possible, thus paving the way for the evolution of an effective learning system rather than keeping each system behind walls and barriers.
- (vii) To provide support, facilitation, coordination as well as to perform clearing house functions, it is found that the involvement of the Centre is necessary. It is recommended that the Ministry of Education, at the Centre, Set up a planning group to study the feasibility of Open Schooling as an alternate approach and, if found necessary, institute a suitable structure, at the national level, to promote it.
- (viii) The Centre should encourage the states to start Open Schools during the present Plan period, if possible, and in a bigger way, in the coming Plan period. In the initial stages, and while this system of learning is being developed, Central financial assistance will be most desirable.

The recommendations, when formally received from Central Board of Secondary Education, will be examined for such action as may be immediately possible. The other aspects will be taken into account while formulating proposals for the VII Plan.

(c) There was a general consensus at the Conference about the concept of Open Learning System consisting of the following elements :

- (i) There should not be any rigid prescription of combination of subjects. A learner should have a choice to select the required number of subjects from the list of subjects offered to him.
- (ii) There should not be any compulsion on the learner to take examination in all the subjects simultaneously. A learner should be free to accumulate credits in parts (subject by subject) if he so wishes.
- (iii) There should be minimal entry requirements with respect to age and educational qualifications.
- (iv) The Open Education should gradually use multi-media approach in instructional system.

#### Education on concurrent list

3143. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have assumed any new responsibilities after the inclusion of 'Education' in the Concurrent list w.e.f January, 1977 ;

(b) if so a resume of the new responsibilities undertaken or measures adopted after this important constitutional change and the impact thereof in the academic field;

(c) if not, whether any steps/measures are under contemplation keeping in view this change ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) It is the considered view of the Government of India that additional power vested in it consequent upon placing of education in the Concurrent List of the Constitution may not be used in a way which would abridge or detract from the basic responsibility of the States in the sphere of education and may only be invoked in order to provide correc-

tives or perform leadership functions in the context of serving an identified national purpose. The Government of India is contemplating appropriate legislative measure to curb the practice of charging capitation fees by educational institutions.

#### Setting up of Catering Corporation in Railways

3144. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to setting up a Catering Corporation in the Railways ; and

(b) whether all existing regular and irregular catering employees in the Railway catering are proposed to be absorbed in the proposed Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (b) In March '82 a Project Study Team consisting of two senior railway officers of Central Railway was constituted for carrying out a detailed survey and submit a report. This Project Report submitted by the Study Team was then referred to the General Managers of all the Zonal railways for obtaining their considered views. The feasibility aspect of the proposal is currently under consideration of this Ministry. The prospect of absorption of the existing employees attached to the departmental catering establishments will be examined after a decision is taken about the proposal.

#### Average availability of passenger and goods engine

3145. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the daily average availability (in hours) of a passenger and also a goods diesel engine, an electric engine and also a steam engine for traffic use;

(b) the daily average time spent by the above locomotives in hauling trains as at present ; and

(c) present total holdings of each category of the above engines and how many in each category are available for traffic use on an average ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (b) No separate statistics are available for passenger and goods locomotives. The hours worked per day per engine available for use, during 1981-82, is given below gauge-wise and traction-wise :

	Steam	Diesel	Electric
Broad Gauge	10.4	18.4	19.8
Metre Gauge	8.26	18.3	12.8
Narrow Gauge	8.18	12.3	—

(c) The average number of engines on line and those available for use during the the year 1981-82 is given below :

	Average number of engines	
	On line	Available for use
Broad Gauge :		
Steam	4,340	3,625
Diesel	1,894	1,579
Electric	1,044	815
Metre Gauge		
Steam	2,622	2,199
Diesel	477	403
Electric	20	17
Narrow Gauge :		
Steam	337	244
Diesel	61	42

#### Utilisation of E.M.U. trains to clear the outgoing short-distance traffic

3146. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some E.M.U. trains are gradually relieved of traffic pressure after the 'peak hours suburban traffic' in Bombay is over; and

(b) if so, whether these E.M.U. trains will be used to clear the outgoing short-distance traffic so as to reduce crowding of such passengers in the outgoing long-distance trains ?



THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) It is not operationally feasible to utilise the EMU rakes for clearing the outgoing short-distance traffic during the non-peak hours in Bombay area as these rakes undergo planned maintenance during this interval.

#### Fuel cost in steam engine haulage

3147. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the production of steam engines stopped and reasons therefor ;

(b) what was the goods traffic and passenger traffic then, moved by steam traction and by how many steam engines and what was the fuel cost for the same at that time ;

Year	GTKM moved in millions. Pass & prop. of mixed.	Goods and prop. of mixed.	Average num- ber of steam locomotives in use daily for Pass, Mixed & goods,	Consumption of coal (in mil- lion tonnes) in moving this 41 GTKM.	Estimated cost of this coal in crores of Rs.
1972-73	93,304	76,290	4367	10.05	73.75
1981-82	60,467	21,277	2758	6.51	146.54

(d) During the period in question there was a reduction of 35.19% in Passenger & Proportion of Mixed GTKM and 72.11% in Goods & Proportion of Mixed GTKM. The quantity of coal consumed during the period also dropped by 35.22%. This reduction in the consumption of coal has been more or less proportional to the reduction in the Passenger and Proportion of Mixed GTKM. Further reduction in consumption of coal was not possible mainly because the remaining steam locomotives engaged on Goods services were mainly used on inferior services (such as shunting Van Goods trains) on which the specific coal consumption is higher instead of on through goods services and also because of increased use of inferior coal.

(c) as at present, what are the figures mentioned in (b); and

(d) how does the reduction in steam traction haulage, compare with reduction in coal cost and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :  
(a) The production of steam locomotives which was being done in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was stopped in 1972-73. With the growth in traffic and necessity to increase trailing tonnages by the freight trains, it was necessary to go over to traction by diesel and electric locos. Therefore, with the stoppage of production of steam locomotives, the capacity released was utilised for increasing electric loco manufacture and to start diesel loco production.

(b) and (c) The goods and Passenger traffic, in terms of gross tonnes km. moved by steam traction together with the cost of coal and the average number of steam engines in use during 1972-73 and 1981-82 are given below :

During this period of about ten years, the overall price of coal per tonne increased by 194.66%. As a result even though there was a reduction of 35.2% in the total consumption on these services, the cost of the coal used increased by 98.70%.

#### Amount contributed by government to who during 1983-84

3148. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount contributed by the Government to the World Health Organisation in 1983-84 ;



(b) the details of funds contributed to W.H.O. in the current financial year ; and  
(c) purpose for which these funds are contributed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Details of contributions made by Indian towards various programmes of World Health Organisation during the financial year (till 31st July, 83) are given in the enclosed statement.

#### STATEMENT

Sl.	Amount	Programmes
1.	\$ 6,63,652	Second instalment of India's annual contribution to the WHO for 1983.
2.	\$ 25,000	India's contribution to the WHO in their Special Account for the UNDP/WORLD BANK/WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases for 1983.
3.	\$ 20,000	India's contribution to the WHO Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme for 1983.

#### Setting up of a Data Bank for Transport Industry

3149. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to co-ordinate the functioning of private truck operators and to set up a data bank for the transport industry ;

(b) if so, the name of the institution through which the co-ordination work will be taken up ; and

(c) when that institution is expected to be established, if not, established so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Proposal is under examination for establishing a "National Institute of Road Haulage" which will serve as an agency to collect, Collate and analyse data relating to road transport and generally cater to the trucking industry in the country. Matter is expected to be finalized soon.

#### Chain-Pulling and disconnection of Hosepipes

3150. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing number of cases of chain pulling and disconnection of hosepipes from Mail and Express trains in some railway divisions in general and Northern Division in particular ;

(b) if so, what efforts are proposed to be made to prevent such cases ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Unauthorised pulling of alarm chain and hosepipe disconnection on trains is a major problem which is affecting the entire railway system and is causing concern to the Railway Administration. The railways are taking preventive measures to combat this evil by conducting surprise checks at vulnerable points with the help of Ticket Checking Staff, Railway Protection Force, and Government Railway Police. As this is mainly a law and order problem, assistance of State Governments' concerned is also solicited wherever necessary. Where the results achieved are satisfactory the railways are constrained to resort to the extreme step of blanking off alarm chain apparatus either on affected sections or for the entire run of the trains. Periodical reviews are also conducted to assess the situation and where improvements are noticed the communication channel is restored.

**Train Accidents on Western Railway  
during 1982-83**

3151. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of train accidents occurred on Western Railway in Gujarat during the year 1982-83;

(b) details there of ;

(c) details of loss of life and property of passengers and railways in each of the accidents ;

(d) what are the main causes of those accidents ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to avoid such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI: (a) and (b) Accidents statistics are not maintained Statewise. On Western Railway which serves the State of Gujarat, 64 train accidents took place during the year 1982-83. These comprised 3 collisions, 47 derailments and 1. level crossing accidents.

(c) In these accidents no railway Passenger was killed. However, 22 persons lost their lives in level crossing accidents and 2 persons in derailments. The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 14.30 lakhs. Loss of property of the passengers involved in train accidents are assessed by the respective ad hoc/ex officio Claims Commissioners. However, no awards have so far been received from the ad hoc/ex-officio Claims Commissioners in respect of loss of property of passengers as a result of train accidents which occurred during the year 1982-83 in the State of Gujarat.

(d) Causes including prima facie causes of these accidents were as under :—

1. Failure of Railway Staff	34
2. Failure of persons other than Railway Staff.	11
3. (i) Mechanical equipment failure	11
(ii) Track failure	1
4. Incidental	6
5. Cause could not be established	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>

(e) Some of the steps taken to prevent accidents are :

(1) Inculcating greater safety consciousness amongst railwaymen by intensifying field inspections and counselling of staff in correct methods of working.

(2) Stepping up pace of rehabilitation of permanent way and rolling stock.

(3) Check on alertness of running staff namely drivers when they come to join duty.

(4) Providing modern techonological devices, e.g. colour light signalling, track, track-circuiting axle counters, route relay interlocking to supplement human vigilance.

(5) Organising special inspections by teams of senior officers to identify lacunae in the system of working.

(6) Seeking co-operation of State Governments in educating road users to exercise caution and vigilance in negotiating level crossings.

(7) Progressive of level crossings and providing telephones/interlocking at larger number of manned crossings.

(8) Monitoring of safety efforts by the Railway Board, Zonal General Managers and Divisional Railway Managers.

**Publication of Urdu Encyclopaedia**

3152. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the publication of four volumes of Urdu Encyclopaedia which reportedly press ready has been withheld for the last 2 years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) 4 volumes of Urdu Encyclopaedia are yet to be published because the Standing Committee of Tarraqqi-e-Urdu Board in its meeting held on 26.8.1982 recommended that utmost care should be taken so that no inaccuracy creeps in the manuscript. The Standing Committee also prescribed certain guidelines for the preparation of Press copy. In accordance with the recommendation of this expert body,

the first volume of the Urdu Encyclopaedia has been read in the Bureau, for Promotion of Urdu and it is felt that the volumes require editing. Steps are also being taken for the creation of additional posts in the Bureau required for completion of work.

In view of the above, every effort is being made to bring out the Urdu Encyclopaedia as early as possible.

#### State-wise Ayurvedic Colleges in the Country as on 31-3-83

3153. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of the number of Ayurvedic Colleges in the country as on the 31 March, 1983 ;

(b) the annual number of medical graduates in Ayurvedic passed their course ;

(c) how they are absorbed ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to popularise Ayurvedic method of treatment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) As per information available in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the State-wise break up of number of recognised Ayurvedic Colleges in the Country is given in the attached statement.

(d) Graduates numbering 1540 and 1633 passed their courses during 1980 and 1981 respectively. Information from Ayurvedic Colleges functioning in the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal is not available.

(c) Some of the Ayurvedic graduates passing their courses are absorbed in the Central/State Government employment as well as under the statutory/local bodies. Some of them get themselves absorbed in services under the private/charitable agencies or set up their own private practice.

(d) Ayurveda method of treatment is being popularised in the country through the implementation of various schemes of education, research, standardisation and manufacturing of medicines and medical care. A provision of Rs. 2900 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The important activities pertaining to Ayurveda are as follows :—

- (i) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, was established with a view to formulating aims and pattern of research on scientific lines.
- (ii) The National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, has been set up to promote the growth and development of Ayurveda, conduct undergraduate and post-graduate courses and to provide medical care through the Ayurvedic systems of medicines, etc.
- (iii) Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.60 lakhs per institution is being provided to colleges of Indian System of Medicine run by voluntary organisations for purchase of Laboratory Equipment and setting up of Book Banks.
- (iv) Refresher Courses of six weeks and two weeks duration were introduced to improve the standards of teachers of Under Graduate Colleges.
- (v) 25 departments of Ayurveda has been upgraded to post-Graduate level.
- (vi) The Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. has been established in Ranikhet for the manufacture of standard and quality drugs of Indian medicine.
- (vii) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad, was established for the purpose of laying down standards of drugs in the Indian System of Medicine.

(viii) The Pharmacopoeia Committee of Ayurveda has been reconstituted to step up the work relating to publication of official formulary/Pharmacopoeia in these systems of medicine.

Moreover, in order to popularise Ayurvedic method of treatment, the Central

Council had recommended to all State Governments to appoint the graduates of Indian Systems of Medicine as third Medical Officers in the Primary Health Centres in the country. Some of the States have started the appointment of graduates of Indian Medicine in Primary Health Centres.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	No. of college
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	7
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7
11.	Maharashtra	17
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	3
16.	Punjab	3
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9
22.	West Bengal	1
23.	A. & N. Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	—
Total		82



### Conversion of Parassala Railway Station into Block Station

3154. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the Parassala Railway Station under Trivandrum Division of Southern Railway has not been converted as a Block Station even though the survey and estimates had been taken for cross lines ; and

(b) the reasons why the approach road, the platform with roof and express stop have not been sanctioned at the Parassala station even though the people are representing for it for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI : (a) A Block/Crossing station is provided only on operational considerations. At present, there is no such operational necessity to convert Parassala flag station into a Block/Crossing station as the line capacity utilisation of the section is low and adequate spare capacity is available on the section for running more trains. Traffic survey and estimates do not provide for a crossing at Parassala.

(b) At present a metalled approach road is in existence, repairs to which are being attended to. Shelcreting the approach road will be considered for inclusion in future Works Programme subject to availability of funds. Provision of roof over platform is being proposed in the 1984-85 Works Programme. Stoppage of Express Trains at this station will be considered as and when traffic picks up. There is, at present, no justification for providing stoppage to Express trains at Parassala flag station.

### Nomination for MBBS Admission to Lady Hardinge and Maulana Azad Medical Colleges for 1983]

3155. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made Central Government nominations for MBBS admissions to Lady Hardinge and Maulana Azad Medical Colleges (Delhi University) for 1983, if so, the details of persons nominated along with the category in which each nomination has been made ;

(b) whether Government have informed Delhi University of the categories for which seats are so reserved and the criteria by which the Central Government makes such nominations, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government issued a public notice/circular announcing the various categories to which eligible candidates could apply for 1983 Central Government nominations for admission to Medical Courses all over India, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) to (c) The MBBS seats contributed by States/UTs with Medical Colleges and other medical institutions are allocated to States and Union Territories which do not have medical colleges, children of Defence personnel (deceased, retired and serving), other para military organisations, foreign students awarded Cultural Exchange Fellowships, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka etc., self-financing foreign students and other deserving categories.

The allocation of MBBS seats from the Central Pool in various colleges including Lady Hardinge Medical College and Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi have not yet been completed for the year 1983-84. Selection of candidates against the allotted seats are made by the concerned States/U. Ts and Central Selection Committee of the Central Government with representatives from the various concerned Ministries. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not issue any public notice/circular announcing the various categories, which is done by the concerned agencies.

नाभिकीय शस्त्रों को जाम करने के समझौते  
के लिये सोवियत संघ की परमाणु  
शक्तियों से अपील

3156. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत संघ की सरकार ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस तथा चीन

से अपील की है कि वे भी नाभिकीय शस्त्रों को जाम करने की घोषणा में शामिल हों;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सोवियत संघ की अपील का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०ए० रहीम) :** (क) और (ख) सोवियत संघ ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस और चीन इन चार अन्य नाभिकीय शस्त्रों वाले राज्यों से जो अपील की है, वह 16 जून, 1983 को सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ की सर्वोच्च सोवियत (सोवियत संसद) द्वारा पारित एक संकल्प में निहित है। सोवियत संघ की इस अपील में नाभिकीय शस्त्रों पर यथास्थिति प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कहा गया है। इस अपील का पाठ इस प्रकार है :

“वर्तमान तनावपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में हथियारों की होड़ को रोकने के लिए, संसार को तनाव-शैथिल्य के मार्ग पर पुनः लाने के लिए और शांति की स्थिति सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जो भी संभव हो, किया जाना चाहिये। सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ की सर्वोच्च सोवियत आशा करती है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस और चीन लोक गणराज्य के सर्वोच्च विधायी निकाय नाभिकीय अस्त्रों पर यथास्थिति प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से सम्बद्ध प्रस्ताव के बारे में एक उत्तरदायित्व-पूर्ण और रचनात्मक स्थिति अपनाएंगे और एक ऐसी राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति प्रदर्शित करेंगे कि जिससे अन्ततः हथियारों की होड़ के इस दूषित चक्र को इस पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले सभी मनुष्यों के हित में तोड़ना संभव हो सके।”

(ग) भारत सरकार का हमेशा ही यह मत रहा है कि नाभिकीय निरस्त्रीकरण की दिशा में जो भी कदम उठाए जाएं, उनमें सभी प्रकार

के नाभिकीय अस्त्रों के परीक्षण पर प्रतिबन्ध, नाभिकीय अस्त्रों के प्रयोग पर निषेध और नाभिकीय अस्त्रों पर यथास्थिति प्रतिबंध शामिल होने चाहिए। नाभिकीय अस्त्रों पर यथास्थिति प्रतिबंध में नाभिकीय अस्त्रों के उत्पादन को पूर्णतः बन्द किया जाना और नाभिकीय उद्देश्यों के लिये विखंडनीय सामग्री के उत्पादन को पूरी तरह बन्द कर देना—ये दोनों व्यवस्थाएं एक साथ होनी चाहिए।

#### Admission In Government Schools

3157. **SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANCWAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether getting admission in the Government schools has become difficult as the schools impose their own terms and conditions to take students in XI class over their own students who have passed X class examination from the school and the same subjects from which they passed the Xth class examination are not being given to them ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and whether there are any instructions of the Type from the Ministry or the Central Schools Organisation and if so, will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) whether a copy of the mark sheet and pay certificate is required by the Central Schools with every application irrespective of the fact whether one gets admission or not ; and

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal that the form itself should contain a column for the above information to simplify the system ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :** (a) Admission to class XI in schools run by the Union Territory Administrations and in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) is regulated in accordance with the criteria

paid down by the concerned Administrations and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central Schools Organisation), respectively. The question of allotment of same subjects in class XI in which the students have passed class X does not arise, as diversification of courses starts only from class XI.

(b) No such instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture

The rules framed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for regulating admission to various streams in Class XI in the Kendriya Vidyalayas during the academic session 1983-84 are enclosed as statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Columns already exist in the admission forms for filling in this information.

### STATEMENT

**Rules for admission to different streams in Class XI in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the academic session 1983-84.**

#### I. Science Stream

##### A. SCIENCE WITH MATHEMATICS

—50% marks (75 or more out of 150) in Maths, and

—50% marks (75 or more out of 150) in Science, and

—55% marks (165 or more marks out of 300) in Maths and Science taken together, and

—50% marks (375 or more out of 750) in the aggregate of all the subjects.

##### B. SCIENCE WITHOUT MATHEMATICS

At least 55% marks (82 or above out of 150) in Science alone and 50% marks (375 or more out of 750) in the aggregate of all the subjects.

#### II. Commerce Stream

At least 45% marks (337 or above out of 750) in the aggregate of all the subjects at the AISSE or an equivalent examination. Those who want to offer Mathematics should have secured 50% (75 out of 150) in this subject.

#### III. Humanities Stream

All students regardless of their marks in the All India Secondary school Examination, 1983 will be admitted to the Humanities Stream, if they have been declared successful by the Central Board of secondary Education. They can offer any subject (s) within the Humanities Stream except Mathematics which they can offer only if they have obtained 50% marks (75 out of 150) in this subject.

#### RELAXATION

- (i) Students who have participated in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's National Sports Meet or the Sports Meet at the State level of any other State or in the SGFI Meet will be given a maximum concession of 5 marks in an individual subject or a maximum concession of 5 marks spread over different subjects so that the total concession in all these subjects taken together does not exceed 5. These concessions will be applicable to all the students who have passed the Central Board of Secondary Education's All India Secondary School or an equivalent examination of any other Board and in such subjects in which the student has passed.
- (ii) Students belonging to SC/ST may be given a maximum concession of 5 marks in an individual subject, or a maximum concession of 5 marks spread over different subjects so that the total concession in all those subjects taken together does not exceed 5.
- (iii) These concessions shall apply to such students only as have been declared passed by the Board concerned and to such subjects in which the students have passed.

First preference in admission to Class XI will be given to the students of Kendriya Vidyalaya concerned, second preference will be given to students from the other Kendriya Vidyalayas. If seats still remain



vacant, they may be offered to the students coming from other schools according to the priority categories given in the admission rules prescribed for the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

#### **Foreign Universities who Teach Sanskrit**

3158. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state : (a) names of universities in foreign countries which teach Sanskrit and average annual number of students in each of them ; and

(b) nature of help, coordination and exchanges with them by Indian Universities and also by Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Implementation of National Health Policy**

3159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : be pleased to state : (a) whether any national Health Policy has been adopted and implemented by the Government during the past three years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, a brief outline of this policy and the extent to which it has been implemented,

(c) if not whether a National Policy on Health would be formulated/adopted and implemented ; and

(d) the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) A National Health Policy has been formulated by the Government and the Statement on the National Health Policy was laid in the Lok Sabha on

2nd November, 1982. A Government Resolution that the Lok Sabha approve the Policy contained in the said Statement has also been tabled.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Calcutta Metro Railway Project**

3160. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether he stated in Calcutta sometimes back that some portion of the Calcutta Metro Railway Project will be opened to traffic by the end of this year ;

(b) if so, whether he has issued any instructions to the project authorities to adhere to this date ; and

(c) the stage at which the Calcutta Metro Railway Project stands at present and how long will it take to complete it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Project is proposed to be completed in phases :

*Phase I* Esplanade to Tollyganj (7.640 kms)—Target date—1985.

*Phase II* Dum Dum to Esplanade (9.116 kms)—Target date—1987.

Efforts are being made to advance the date of opening of a portion of section between Esplanade and Tollyganj.

#### **Family welfare centres in Gujarat and target for Sixth Plan period**

3161. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres functioning in each District of Gujarat as on 31 March 1983 ;



(b) what are the main job handled by these centres and how for it is helpful in rural areas ;

(c) the number of centres likely to be opened in Gujarat during the current year ; and

(d) what is the target fixed for opening Family Planning Centres in the country during the Sixth period in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Construction of new Railway  
Lines in 1983-84**

3162. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to take up the construction of new rail lines in Orissa in the year 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the new rail lines under construction and since when they are under construction ; and

(d) by when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The details of the new lines under construction with year of works programme and their likely date/period of completion are as under :

**Name of the Railway Line**

**Year of Works  
Programme**

**Likely date/period of  
completion**

1. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	1981-82	Not fixed.
2. Bhatinda Bye Pass	1982-83	1985-86
3. Bhuj-Naliya	1981-82	1985-86
4. Apta-Roha (Phase I)	1978-79	Phase-I opened upto Pen-Phase-II not fixed.
5. Wani-Pimpalkoti-Chanaka	1973-74	1984
6. Kairala Road-Jayant Ph. I	1977-78	Phase-I opened-Phase-II-1984
7. Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru	1977-78	1983-84
8. Manikgarh-Chandur	1979-80	1984-85
9. Motumari-Jaggyapeta	1980-81	1985-86
10. Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch Ph. I	1980-81	1989
11. Talagaria-Tupkadih	1979-80	1984-85
12. Koraput-Rayagada Ph. I	1981-82	Phase-I 1985 Phase-II-not fixed
13. Gaubati-Burnihat	1978-79	Not fixed

14.	Dharamnagar-Kumarghat	1978-79	1985-86
15.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	1978-79	1985-86
16.	Silchar-Jiribam	1978-79	1985-86
17.	Lalaghat-Bairabi	1978-79	1985-86
18.	Amguri-Tuli	1978-79	1985-86
19.	Vasai Road Diva	1972-73	April, 1983
20.	Ernakulam-Alleppey	1979-80	Not fixed
21.	Bibinagar-Nadikude	1974-75	Phase-I opened 1981 Phase-II not fixed
22.	Howrah-Amta Ph. I	1974-75	Phase I-June, 1985
23.	Jakhapura-Banaspani Ph. I	1974-75	Phase I-opened to traffic- March 1981.
24.	Howrah-Sheakala	1972-73	Not fixed
25.	Nangal Dam-Talwara and taking over Mukerian-Talwara siding	1981-82	Not fixed
26.	Sakri Hasanpur	1974-75	Not fixed
27.	Rampur-New Haldwani	1974-75	Not fixed
28.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	1981-82	Not fixed
29.	Karur-Dindigul-Manyachi-Tuti- corin/Tirunelveli	1981-82	Not fixed
30.	Telapur-Patancheru	1981-82	1984-85
31.	Kapadvanj-Modasa	1978-79	Not fixed
32.	Kalka-Parwanoo	1982-83	Not fixed
33.	Alleppey-Kayamkulam	1982-83	Not fixed
34.	Budge-Budge Namkhana including Lakshmikantpur-Kulpi	1981-82	Not yet cleared by the Planning Com- mission
35.	Bagaha-Chittauni	1974-75	Not fixed
36.	Bringing old Madhavnagar on the mainline	1980-81	Not fixed
37.	Miraj Sangli restoration	1980-81	Not fixed
38.	Construction of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith a B.G. railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati.	1983-84	Not fixed

**Survey for Darbhanga-Jayanagar conversion**

3163. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10369 on 5 May, 1983 regarding demonstration at Samastipur and Darbhanga Stations and state :

(a) whether a survey for Darbhanga-Jayanagar conversion to broad gauge has since been completed and agreement for cement factory in Saptari District of Nepal also requires direct rail link ;

(b) if so, whether conversion of this line and its extension from Jayanagar to the Cement factory site has been finalised :

(c) whether because of about 12 hours halt at Barauni of the Jayanagar-Banaras bogie and lack of any direct train facility passengers from Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi have to travel to Muzaffarpur or Patna by road to entrain there ; and

(d) if so whether direct Jayanagar (Janakpur-Prayag Allahabad) train is being introduced after changing of Jayanti Janata ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) A survey for conversion of Darbhanga-Jayanagar MG section into BG is still in progress. According to present indications, a road link to the Cement Project has been preferred.

(c) Jayanagar-Varanasi through coach remains at Barauni for 12 hours 10 mts. in one direction and 10 hrs. 35 mts. in the other direction for want of connection.

(d) Apart from lack of traffic justification, introduction of additional train between Jayanagar and Allahabad is operationally not feasible at present due to line capacity constraints on Aunrihar-Varanasi section.

**उत्तर रेलवे के प्रभागीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग एवं केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास संबित पड़े मामले**

3164. श्री बयाराम शाक्य क्या रेल मंत्री केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो

के पास रेलवे के बारे में 24 मार्च, 1983 के डिवीजन मैनेजर्स के विरुद्ध लम्बित पड़े मामलों के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4353 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सतर्कता विभाग ने उत्तर रेलवे के प्रभागीय प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध तीन शिकायतों की जांच 24 मार्च, 1983 से पूर्व पूरी कर ली थी और रिपोर्टों की जांच की जा रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उन प्रभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके प्रभागीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध यह तीन शिकायतें मिली थीं ; और

(घ) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर और इलाहाबाद मंडल ।

(घ) मं० रे० प्र०/बीकानेर के विरुद्ध दो मामलों को बन्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि उनके विरुद्ध आरोप साबित नहीं हो सके हैं ।

मं० रे० प्र०/इलाहाबाद का मामला, जांच के बाद, सक्षम प्राधिकारी के आदेशों के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

**अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा सम्मेलन की बैठक का आयोजन करने की मांग को अमेरिका द्वारा अस्वीकार करना**

3165. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा सम्मेलन का शीघ्र आयोजन करने संबंधी फ्रांस और विकासशील देशों की मांग को अमेरिका ने अस्वीकार कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) :** (क) जी, नहीं। शीघ्र ही एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा सम्मेलन बुलाने की मांग अमरीका ने अस्वीकार नहीं की है। जैसा कि आपको स्मरण होगा मार्च, 1983 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित सातवें गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन में यह कहा गया था कि मुद्रा और वित्त के विकास के संबंध में एक ऐसा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाया जाना चाहिए जिसमें संसार के सभी देश भाग लें। बाद में 77 देशों के समूह ने भी अप्रैल, 1983 में बुआनोआयर में अपनी मंत्रीस्तरीय बैठक में इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया था। इसके बाद पेरिस में मई में डी०ई०सी०डी० की मंत्रीस्तरीय बैठक में मंत्रियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति श्री एफ० मितराँ ने भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के तत्वावधान में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा सम्मेलन बुलाने की बात कही थी।

मई, 1983 के अन्त में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में औद्योगिक देशों का जो विलियम्सबर्ग शिखर सम्मेलन हुआ था उसने अपनी विज्ञप्ति में वित्त मंत्रियों से कहा था कि वे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के प्रबंध निदेशक से परामर्श करके यह बताएं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये क्या किया जा सकता है, और इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि इस प्रक्रिया में एक उच्चस्तरीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा सम्मेलन की क्या भूमिका हो सकती है? इसलिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के संदर्भ में देखा जाना चाहिए।

(ख) गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन में विकास के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा एवं वित्त

सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ था, और जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि इसमें संसार के सभी देश भाग लें, उसकी कुछ अपनी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएं हैं, खासतौर पर यह तथ्य कि इसमें संसार के सभी देशों के शामिल होने की बात कही गयी है। सरकार अन्य विकासशील देशों से तथा विकसित देशों से भी इस महत्वपूर्ण पहल को आगे बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से और एक ऐसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा एवं वित्त व्यवस्था की दिशा में काम करने के लिए निकट सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है जो विकासशील देशों को अपने विकास की गति तेज करने में सहायता दे सके।

#### **Tourist traffic and earnings of Palace on Wheels**

3166. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of tourist traffic and earnings made by "Palace on Wheels";

(b) whether earnings are commensurate with the investments made; and

(c) Plans drawn up for making "Palace on Wheels" tourist programme more attractive?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) :** (a) During the last season, October, 1982 to March, 1983, 1274 tourists travelled by Palace on Wheels and the total earning was to the tune of about Rs. 73 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The itinerary of the "Palace on Wheels" has been found to be very popular. Bookings by foreign tourists for the coming 1983-84 season are quite heavy. Steps have been taken to improve the facilities provided on the train in view of suggestions received from the patrons during last season.



**Education of mother tongue**

3167. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any analysis has been made in Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore that some parts of the country tribal languages and languages of the linguistic minority are being discriminated against and if so, give details;

(b) whether Government have reports about faithful implementation of the guideline for safeguarding the interest of linguistic minority and tribals in respect of their mother tongue and if so, give details; and

(c) whether amendment of constitutional provision is mooted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages has been doing extensive linguistic study of tribal languages and sociolinguistic studies of other linguistic minorities. It has not yet studied specifically any discrimination against a minorities as such.

(b) and (c) : Information is being collected from the concerned Departments and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Fertilizer berth at Paradip Port**

3168. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for construction of fertilizer berth at Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) whether the work on the fertilizer berth has commenced; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 15.50 crores has been allocated in the 6th Five Year Plan for the construction of fertilizer berth at Paradip Port.

(b) Yes.

(c) Upto the end of July, 1983 an expenditure of Rs. 2.50 crores has been incurred on this scheme and physical progress achieved is about 15%.

**Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Asansol**

3169. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the demand for stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Asansol at least two days in a week;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Stoppage of 101/102 Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express have been provided to the barest minimum, mainly for operational considerations, in order to cater to the intercity traffic obtaining between New Delhi and Howrah. The provision of stoppage of this train at Asansol is therefore not considered desirable as this would lead to increase in running time.

**Proposal to run 81/103 up and 82/104 DN trains between New Delhi and Howrah Daily**

3170. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the increasing passenger traffic on Delhi/New Delhi-Howrah section, Government are considering to run on all days 81/103 Up and 82/104 Dn between New Delhi and Howrah which are now running five days in a week ;

(b) if so, from when ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) No. Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Increase in frequency of 81/82 and 103/104 Howrah and New Delhi/Amritsar A.C. Express is not feasible at present due to paucity of coaching stock, line capacity constraints on sections enroute and lack of terminal facilities at Howrah/New Delhi.

### विश्वविद्यालयों में बढ़ता हुआ असंतोष और कुप्रबन्ध

3171. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी  
श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री } :  
श्री मूलचन्द डागा }

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में (1982-83 और 1983-84) 30 जून तक से संबंधित वर्ष-वार बढ़ते हुए असंतोष कुप्रबन्ध और अन्य उठने वाली गंभीर समस्या का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की छात्र असंतोष की घटनाओं, कुप्रबन्ध के आरोपों तथा अन्य समस्याओं का व्यौरा एकत्र करने, संकलित करने तथा इसे रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अतः अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### दामोदर नदी पर लोहे के पुल का ढह जाना

3172. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 33 पर रामगढ़ छावनी के पास दामोदर नदी के लोहे के पुल से जब 22 अप्रैल, 1983 को ट्रांसफार्मर से लदा 108 मीटरी टन भार का ट्रेलर गुजर रहा था तो यह टूट गया और नदी में गिर गया और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप 9 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गयी थी;

(ख) क्या इस पुल का इस वाशय प्रायः निरीक्षण होता रहता था कि यह कितना वजन सह सकता है और तदनुसार स्थानीय अभियंता द्वारा पास जारी किए जाते थे;

(ग) यदि हां तो पुल के ढहने के कारण हुए नुकसान का कौन जिम्मेदार था और क्या भविष्य में पुल के ऊपर के भारी ट्रलरों के गुजरने के लिए पास प्रणाली चालू की जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी हां। 22 अप्रैल, 1983 को भारी ट्रांसफार्मर से लदे हुए ट्रेलर के गुजरते समय यह पुल टूट गया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गयी।

(ख) से (घ) पुल का निर्धारित समय पर निरीक्षण होता था। पुल के दोनों ओर साइनबोर्ड पर पुल की भार वहन क्षमता अंकित थी। बिहार सरकार के परिवहन प्राधिकारी, मोटर यान अधिनियम और उसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों की विभिन्न धाराओं के तहत वाहनों के आवागमन को विनियोजित करते हैं। प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सामान्य से अधिक भार ले जाते समय उनके लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करना जरूरी है। इस मामले में राज्य सरकार का परिवहन विभाग सक्षम है। इस संबंध में सभी राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के बारे में फिर से बता दिया गया है।

### Plan to Extend C.G.H.S. to 10 more Cities

3173. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether plans to extend the Central Government Health Scheme to ten more cities has been abandoned because of lack of funds;

(b) if so, whether the proposal for expansion of scheme was for many States;

(c) if so, what were the cities to be covered under the scheme;

(d) the reasons for not implementing the same during the current year; and

(e) whether the Ministry has asked for sufficient funds to meet the requirements of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (e) The proposals to extend the Central Government Health Scheme to the cities of Jabalpur, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Ajmer, Agra, Thiruchirapalli, Dehradun, Bikaner, Amritsar, and Chandigarh has been kept in adeyance in view of the current resource; constraints and the need to consolidate the scheme in the cities where it exists at present.

### Increasing Railway Accidents

3174. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40 people, 10 of them women were injured when a suburban electric train going from Beach Station to Tambaram collided with another train which was about to leave Egmore Station for Tambaram in the morning of 12 July;

(b) whether during the months of June and July, 1983 there had been a large number of rail collisions in almost every State;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for increase in the rail accidents in various parts of the country;

(d) whether again anti-social elements are active who were earlier trying to create disturbances in the Railways; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) On the morning of 12.7.83 an EMU local train going from Madras Beach to Tambaram collided with another EMU local train standing at Egmore station. In this accident three persons were injured.

(a) and (c) During June and July 83, there were 9 train collisions, on various Zonal Railways, as compared to 10 during the same months last year.

(d) There is no evidence of anti-social elements being responsible for these train collisions.

(e) Does not arise.

### Tribal Education at low Key

3175. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total efforts of education since Independence have been rather tardy in tribal areas of our country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) proposals, if any, for substantial steps during the current plan period in Tribal Sub-Plan areas;

(d) whether Government monitors any periodic survey to know the progress, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to lay down a monitoring system and well defined data communication lines for collecting and relaying data/information both in financial and physical terms to assess periodically the extent of such progress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION & CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) There has been considerable expansion in the provision of educational facilities in tribal areas,



as in the other areas, in the post-independence era. The progress in this regard has been assessed in the All India Educational Surveys conducted periodically. The Fourth All India Educational Survey reveals that the ST habitations have received as much attention in the matter of schooling facilities as other habitations at the elementary stage. In the matter of enrolment also there is steady progress. According to the analysis of data collected in the annual educational statistics, it is noted that the growth rate of scheduled tribe enrolment is faster than that of other communities. The other related aspects, e.g. incentives, are also being given adequate emphasis.

(c) For universalisation in education and raising enrolment at all levels for school-going children in tribal areas, the following steps are being taken in the current plan period :

- (i) Establishment of Ashram Schools in sparsely populated areas.
- (ii) Opening of primary, middle and higher secondary schools in bigger hamlets and villages.
- (iii) Incentives like free uniform, free books, mid-day meals etc., pre-matric scholarships at school stage and post-matric scholarship at higher education level are being provided increasingly.
- (iv) Girls education is being given higher priority.
- (v) Imparting of Primary education in the tribal languages is receiving special attention.

(d) and (e) As already indicated the annual educational statistical returns supplemented by the periodical All India Educational Survey provide adequate data for monitoring the progress State-wise/Union Territory-wise. In the plan implementation process, the programmes such as elementary/secondary/adult education are taken for monitoring, with special reference to SC/ST. Moreover under the New Twenty Point Programme special emphasis is given to monitoring of the programmes of universalisation of elementary education and adult education.

The Ministry has recently set up a cell for undertaking monitoring of development programmes in tribal areas and for scheduled castes.

#### Non-formal education programme

3176. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which non-formal education programme, organised by the Education Ministry, during the current Plan period have covered the enrolment of members of Schedule Tribes in Tribal sub-Plan area State-wise/Union Territory-wise,

(a) whether the progress so far achieved is adequate if not, the special steps proposed, if any, to step it up during the remaining Sixth Plan period :

(c) whether Government propose to include under such programme the instructions as to how to deal with problems connected with land, credit, currency, weights and measures, hygiene, local geography, local administration, lower Government functionaries, liquor vendor, etc. if so, time frame proposed therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake periodical evaluation of such programmes to know the progress both in physical and financial terms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) The Centrally sponsored project of non-formal education for elementary age-group children is confined to the nine educationally backward States only, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Details of enrolment of Scheduled Tribes children separately under this project are not available. However these State Governments have been advised to ensure at least 20% coverage for STs under this project.

Under the non-formal education project, children who cannot join formal schools or who have to drop-out because of socio-economic reasons, are offered elementary education of the same standard in a graded and condensed form.



The progress of implement of tis project is being periodically reviewed both at the State level and at the Central level and remedial meaures taken wherever necessary to improve the efficacy of the programme.

**Directions issued by Central Government Re :  
Opening of New Colleges Teaching India  
system of Medicine**

3177. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI N. E. HORO :  
SHRI GHULAM RA OOL  
KOCHACK :  
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have issued c rtain directive to the State Governments and Union Territories not to allow the opening of new colleges teaching the Indian System of Medicine or Homoeopathy without the approval of the State Governments and the Central Council of Indian Medicine and the Central Council for Homoeopathy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of unauthorised institutions which are awarding degree, diploma and certificates ; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken against those institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Government of India have issued instructions to all the States/ Union Territories for taking necessary steps against mushrooms growth of Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and for ensuring that each College of Indian systems of Medicine follows the standards, curricula and syllabii laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. The Central Council of Homoeopathy has also issued instructions in April, 1983 to all the States and other concerned agencies that no new Homoeo. Medical College should be allowed to start or allow affiliation unless it fulfils the minimum requirements laid down in the Educational regulation and syllabii prescribed by the Central Council for Homoeopathy under the provisions of Homoeopathy Central Act, 1973.

The 9th Joint Conference of Central Councils for Health and Family Welfare held in New Delhi from 7th to 9th July, 1983 has also resolved that the mushroom growth of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy Colleges should be checked effectively.

(c) and (d) Having regard to the reports regarding awarding degrees/diplomas by unauthorised institutions of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Central Council for Homoeopathy, have cautioned the public through advertisement in Newspapers etc. to be cautious about the fake institutions indulging in such corrupt practices. They have also been advised to consult the Central Council of Indian Medicine/ Central Council for Homoeopathy to have detailed information of the institutions which are authorised to award such degrees/diplomas. The 9th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in July, 1983, have considered the matter for award of degree/diplomas etc by unauthorised institutions and recommended that the Registrar of Societies of the States/Union Territories may be requested to consult the concerned authorities before registering any institution under Societies Registration Act, 1960 for the purpose of awarding degree/diplomas/certificates under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

**Admission of SC and ST candidates in  
I.I.Ts.**

3178. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6547 on 6 April, 1981 regarding admission of SC and ST candidates in IITS and state :

(a) the number of total intake of SC/ST students in each of the five years preceding 1978-79 till the current academic year ;

(b) the details of various academic concessions and support actually provided to such students prior to 1978-79 and the changes effected therein since 1978-79 and actually, enjoyed by them at present ; and

(c) how the large number of seats remain vacant because of steep fall in admission of such students and the utilisation thereof for the last three years ?

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

(c) The unfilled seats remain unutilized.

#### STATEMENT

##### (a) Total Intake of SC/ST Students in IIT'S

IIT	1973	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Kanpur	44	46	34	31	24	22	25	27	10	6
Bombay	42	27	28	37	17	20	11	23	10	8
Madras	35	34	35	36	40	30	5	26	7	7
Delhi	44	42	39	35	28	20	12	21	5	12
Kharagpur	— not available —					68	52	40	22	18

1983 : On the basis of the results of the Joint Entrance Examination, 103 SC and 12 ST students have been offered admissions in the five IITS and IT-BHU.

#### (b) CONCESSIONS

##### Prior to 1978-79

- (i) Relaxation in qualifying marks were available to SC/ST students.
- (ii) Scholarship of the value of Rs. 150/- p.m. alongwith free tuition to Under-graduate students.

##### Since 1978-79 :

- (i) The upper age limit is relaxable upto 5 years.
- (ii) The lowest mark of SC/ST candidates is 2/3rd of the lowest for general candidates at the JEE representing 33-1/3% concession.
- (iii) They are exempted from payment of
  - (a) Registration fees ;
  - (b) Tution fee ; and
  - (c) Hostel seat rent,

(iv) They are paid II Class Railway fare from their place of residence to the place of interview and back by the shortest routes.

(v) Standards of physical fitness laid down are relaxed in their case.

(vi) They are allowed reimbursement for expenditure incurred by them for removal of temporary physical defects, during their course of studies.

(vii) They are loaned from the Institute library commonly used text books for duration of the course.

(viii) A separate cell consisting of the faculty of the respective Institute takes special care of the needs of these students.

(ix) A faculty member is appointed as Coordinator for the SC/ST programme and another faculty member is appointed as Adviser by the Director to review the progress of these students on a continued basis and report to the Standing Committee.

(x) They are provided with the opportunity to attend Summer Courses to make up for the courses they have not taken during the semester due to reduced semester load.

(xi) The rates of scholarships, payable to SC/ST students, has been revised with effect from 1st July, 1981 to Rs. 185/- for boys and Rs. 195/- for girls.

#### Concessions for S. C./S. T.s' Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3179. SHRI R. R. Bhole : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students in all Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout the country on roll during the current year ;

(b) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) specific concessions offered for admission of these students;

(d) whether is any order/instructions to waive the condition of a number of transfers in the services of the parents in the case of admission of SC and ST students; and

(e) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) As the last date for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas was 31.7.1983, details of enrolment during the current year are not yet available.

(c) The following concessions are offered to S.C./S.T. children in the matter of admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas :

(i) 15% and 7½% of the fresh admissions Kendriya Vidyalaya are reserved for the children of transferable employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. These reservations are interchangeable.

(ii) SC/ST students are given a concession of up to 5 marks at the time of admission to Class XI.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Number of Persons Overstaying in India Pakistan After Expiry of Their Visa

3180. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of Pakistanis who came to India on the basis of visas issued to them and the number of Indians who went to Pakistan on the basis of visa issued to them during each of the last five years; and

(b) number out of them who did not return to their respective countries and are over staying ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Information in respect of Pakistani nationals who visited India during 1978 to May 1983 and those who have overstayed is given in statement-I

As regards Indian nationals who visited Pakistan, as also those who overstayed there, the figures as available with us are given in statement-II.

#### STATEMENT—I

Year	Arrival	Departure	Stay-back	Progressive Total
1978	78,127	62,758	15,369	15,369
1979	2,72,998	2,20,172	52,826	68,195
1980	2,39,223	2,50,416	(—)11,193	57,002
1981	2,22,066	2,16,516	5,550	62,552
1982	2,19,511	2,14,848	4,663	67,215
1983 (May)	91,657	82,764	8,893	76,108

\*\*Columns 4 & 5 indicate figures of such Pakistani nationals who are overstaying in India with or without the legal extension of their visas.

## STATEMENT-II

**Indian Nationals who Visited Pakistan  
During 1979 to June 1981**

Year	Number
1979	85,110
1980	89,050
1981 (Upto June)	59,178

As per information available with us during 1979 to June 1981, only 18,302 Indian nationals stayed back in Pakistan.

**Issue of Visas to Indians and Pakistanis**

3181. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :  
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have taken a decision to issue to two lakhs Indian nationals to visit Pakistan this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many visas had been given to Indian nationals and Pakistan nationals by each country during 1977 to 1983, each year upto 20 July, 1983;

(d) the details of categories of persons and groups given visas;

(e) how many applications had been received by each Government for visas during the last five years;

(f) how many of them have been accepted and how many rejected; and

(g) the reasons for rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Pakistan authorities have stated that they would be liberalising their Visa Policy. Government has no information about this particular aspect.

(c) to (g) Number of visas issued by India to Pakistani nationals is given in statement.

Exact figures of Indian nationals granted visas by Pakistan Government, which are estimated to be considerably lower, are not available with us since these are maintained by Pakistan Government.

As per Indo-Pak Visa Agreement of 1974 following categories of visas are issued :—

Diplomatic visa, non-diplomatic visa, official visa, visitor visa and transit visa.

No separate statistics are maintained for each categories of visas.

In 1982, 1,465 applications were rejected of 1,67,690 received, which is approximately 0.87%, the grounds being incorrect information or non-compliance with rules and regulations governing the grant of visas. Corresponding figures and details in respect of Indian nationals who applied for visa to Pakistan Embassy are not available with us.

## STATEMENT

**Number of Visas Issued by India to  
Pakistani Nationals**

Year	Number
1977	28,193
1978	46,244
1979	1,93,268
1980	1,73,641
1981	1,73,096
1982	1,71,617
1983 (20th July)	91,495

Note :—The figures of the Pakistani nationals who visited India on the strength of the visas issued, are more as one passport sometimes is valid for more than one person.



**इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मोहान की रोजगार क्षमता और स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार**

3182. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहान (अलमोड़ा) में इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड प्रतिष्ठान की कुल रोजगार क्षमता क्या है;

(ख) प्रतिष्ठान के स्थापित स्थान पर उन जिले तथा खण्ड ने कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है जहां यह स्थान स्थापित है, उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिये इस प्रतिष्ठान की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये लोगों को जड़ी बूटियों की खेती करने का प्रोत्साहन देने का भी प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किववाई) :**  
(क) मोहान स्थित इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता के हिसाब से सीधे रोजगार की सम्भावनायें इस प्रकार हैं—

नियमित कर्मचारी	48
आकस्मिक कर्मचारी	—
मस्टर रोल कर्मचारी	450

(ख) कम्पनी का पंजीकृत कार्यालय रानी-खेत (ताड़ीखेत ब्लॉक) में है और फैक्टरी मोहान (साल्ट ब्लॉक) में स्थापित की गई है। ये दोनों स्थान अल्मोड़ा जिले में हैं।

अभी तक अल्मोड़ा जिले के नौकरी पर लगे व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

नियमित— 19 (एक को अभी कार्य-भार ग्रहण करना है)

आकस्मिक मजदूर/मस्टरोल कर्मचारी—26

(ग) और (घ) स्थानीय लोगों को ऐसी जड़ी बूटियों की खेती करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है जिनकी विभिन्न प्रकार की दवाइयों को तैयार करने के लिये आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

**Improvement of Drought in the Navigational Channels Leading to Calcutta and Haldia Ports**

3183. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the stages of implementation of each aspect of the comprehensive scheme for improvement of drought in the navigational channels leading to Haldia and Calcutta Ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.E. ANSARI) : The stages of implementation of various components of the said comprehensive scheme are as follows :-

(i) *Two guide-walls at Northern and Southern ends at Nayachara Island :*

(a) *Northern guide-wall*

Out of 2500 M guide wall, so far 1800 M has been completed. Work has been stopped temporarily due to bad weather and rough sea conditions.

(b) *Southern guide-wall*

Construction of 8800 M Southern guide wall will be taken up after completing the necessary studies, as recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee for the Project.

(ii) *Bank protection works at Gangra on Western bank opposite Nayachara Island :*

This work has been kept in abeyance as it does not require immediate attention.

- (iii) *Shore disposal terminal at Nayachura for external dumping and dredged material :*

The construction of this terminal is proposed to be commenced from 1984-85.

- (iv) *Capital dredging over Balari Bar :*

This is scheduled to commence in 1985-86.

- (v) *Acquisition of a tug and some navigational aids and instrumentation for collection of data for monitoring in the estuary :*

Action to procure the equipment has been initiated.

#### Steps to fight growing evil of dowry

3184. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR  
GOYAL :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take vigorous steps, in cooperation with voluntary organisations, to fight the growing evil of dowry ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to adopt legal and administrative measures including amendments in the law ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached herewith.

#### STATEMENT

Details regarding legal and administrative measures taken to fight the growing evil of dowry

#### I. LEGAL MEASURES

(a) It is proposed to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 so as to make it now stringent and effective.

(b) A bill for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code is proposed has been introduced in Parliament. The amendment to the Act is proposed to be made to provide for an additional provision in the Indian Penal Code to punish the husband of a woman, who subjects her to cruelty within 7 years of her marriage, with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 3 years and fine.

(c) A bill, to amend Section 174 Cr.P.C. to provide for compulsory post-mortem in cases where a woman with 7 years of her marriage, has committed suicide or has died under suspicious circumstances, has been introduced in Parliament.

(d) A bill to amend Section 176 Cr.P.C. to provide for compulsory inquest by an Executive Magistrate in cases of suicide or death under suspicious circumstances of the woman within 7 years of her marriage has been introduced in Parliament.

(e) A bill to amend Indian Evidence Act has been introduced in Parliament. The amendment seeks to permit the Court to pressure abetment by husband to commit suicide of a woman, who has committed suicide within 7 years of her marriage and who has been shown to have been subjected to cruelty before committing suicide.

#### II. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

(i) Revised instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the State Governments/Union Territories thorough investigation should be conducted in all cases of attempted suicide or deaths in suspicious circumstances of young married woman during the first ten years of their marriage.

(ii) The aforesaid cases of attempted suicide or deaths are required to be investigated by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and the post-mortem should be done by a team of two doctors.

(iii) Disposal of body without post-mortem should not be permitted without a "No Objection Certificate" by the Police. Such a certificate should not be issued by the parents or guardians or other close relatives of the bride's side of the family.

(iv) As a result of the recommendations of the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to monitor the instructions issued to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for registration and investigation of cases of unnatural death of young married women.

(v) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs to constitute District Advisory Committees to assist the investigation of cases involving crimes against women.

(vi) Legal aid-counselling cells are being set up to assist the victim girls.

(vii) States and U.Ts. have been asked to set up anti-dowry cells.

(viii) A scheme for assisting Voluntary Organisations setting up short stay homes for the victims girls has been started.

(ix) To bring about attitudinal changes and social awareness a publicity campaign has been launched through the mass-media.

#### **Demands of blind students of Delhi University**

3185. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 40 blind students of Delhi University were agitating for their demands regarding proper hostel and other amenities;

(b) if so, their demands: and

(c) decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) The agitators have objected to the proposed shifting of their hostel to Jahangirpuri and also demanded certain amenities not presently available to them. These are under consideration of Delhi Administration.

#### **Schemes for improvement of Calcutta Port**

3186. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay earmarked for 1983-84 for improvement of facilities at Calcutta Port ;

(b) the scheme taken up or proposed to be taken up for implementation; and

(c) how far these schemes are expected to go in improving the performance of the Calcutta Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 14.33 crores has been earmarked for improvement of facilities at Calcutta Port during Annual Plan 1983-84, as per details given below :

	Rs. in crores
(a) Calcutta	9.20
(b) Haldia	2.13
(c) BHRTW	3.00
	<hr/>
	14.33
	<hr/>

Out of Rs. 14.33 crores, Rs. 3.50 crores will be provided by CPT from their internal resources. The balance represents budgetary support from Central Government.

(b) Some of the important schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) These schemes, when completed, would help :

(i) Improving the handling capability of the port both for break-bulk cargo and containers;

(ii) Improvement of depths in the navigational Channel to the port.

#### **STATEMENT**

#### **CALCUTTA PLAN WORKS**

(a) **Continue of Schemes**

1. Construction of two launches.

2. Modification and improvement of lock entrance of K.P.D. and N.S.D. including replacement of hydraulic arrangement of Dock Basin Machinery.
3. Wharf and Yard Cranes (Procurement of 8 Nos. 2-Tonne electric cranes).
4. Replacement of pontoons and gangways at river-side berths.

**(b) New Schemes**

1. Construction of Hi-fix Station buildings etc.
2. Improvement of workshop facilities including (*electric Bifurcated*)

(a) Replacement of outlived machinery at main workshop.

(b) Procurement additional machinery.

3. Replacement of Hi-fix-Chain.
4. Replacement of one Impounding pump and two Hydraulic capstans at K.P.D. and one Hydraulic engine at 22 K.P.D. etc.
5. Replacement of tug 'Sturdy'.
6. Replacement of tug 'Lotus'.
7. Replacement of M.L. Investigator.
8. Conversion of Hopper Barge into Grab Dredger.
9. Replacement of fenders at the approach Jetty and lock entrance at K.P.D.
10. Procurement of additional mobile cranes (one 30-tonne and two-10-tonnes capacity).
11. Replacement of tractors and Trailers.
12. Construction of quarters-provision of accommodation for married CSIF personnel (500 units for Class-IV and 12 Units for Class-III).
13. Development of 4 & 5 N.S.D. and adjoining area into a container per (Trustees' sanction).

14. Construction of Residential quarters at Calcutta (12 Units of Type 'D' and 60 units of type 'B' and 16 units of Nurses Quarters).

15. Replacement of Hydraulic Engines with associated electrical gears and pressure pipe line at NSD

16. Extension of the third floor of the Traffic Office at CGR Road.

17. Improvement of passenger terminal at K.P.D.

18. Improvement of lighting towers with sodium vapor lamps.

19. Mobile cargo Handling Equipment (ASC recommendations).

20. In house Computers (Rs. 25 lakhs) with construction of a building in Dock area (Rs. 15 lakhs).

**HALDIA PLAN WORKS****1. Continuing Schemes**

1. Workshop facilities and Plan repairs-expansion of.
2. Construction of town-ship quarters.

**New Schemes**

1. Modification of Coal Handling Plan (First Phase).
2. Final phase of foreshore embankment from Patikali to H.F.C. in take sub-station.
3. Second Oil Jetty.
4. Lighting arrangement in Dock and Town ship including coverage of proposed additional road.
5. Residential quarters at Chiranjibpur (First Phase)
6. Marine Repair Workshop.
7. New Hospital Building and attached quarters for Drs. and Nurses
8. Construction of Administrative Building.
9. Acquisition of balance land



**Hindi as recognised Language at U.N.O.**

3187. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made preliminary moves to get Hindi Language as one of the recognised languages at the United Nations;

(b) if so, the progress thereof; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what specific steps have been taken during the last three years to spread and popularise Hindi in other countries;

(d) whether the seminar of Viswa Hindi Darshan held at Delhi on 24 January, 1983 appealed to Government to take vigorous steps for spread of Hindi in other countries where large number of population of Indian origin is living ;

(e) whether Indian Missions and Embassies abroad are apathetic to the spread of Hindi and render no assistance to people or organisations interested in spreading Hindi nor do they supply approved Hindi Text books ; and

(f) whether Government have plans to encourage and establish a world Hindi Centre at Non-Official level to spread Hindi in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In order to introduce Hindi as an official language of the UN, a proposal has to be made under rule 163 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly to amend rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure which deals with the subject of official language.

Such a proposal has to be approved by a majority in the United Nations General Assembly after a Committee has reported on the proposed amendment. Informal consultations to ascertain the possibilities of Hindi being accepted as one of the U.N. languages have not yielded encouraging results. Unless we are confident of majority support in the General Assembly, it would be inadvisable to make such a proposal formally.

(c) and (e) In accordance with the Government's policy, efforts are made to propagate Hindi abroad. Under the Scheme 'Propagation of Hindi abroad', Hindi books are sent to the libraries of our Missions and for distribution to recognised non-official organisations engaged in the promotion/propagation of Hindi. Hindi typewriters have also been gifted to non-official organisations and educational institutions engaged in promotion of Hindi.

Further, three posts of Hindi Officers have been recently created for our Missions in Georgetown, Paramaribo and London, in addition to existing three posts of Hindi Officers in Trinidad, Fiji and Mauritius. Under the scheme of Chairs and Centres of Indian Studies abroad, the Government have been sending visiting Professors of Hindi to the University of Havana, Cuba; Humboldt University, German Democratic Republic; University of Bucharest, Rumania; and University of Sofia, Bulgaria. Hindi is also being taught through the Indian Cultural Centres in Fiji, Guyana and Surinam. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has been maintaining three posts of Hindi lecturers in Port of Spain, Georgetown and Surinam, on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Part-time Hindi teachers are running Hindi classes in our High Commission in Sri Lanka. On demand, Hindi text books, children books, dictionaries and linguaphone records are supplied to our Missions for presentation to those who are learning Hindi.

Indian Missions abroad organised Tulsi Jayanti, Sur Jayanti, Prem Chand Centenary and seminars/symposia etc. with the help of voluntary organisations in their respective countries.

About 40 to 50 foreign students are admitted every year in the Central Institute of Hindi (Delhi Centre) for study of Hindi. These students are paid a monthly scholarship of Rs. 500/-. The Government also meets their international air passages.

(d) The Government have seen press reports on the resolutions adopted by the seminar, but no formal request has been received.

(f) No, Sir. There is no such plan at present.

**Modernisation and establishment of dry docks**

3188. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that dry docking potential in the country is far below the requirement causing heavy drain of foreign exchange for dry docking arrangements at foreign ports ;

(b) what plans have been drawn up for modernisation and establishment of new dry dock capacity in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a consortium of Banks have appointed Escorts Limited and Grindleys Bank as Agent to finance 60 m. dollars loan to Escorts Limited to establish the first floating dock ;

(d) whether the above dry Dock will be supplied by a Japanese Firm by the end of 1983 ; and

(e) if so, the location, capacity and full details thereof ?

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

(b) In order to enable decision on augmentation of facilities and creation of new facilities, M/s. Engineers India Ltd. in collaboration with, M/s. Blohm & Voss A.G. West Germany had been appointed to prepare a 15-Year Perspective Plan of Ship repair facilities in India. The report and the recommendations of the Consultants have been scrutinised and accepted and a plan has been drawn up for modernization.

(c) In March, 1983 the Government approved a foreign exchange loan of U.S. \$ 18 million to be obtained by M/s. Escorts from M/s. Grindlays Bank P.L.C. London, for the import of floating Drydock from Japan, with the guarantee by a syndicate of Banks comprising Grindlays Bank P.L.C., New Delhi, Citibank, New Delhi and Punjab National Bank, New Delhi.

(d) As per agreement, the Dry Dock is expected to be delivered by a Japanese Firm by end of November, 1983.

(e) The tentative location of the Dry Dock is outside the proposed channel of the Nhava Sheva Port near Elephanta Caves. The Floating Dry Dock with alongside berth has a lifting capacity of 11,500 tonnes to accommodate ships upto 25,000 DWT.

Length—	180.7 M.
Breadth	30.0 M.
Depth—	7.0 M.
Depth alongside low water—	12/13 M.

**Resolutions passed in the National Conference of Transport operators**

3189. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolutions passed in the National Conference of Transport Operators held under the aegis of All India Motor Transport Congress in New Delhi on 22 and 23 March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the salient demands of the Transport Industry in each Resolution and reaction of the Government thereupon ;

(c) whether in the last three years the Central Government and the reports of various Enquiry Committees have suggested abolition of octroi duty by rational transport taxation system ; and

(d) the policy of the Government on all connected matters, hampering the growth of motor transport in the country ?

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

(b) to (d) Salient demands in the Resolution are for reduction in prices of diesel, need for control on tyre prices, desirability of setting up a tyre factory in Public sector, considering lorry receipt as document of title of goods, grant of substantive permit at the time of registration, zonal permits for tourist vehicles, liberalization in permits under Section 63(6), rationalization of Motor Vehicle Taxes & abolition of octroi.

Matters involving production and prices of inputs in automotive sector have been brought to the notice of concerned agencies. Proposals relating to permits for motor vehicles involve amendments to Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. These have been included for scrutiny in the list of comprehensive amendment proposals.

A high level committee has also been constituted to examine the matter of rationalisation of Motor Vehicles Taxes. As for octroi, Government has been impressing on the States who have as yet not abolished the same to do so.

### Sethusamudram Project

3190. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sethusamudram project in Tamil Nadu is being reexamined;

(b) if so, whether any expert committee is examining the project; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) An expert Committee was set up in January 1981 to examine the economic viability of the Sethusamudram Canal Project. The Report of this Committee has since been received by Government.

(c) The Committee has observed that the economic viability of the Project is not amenable to exact quantification since certain factors, relevant to the Project's assessment, are based on a number of probabilities. The cost of the Project has been estimated at Rs. 282 crores with reference to February 1983 prices. The Committee has also found that the Project might yield a return varying from 4.72% to 11.93% under different sets of assumptions. The Committee did not find it possible to quantify the indirect economic benefits to the country and the social benefits which the Project could confer. The internal rate of return with reference to the Project's estimated cost has been considered rather

low. The Committee has recommended that the Project could be implemented in view of other considerations, and for making the Project financially and economically viable, concessions like treating the investment on the Project as a grant, etc. could be extended.

### प्रदूषित पानी के फलस्वरूप नेत्र तथा चर्म रोगों के मामले

3191. श्री तारिक अन्नवर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रदूषित पानी को पीने के कारण जनता तथा मजदूरों में नेत्र तथा चर्म रोग पाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस प्रकार की जानकारी कौन-कौन से राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई है;

(ग) सरकार ने इस प्रकार की बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई): (क) और (ख) किसी भी राज्य से दूषित पानी को पीने के कारण जनता तथा मजदूरों में नेत्र तथा चर्म रोग के किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) और (घ) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।



## रेलवे को हुई हानि

3192. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा }  
 श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा } क्या रेल  
 श्री नारायण चौबे }  
 मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे को प्रति-दिन एक करोड़ रुपयों की हानि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) रेलों पर लाभ (अधिशेष)/हानि (कमी) का हिसाब वार्षिक आधार पर लगाया जाता है, दैनिक आधार पर नहीं। बहरहाल जून 1983 के अन्त तक की वित्तीय समीक्षा से यह पता चलता है कि इस अवधि के लिए अनुमानित बजट अनुपात की तुलना में रेलवे की आय में कुछ कमी आयी है जो बजट के अनुपात की तुलना में कुल लगभग 94 करोड़ रुपये हैं किन्तु यह आंकड़े पिछले वर्ष के तदनुरूपी अवधि की आय से 89.85 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

लेकिन इसी अवधि के दौरान संचालन व्यय में 23.53 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है।

बजट अनुपात की तुलना में आनुपातिक आमदनी में कमी मुख्यतः वीट सेक्टरों द्वारा कोयला, उर्वरक इस्पात कारखानों, कच्चे माल सहित तैयार माल, लौह, अयस्क आदि जैसे कम यातायात को प्रस्तुत किये जाने के कारण हुई।

(ग) आमदनी में कमी के रूख को पलटने तथा संचालन व्यय पर और नियन्त्रण रखने के लिए भी तुरन्त उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

रोगों की रोकथाम के लिये असंक्रमी-  
 करण इम्युनाइनेशन कार्यक्रम

3193. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रोगों की रोकथाम के लिये बनाये गये असंक्रमी करण कार्यक्रम की क्या स्थिति है;

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के लिये इस संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रयोग की जाने वाली दवाओं में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने संबंधी क्या स्थिति है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) रोग प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित के लिए चलाए जा रहे हैं :—बच्चों में डिफ्थीरिया, कुकुर खांसी, टेटनस, लकवा, क्षयरोग तथा टायफाइड की रोकथाम करने तथा गर्भवती महिलाओं का टेटनस टाक्साइड से बचाव करना जो नव-जात शिशुओं में होने वाले टेटनस की रोकथाम करता है।

(ख) 1983-84 के लक्ष्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

(आंकड़े लाखों में)

डी. पी. टी.—शिशुओं को	145.00
पोलियो —शिशुओं को	75.00
बी. सी. जी.—शिशुओं को	150.00
डी. टी. —बच्चों को	
(5 से 6 वर्ष)	130.00
टायफाइड — —तदैव—	100.00
टी. टी. —बच्चों को	
(10 वर्ष)	40.00
टी. टी. —बच्चों को	
(16 वर्ष)	25.00
टी. टी. गर्भवती महिलाएं	115.00



(ग) देश, पोलियो वैक्सीन को छोड़कर कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक सभी वैक्सीनों के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भर है। पोलियो वैक्सीन भारी मात्रा में आयात की जाती है। देश में प्रयोग किए जाने के लिए हाफिकन बायो-फार्मास्यूटिकल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा इसे पतला करके शीशियों में भरा जाता है। पोलियो वैक्सीन का देश में ही उत्पादन करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**प्रत्येक चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय  
में केन्सर परीक्षण केन्द्र की  
स्थापना किया जाना**

3194. श्री कृष्ण प्रतापसिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्सर की घटनाएं गांवों की अपेक्षा शहरों में अधिक हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने परीक्षण (डिटेक्शन) केन्द्र हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय में केन्सर परीक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में  
उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :**

(क) ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे यह पता लगे कि ग्रामों की अपेक्षा शहरों में केन्सर अधिक लोगों को होता है।

(ख) और (ग) मेडिकल कालेजों से सम्बद्ध अधिकतर अस्पतालों और बड़े अस्पतालों में केन्सर का निदान करना एक नेमी प्रक्रिया है। केन्सर का इसके आरम्भ में ही पता लगाने के लिये अब तक देश में 48 ऐसे केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं।

**National average of length of roads per  
hundred square Kilometres**

3195. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) what is the national average of length of roads per hundred square kilometres and the names of States which are below this national average ;

(b) what steps have been taken to raise the average of such States as are important from defence point of view ;

(c) steps taken to raise the average in tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The National average of length of roads per hundred square kilometres as on 31st March 1980 is 44.1 kilometres. In 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura, the length of roads per hundred square kilometre is less than the National average.

(b) and (c) Government of India are primarily concerned with the development and maintenance of only those roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in States fall within the purview of the State Governments concerned. As such, the responsibility for further development and expansion of road network in general in the States mentioned under (a) above lies with the concerned State Governments. So far as specific requirement like roads needed from the defence point of view etc., they are taken care of by the Central Ministries concerned.

**Traffic Handled By major Ports During  
1981-82 and 1982-83**

3196. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of goods handled by the major ports in India during 1982-83, Port-wise;

(b) whether any increase in handling the goods over the previous year, 1981-82 has been registered in these ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) All the ten major ports together handled 96.11 million tonnes during the year 1982-83. The port-wise details are as follows :

Port	Traffic (in million tonnes)
Calcutta	4.37
Haldia	6.11
Paradip	1.57
Visakhapatnam	10.18

Madras	12.40
Tuticorin	3.23
Cochin	5.72
New Mangalore	2.27
Mormugao	12.76
Bombay	24.85
Kandla	12.65

Total : 96.11 (figures are provisional)

(b) Yes, Sir. Except three ports all other ports had registered increase in traffic.

(c) The overall increase of traffic in 1982-83 over 1981-82 was 9%. The port-wise details are as follows :

Port	%increase	Port	%increase
Bombay	(+) 47	Mormugao	(-) 14
Calcutta	(+) 3	New Mangalore	(+) 38
Haldia	(+) 12	Paradip	(-) 28
Cochin	(+) 3	Tuticorin	(+) 20
Kandla	(+) 33	Visakhapatnam	(-) 6
Madras	(+) 9		

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में छोटी रेल लाइनों को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में परिवर्तन करना

3197. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कुछ छोटी रेल लाइनों को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में परिवर्तन करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और कौन-कौन से रेल मार्ग छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में दिये गये हैं और कौन-कौन से रेल मार्गों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदल दिया जायेगा, और

(ग) इलाहाबाद से भटनी तक का मार्ग कितने दिनों में छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) समस्तीपुर-बाराबंकी और बाराबंकी-मल्हौर मीटर लाइन खण्डों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलकर यातायात के लिए खोला जा चुका है। मल्हौर से लखनऊ (मी० ला०) तक की मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के काम को, बाराबंकी-समस्तीपुर आमान-परिवर्तन परियोजना के भौतिक आशोधन के रूप में, हाल ही में स्वीकृत

किया गया है। इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित मीटर लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के कार्यों को भी अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

1. बरौनी-कटिहार
2. वाराणसी-भटनी
3. समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा
4. मुरादाबाद-रामनगर
5. काशीपुर-लाल कुआं
6. भोजीपुरा-काठगोदाम

(ग) वाराणसी-भटनी का आमान परिवर्तन धन की उपलब्धता के भीतर प्रगति पर है। इलाहाबाद वाराणसी मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि इस संबंध में हाल ही में किये गये सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि इस मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना वित्तीय दृष्टि से अर्थ-क्षम नहीं होगा।

#### • Wagon Components and Ancillaries Units Facing Closure

3198. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the wagon components and ancillaries units are facing closure because of the drastic slash in orders from the Railways ;

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

(c) whether his Ministry will take up the matter with the Planning Commission for more wagon procurement; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) and (b) The procurement of wagons depends on funds allotment.

Inability to place orders for wagons to the optimum capacity of developed wagon industry results from inadequate funds position. Therefore, if the wagon orders are less than the optimum, naturally there would be cut-back in the ordering on wagon components and ancillary units.

(c) and (d) Very shortly, it is expected to increase the wagon procurement target for 1983-84 subject to funds allotment for this purpose in the supplementary budget being taken up shortly.

#### Project For Improving Rail Services In N. E. Region

3199. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are planning or conducting surveys on a number of projects for improving rail services in the North Eastern region; and

(b) if so, what are detailed projects and when these would be materialised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :  
(a) Yes.

(b) I, *Surveys* :

Surveys for the following works are being carried out in the N. E. Region, for development of railways in that area :

#### GAUGE CONVERSION

**Conversion of Gauhati-Dibrugarh from MG to BG :** This is an approved work. Two routes are being surveyed, for providing a BG rail link between Gauhati and Dibrugarh. One is the existing MG route, involving straight conversion and the other is the alternative route through the Brahmaputra valley connecting various important towns in Assam. A final decision regarding route to be adopted will be taken after reports for both the surveys are received and examined.

**B. NEW LINES****i) Surveys in progress at Railways' cost :**

1. Preliminary Engineering-cum-traffic survey for an alternative BG rail link from Jagi Road/Gauhati to Badarpur (230 Kms.)—Survey in progress.
2. Reappraisal of the preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a MG line from Tipling to Itanagar (33 Kms.)—Survey in progress.

**ii) Surveys sponsored by N. E. Council, at their cost, in progress :**

1. Traffic-cum-Engineering survey for a new MG line from Lalaghat to Vairangte (20 Kms.)—Survey completed. Report being examined.
2. Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new BG line from Dimapur to Chumukedima (20 Kms.)—Survey in progress.
3. Updating of Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey of a new line from Kumarghat to Agartala (120 Kms.)—Survey in progress.
4. Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a MG line from Lakhanani to Kharsang (26 Kms.)—Survey in progress.

Further consideration to all these projects will be given after the surveys are completed, reports examined from all angles, subject to availability of funds and their clearance by the Planning Commission.

Survey is also in progress for construction of a rail-cum-road bridge at Dibrugarh. Further consideration to the scheme will be given after the study report is received from RITES and examined from all angles in consultation with N. E. Council and other concerned Departments/Ministries.

**II. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

The following projects are in progress in the N. E. Region :

**1. Construction of BG rail link from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati :**

Work on this project is in an advanced stage of progress, and is expected to be completed by March '84.

2. Construction of new rail lines—Work on the following six new railway lines is in progress. These lines are expected to be completed one by one during the next three years :

- i) Balipara-Bhalukpong
- ii) Silchar-Jiribam
- iii) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat
- iv) Lalabazar-Bhairabi
- v) Amguri-Tuli
- vi) Gauhati-Burnihat

**3. Construction of a new BG line between Jogighopa and Gauhati via Panchratnaught including construction of a rail cum-road bridge across river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa :**

A rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa along with a connecting rail link on the south bank from Jogighopa to Gauhati has been approved in 1983-84. Model studies for the bridge are being carried out by Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune through RITES, who have been entrusted with the job of location of bridge and its approaches. Arrangements are also being made to take up final location of the new BG line on the south bank of Brahmaputra.

**Health care in School education**

3200. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what special measures are under consideration of Government to widen the scope of school education and combine health care with academic education ; and

(b) the detailed proposals in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Health education has been integrated with allied subjects at different levels of education.



An intensive pilot project on school health services being implemented in 25 blocks of 25 districts in 17 States and 3 Union Territories, aims at identifying all the major resources and activities required for effective implementation of school health services programme and to formulate future policies in this regard.

A school health programme to provide regular health check-up to school-going children, identify and treat sick children and to provide them health education, particularly in respect of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, is under formulation.

### रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को और अधिक गतिशील और सक्षम बनाना

3201. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सुधार समिति ने सुरक्षा पर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को और अधिक गतिशील और सक्षम बनाने के लिए इस समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ग) क्या रेलवे सुधार समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा उस समय वहन किये जा रहे उत्तरदायित्वों को समाप्त करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रेलवे सुधार समिति ने रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कार्मिकों के स्तर में सुधार लाने और एक कुशल एवं प्रभावी बल बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण, भर्ती, कर्मचारी संख्या में वृद्धि, अतिरिक्त अधिकारों, रिकार्डों के संगणीकरण और आसूचना स्कन्धों को मजबूत करने की सिफारिश की है।

इन सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल से यात्री गाड़ियों में अनुरक्षियों का काम लेने की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया को समाप्त किया जाये और यह काम सिविल पुलिस को सौंप दिया जाये। सामान्य स्थितियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को इन ड्यूटियों से मुक्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

(घ) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा यह सिफारिश गृह मंत्रालय को विचारार्थ तथा आगे की कार्रवाई हेतु भेज दी गयी है।

### आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिये अधिक धन की मांग

3202. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिए और अधिक धन की मांग की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है और क्या सरकार ने इस मांग पर अब तक कोई विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) से (ग) 20 और 21 जून, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में हुए अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक कांग्रेस के 51 वें अधिवेशन में आयुर्वेद के विकास के लिए अधिक धनराशि के आबंटन की सिफारिश की गई है। योजना आयोग सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना

के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति और होम्योपैथी पर शीघ्र ही एक कार्य दल का गठन करेगा। उक्त कार्यदल अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ आयुर्वेद के विकास के लिए यथेष्ट संसाधनों के आवंटन पर भी विचार करेगा।

**परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को तेज गति से कार्यान्वित करने में लगे राज्य-वार स्वयं सेवी गठनस**

3203. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको स्वयं सेवी संगठनों से भी सहायता लेने का परामर्श दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम में कितने स्वयं सेवी संगठन राज्य-वार अपना योगदान दे रहे हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :** (क) और (ख) हां, 7 से 9 जुलाई, 1983 तक हुये केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद के पिछले संयुक्त सम्मेलन ने अपनी सिफारिशों में से एक सिफारिश में सभी राज्यों से यह आग्रह किया गया है कि वे परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की गति को तेज करें। परिषद ने राज्य सरकारों से यह भी आग्रह किया है कि वे इस कार्यक्रम में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों का अधिक से अधिक सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिये अनुभवी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के परामर्श से सक्रिय कदम उठायें। राज्यों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे राज्य और जिला दोनों स्तरों पर इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का अधिक से अधिक सहयोग प्राप्त करें ताकि इस महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों में सहभागिता की भावना पैदा की जा सके।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में लगी और सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे स्वैच्छिक संगठनों (राज्यवार) की संख्या।

राज्यों का नाम 1	स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की संख्या 2
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	19 (1.5. 1981 तक)
2. असम	2 (27.8.82 तक)
3. बिहार	18 (2.5.1981 तक)
4. गुजरात	82 (जनवरी, 1982 तक)
5. जम्मू व कश्मीर	4 (2.11.1981 तक)
6. हरियाणा	12 (24.11.1981 तक)

1

2

7. हिमाचल प्रदेश	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
8. कर्नाटक	18 (19.4.82 तक)
9. केरल	17 (24.1.1983 तक)
10. मध्य प्रदेश	10 (15.3.1983 तक)
11. महाराष्ट्र	52 (25.1.1982 तक)
12. मणिपुर	1 (21.6.1982 तक)
13. मेघालय	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
14. नागालैंड	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
15. उड़ीसा	8 (11.12.1981 तक)
16. पंजाब	5 (4.1.1982 तक)
17. राजस्थान	7 (5.5. 1983 तक)
18. सिक्किम	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
19. तमिलनाडु	23 (27.2.1982 तक)
20. त्रिपुरा	4 (19.3.1982 तक)
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	25 (24.12.1981 तक)
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	16 (26.11.1981 तक)

संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम

1. अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की संख्या
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
3. चंडीगढ़	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
4. दादर व नगर हवेली	2 (15.2.1982 तक)
5. दिल्ली	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
6. गोवा, दमन व दीव	21 (8.1.1982 तक)
7. लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
8. मिजोरम	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।
9. पांडिचेरी	कोई स्वैच्छिक संगठन नहीं है।

**Details of passport offices**

3204. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Passport Liaison Offices or Passport Office in the Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) At present, there is no proposal to open a Passport Liaison Office in the Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State.

(b) There is a Passport Office in Ahmedabad which caters to the needs of the residents of the whole of Gujarat. The number of Passport applications received from the Saurashtra Region does not justify the opening of a Passport Liaison Office or Passport Office in that region.

**Non-utilisation of funds donated by foreign countries for health services in India**

3205. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that amount of funds donated by foreign countries to extend their co-operation to provide health services to our people is not being fully utilised ;

(b) if so, whether such amount is given with certain conditions or period ; if so, the details regarding the amount received by India during last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) what are the reasons if it remained utilised ?

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

(b) A statement showing the assistance received from various foreign countries during the last three years for Health sector programme is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

Country	ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING			Pro-gramme for which aid was received
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency)	Rs. 276.54 lakhs	Rs. 117.69 lakhs	Rs. 160.00 lakhs	National Pro-gramme for Control of Blindness.
SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency)	Rs. 21.44 lakhs	—	—	Maternity and Child Health.
	Rs. 36.39 lakhs	Rs. 39.35 lakhs	Rs. 332.82 lakhs	National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
	\$ 11,25,584 (Calendar year 1980)	\$ 11,88,844 (Calendar year 1981)	\$ 21,27,583 (1.1.82 to 31.8.82)	National Malaria Eradication Programme (Pfcp).
USAID	\$ 30.83 million	\$ 7 million	—	National Malaria Eradication Programme.
UK AID	£ 83,240	£ 7,096	—	-do-



**Proposal to link Madras harbour with Buckingham canal**

3206. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link Madras Harbour with Buckingham Canal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Daily running of Kerala Express**

3207. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Express running between Delhi and Trivandrum twice a week is always crowded ; and

(b) if so whether steps are proposed to run the Kerala Express daily ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) The accommodation available on the trains is usually sufficient to cater to the traffic except during rush periods.

(b) There is no proposal at present to run the train daily.

**साबरमती एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी को सुपर-फास्ट गाड़ी में परिवर्तित करना**

3208. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद और वाराणसी को जोड़ने वाली साबरमती एक्सप्रेस को अपना रास्ता पूरा करने में लगभग 48 घंटे का समय लगता है ;

(ख) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी को सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी में परिवर्तित करने की मांग की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए लम्बी दूरी वाली इस गाड़ी को सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी में परिवर्तित करेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) साबरमती एक्सप्रेस लखनऊ के रास्ते वाराणसी/फैजाबाद और अहमदाबाद के बीच चलती है और इसे फैजाबाद और वाराणसी पहुंचने में क्रमशः 49 और 52 घंटे लगते हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं, निकट भविष्य में नहीं ।

**गांधी नगर को पश्चिम रेलवे का मुख्यालय बनाया जाना**

3209. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांधी नगर को पश्चिम रेलवे का मुख्यालय बनाने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और किस समय तक उसे मुख्यालय बनाया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या यह पश्चिम रेलवे के मध्य में स्थित है और गुजरात सरकार ने उसके लिए भूमि, भवन आदि की सुविधाएँ भी देने की पेशकश की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) गांधी नगर को पश्चिम रेलवे का मुख्यालय बनाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

रेलों के पुनर्गठन और जोनों/मंडलों के सृजन का विषय आजकल रेलवे सुधार समिति के विचाराधीन है, जिसकी सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा है । आगे की कार्रवाई, यदि अपेक्षित होगी, समिति की सिफारिशों के प्रकाश में की जायेगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

**East trains between union and state capitals**

3210. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce fast trains between the Union and State capital/important Junctions during the current financial year :

(b) if so, the names of the terminals and the time span of journeys ; and

(c) the dates with effect from which they have been introduced or are scheduled to be introduced in each case along with the period of time saved ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURI) : (a) to (c) Already Delhi is connected by fast trains with most State capitals except those of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim which do not have rail links upto their Capital towns. During the year 1983-84 (upto July '83) the following fast trains connecting State Capitals with Delhi/New Delhi have been introduced :

Train No.	Date of introduction	Connecting State capitals	Journey time to/from Delhi/ New Delhi	Time saved (As compared to previous fastest train)
505 Delhi-Ahmadabad Express	1-4-1983	Ahmadabad	16'-30''	2'-25''
506 Ahmadabad-Delhi Express	1-4-1983	„	16'-45''	1'-35''
195 New Delhi-Kalka Express	3-6-1983	Chandigarh	3'-48''	1'-27''
196 Kalka-New Delhi Express	3-6-1983	„	4'-08''	0'-42''
195/9KS New Delhi-Kalka/Shimla Express	-do-	Shimla	9'-25''	2'-10''
10KS/196 Shimla/Kalka-New Delhi Express	-do-	„	9'-50''	1'-25''

There are proposals under examination to provide a fast train between Bhopal and New Delhi and to convert Patna-Delhi service into a daily one and these if found feasible would be implemented.

**Drop out rates at secondary level**

3211. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the drop out rates at the (i) primary, (ii) secondary level for the country and each one of the States/ Union Territories of the Indian Union during the past three year, includings then current year, separately ;

(b) whether any analysis has been made of the situation in the States/Union Territories where the drop out rate is quite high as compared to the national average ; and

(c) if so, a brief outline thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The relevant information, pertaining to the latest three years for which confirmed statistics are available, is set out in the statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6866/83].

(b) and (c) No systematic analysis has been made about the drop-out rate in the States/UTs where it is quite high. However, various measures have been envisaged and undertaken to substantially reduce the drop-out rate in the country. They are indicated in the statement attached as Annexure-III.

**Violence in central universities since 1980-81**

3212. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of incidents of violence that took place in Central Universities since the year 1980-81 ;

(b) by whom were these incidents caused (i) by university staff, (ii) by students, or (iii) by other persons ; and

(c) whether the reasons for the above incidents of violence have been investigated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Punctuality percentage of trains**

3213. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the punctuality percentage of trains has deteriorated in recent years ;

(b) if so, percentage details, month-wise since 1980 ;

(c) similar details zone-wise and railway-wise ; and

(d) reasons for deterioration in punctuality of trains ;?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) and (d) No. The overall punctuality performance of 'All Passenger carrying trains' on the Indian Railways has shown slight improvement in the recent past. However, some trains do run late sometimes on account of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities, disconnection of hose-pipes accidents, public agitations, rains/breaches, rolling stock failure, signal failure defects and other operating failures.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6867/83].

**Receipt of Complaints by Directorate of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe**

3214. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) How many complaints were received by the Directorate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Railways during the last three years ; and

(b) How many of them were disposed of and how many were pending ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (b) A special cell headed by an Additional Director exists in the Ministry of Railways to look after matters relating to implementation of Government's orders on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. During the last three years 15965 complaints/representations from railway employees were received in this Cell either directly or through the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies and other dignitaries.

14759 complaints/representations have been disposed of and 1206 are pending for disposal.

**Number of Central University Students Rusticated**

3215. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of students expelled or rusticated from Central Universities (University-wise) since the year 1980-81 ;

(b) whether the orders of expulsion or rustication were revoked in any case ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such revocation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

### Wagon Loading in S.E. Railways

3216. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp drop in wagon-loading in South Eastern Railways in recent months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) how far the loading of coal for steel plants has declined ; and

(d) what is the fall in loading in terms of wagons ?

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

(b) Less offer of traffic by the various rail transport users.

(c) The drop in coal loading to steel plants during April to June 83 compared to the corresponding quarter in 82 was 168 wagons per day.

(d) In the total originating loading on South Eastern Railway the shortfall is 570 and 418 wagons per day during May and June 1983 respectively as compared to the corresponding period last year.

### Draught on Paradip Port

3217. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the draught of Paradip Port at present ;

(b) is proper dredging being done to increase the draught of Paradip Port ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) has any measure been taken to protect Paradip Port from tornado and cyclone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The available draught at present at Paradip Port is 11.8 mts. (39 ft.).

(b) and (c) Maintenance dredging is carried out almost round the year to maintain the designed depths.

(d) Some measures of protection, where possible, are being taken against cyclone such as—

(i) the change over to permanent reinforced concrete structures designed for higher wind velocity in future.

(ii) the large-scale tree plantation along the shore line to mitigate the effect of high wind.

### Scheme to Educate and Publicity against Dowry Evil

3218. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :  
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme to educate and make publicity against the evils of dowry amongst the masses ;

(b) whether Government have also sought the cooperation of some voluntary organisations in this regard ;



(c) if so, the names of such organisations and the amount of financial assistance Government has provided to them ; and

(d) whether the Ministry plans to train the social workers for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Government has launched a publicity campaign through radio, television documentary films and DAVP against the evil of dowry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No financial assistance is being given to voluntary organisations for this purpose.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Cooch-Bihar Palace an Ancient Monument**

3219. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria to maintain the ancient monuments in the country ;

(b) what positive steps have been taken to protect the Cooch-behar Palace (West Bengal) as an ancient monument ; and

(c) how much money has been allotted so far for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Centrally-protected monuments are repaired as per archaeological principles of conservation, for which priority is fixed on the basis of urgency of requirements within the available financial resources.

(b) The Cooch-behar Palace has been declared as a centrally protected monument in 1982. Being a privately-owned monument, an agreement is required to be executed before undertaking any repairs. The owner has not yet entered into the agreement.

(c) Necessary funds will be allocated after the execution of agreement.

#### **Introduction of one More Passenger Train Between Gomoh and Gaya**

3220. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether is only one passenger train running between Gomoh and Gaya in 24 hours in Eastern Railway creating extreme hardship to the people :

(b) whether the demand for one more passenger train was turned down on the ground that the grand chord line is saturated and has to be conserved for movement of coal;

(c) whether recently one more pair of Rajdhani Express has been introduced on the same grand chord line:

(d) if so, reasons for finding capacity for Rajdhani but not for a passenger train on the same line;

(e) whether he is aware of an agitation in the entire area for a passenger train heading for a dislocation of the train service there; and

(f) if so, whether the railway would accept the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The frequency of Rajdhani Express was increased from 2 days to 4 days in a week

(d) Rajdhani Express was already running on this section for 2 days in a week and the same path was utilised for increasing the frequency of this train. Introduction of a passenger train requires an additional path. As a passenger train has to stop at all stations, its path would have affected the paths available for movement of freight traffic.

(e) Yes.

(f) The proposal is under consideration.

**Extension of Dhanbad-Patherdih Passenger Trains up to Bhojudih**

3221. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer; to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1071 dated 5 May, 1983 regarding extension of Dhanbad-Patherdih Passenger trains upto Bhojudih and state;

(a) whether he is aware that Bhojudih is a part of Scheduled Caste constituency and most backward area of Dhanbad District having no direct connection with Dhanbad and there is no proper road or bus service there ans. so the criterion of the National Transport Policy Committee to avoid train service does not hold good there; and

(b) whether he would again find out the details about this and reconsider the case ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) and (b) As it will entail extensive remodeling of Stations and Yards, in view of the acute resource constraint Railways are not able to consider opening of this section for passenger traffic.

**Experiment of new Drugs on Human Body and Norms of 'Informed Consent'**

3222. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of Health and Family welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ethical Committee of Bengal Medical Council has come to come to conclusion that informed consent is neither necessary nor feasible in Indian condition for experiment of new drugs on human body ;

(b) whether India is committed to norm of 'Informed Consent' being a party to Helsinki Declaration;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to enforce the norm in detail ; and

(d) how many cases with specific particulars of violation of norm of "informed consent" have been brought to the notice of Government during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto May end) and what action has been taken against the persons and corporate bodies involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Government has no information.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry, has constituted its own Ethical Committee. In cases where Drugs Controller (India) agrees to clinical trial being conducted with a new drug in the country, the party applying for permission is asked to direct the investigators to obtain informed consent of the volunteers/patients participating in the trials.

(c) All research projects supported by the Indian Council of Medical Research involving human subjects for research purposes are cleared by the I. C. M. R. Central Ethical Committee as well as collaborative Institutional Ethical Committees before their implementation.

(d) No instances of violation of the norm have been brought to the notice of the Government.

**Alternative Job to retrenched Work Charged Employees**

3223. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of work charged employees under different Railways of the country retrenched or thrown out of job during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 up to end of May;

(b) how many of them have been taken again;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to provide the rest of the retrenched workers any alternative job; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (d) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Dieselisation of Marudhar Express**

3224. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Marudhar Express is on priority list for dieselisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Dieselisation of long distance Mail/Express trains is done on a programmed basis having regard to availability of diesel locomotives and other operational reasons. Dieselisation of 503/504 Marudhar Express shall be considered alongwith similar other demands.

**Widening of National Highway No. 43 in Orissa**

3225. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for widening of the National Highway No. 43 in Koraput district of Orissa; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Central Government so far as the question of allotment of finance is concerned during the current financial year as well as during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

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

Sixth Five Year Plan provides for widening of 131 KMs of National Highways in Orissa, out of which a length of 28 KMs is on National Highway No. 43 in Koraput District.

During Sixth Five Year Plan, widening works for a length of 5 KMs costing Rs. 19.28 lakhs have already been sanctioned on National Highway No. 43 and works are in progress. There is a proposal to sanction widening works for about another 7 KMs during the current financial year.

**Late Running of Chetak Express**

3226. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chetak Express runs late and arrives late at Udaipur more than sixteen days in a month;

(b) whether any record of late arrivals both at Delhi Junction and Udaipur has been maintained; and

(c) the details thereof for the past three months ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :

(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) In May, June and July '83 215Up/15Up Chetak Express arrived late at Udaipur on six, ten and ten days respectively and at Delhi 16Dn/ 216 Dn Chetak Express arrived late on three, six and ten days respectively in these three months.

**Demand of Ayurveda Mahasammelan Held at New Delhi**

3227. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the requirements/demands made by Ayurveda Mahasammelan recently held at New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have ordered any study in-depth for advantages accruing from indigenous system of medicines; and

(c) whether his Ministry will take up the issue of raising the allocation to Ayurveda with Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : (a) to (c); The 51st Session of the All India Ayurvedic Congress held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st June, 1983 has recommended the allocation of more funds for the development of Ayurveda. The Planning Commission will shortly be constituting a Working Group on the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in connection with the Seventh Five Year Plan. The said Working Group will, *inter-alia*, look into the allocation of adequate resources for the development of Ayurveda.

**Proposal For a New Super-Fast Train  
Between Jaipur and Udaipur**

3228. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a new Super-fast/fast train between Jaipur and Udaipur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) :  
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not operationally feasible to introduce a new superfast train between Jaipur and Udaipur as line capacity on sections enroute are fully saturated or critical. This apart, there is shortage of resources like coaching stock and locomotives also.

**Setting up of Cobalt Therapy unit at  
R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur**

3229. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have sanctioned rupees ten lakhs to Government of Rajasthan for establishment of Cobalt Therapy unit at R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur ; and

(b) whether the said unit has been established if not, progress in regard thereto ?

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

(b) The Government of Rajasthan have placed an order for the cobalt unit in April, 1983 with a Japanese firm. The Unit has not been received so far.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में  
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग**

3230. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के नाम क्या हैं और पिछली योजनाओं में उनके विकास के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए थे; और

(ख) क्षेत्र में रेल सुविधा की अनुपस्थिति में परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतु क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में कोई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है। स्पष्टतया सदस्य महोदय का आशय सड़क संचार साधनों और सामान्य परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में है। इन पहलुओं से मुख्यतया राज्य सरकार ही संबंधित है क्योंकि संविधान के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार मुख्यतया राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास और अनुरक्षण कार्यों से ही संबंधित है।



**Ministry of education autonomous organisations without executive heads**

(c) the reasons thereof ?

3231. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many autonomous organisations under the Ministry of Education and Culture are without permanent executive Heads ;

(b) what is the total period of the posts of executive Heads remaining vacant in each case ; and

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

(b) and (c) The position in respect of these six organisations is given in the statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Designation of vacant post	Date of vacancy and reasons thereof
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla.	Director	The post of Director of the Institute is vacant since 30.6.1977. The appointment of regular Director was deferred pending a review of the functioning of the Institute for which a Committee was appointed in 1977. However, one of the Fellows of the Institute was appointed as Acting Director, on an ad-hoc basis. This appointment has been continued from time to time. Proposals for the appointment of a regular Director have to be initiated by the Governing Body of the Institute when it is reconstituted.
1.	Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.	Director	The post is lying vacant since 25.2.1981, on the expiry of the term of the former Director. Additional Director of the Library has been authorised to look after the work of the Director of the Library since then. The post of Additional Director is specifically meant for this purpose and as soon as the post of Director is filled, the post of Additional Director will be abolished. The Ministry of Education & Culture has, however, requested the Chairman of the Board of Rampur Raza Library for advertising the post of Director.
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.	Director	The post has fallen vacant on 30.7.1983. Steps are being taken to fill up this post.

1	2	3	4
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.	Director	The post is lying vacant since February 1983. A Senior Professor is at present working as Acting Director with all the powers of the Director vested in him. The appointment of Director is likely to be finalised soon.
5.	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay.	Director	The post is lying vacant since 12.5.1983 and the Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay is looking after the duties of the Director of the Institute, temporarily. Selection/appointment of the Director is likely to be finalised soon.
6.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.	Director	The post has been lying vacant since 6.7.1982. One of the senior-most Professors of the School is officiating as Director with all the powers of the Director vested in him. Selection of the Director has been finalised. The appointment will be made as soon as administrative formalities are completed.

#### Erankulam-bodinayakanur Railway Line

3232. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to construct a railway line between Ernakulam and Bodinayakanur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURI) : (a) and (b) A survey for conversion of the Metre Gauge line from Madurai to Bodinayakanur and for a new Broad Gauge line from Bodinayakanur to Cochin is in progress.

#### Memoranda from coordination committee of IIT employees' unions/associations Kharagpur

3233. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from the Coordination Committee of All IITs Employees' Unions/Associations, Kharagpur along with the recommendations of five Directors, regarding the New Promotion Scheme for the non-academic staff of the IITs ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the same ?

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

(b) The Council of IITs, who is responsible for laying down policies on such issues, has considered the matter.

#### Pay Scale of technical teachers in Pondicherry Schools

3234. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state steps taken regarding rectification of anomaly in the scale of pay of technical teachers and sewing mistresses working in the schools run by the Pondicherry Administration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : There is no anomaly in the pay scales of technical teachers-Craft, Music, Drawing and Sewing Mistresses working in the schools run by the Pondicherry Administration ; therefore, the question of rectification of anomaly does not arise.

### उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए नियन्त्रित मूल्य पर कागज

3235. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नियन्त्रित मूल्य के कागज का कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अप्रैल-जून, 1983 की तिमाही के लिए सफेद मुद्रण कागज के अतिरिक्त आबंटन के लिए अनुरोध किया था ।

(ख) सफेद मुद्रण कागज की कमी के कारण अनुरोध स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका ।

### Indo-Nepal Talks on Mutual Cooperation

3236. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what specific issues that came up for discussion between India and Nepal, for mutual co-operation and bilateral relations with regard to multi-purpose River Valley projects, Industries, Trade and transit; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in their actual implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Discussions have been held between India and Nepal on mutual cooperation in several areas. The Secretary level meeting on Water Resources held in April in Kathmandu discussed the three major Projects; Karnali, Pancheshwar and Rapti as well as the problems of smaller rivers flowing from Nepal to India relating to water utilisation, creation of additional storage capacity and flood control. The Kosi High Dam Project at Barakshetra and the progress report on Chandra Canal, Kosi Pump Canal and Western Kosi Distribution System Project was also discussed,

An Indian delegation visited Kathmandu in early June to finalise the details relating to the setting up of a Joint Venture Indo-Nepal cement project at Jaljale in Udaipur district of Nepal. The delegation also held discussions on the follow-up to our commitment at the UNIDO Solidarity meeting held at Kathmandu last year.

At the 6th Inter-Governmental Committee meeting at New Delhi on Trade, Transit and Unauthorised Trade, progress was reviewed on measures initiated at the 5th IGC meeting. The Treaty of Trade and Agreement for cooperation to control Unauthorised Trade was also renewed for a further period of 5 years with effect from March, 1983.

(b) All these areas under reference are the subjects of on-going discussions between India and Nepal with a view to finalising the details of the various projects involved before their actual implementation.

### Use of Hair Dyes Leads to Cataract and Cancer

3237. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more people use hair dyes these days in India;

(b) if so, whether Scientists now feel that people who dye their hair may develop cataract of the eye and that a major chemical component used in making hair dye is cancer causing;

(c) whether Government have sought the assistance of experts in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the study; and

(e) action taken to bring hair dyes under the Drugs and Cosmetic Regulations and issue instructions for tagging Cancer Warning labels on such hair dyes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No information regarding any survey conducted of the number of people using hair dyes in the country is available. However, the use of hair dyes in the country is on the increase.

(b) to (e)—It is presumably based on a letter to the Editor which appeared in the "Hindustan Times", dated the 17th July, 1983, that animal feeding studies conducted by the U. S. National Cancer Institute on a major chemical component used in making hair dyes has found it to be cancer causing. The component, in question, is 2-3 diaminoisole one of the commonly used couplers in permanent hair dyes. From the information available, no manufacturer is using 2-4 diaminoisole in India for making hair dyes. Most hair dyes marketed in India contain paraphenylenediamine. These hair dyes are considered as cosmetics and are controlled under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The hair dyes in India do not contain 2-4 diaminoisole which is reported to be carcinogenic and as such the question of giving a warning against cancer on hair dyes containing this component does not arise.

#### Steps to Enact an all India Narcotics Act

3238. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI ANANATHA RAMULU MALLU :

SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of drugs addicts are now on the increase in India and the cream of our youth in school and colleges are taking to it in a big way;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enact an all India Narcotics Act providing for severe punishment for any one peddling drugs; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government are making in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The findings of research studies sponsored by Ministry of Social Welfare in selected universities showed that only a small proportion of students take drugs other than socially tolerated ones like tobacco. On the basis of the available data, it is not possible to say that the incidence of drug addiction is on the increase.

(b) A proposal to enact a comprehensive legislation for exercising control over Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is under consideration which, *inter-alia*, will provide for a suitable punishment for trafficking in, including peddling of, such drugs and substances.

(c) To create awareness about the ill effects of drug use, States/UTs have been asked to under take educative publicity. The Ministry of Education have also written to the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities to do likewise. The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evil of drinking and drug abuse through the mass communication media besides encouraging voluntary organisations through grant for educative publicity. As a part of educative publicity, the Ministry has started a new scheme for giving financial support to the universities for holding Essay/Debate Competitions.

#### Number of Ships Called on at Paradip Port During 1981-82 & 1982-83

3239. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK  
Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

the number of small medium and big ships called on at Paradip Port in Orissa during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : The details of the vessels which called at Paradip Port are be given below :—

Size of vessel	No. of vessels which called at Paradip Port.	
	1981-82	1982-83
Small vessels (less than 10,000 DWT)	35	25
Medium vessels (between 10,000—30,000 DWT)	55	75
Big vessels (30,000 DWT and above)	33	39
Total :	123	139



### Steps to Educate People Against Unnecessary Consumption of Vitamins

3240. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that people in the country spend more than Rs. 2 billion every year on vitamins pills, potions and tonics and that much of this money is ill spent according to doctors and nutritionists; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government have taken or propose to educate people against unnecessary consumption of vitamin pills, tonics etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that substantial quantities of vitamin preparations are being consumed in the country but these are generally taken by patients on the advice of their medical practitioners. The vitamin preparations are required when broad spectrum antibiotics have to be taken over a long period of time, and in case of convalescing patients.

### Danger of Nuclear War

3241. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the World Health Organisation report as per the Financial Express of 12 May, 1983 stating that about half of the world population of 4.5 billion would be immediate victim of all-out nuclear war if it breaks out;

(b) whether according to the estimate the war with smaller tactical weapons is also to claim about 9 million lives or severely injured with the same number of people suffering less serious injuries adding that "even if the attack is aimed only at military targets, the civilian casualties would outnumber military casualties by 16—1 per cent; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to impress upon the various big powers the dangers of nuclear war as projected by the WHO report with a view to saving the humanity from large scale destruction; if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For a number of years India has been pressing in various international fora like the United Nations General Assembly, UN Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament, for measures aimed at stopping the arms race among the big powers. Particularly notable among India's recent initiatives are the following;

(a) a call for an International Convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances.

(b) The total discontinuance of all nuclear weapon tests, and

(c) A freeze on the production of nuclear weapons.

India is receiving significant support from the non-aligned countries in its basic approach.

### Allopathic medicine prescribed by Ayurvedic Doctors and Hakims

3242. SHRI K. MALLAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Ayurvedic Doctors and Hakims in the country prescribe Allopathic medicine in a large number of cases ;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued instructions/guidelines in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) No reliable statistically based information is available with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in

this regard. However, some State Acts for registration of practitioners of Integrated or Indian Medicine, enable such practitioners to prescribe allopathic medicines.

The practice of various systems of medicine is regulated by the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

#### Implementation of Nutrition Programme

3243. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the intergrated programme for imparting education on health, environmental and personal hygiene, nutrition and welfare and other steps have been taken up as envisaged in the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) if so, to what extent and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) As envisaged in the Sixth Plan, education on health, hygiene and nutrition etc., of mothers and children is being imparted to the people both through multi-media channels such as radio, TV, posters, films, exhibitions, folk media, press advertisements, opinion leader camps, song and drama etc. and also through intra-personal communication of medical and paramedical staff working in urban and rural areas as for example, doctors, male and female multipurpose workers, trained dais, village health guides etc., and staff of mass media organisation at the centre as well as in the State. An integrated programme (ICDS) providing a package of services such as Nutrition education, non-formal education referral services, health check up immunization supplementary nutrition is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Raghomal Arya Kanya Pathshala, New Delhi

3244. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7909 on 20 April, 1981 regarding claims of teachers of the Raghomal Arya Kanya Pathshala, N.D.M.C. aided school New Delhi and State ;

(a) whether the pensions of the teachers who retired after opting for pension scheme have been paid ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore and for taking such a long time to settle the matter ;

(c) other steps taken to redress the difficulties of the affected persons ;

(d) if no steps taken, the reasons therefor and action contemplated against the erring persons ; and

(e) the number and details of pensions affected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) According to information furnished by the N.D.M.C., the pension scheme has not yet been introduced for the staff of primary aided schools including Raghomal Arya Kanya Pathshala. N.D.M.C. has taken up the matter with the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, and the matter is under consideration.

(e) 46 persons are working in the aided schools, as detailed below :—

Teachers	
including	
Headmistresses]	... 38
Class IV	... 8
	—
Total :	46
	—

**मिथिला आर्ट एंड ड्रामा एसोसिएशन अरेर**

3245. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा, मिथिला आर्ट एंड ड्रामा एसोसिएशन, अरेर, मधुबनी, मिथिला संस्कृत संस्थान दरभंगा और मैथिली संस्कृति संस्थानों को कोई अनुदान दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा उन्हें दी गई मान्यताओं तथा सहायता सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :  
(क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान एल० एन० मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को निम्नलिखित अनुदान का भुगतान किया गया :—

1978-79	1.29 लाख रुपये
1979-80	0.56 लाख रुपये
1980-81	2.06 लाख रुपये
1981-82	0.67 लाख रुपये

शेष किसी भी संस्था को अनुदान नहीं दिये गये थे ।

स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को औपचारिक मान्यता देने की कोई पद्धति नहीं है । ऐसी संस्थाएं जो पंजीकृत सोसायटी हैं, आवेदन कर सकती हैं और उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वे निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करती हों ।

**Loading of Dolomite etc. at New Allpurduar Railway Station**

3246. SHRI ANAND PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has written any letter pointing out certain problems at New Alipurduar Railway Station connected with loading of dolomite :

(b) what are those problems ;

(c) details of action taken by Government ; and

(d) if no action taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI):  
(a) Yes.

(b) A mention has been made about difficulties in loading of dolomite in rakes due to indiscriminate stacking of coal by some private parties.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the N.F. Railway to keep the circulating area clear of coal to allow easy loading of dolomite. Also the construction of full length rake loading siding by M/s. North Bengal Dolomite Ltd. (the company concerned with dolomite loading) is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

**University Grants Commission for Mithila University Colleges**

3247. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kalidas-Vidyapati Science College, Uchchaitha, Kalidas Smarak College, Chandonna Bharati Mandan College, Rahika under Mithila University, Darbhanga, have not yet been granted any development grants ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

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



these colleges were recognised by the University Grants Commission under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act in April 1983. The Commission has approved some basic grants for purchase of books and equipment to Kalidas Smarak College, Chandonna. The proposal made by Kalidas Vidyapati Science College is under examination of the Commission. No proposal for any assistance has been received by the Commission from Bharati Mandan College.

#### **Pak Hydrogen Bomb with Saudi Aid**

3248. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that Pakistan is preparing a hydrogen bomb with Saudi aid ;

(b) whether such reports have already been examined by the Union Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to press reports suggesting that Saudi Arabia has made a big investment in the development of Pakistan's nuclear capability. Government do not, however, have any confirmed information on the details of these reports.

(c) Government keeps under constant review all developments that have a bearing on India's security.

#### **Bihar's Annual Sub-Plan 1983-84**

3249. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Education Ministry are aware that contrary to norms established for non-formal education programme, Bihar, under this programme, is extending part-time education to children of 6-14 years in Tribal sub-plan (TSP) area as is evident from Bihar's Annual Sub-Plan 1983-84 documents (vide chapter XXXV, page 213 and paragraph 35.8);

(b) whether Bihar is running such programme in TSP area mostly on paper and financial outlays in this regard are not put to proper use and if so, steps proposed to correct the situation; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the functioning of such programme in Bihar's TSP area to ascertain the veracity of claims of progress vis-a-vis financial investments thereon so far in this regard, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The age-group 6-14 indicated in Chapter XXXV, page 213 and paragraph 35.8 of Bihar's Annual Sub-Plan 1983-84 appears to be a typographical error.

(b) No complaints have been received about the implementation of this Ministry's non-formal education project in Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **News item appeared regarding story of a Railway Chart**

3250. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' (Delhi Edition) dated 18 May, 1983 under the caption 'Story of a railway chart' alongwith a photograph pointing out difficulties arising out the reservation chart displayed at the Railway platform not being legible and passenger put to inconvenience as a result thereof;

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

(c) whether Government are aware that such situation leave passengers at the mercy of the railway staff; and

(d) steps taken so that such things do not happen again ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) Yes.



(b) A thorough enquiry made into the matter has revealed that clerical errors made by one of the chart clerks resulted in the difficulties faced by the passenger. Disciplinary action has been taken against the employee.

(c) and (d) Such errors are not a common feature. However, whenever instances of any defaults come to notice, suitable corrective action, including disciplinary action against the staff responsible is taken.

### महिलाओं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल की नई योजना

3251. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल के लिए कोई नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना से कितनी महिलाओं और बच्चों को लाभ मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने महिलाओं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल करने के लिए हाल ही में कोई नई योजना शुरू नहीं की है। वैसे, चल रही योजनाएं, जिन्हें वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान जारी रखा जा रहा है, इस प्रकार है :—

लक्ष्य लाखों में

योजनाएं

1. अपोषणज अरक्तता से बचाव

(क) महिलायें — 120.00

(ख) बच्चे — 120.00

2. बच्चों का विटामिन "ए"

की कमी के कारण दृष्टि-

हीनता से बचाव — 250.00

3. रोग प्रतिरक्षण

डी० पी० टी०— शिशु — 145.00

पोलियो — „ — 75.00

बी० सी० जी० — „ — 150.00

डी० टी० — „ (5-6 वर्ष) — 130.00

टाइफाइड शिशु — 100.00

टी० टी० — (10 वर्ष) 40.00

टी० टी० — (16 वर्ष) — 25.00

टी० टी० — गर्भवती महिलाएं — 115.00

देश में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र, नगरीय परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र, प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र आदि खोलकर स्वास्थ्य के आधारभूत ढांचे का विस्तार करने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है। बाल चिकित्सा यूनिटें अनेक जिला अस्पतालों और कुछ उप-मंडलीय अस्पतालों में खोली गई हैं। अनेक चिकित्सा और परा-चिकित्सा कार्मिकों, जिनमें दाइयां, ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड, सहायक नर्स मिड-वाइफें, महिला स्वास्थ्य परिचारिकायें आदि शामिल हैं, को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

बच्चों में अतिसार रोगों का नियंत्रण करने के लिये ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन नमक के साथ ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन चिकित्सा एक और महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। ओरल रिहाइड्रेशन नमक के पैकेट प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, उप-केन्द्रों तथा ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइडों के जरिए बांटे जाते हैं।

**Recommendations of Family Planning  
Foundation of India Regarding Small  
Family Norms**

**3252. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning Foundation of India has recently made a number of recommendations to promote the small family norm among People; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Family Planning Foundation of India carried out a study on "Incentives and Disincentives to promote Family Planning" and have brought out the recommendations in a report. The recommendations contained in the report are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in library see No LT-6868 '83).

(b) The report has been sent to the various concerned Ministries for their views. The report was also considered by the Working Group on "Incentives and Disincentives" set up by the Population Advisory Council. The final recommendations of the Population Advisory Council in regard to the incentives and disincentives of the Family Welfare Programme are awaited.

Government have recently taken several steps to further accelerate the pace of the programme. These are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in library. see No. LT-6868 183)

The question of incentives and disincentives family planning is under constant review.

**Admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya Delhi**

**3253. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) the number of applications received in each Kendriya Vidyalaya for admission in Class I for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(c) the number of students admitted in Class I in the same years and the criteria for selection of those students; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to provide admissions for all the students who applied for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) 19 Kendriya Vidyalayas were functioning in Delhi/New Delhi as on 31-7-83. Three more will start functioning shortly.

(b) and (c) The number of applications received for admission, and the number of students admitted, to class I in various Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in the Annexure.

Transferability of the parents; i.e., the number of transfers the parents have had during the preceding 7 years, is the main criterion for admission.

(d) The scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is primarily meant to cater to the needs of transferable Central Government employees. As such, it is neither intended nor feasible to admit all children, including the children of non-transferable employees and of general public. To meet the requirement of transferable employees' children, new Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened every year subject to the availability of funds and requisite physical facilities.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No. Location of Kendriya Vidyalaya	No. of applications received of admission to Class I			No. of admissions granted in Class I		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
1. Andrews Ganj	478	461	370	126	119	93
2. AGCR Colony	336	498	376	98	110	90
3. No. 1 Delhi Cantt.	608	646	539	175	172	175
4. No. 2 Delhi Cantt.	915	402	395	140	140	140
5. Gole Market	282	445	452	154	142	105
6. I I T	411	353	386	256	245	233
7. INA Colony	214	256	364	104	103	104
8. Janakpuri	344	345	388	105	105	105
9. Jharodakalan	200	190	230	105	108	105
10. Lawrence Road	250	241	214	70	70	64
11. Masjid Moth	725	337	251	145	164	105
12. NTPC Badarpur	344	244	270	121	125	105
13. Sec. II R. K. Puram	486	495	477	105	105	105
14. Sec. IV R. K. Puram	180	258	351	34	70	66
15. Sec VIII R. K. Puram	382	413	459	139	104	102
16. Shalimar Bagh*	—	406	248	—	87	60
17. Tughlakabad*	—	238	105	—	222	105
18. Tagore Garden	315	361	348	105	105	105
19. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya						

This K. V. does not have primary (I—V) classes.

\*These K. Vs were opened in 1982 and therefore figures for 1981 do not exist.

### उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की पुनर्जांच

3254. श्री बसुदेव ग्राचार्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में 700-900 रुपये के वेतनमान में पिछले लगभग 3 वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों के सभी टी० सी० आईज० को 11 सितम्बर, 1982 और 3 अक्टूबर, 1982 को किए गए चयन में असफल घोषित कर दिया गया था;

(ख) 550-750 रुपये के जूनियर ग्रेड में कार्य कर रहे आई० सी० आईज० को सफल घोषित कर दिया गया जबकि 700-900 रुपये के वरिष्ठ वेतनमान में कार्य कर रहे वरिष्ठतम टी० सी० आईज० को अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया गया, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या 700-900 रुपये के लिये 11 सितम्बर, 1982 और 30 अक्टूबर, 1982 को ली गई चयन परीक्षा के सभी उम्मीदवारों की उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की फिर से जांच की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां । लिखित परीक्षा में उनके फार्म निष्पादन के आधार पर 550-750 रुपये के वेतन में कार्य कर रहे कुछ दूर-संचार निरीक्षकों ने लिखित परीक्षा में अर्हता प्राप्त की जबकि 700-900 रुपये के वेतनमान में कार्य कर रहे कुछ निरीक्षक असफल हो गये ।

(ग) 700-900 रुपये के वेतनमान में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति और सामान्य समुदाय के कुछ दूर-संचार निरीक्षकों से उनकी उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करने के संबंध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

### Resentment amongst nurses of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital New Delhi

3255. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great resentment amongst the Nurses of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi particularly who are working in the O.P.D.;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that officiating Medical Superintendent and other Senior Medical Officers of the Hospital are unnecessarily harassing the nurses working in O.P.D.; and

(c) if so, action contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise

### Hubli-Karwar Railway Line

3256. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to start the Railway Line between Hubli and Karwar in Karnataka State ;

(b) if so, the allocation of funds in this regard ;

(c) if not, whether he is aware that its feasibility reports have been obtained by the Government long back ;

(d) reasons for neglecting the development of Railway Line in Karnataka ; and

(e) when it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) "Does" not arise.



(c) to (e) Yes. Surveys have been conducted in the past in 1964, 1973 & 1977 for construction of a line between Hubli and Karwar, but each time the Project was found to be financially not viable. The project was therefore deferred. A further Reappraisal Survey has been ordered in 1982, to take into account the latest developments. After the report of the re-appraisal survey is received and examined, a decision regarding construction of the line will be taken, subject to clearance by the Planning Commission.

#### **Bangalore-Miraj and Hospet-Hubli Railway Line**

3257. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position relating to the gauge lines of Bangalore to Miraj and Hospet to Hubli ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (Survey Report for the Sections Hospet-Hubli, Hubli-Miraj and connected branch lines of South Central Railway portion has just been received.

Survey work on Southern railway portion viz. Bangalore to Hubli and connected lines is still in progress.

#### **Reported statement by P.M. about I.M.F.**

3258. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prime Minister during a speech at Belgrade on the occasion of her latest tour to that country complained that the I.M.F. was putting undue conditions on the weaker borrowing nations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what is the actual content of her reference to I.M.F. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) No Sir, Prime Minister did not say during the Raul Prebisch Lecture delivered by her in Belgrade on 8th June 1983 that "the IMF was putting undue conditions on the weaker borrowing nations".

(b) Does not arise.

(c) PM's actual references to the Bretton Wood's institutions was as follows :

"Everybody agrees that there is a global economic crisis. It originated in the industrialized countries and has been in the making for some time. When, as a result of the Bretton Woods Conference, certain international financial institutions were set up, problems were not looked at in their totality nor was the changing world political situation taken into account. These institutions were meant primarily to promote the interests of advanced countries. At that time the majority of today's developing countries were not independent, so their legitimate interests went unrepresented and the internal contradictions inherent in the system soon became apparent. This basic structural flaw distorts the functioning of these institutions. It is not surprising that they have failed at the first crucial test. What was initially supposed to be advantageous to the developed but not specially helpful to the developing has turned out to be bad for both

The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank functioned with some predictability and helped the process of early post-war recovery, on which the prosperity of the sixties was based. But this prosperity was limited to only a few. Countries with dominant voting rights and with reserve currencies use these institutions as vehicles of their particular national objectives, specially as regards capital movements, exchange rates and liquidity.

#### **Crisis in J.N.U.**

3259. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :  
SHRI T.S. NEGI :  
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the statements made by the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University which resulted in a crisis in the University ;

(b) whether stoppage of admissions to the University has resulted in serious unrest among the staff and the students ;

(c) whether Vice-Chancellor had gone abroad twice recently when there was a crisis in the University ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the past associations of the Vice-Chancellor with student Fronts in Jaipur ;

(e) what are Government's views about the desirability or otherwise of the activities of this Front ; and

(f) if so, what steps are proposed to restore normalcy in the University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The immediate cause of the disturbances on the campus in April/May 1983 was the transfer of a student, who was found guilty of misbehaviour, from one hostel to another. A section of students demanded immediate transfer of the Warden. To press their demand, the students resorted to agitation paralysing the functioning of the University, and gheraoed the Vice-Chancellor and other functionaries for about fifty hours. Eventually, the police had to intervene to rescue them. Following this, violence broke out in the campus leading to destruction of public and private property. Several students were taken into custody and the University was closed *sine-die* from May 12, 1983.

(b) No, Sir. Due to disturbances, the admission processes which are normally initiated in April-May were delayed. The Academic Council of the University, while reviewing the situation in June, 1983, noted that the Winter Semester of 1982-1983 had already been disrupted and needed to be re-scheduled. After such re-scheduling, the time left for the Monsoon Semester normally starting in July, would fall short of the minimum working days and, therefore, there was no option but to defer the admission scheduled for July, 1983. The Council also decided that during this period the admission policy and procedures should be reviewed in the light of the experience gained in the past. It is expected that the programme for fresh admissions would be finalised as soon as this review is completed.

(c) With prior information to Government, the Vice Chancellor had attended International Conferences at Munich held from April 24 to May 4, 1983 and Amsterdam and Munich during July 3-15, 1983.

(d) and (e) Government have no information either about the reported past association of the Vice-Chancellor with Students' Front in Jaipur or about the activities of this Front.

(f) The University has re-opened with effect from 22-7-1983 and the examinations which were disrupted in May, 1983 have been held.

With a view to restore normalcy, the University has decided that various aspects of its functioning, particularly admission policy and procedures, evaluation procedures, rules for admission to hostels, and the provisions for hostel administration, etc. need to be reviewed. The University has also decided to set up separate Grievance-Redressal-Mechanism for students and non-teaching staff.

### पुलों के निर्माण के कार्य के पर्यवेक्षण के लिए समिति

3260. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हुगली नदी पर एक पुल के निर्माण के लिए 93 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पुल के निर्माण कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिये एक समिति गठित करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से निर्माण किए जा रहे प्रत्येक के पर्यवेक्षण के लिए अलग-अलग समितियां नियुक्त की गई है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बियाउरहमान अमारी) : (क) से (ङ) हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने इस पुल के निर्माण में संवेदित वित्तीय और अन्य संवेद सामलों की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में कुछ निर्णय किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक आदेश जारी करने के क्रम में राज्य सरकार को इस परियोजना में लागत से अधिक खर्च, संगठनात्मक व्यवस्था आदि के बारे में कुछ आश्वासन देने के अनुरोध किया गया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा उत्तर भेजने के बाद ही आगे कार्रवाई की जा सकेगी।

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : What has happened to my adjournment motion on Sri Lanka? We are getting all kinds of reports about the atrocities on a Member of Parliament; his eyes were gouged and so on? How can you keep quiet? You must have an adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We want a categorical statement from the Hon. Prime Minister and assurance on the safety of life and property of Sri Lanka people. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Have you seen a report in today's paper that a Member of Parliament died, his eyes were gouged and his testicles squeezed and so on? That has come out in the Press. It is horrible. Why is the government quiet? They must come forward with a statement. (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने इस सदन में कहा था कि डेटू-डे की जानकारी दी जायेगी। एक सप्ताह हो गया है, अब एक्सटर्नल एफेयर मिनिस्टर को कुछ कहना चाहिए कि श्रीलंका की सिचु-एशन वर्तमान समय में क्या है?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनिये।

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : What is being supplied in the name of assistance is being stored in government godowns and it is being supplied to military personnel. It has not yet reached the Tamils there. I do not know what the government is doing now? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Primitive methods are being used for torturing people. How can we keep quiet? You said that a resolution would be passed. There is no resolution .....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Is anybody going to listen to me? Or are you going to do like this?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : We are ready to listen to you. But you are silent....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Please express the sentiments of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have always expressed the sentiments of the House. I have always expressed what the House felt. On that very occasion I had said that the situation is developing all the time, day by day new things are coming up in Sri Lanka. We are very much concerned about it. I also expressed the deep anguish and grief that we all felt. We deplore everything that has happened. It is so bad. That is why I said that as the situation is developing, the Foreign Minister, after taking all these into account will report to us.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The parleys are going on; the Prime Minister is also meeting. The Foreign Minister is also discussing. At least let the discussions conclude so that he can come forward and let us know.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : We have already expressed our anguish. But what is the outcome?

MR. SPEAKER : You please listen.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Swamy, the parleys are going on they are talking. I have already talked to the Foreign Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the use of talking ?

MR. SPEAKER : Without talking there is nothing. You have to reach certain conclusions.

Now Shri Narasimha Rao.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

(At this stage, Shri C.T. Dhandapani and some other hon. Members left the House)

12.10 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Notification Under Extradition Act

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 585(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1983 making the provisions of the Indian Extradition Act, 1962, other than Chapter III, applicable to Belgium, under section 35 of the Extradition Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6850/83]

### Notifications Under Indian Railways Act

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 :—

- (1) The Indian Railways (Open Lines) General (Second Amendment) Rules,

1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352 in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983.

- (2) The Indian Railways (Open Lines) General (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1983.
- (3) G.S.R. 515(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1983 notifying 1st July, 1983 the date on which the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General (Amendment) Rules, 1983 and the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 shall come into force.
- (4) The Open Lines (Railways in India) General (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 516(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1983.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 6851/83]

### Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi for 1981-82 and Dental Council of India, New Delhi for 1981-82.

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

I beg to lay on the Table ....

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6852/83.]



- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6853/83.]

**Notifications Under Central Excise Rules 1944 and Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982 Union Government (Commercial) Part VI Madras Refineries Limited.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):** On behalf of my colleague I beg to lay on the Table.....

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 609 (E) and 610 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Wool Tops obtained by a holder of a Release Order issued under the provisions of Import and Export Policy for 1983-84 for use in the manufacture of woollen knitwear or woollen hosiery which is exported out of India from payment of Central Excise Duty.

(ii) G. S. R. 614 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to waste gases, namely, cokeover gas and blast furnace gas

falling under Tariff Item 68 from payment of the whole of the duty of excise.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6854/83]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-Union Government (Commercial) Part VI-Madras Refineries Limited, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6855/83]

12:13 hrs.

### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 17 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th August, 1983.”

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया है। कल सारे हाउस ने निरंकारियों के बारे में कहा था लेकिन उसको दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी ने गलत तरीके से पेश किया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपका आ गया है, मैंने उसको देखा है। आपका प्वाइन्ट ठीक है। मैंने भगत जी से बोल भी दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सदन का मत था वह मैंने व्यक्त किया था, मैं इस सदन की भाषा बोलता हूँ, सदन की जबान बोलता हूँ और आपके सेंटिमेंट्स को व्यक्त करता हूँ। उनको उसी हिसाब से करना चाहिए था। मैंने कहा भी है कि सोच-समझ कर बोला करें और लिखा भी सोच-समझ कर करें। कुछ बातें लिख दें हैं,

बात किसी पार्टी की होती है लिख दूसरी पार्टी की देते हैं—यह भी नहीं करना चाहिए। उन्होंने मुझ कहा है कि इसको ठीक करवा देंगे। वह सारे सदन को बात थी जो मैंने यहां पर रखी थी। उन्होंने कहा है कि उसको ठीक करवा देंगे।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उसकी शुद्धि हो जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां, शुद्धि हो जायेगी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I want to point out that the House appears to be deprived of some information, which is available to the press ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All the papers today have reported—I would like a confirmation; that is why I am raising it; probably tomorrow will be the last day before we adjourn for three days—the Prime Minister is going to make a statement on the talk with Mr. Jayewardene, and that is to be followed by a discussion perhaps, if you are kind enough to give us another opportunity to discuss the whole Sri Lanka business.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let her confirm whether she is going to make that statement. Every body is exercised over that... (Interruptions) Can't we get any information

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बात करेंगे, तो बतायेंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The press is writing about it and they know more than we know..... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : If it is not true, let them deny it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to do it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why should Mr. Jayewardene assume that the Parliament of India is not at all bothered about the atrocities that are going on ...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot ask them to reply to this.

MR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It appears that the Government is more in tune with what is happening... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : A few days ago, we discussed Sri Lanka. Now the talks are going on.

MR. SPEAKER : After the talks are over, they will do it; not now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But the Prime Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : She has not made any statement so far. How can I force anybody ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : She should make it. I say that she should make it on the floor of the House..... (Interruptions)

Let us know what they are talking..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is listening; he has heard every word of it.

He knows what to do.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot ask them.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Otherwise the impression will go that the Indian Parliament is not bothered about this.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इंडियन पार्लियामेंट को सब कुछ बताते हैं, इंडियन पार्लियामेंट की मारफत होगा, वैसे कैसे हो जाएगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He has to make a statement on the talks so far... (Interruptions) You direct him.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I direct him ? सामने बैठे हैं । he is responsible enough.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I just want to make one submission to you. Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised a very important procedural point. It has never happened in the past in this House. If some news appears regarding a very important international event ; that talks are going on and that a statement is going to be made in Parliament, if some Member actually brings it to light here in this House that such a news item has come, I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of the Minister of External Affairs has to tell us whether the news that has appeared in the press is correct or not. We believe in the sovereignty of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : We are sovereign. It has not been violated so far.

How can I say it has been violated ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them say that.....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am raising another point. This is a serious and you were kind enough to allow the House to discuss that. Now talks are going on with the envoy who has come on Behalf of the President of Sri Lanka to our country. Tomorrow we are adjourning for three days. Therefore, I am demanding that before we adjourn, the Prime Minister must make a statement and let the House know.....

MR. SPEAKER : Your sentiment she has already heard.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We want a confirmation or answer to the query from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. MR. SPEAKER : What am I to do about it ? What I have to do ? I cannot force him.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You direct him to make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it necessary that we must go on shouting like this, getting blood pressure.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What am I supposed to do ? Mr. Gupta, what I am supposed to do ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can direct them.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why not ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, I have made a submission to you, not asking you to give a direction. I only say that in the House when one hon. Member, the leader of a Group, has brought to your notice something, I think respect to the House and the members demands that either the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the External Affairs Minister should either confirm or deny whether the Prime Minister is expected to make a statement.....(Interruptions)

Should we hear about the agenda only from the press and not from the Minister concerned ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, this is a very bad practice.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अगर कुछ नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा एडजानमेंट मोशन मान लीजिये ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, why don't you respond ?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, you were very kind to observe that the hon. Members have raised this point and the Minister of External Affairs is here. As the hon. Members have asked you to kindly see that this is done, I will carry whatever information they desire and speak to him.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul):  
He is sitting here.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I would only request you, I only want you to confirm or deny the news that had appeared in the press. The news appeared that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement. I want you either to confirm or deny. Do you want us to rely only on the Parliamentary Affairs Minister ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : How can I be a spokesman of the press here in the House. Whatever appears in the press is none of my business.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Is he a Parliamentary Affairs Minister ?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, was I asking him to be a spokesman of the press ? On the contrary, the press has already explained what it. I am only asking him to say whether it is correct.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Are we going to be treated like school children ? Whatever we are saying he should know.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I don't think there is anybody who can confirm that on behalf of the press.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he is not only conveying our feelings, it is his duty as a Minister to keep us informed as to what is happening. We do not want to know it from the press.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he has indirectly said that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not the person in this House, who will either confirm or deny the agenda before us. Who else can do it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not an item on the agenda.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It has been announced that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, I don't understand one thing. Whether they are going to confirm or deny what has come in the press, personally from the official agenda, I can confirm or deny that. That is all.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many items in the press. But I do not know whether everything is denied or affirmed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is an item of the agenda. It has been announced that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : If they might have done it, I do not know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, no. They have said...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not known about this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But they can say whether it is true or false. Why don't they say it ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force anything on them that this is to be confirmed. How can every item of the press be confirmed or denied ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not every item. The Prime Minister making a statement is to be confirmed, not every item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, independent of the press report, make him inform the House whether the Prime Minister is expected to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : He will have to consult the Prime Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Parliament is going to adjourn for three days.

MR. SPEAKER : He has to consult the Prime Minister.



SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I have already said,—perhaps I could not express myself properly. How can an agenda be given to the press without anybody's notice. You do not know, I do not know. Sir, from where this agenda has come ? Therefore, I have already said that I will take the...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is not a question of press. The Lok Sabha is going to adjourn for three days...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That can only be done after the talks are over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : All I can do is, I will take the suggestion to the Government and I will inform them.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (BHARATPUR) : Sir, I would submit that it is not a complicated problem, it is a simple problem about which I requested you last week. You assured us to give time for discussion.

The Central Government directives on ex-Servicemen's resettlement and their priorities in Public Sector and other things have not been followed by State Governments. This has been brought up every time in this House. Last time you have assured us a discussion and tomorrow is Friday.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Half-an-Hour discussion can be given.

MR. SPEAKER : All right :

श्री विलास पासवान : एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर या प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेन्ट देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

(अध्यक्ष महोदय) : मुझे पता नहीं है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Important discussions are going on. We are going to adjourn for three days. If the Parliament is not informed, we are not going to take it that way. The Prime Minister will have to

come and tell the House what is the outcome of the discussions. The fate of Tamilians is depending on that. Our friends here are shouting like anything.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about the statement of the Prime Minister on such an important issue ? You know what are the sentiments of the people in Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister must come and make a statement. She is a Member of this House. An impression is going around that the Prime Minister is not bothered about this thing at all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Minister of External Affairs is sitting here.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Otherwise, you adjourn the House for 10 minutes. Let him consult the Prime Minister and come back.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आप ने आश्वासन भी दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक बात कही थी जैसे-जैसे स्थिति उत्पन्न होती जाएगी, उसके हिसाब से बयान देंगे और उसी हिसाब से मैंने यह आश्वासन दिया था । जब टाक्स खत्म होंगी, तब आप से बात करेंगे । .. (व्यवधान)

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : कल तक देना ही पड़ेगा । आप 10 मिनट के लिए हाऊस एजोर्न कर दीजीए । ..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बता दीजिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me formulate it like this.

It is the desire of this House, and it cuts across both the sides, that since we are going to adjourn for three days and a very important international event has taken place—two important personalities have met in regard to the policies to be decided on the Sri

Lanka crisis, the Prime Minister should come and make a statement on this matter in the House. This is our request to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have already said that I will convey the suggestion made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister of External Affairs is sitting here. Why can't he stand up and say something about it ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, the essence of all this is that the hon. Members want a statement to be made before we adjourn for the week-end. This we shall convey to the Prime Minister. The talks are going on. I have already submitted to the House that from time to time I shall be informing the House or the Prime Minister would be informing the House. But the choice of that moment will have to be left to her. They have made a request and that request will be conveyed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We had to shout for this. In this way, I think, those who shout will suffer from cancer of throat and those who listen will suffer from cancer of ear.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर मेरा क्या हाल होगा ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आपको दोनों होंगे ।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : बेरोजगारी की समस्या को लेकर आज यहां पर प्रदर्शन हो रहा है.....(व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : परसों जब हमारे चीफ मिनिस्ट्रन पुर्ण में थे, तो उन के जल से में पायजनस स्नैक्स फेंके गये और उन की जिन्दगी को खतरे में डाला गया .....(व्यवधान)

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر)

پرسوں جب ہمارے چیف منسٹر پونہ میں تھے تو ان کے  
جیسے میں پوائنٹس اسٹیک پھینکے گئے اور ان کی زندگی کو  
خطرے میں ڈال دیا۔ . . .  
۔ . . (انسٹریشن) . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Irrelevant; not allowed.

12.25 hrs.

### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

12.26 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported proposal of the US Government to supply sophisticated Harpoon missiles and Vulcan air defence system to Pakistan

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of the reported proposal of the U.S. Government to supply the sophisticated Harpoon missiles and Vulean air defence system to Pakistan and the action taken by Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker Sir, on 27th July 1983, the Ministry of External Affairs conveyed the Government of India's strong concern about the supply of Harpoon missiles to the US Government through their Embassy in New Delhi. The Indian Ambassador in

Washington has reiterated India's deep concern with the US Government on 2nd August 1983.

It is well-known that the US Administration has cited the situation in and around Afghanistan as a pretext for supplying arms to Pakistan. While we have never agreed with this contention, it is still more untenable in the case of supply of Harpoon missiles, since the situation in Afghanistan is totally unconnected with this supply. The Government of India's stand continues to be that there is no justification for supplying such patently offensive missile systems to Pakistan.

This would represent the introduction of a new level of sophistication in armaments in our region in the area of naval warfare where such arms escalation has hitherto been relatively limited. It could thus needlessly precipitate a new arms race in the region.

The continuing Indian concern over the supply of US arms to Pakistan was reiterated during the recent visit of Secretary of State Shultz. U.S. actions in this regard would have a destabilising effect on this region and would run counter to professed U.S. aims towards this region. We hope that the U.S. Government will give the most careful thought to the matter before taking such a step.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, This is a matter of very great concern to our country's security and, at the same time, to our region. It is a paradox that while Pakistan is advocating a no-war-pact with India and India is in favour of establishing friendly relations with Pakistan, still, Pakistan is engaged in the acquisition of sophisticated weapons like Harpoon missiles, F-16 and Vulcan aircraft. It is not conducive to establishing congenial relations in this region. The Hon. Minister has not replied to this point.

I am not going into the details. In his last speech, the Hon. Minister has categorically answered a few questions which arose in the debate and said that he had been taking up this matter on appropriate forums and that the friendship treaty which we proposed and the no war-pact which Pakistan

proposed are both under consideration and that even though the elements in both the no-war pact and in the friendship treaty are the same and common, some differences cropped up which were not found acceptable to Pakistan and that he had discussions two or three times in the Joint Commission.

I would like to know on what dates the discussions were held in the Joint Commission, what is the Agenda of those discussions in the Joint Commission and on what matters Pakistan is not agreeable.

The Hon. Minister had also said that even though there was no unanimity on matters of trade and cultural relations, still, Pakistan is reluctant to come to an agreement.

I would like to know what are the reasons for having no unanimity on these matters and on the no-war-pact and on friendship treaty which were discussed in the subsequent Joint Commission.

The designs of USA are to create destabilisation in our sub-continent. These are confirmed by their supply of Harpoon missiles and Vulcan Aircraft to Pakistan. From whatever piecemeal information we get from the press and other sources, we gather that USA had supplied 40 F16 aircraft to Pakistan costing about 1.1 billion dollars. They are going to supply another F.16, Harpoon missiles and Vulcan aircraft. Again a new development has taken place that they are going to arm Pakistan with the tanks. That means, all the three Army, Navy and Air Force of Pakistan will be supplied with sophisticated weapons by Americans.

I want to know whether the Minister has got any information that the plain planned plot of destabilisation engineered by the USA has got any bearing with this. To all the three forces they are supplying sophisticated weapons. We are getting only piecemeal information. I want to know whether the Ministry has got any detailed knowledge or intelligence as to what is the motive of the U.S. in arming Pakistan in this manner. Is it not part of the plan of desta-



bilisation of the Indian Sub-Continent? For example, in Sri Lanka they are negotiating; the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka had gone to London and we do not know what they are discussing, whether they are taking their help; then Diego Garcia; during the Pakistan war in 1971 the U.S. sent their Seventh Naval Fleet. Like that, they want to destabilise this Sub-Continent and they want to deflate our foreign policy by arming our neighbours to the teeth. I want to know whether the Ministry has got information on this or not. In the last three wars, Pakistan was armed by the USA; and now also General Zia-ul-Haq is creating a war psychosis in the mind of the democratic and peace-loving people of Pakistan so that he can divert the mind of the people of Pakistan and force a war on India.

About Harpoon missile, it is a very dangerous thing because in the press it has been reported that the Pakistan Government has asked for three types of Harpoon missiles. It is reported that one Harpoon missile can destroy all our coastal installations, petro-chemical complex, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, the Sagar Samrat and the INS Vikrant; one Harpoon missile is sufficient to cause damage to all these installations which means deterioration in our economic condition. I also want to know whether the Vulcan aircraft is superior to our Mirage-2000 or not. The hon. Minister has replied that he has protested to the U.S. Administration. I want to know what is the concrete outcome of this.

Another new development that has taken place is inclusion of Dr. Kissinger in the Central American Advisory Board. But the attitude of Dr. Kissinger, which is anti-Indian, is well known to our country.

I want to know whether the inclusion of Dr. Kissinger in the Central American Advisory Board and at the same time supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan have got any bearing, whether this aspect has been investigated or not.

I hope the Minister will give a definite reply as to what are the definite steps that are being taken for our defence preparedness and at the same time what is the action

contemplated at the political level, in which forum we are going to take up the matter and what are our proposals for future.

Apart from the missiles and the Vulcan aircraft, they are also going to supply sophisticated weapons to be fitted to tanks so that they are very superior to our T-72 tanks.

I would like to have the details of what steps we are taking at the political level, whether in any international forum or bilaterally, so that we can divert the U.S. Administration from their proposed evil designs.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have confined my statement strictly to the subject-matter of the missiles in so far as it concerns the Ministry of External Affairs.

The hon. Member has asked for many technical details. I would be in no position to give them.

The Defence Minister has actually answered a question on this very subject on the 5th of August. He has categorically stated and if I may quote him—he is sitting by my side—he has categorically stated :

“We will certainly try to match with whatever weapons are necessary to meet this threat.”

That sums up the whole thing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : He has asked another important question—whether you have any strategy.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It would be very difficult for any Minister to lay on the Table of the House information of this kind. I am sure the Defence Ministry is in the know of the things...(*Interruptions*). But it is a matter for the Defence Minister to decide.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is master evasion.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : All the other matters are not really germane to the subject of the call attention.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Zainul Basher.

I would request the Hon. Members to stick to the subject of the call attention notice. Other matters you have heard from the External Affairs Minister. For any other information you may want, you can meet the Minister.

**श्री जंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के साथ दो लड़ाइयाँ लड़ी जा चुकी हैं। उसके बड़े तवाकुन नतीजे निकले हैं। इन लड़ाइयों की सबसे बड़ी वजह यही रही है कि अमेरीका, चीन या दूसरे जरीये से पाकिस्तान को जरूरत से ज्यादा हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं और इन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल, जैसा कि तजुर्बा बताता है, बराबर इस देश के खिलाफ किया गया।

शिमला समझौते के बाद यह उम्मीद पैदा हो गई थी कि शायद अब इस सब-कांटीनेट में हथियारों की होड़ खत्म हो जायेगी और आगे आने वाले जमाने में पाकिस्तान के साथ इस मुल्क को लड़ाई नहीं लड़नी पड़ेगी, लेकिन इधर लगभग 1 साल से अखबारात में जो खबरें आ रही हैं, उनसे डर लग रहा है।

पहले एफ-16 एयर-क्राफ्ट पाकिस्तान को दिये जाने की खबर आई। फ्रांस से मिराज एयर-क्राफ्ट पाकिस्तान को दिए जाने की खबर आई। उस वक्त भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने प्रोटेस्ट किया, पाकिस्तान के साथ भी और अमेरिका के साथ भी प्रोटेस्ट किया। अब खबरें आ रही हैं हारपून मिजाइल्स की।

अभी तक ये हथियार एयर-क्राफ्ट हवाई फौज के दायरे में थे, लेकिन अब नौवी के दायरे में भी हथियारों की होड़ शुरू होने का खतरा हो गया है।

हारपून मिजाइल्स, जैसा कि खबरों में पढ़ा है, बहुत ही खतरनाक हैं। 90 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक इसकी मार है और हमारे मुल्क में जितने भी अहम ठिकाने हैं, वे इसके निशाने की

जद में आ सकते हैं जैसे कि बताया गया सागर सम्राट, बम्बई हाई में भाभा इंस्टीट्यूट, हमारा एयरक्राफ्ट विमान्त, सब इसके निशाने पर चढ़ सकते हैं।

ये हारपून मिजाइल्स पनडुब्बियों से भी भेजे जा सकते हैं, जमीन में भी इसकी मार हो सकती है और एयरक्राफ्ट से भी इसकी मार हो सकती है। आज हमारे मुल्क के लोगों के मन में यह शंका पैदा होना कुदरती है कि शायद हम उस तरफ वापस आ रहे हैं जब कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मध्य में कभी भी कुछ हो सकता है। इस बारे में सारे मुल्क के लोगों को चिन्ता है और उस चिन्ता को हम यहां व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं।

हमारा पिछला तजुर्बा बताता है कि जब पाकिस्तान में मिलिटरी हुकूमत या मिलिटरी डिक्टेटर अपने को कमजोर पाते रहे हैं, जब जब उनके तख्त को पाकिस्तान के अवाम से खतरा पैदा होता रहा है, तब तब उन्होंने हथियारों का बन्दोबस्त किया है और उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया है। 1965 की जंग हमको याद है, जब अयूबखां का तख्त हिल रहा था। 1971 भी हमको याद है, जब यहियाखां का तख्त हिल रहा था। पाकिस्तान से जो रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि जेनरल जिया-उल-हक का तख्त हिल रहा है, पाकिस्तान के अवाम अब मिलिटरी डिक्टेटर-शिप से ऊब चुके हैं और पाकिस्तान में जम्हूरियत को वापस लाने की जद्दो-जहद शुरू हो गई है।

हथियारों की इकट्ठा करने के वर्तमान प्रयत्नों को पाकिस्तान में हो रही इन घटनाओं के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है। कहीं तारीख अपने को दोहरा तो नहीं रही है? कहीं पाकिस्तान के मिलिटरी डिक्टेटर 1965 और 1971 को दोहराने की बात तो नहीं सोच रहे हैं? एक्स-टर्नल एफेयर्ज मिनिस्टर और फारेन आफिस की

इसकी पूरी तहकीकात करनी चाहिए। मुझे शक और डर है कि पाकिस्तान के शासक शायद यही करने जा रहे हैं। कोई भी मिलिटरी हुकूमत ऐसा करने में कैपेबल है।

पाकिस्तान के जो लोग यहां आते हैं, उनसे अक्सर मेरी बात होती रहती है। पाकिस्तान अभी तक 1971 की ह्यूमिलिएशन को नहीं भूला है और वहां की मिलिटरी शायद पाकिस्तान के अवाम को दिखाना चाहती है कि जेनरल जिया-उल-हक ऐसा आदमी है, जो पाकिस्तान की पिछली हार का बदला ले सकता है। यह बात भी पाकिस्तान में फैलाई जा रही है और इसके नाम पर हथियार जमा किए जा रहे हैं। यह खदशा जरूर है कि पाकिस्तान आने वाले कुछ ही दिनों में शायद हिन्दुस्तान के साथ फिर ताकत-आजमाई की हिम्मत कर सकता है। यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट पाकिस्तान की तरफ से किसी भी खतरे से निपटने के लिए पूरी तरह तैयार है। लेकिन मैं एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह कोशिश करें कि इसकी नौबत ही न आए। जहां तक मुमकिन हो, वह डिप्लोमेटिक चैनल से अमरीका पर दबाव डालें कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को वे हथियार न दे, जो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हो सकते हैं।

पाकिस्तान कहता है कि उसे अफगानिस्तान और रूस की तरफ से खतरा है, रूस की फौजें अफगानिस्तान में आ गई हैं, तो वे पाकिस्तान में भी आ सकती हैं। यह बिल्कुल फिलम्जी ग्राउंड है। अफगानिस्तान में नेवी की लड़ाई नहीं होगी। न ही पाकिस्तान ब्लैक सी में जा कर रूस से लड़ेगा। वह इतना ताकतवर नहीं हो सकता कि किसी मोर्चे पर किसी हथियार से रूस का मुकाबला कर सके। रूस की फौजें पाकिस्तान में तभी आ सकती हैं, जब कोई कम्युनिस्ट जेनरल पाकिस्तान में मिलिटरी डिक्टेटर बन जाए, वरना किसी दूसरे तरीके से रूस

की फौज पाकिस्तान में नहीं आ सकती। इस लिए पाकिस्तान का यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत और बेबुनियाद है कि वह अफगानिस्तान या रूस से निपटने के लिए ये हथियार ले रहा है। कोई भी समझदार आदमी इस बात पर यकीन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जितने भी हथियार आ रहे हैं, वे सब हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ आ रहे हैं। उनके दिलों में हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने की भावना है, शायद इसी वजह से वे ये सब तैयारियां कर रहे हैं।

अब मैं कुछ सवाल-जवाब वजीरे खारजा से पूछना चाहता हूं। अभी अमरीका के सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट यहां आए थे। स्टेटमेन्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि उनसे भी बात-चीत हुई थी लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि उनका क्या रिएक्शन था, क्या उनसे बात-चीत हुई और उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या कहा। एक तो मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान के वजीरे खारजा भी अभी हाल में नयी दिल्ली आए थे। मैं समझता हूं हमारे वजीरे खारजा साहब ने उनसे भी बात-चीत की होगी। क्या उनसे बात-चीत हुई, उन्होंने क्या कहा और इस मामले में आगे क्या प्रगति हुई—यह भी मैं एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं।

अभी जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया गया है उसमें बल्कन एअर डिफेंस सिस्टम के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। इस बारे में हमारे फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब का क्या रिएक्शन है—यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

एक बात और भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा। क्या वजीरे खारजा साहब कोई ऐसा तरीका अपनाने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि पाकिस्तान की मिलिटरी हुकूमत की जो नीयत है, उसके बारे में दूसरे मुल्कों को आगाह किया जा सके। जो मुल्क हमारे दोस्त हैं और पाकिस्तान के भी दोस्त हैं,

कामन फ्रेंड हैं, जो नान-एलाइन्ड फोरम है या जो दूसरे फोरम हैं, उनको भी आम पाकिस्तान की इस नीयत के बारे में आगाह करने जा रहे हैं या डिप्लोमेटिक तरीके से पब्लिक रिलेशंस का जो तरीका है, उसी को आप अपनाने जा रहे हैं ? सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान के लोगों को भी बताना चाहिए कि तुम्हारे मिलिटरी डिक्लेटर जो हैं, वह अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिए हमसे लड़ाई चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान के लोगों में भी एतमाद में लेना चाहिए। बद-किस्मती की बात यह है कि हमारी सरकार जिया-उल-हक को बहुत पब्लिसिटी देती है, उनके सामने दोस्ताने का हाथ बढ़ाती है लेकिन पाकिस्तान में जो डिमोक्रेटिक मूवमेन्ट चल रहा है, जो जम्हूरियत कायम करने की बात चल रही है, पाकिस्तान के अवाम में जम्हूरियत कायम करने की जो भावना है, उससे अपने को नहीं सटा रही है। हमारे अवाम की हमदर्दी उनके साथ है लेकिन हमारी सरकार की हमदर्दी उन तक नहीं पहुंच रही है। इस मामले में हमारे वजीरे खारजा क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आम तौर पर मैं कई बार इस सवाल का जवाब दे चुका हूं। कई बार हमने इस बात को उठाया है। इन शुबहात पर कई बार हमने पाकिस्तान और अमरीका, दोनों के नेताओं के साथ चर्चा की है और इस सदन में भी कई बार मैं इसके बारे में जवाब दे चुका हूं। जब कभी हम यह सवाल उठाते हैं तो अमरीका की तरफ से यह जवाब आता है कि हम जो हथियार पाकिस्तान को दे रहे हैं, हमारा यह मकसद नहीं है कि उन हथियारों का प्रयोग भारत पर हो। हम उनसे कहते हैं कि अब तक यह हुआ है, हमारा तजुर्बा यह रहा है, हमारा अनुभव रहा है और इसके बावजूद आप हथियार देते चले जा रहे हैं, हम जानते हैं हम पर ही इनका प्रयोग होगा, किसी और देश पर इनका प्रयोग हो नहीं सकता। यह बात कई बार हम उनसे

स्पष्ट रूप से कह चुके हैं लेकिन जवाब वही आता है जिससे हमें संतोष नहीं होता और हम उनसे कह भी चुके हैं कि इस जवाब से किसी को संतोष नहीं होता, विशेषकर भारत को तो हो ही नहीं सकता।

अब रही बात हमारे अगले कार्यक्रम की कि हमें क्या करना चाहिए—इसका जवाब हमारे रक्षा मंत्री दे चुके हैं। अब यह जवाब उनके पास है, मैं तो इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं इस तरह की हथियारों की सप्लाई, आधुनिक-तम हथियारों की सप्लाई होने न दें। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश कामयाब नहीं होती। इसके बावजूद हम उनसे कहते हैं, वे हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि एक तरफ हम उनसे कहते जायें, जहां तक हो सके हथियारों की सप्लाई को कम कराने की कोशिश करते जायें और दूसरी तरफ हमारी जो अपनी तैयारी है, उसमें कमी न करें। क्योंकि जब हमारी बात मानी नहीं जाती, तो हमें अपनी तैयारी में सावधान रहना पड़ता है। मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं; जैसा कि रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उस मामले में भी हम सावधान हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल रक्षा मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय से मिला हुआ है। वैसे यह राष्ट्र का सवाल है, इसमें किसी का दोष नहीं है। शायद इसी लिए कुछ कहा जाता हो कि कुछ कहा जाए। जब चीन का हमला भारत पर हुआ, तो अमरीका की मदद ली गई और शायद हिमालय के पर्वत पर अब भी मशीन आपके जल को दूषित करने की लगी हो। जब रूस से कहा गया, जो कहता था कि आवाज दो हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। जवाब मिला था कि तुम दोस्त हो और वह हमारा भाई है। राजनीति को समझने के लिए आज से दो हजार साल पहले चाणक्य कह चुके हैं कि जो राजा यह कहे कि



मैं धोखा खा गया, वह मेरा मित्र है। इस पर विश्वास कर के या वह मेरा दुश्मन है, इस पर विश्वास करके जो आदमी धोखा खा जाए या हार जाए या उस राष्ट्र के अन्दर क्षति पहुंचाये, उस राजा को राज करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से विदेश नीति के बारे में सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत बंगलादेश और पाक तीनों भाई हैं। ये दोस्त नहीं भाई हैं। लड़ाई हो सकती है, लड़ाई हुई है; लेकिन दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले में बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान, भारत और नेपाल भाई हैं और एक हैं। दोस्ती हो सकती है रूस और अमरीका तथा दूसरे मुल्कों से। सवाल यह है कि भाई-भाई की लड़ाई, नफरत ने बंटवारा किया और अब एक भाई तरक्की करता है, तो दूसरा यह समझ बैठे कि वह लड़ेगा, यह बात संभव नहीं है। यह बात सही नहीं है। बात सही यह है कि एक भाई जब कमजोर होता है, जब उसके यहां दरिद्रता आती है, उसकी जलन दूसरे को होती है और जब दोनों दरिद्र होते हैं तो नकेल किसी तीसरे के हाथ में होती है, जिससे लड़ाई होती है। विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अब यह मुकाबला हमारा और पाकिस्तान का नहीं है। शर्म आती है, मुझे यह कहते हुए कि 70 करोड़ का देश है, एक और पांच का मुकाबला। हम डरते हैं, एक मुकाबले में पांच वाला कि उनके पास हथियार हैं। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। कौन अमरीका और कौन रूस। अगर गांधी जी की नीति पर चलना था तो शान्ति सेना बनानी थी, विश्व शान्ति के लिए, लेकिन शान्ति सेना नहीं है। चीन आपसे बाद में आजाद होने के बाद अपनी रक्षा के लिए हथियार खुद बनाता है, लेकिन आप विदेशों के दरवाजे खटखटाते हैं, कभी वाशिंगटन में प्रधान मंत्री जाती है तो कभी रूस। लड़ाई भारत और पाक की होती है, तो बन्धुआ मजदूरों की तरह से मास्को में बुलाकर हुकम दिया जाता है। यह कोई नीति नहीं है। अब भी आप संभलिए।

अगर हमने फौजें रखनी थी तो हथियार बनाने थे, हमको आधुनिक हथियार बनाने थे। फ्रांस जैसे छोटे मुल्क के छोटे हथियारों, जगुआर या घटिया हथियार से मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता है। अगर पाकिस्तान को हथियार मिलते हैं तो आप के पास क्यों नहीं हैं? यह तो मार्केट है, दुकान है, आप भी खरीद सकते हैं, बना सकते हैं, लेकिन लड़ने के लिए नहीं, अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए।

13 hrs.

सवाल अफगानिस्तान का आता है—बशर साहब बोल रहे थे, दूसरे मुल्कों की नकल क्यों करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान विश्व का बड़ा नेता हो चुका है, कहीं किसी संस्था का अध्यक्ष हो चुका है, तब फिर अफगानिस्तान में विदेशी फौजों को जायज करार देते हो? अगर शक्तिशाली हो, ठीक हो, तो रूस से दोस्ती का फायदा क्यों नहीं उठाते हो? कहते—अफगानिस्तान से मिलिट्री को हटा लो। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं—क्या आप में ऐसी शक्ति है जिस का उपयोग कर के आपने रूस को इस बात के लिये रजामन्द करने की कोशिश की हो कि वह अपनी फौज अफगानिस्तान से हटा ले? क्या आप ने पाकिस्तान को दोस्ती के नाते नजदीक लाने का कार्य किया? विदेशी ताकत हो या फौज हो उस का इस्तेमाल अफगानिस्तान में नहीं करना चाहिए—क्या आप ने कभी इस के लिये दबाव डाला? आप ने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया होता तो उस को यह कहने का हक नहीं रहता कि वहां पर फौजें रहेंगी। विदेश नीति इस तरह से नहीं चला करती हैं। अमरीका के लिये आप चाहे जो कहो, लेकिन वहां वोट का राज है, लेकिन इस में वोट का राज नहीं है। इंग्लैंड चाहे आप के हाकिम रहे हैं लेकिन वहां डेमोक्रेसी है, लेकिन रूस में डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है। आप की विदेश नीति तो एक भोला है—कभी इधर और कभी उधर। प्रधान मंत्री पिछले साल



अमरीका गई थी, अब फिर सुना है कि वे वाशिंगटन जा रही हैं। क्या यह सच है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारे राष्ट्र की बात है, यह मजाक से बोलने की बात नहीं है। सारे भारत के लोगों में न तो हमारे कर्म से शंका और भय हो कि युद्ध होना है और न पाकिस्तान की जनता के दिमाग में नफरत पैदा हो कि भारत में लड़ाई का वायुमंडल बनाया जा रहा है। हमारे दिमाग साफ होने चाहिए। अगर हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिये हथियार बन्द फौजें रखनी हैं तो हमें उन के लिये सब से पहले हथियार बनाने चाहिये। सब से पहले मन, फिर रोटी और तीसरे नम्बर पर हथियार आते हैं। बिलो-पावर्टी के लोग युद्ध की कल्पना करें—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। क्या आप अपनी शक्ति का उपयोग राजनीतिक ढंग से इस तरह से करेंगे कि युद्ध का प्रचार न करें। अमूमन ऐसा होता है और अखबारों में खबर छपती है—फलां चौकी पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा कर लिया, सरहदों पर ऐसी छोटी-मोटी बातें होती रहती हैं, चीन का हवाई जहाज हमारी तरफ आ गया, सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी चीन में ठहरा था—कौन सी बात की किस वक्त पब्लिसिटी की जाय या जनता के दिमाग को नफरत की तरफ ले जाया जाय, विदेश मंत्री को इस तरह के हालात को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। एक फेडरेशन बने और साझे रूप से तीनों मुल्क बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान और भारत का डिफेन्स जो हो, वह इकट्ठा हो और अफगानिस्तान में जो रूसी फौज है, वह जो आप की विदेश नीति है, उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है और शान्ति की नीति के मुताबिक नहीं है। भारत अपने असर और रसूक का इस्तेमाल करे, जिससे वह वहां से हटे और अमेरिका से डट कर इस बात को कहे कि यह काम हमारा है और अगर अफगानिस्तान के जरिये से पाकिस्तान पर रूस हमला करेगा, तो हम पाकिस्तान का बचाव करेंगे। कम से कम ऐसी नीति आप को बनानी होगी।

मैं यह बात भी विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप कोई ऐसी नीति बनायेंगे, जिससे ऐसा वायु-मण्डल बने कि भारत की धरती पर कोई ऐसा टकराव न हो। अंग्रेज लोग जो हैं, वे विश्व युद्ध भारत, पाक और बंगला देश में डालना चाहते हैं और वह गौरी चमड़ी वाले चाहते हैं कि एशिया में युद्ध हो। चाहे रूस हो या कोई और देश हो, इस तरह की बात यहां पर नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप को यह सब देखना होगा कि इस से भारत कैसे बच सकता है। ऐसी कोई नीति आप बनाएं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेश मंत्रालय इसी काम में लगा हुआ है कि युद्ध का वायु-मंडल न बने और दोस्ती का बने, स्नेह का बने और सहयोग का बने। तीन देश ही नहीं बल्कि 7 देशों के विदेश मंत्री अभी अभी यहां आए थे और हम लोगों ने इस बात पर चर्चा की कि किन-किन मामलों में हम एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग कर सकते हैं। इस के बारे में एक प्रोग्राम भी बनाया है और उस प्रोग्राम का कार्यान्वयन भी होगा। अब सवाल इतना ही है कि इस के बावजूद हमें गाफिल नहीं रहना है और यह काम मेरा नहीं है, वह रक्षा मंत्री का है। हम दोनों अपने अपने काम में लगे हुए हैं। एक तरफ मैं अपना काम कर रहा हूं और दूसरी तरफ वे अपना काम कर रहे हैं दोनों का एक परस्पर सम्बन्ध है और दोनों को अलग-अलग नहीं देखा जा सकता।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अफगानिस्तान के बारे में आप ने नहीं बताया।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : अकेले हम नहीं, 101 देशों का जो हमारा गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में सब लोगों ने मिल कर एक प्रस्ताव किया और एक प्रोग्राम, एक फारमूला ऐसा बनाया, जिसके तहत रूस अफगानिस्तान से अपनी फौजें वापस ले जाए और

(CA)

अफगानिस्तान पर जो हस्तक्षेप बाहर से होता है, जो इन्टरफियरेन्स होता है, वह भी बन्द किया जा सके।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी हमारे विदेश मंत्री जो उत्तर देते हैं, तो उन्हें एक बात बार-बार यह नहीं कहनी चाहिए कि यह काम मेरा है और दूसरा काम रक्षा मंत्री जी का है। दोनों का पूरा एक दूसरे से समन्वय होना चाहिए और दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं।

सवाल यह है कि हम लोग दुनिया में लड़ाई नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन जब हथियार जमा हो जाते हैं और हारपून मिसाइल जैसे खतरनाक हथियारों की जमाबन्दी होती रहती है, तो इस के पीछे कारण क्या है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि आप अपना उत्तर देते हैं कि हमने अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति से बात कर ली है लेकिन उस का आप को कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। हमने यहां पर राजदूत को बात कह दी लेकिन इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। जब उन के विदेश मंत्री यहां पर आए थे। तो उन से बात कर ली। कॉलिंग अटेंशन में विदेश मंत्री से हम यह स्पष्ट जानना चाहते हैं कि अमेरिका में आपका दूतावास जो काम करता है, उसमें क्या वह वहां की पार्लियामेंट के सामने भी जाता है जबकि यह मसला वहां जाता है और उसे बताता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की सदा यही नीति रही है कि वे पंचशील में विश्वास करते हैं, हमने शिमला शमभौता किया है? क्या हमारा दूतावास इतना कमजोर है, क्या हम इतने शक्तिशाली नहीं हैं कि अपने विचारों से अमेरिका को अवगत करा सकें या वहां की प्रबुद्ध जनता से इस बारे में बात कर सकें और उसे अवगत करा सकें कि हिन्दुस्तान एक शांतिप्रिय देश है और वह लड़ाई में विश्वास नहीं करता है? क्या यह हमारी कमजोरी नहीं है, क्या इसे हमें अपनी कमजोरी नहीं मानना चाहिए?

आपने कह दिया कि हमारे राजदूत ने गहरी चिंता व्यक्त की है। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इस चिंता के पीछे कोई ताकत नहीं थी। अगर चिन्ता व्यक्त की तो उसका क्या रिपरकशन हुआ? ठीक है कि रक्षा मंत्री ने अपनी सलाहकार समिति में कह दिया कि हम सभी चुनौतियों का सामना करेंगे और बहादुरी के साथ उनका मुकाबला करेंगे। हमारा डिफेंस का बजट भी सात अरब रुपये का हो गया है, यह सब ठीक है। किन्तु जब हम पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते हैं और हमने उसके साथ शिमला शमभौता किया है तो फिर यह सब कैसे हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जब मलेशिया जा रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मित्रतापूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं। आपके यहां जब पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री आते हैं तो आप उनसे भी बात करते हैं। फिर क्या कारण है कि ये हारपून जैसे मिसाइल्स लेने-देने की बात चलती है?

क्या आप इस प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे कि आप अमेरिका की पार्लियामेंट, अमेरिका की कांग्रेस के लोगों को यह बात समझा सकें कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की नीति बराबर मित्रता की रही है, हम किसी से भी लड़ाई करना नहीं चाहते हैं और ये जो सारे हथियार आप देते हैं, ये किसी काम नहीं आते हैं? आप यहां अपने जवाब में कह देते हैं कि भारत सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में अमेरिका के राजदूत से इस बारे में गहरी चिंता व्यक्त की है। आप कृपा कर इसका उत्तर दीजिए कि आपने जो गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और जो लिख कर व्यक्त की है उसका उन्होंने क्या उत्तर दिया है? आपने अपनी चिन्ता से उनको अवगत करा दिया लेकिन उन्होंने आपको क्या उत्तर दिया? अगर उन्होंने आपको कोई उत्तर दिया तो क्या उसके उत्तर में आपने उनको कोई उत्तर दिया या नहीं दिया? एक बार आपके गहरी चिंता व्यक्त करने के बाद उस पर अमेरिका की क्या प्रति-

## Sup. Harpoon to Pakistan (CA)

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क्रिया हुई ? वह आप सदन के सामने रखें। क्या आपने अमेरिका की कांग्रेस के लोगों के सामने भी अपनी बात रखी ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम गुटनिरपेक्ष देश हैं और पाकिस्तान भी गुटनिरपेक्ष है, क्या आपने गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों के सामने यह बात रखी है ? आपके यहां विदेश मंत्री आते हैं और विदेश मंत्री भी विदेशों की यात्रा करते हैं। क्या इन यात्राओं के दौरान आपने इस बात को उठाया ? आप मेहरबानी कर के यहां यह बात स्पष्ट रूप में रखिये कि क्या आप यह बात उनके सामने स्पष्ट रूप से रख रहे हैं या नहीं ?

इस प्रकार से हथियार जमा होते रहते हैं और पाकिस्तान को बराबर अमेरिका हथियार देता रहता है और इसी तरह से यह बात चलती रहती है। यहां कालिंग अटेंशन आता है तो मंत्री महोदय कह देते हैं कि हम स्थिति को देख रहे हैं और बहादुरी के साथ उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप तैयारी तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन अमेरिका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को जो हथियार बराबर दिए जा रहे हैं — उस पर रोक लगे, इसके बारे में समझाने के अलावा आप और क्या कर रहे हैं, यह आप हमें बताएं।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : अभी अभी मैं कह रहा था कि यह जो वार्ता हमारी चलती रहती है उस में कभी हम यह कहते हैं कि आप हथियार न दीजिये तो वे कहते हैं कि ये हथियार आपके खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करने के लिए नहीं, आप पर इनका प्रयोग नहीं होगा। हम उन से कहते हैं कि सिवाय हमारे और किसी पर इनका प्रयोग हो नहीं सकता। यह हम कहते जा रहे हैं। फिर भी वे कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारा मित्र देश है और उसको रूस से और अफगानिस्तान से खतरा बना हुआ है, इसलिए उसका हौसला बढ़ाने के लिये हम उसे हथियार दे रहे हैं। हम क्या इसका जवाब दें; इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह सवाल जवाब का सिल-

सिला चलता रहता है लेकिन समाधान किसी का नहीं होता, सन्तोष किसी का नहीं होता। जब बात यहां तक पहुंच जाती है तो आगे और नहीं बढ़ पाती। हम अपनी बात कहते हैं, वे अपनी बात कहते हैं। वहीं यह बात समाप्त हो जाती है। वहीं इस वार्ता को समाप्त कर दिया जाता है। यह कई बार हुआ है। अब इसको दोहराना और बहुत ज्यादा इस में इजाफा नहीं करना है। हमारे कूटनीतिक कार्यक्रम चलते रहेंगे। हमारा राजदूत कांग्रेसमैन से मिलता है, उनसे कहता है, उनको समझाने की कोशिश करता है लेकिन इसके बावजूद उनकी नीतियां... नहीं बदलती हैं और वे अपनी नीति चलाते हैं। यह आज की परिस्थिति है। हमारा दूतावास कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ता है, उन्हें समझाने में। परन्तु जान बूझ कर भी कोई अनजान बनने की कोशिश करे तो इसका क्या इलाज है ? इसका तो इलाज यही है कि हम अपनी तैयारी में कमी न करें, आशा इस बात की रखें, कोशिश इस बात की करें हमेशा कि कोई लड़ाई न हो, मित्रता बनी रहे और उसको प्रगाढ़ बनाने के लिए जितना कर सकते हैं करते जाएं लेकिन जहां तक तैयारी का सम्बन्ध है, उस में कोई कमी न करें। इतना ही हो सकता है और यही कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up matters under rule 377.



## (i) Need for stopping illegal felling of trees in Bihar

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम पेड़-पौधों की रक्षा, नये पेड़ लगाने और वायु-मंडल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम करने के लिए अनेक उपाय कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी वृक्ष के महत्व, वृक्ष और मानव जीवन के सम्बन्ध, वृक्षों की आर्थिक उपयोगिता और वर्षा से उनके गहरे सम्बन्ध की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस स्थिति में मैं सदन का ध्यान बिहार में रांची क्षेत्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

किसी समय रांची बहुमूल्य वन-संपदा के लिये सारे देश में विख्यात था। लेकिन गत 15 वर्षों में वहाँ वन-सम्पत्ति बुरी तरह नष्ट हो गई है। मैं हाल ही का चर्चा करती हूँ। जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि में गैर-कानूनी ढंग से काटी गई इमारती लकड़ी से भरे 132 ट्रक जव्त किये गये थे। इसकी कीमत लगभग 13 लाख रुपये है। इमारती लकड़ी के व्यापारी आदिवासियों की निर्धनता का लाभ उठा कर पाँच या दस रुपये प्रति-पेड़ उनसे खरीद लेते हैं और वन-विभाग से रसीद ले कर उसे अन्य स्थानों पर भेज देते हैं। इसके लिए हमारा वन अधिनियम (फारेस्ट एक्ट) भी उत्तरदायी है। गैर-कानूनी ढंग से वृक्षों के काटने पर केवल 500 रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान है। पिछले वर्ष तीन हजार एक सौ सड़सठ (3,167) ट्रक इमारती लकड़ी रांची पहुँची। मेरा अनुमान है कि छः हजार ट्रक इमारती लकड़ी विभिन्न व्यापारियों के स्टॉक में मौजूद है। भारखंड पार्टी के मंत्री ने इस विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र भी लिखा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि आदिवासियों का शोषण रोकने और पेड़ों की रक्षा के लिये तुरन्त कदम उठाए जाएं।

## (ii) Need to Solve the problem of unemployment of the youth.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota) : Sir, more than 50,000 youths have-collected today in Delhi and are marching towards Parliament to meet you so as to explain to you their sufferings, grievances and pressing demands. In a democratic set-up, what place better than Parliament can there be for the people to air their grievances and who can be a better person than the Speaker of Lok Sabha in whom they should repose their confidence for doing the needful.

Unemployment and poverty are the two faces of the same coin. Today more than 4 crores of young men and women are estimated as unemployed in the country and this number is growing faster. 5 million persons join the job market every year and by the turn of the century this will mean a net addition of 120 million job seekers. This is the future staring in their face.

The more outstanding demands of the youth are :

- (i) Right to work be included as a fundamental right in the Constitution and it be enforced according to a time-bound programme ;
- (ii) "The National Employment Programme" should be formulated and placed before Parliament ;
- (iii) Immediate review of the national system be undertaken and suitable changes be made to make it job-creative ; and
- (iv) Employment Guarantee Scheme should be launched in all the States of the country covering the educated unemployed also.

To stem the rising frustration in the youth on account of gigantic dimensions of unemployment, it is imperative that a National Employment Programme be formulated by the Government.

When an Employment Guarantee Scheme can be launched and worked out in Maharashtra, there is no reason why it cannot be followed in other States also.



(iii) Denial of property rights in land to the original inhabitants in Mirzapur district of U.P. due to amendment in Indian Forest Act.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्प्रति देश के उन समस्त राज्यों में जिनमें वन क्षेत्र है, इंडियन फारेस्ट ऐक्ट के सन् 1980 में संशोधन होने के कारण विकट समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है और वह यह कि वहां के मूल निवासियों को भूमि बन्दोबस्त की कार्यवाही में जहाँ एक और भौमिक अधिकार से वंचित किया जा रहा है, वहीं पर सरकार द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों में विकास के कार्यों में भी अवरोधक उत्पन्न हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में, जहां पर भूमि बन्दोबस्त की कार्यवाही सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही है, वहां वर्ग 4 तथा वर्ग 10 व भूमि पर भौमिक अधिकार नहीं दिया जा रहा है और बहुत से मूल निवासियों को उद्वाहित भी किया जा रहा है। यहां तक कि उनके घर, कृषि की भूमि, बगीचे, बन्धी तथा कुयें आदि वन सीमा में किए जा रहे हैं और इंडियन फारेस्ट ऐक्ट की धारा चार से लेकर धारा बीस तक का प्रकाशन करके मूल निवासियों को भूमि के कब्जे से बेदखल किया जा रहा है, जिससे घोर असंतोष व्याप्त हो गया है। तीन वर्षों में अब तक जितने विकास के कार्यक्रम, जैसे बन्दियों का निर्माण, नहरों का निर्माण, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण पर वन विभाग ने रोक लगा दिया है। परिणामस्वरूप सरकार की बहुत सी योजनायें बेकार हो रही हैं और यदि इनको कुछ वर्षों में शुरू भी किया जायेगा, तो तब तक उनकी लागत बढ़ चुकी होगी और जनता भी समय से विकास कार्यों के लाभ से वंचित हो चुकी होगी।

इसलिये केन्द्र सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि इस समस्या के निराकरण के लिये अविलम्ब कदम उठाए जायें।

(iv) Need for probe through C.B.I. to investigate into possible links between smugglers and workers of Ghazipur Opium Factory.

श्री जैनल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों गाजीपुर में गार्फिया की स्मगलिंग के कई गिरोह पकड़े गये। दूसरे स्थानों पर भी ऐसे गिरोह पकड़े गये जिसका सम्बन्ध गाजीपुर से था। गाजीपुर में अफीम का एक कारखाना है, जहाँ गार्फिया बनाई जाती है। स्मगलिंग से इस अफीम के कारखाने का गहरा सम्बन्ध है। चूंकि इधर गाजीपुर की पुलिस काफी सक्रिय हो गई है, इसलिए स्मगलिंग के करने वाले पकड़ में आ गये हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि स्मगलिंग का यह धंधा बहुत दिनों से चलता आ रहा है।

इन गिरोहों के पकड़े जाने से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि इनकी अफीम फैक्टरी में काम करने वाले कुछ अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों से गहरी साँठ-गांठ हो सकती है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इस बात की सी बी आई से जांच कराए कि पकड़े गये स्मगलरों और अफीम के कारखाने में काम करने वालों से क्या सम्बन्ध है और ऐसी भी व्यवस्था करें कि अफीम के कारखाने से गार्फिया की स्मगलिंग बन्द हो सके।

(v) Retrenchment of workers connected with Badajamda Sector (Orissa). Due to M.M.T.C.'s refusal to purchase iron ore.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): 15,000 workers connected with the Iron ore mines of Badajamda sector in the districts of Keonjhar and Sundargarh, Orissa have been thrown out of employment in the last one year due to the refusal of the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation to purchase ore from this area. In the current financial year, the situation has been further aggravated and another 25,000 workers are going to be retrenched following the decision taken by 38 mines owners in the above two districts to close down 49 mines managed by them. The decision of MMTC and the mine owners is detrimental not only to the mine owners workers but for the economy of the State. The State Government will lose only in Joda mining office jurisdiction, a minin revenue of 1 Crore 69 Lakhs. The tota

impact would be more than this if the Bonai and Gondhamadan areas are taken into consideration. The nation will lose a production worth two crores of rupees. In addition to this, sales tax and income-tax earned by the Government will also be lost.

Most of the workers engaged in the industry are adivasis having no other means for sustenance. Therefore, they will only add to the starving millions and will make the situation worse.

In view of this, I demand that the Government of India should immediately direct the MMTC to increase its iron ore procurement quota from these districts. All retrenched workers should be provided employment by expanding mining operation. Further retrenchment of workers should be stopped forthwith.

14.30 hrs.

(vi) Acquisition of agricultural land of tribal villages in Namkom Police Station, Ranchi (Bihar) for establishing a permanent firing range.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair]

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti) : About a dozen tribal villages of Namkom Police Station in the district of Ranchi, Bihar, are being vacated by the State Government of Bihar for establishing a permanent firing practising range for the Indian Army. Since the Second World War, these villages were from time to time vacated for firing practice by the Army. Tribals have always protested against this.

Now the entire land including agricultural lands falling within these villages are being permanently acquired for the purpose stated, which means that the tribals will lose once for all their lands and forests held with traditional rights under the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act. This has created a great resentment among the tribals of that area.

It may be known that those villages fall within the Scheduled Area for tribals under the Indian Constitution and the State Government have no right to encroach upon the tribal lands without the consent of the Tribes Advisory Council, Bihar and the Governor of the State,

I request that the Government of India intervene in this matter and advise the Bihar Government to desist from acquiring these tribal villages; else, there will be tribal uprising not in the Ranchi district alone but in the entire tribal belt of Chotanagpur and Santhal parganas.

(vii) Need to give Status of Scheduled castes to the Vimukta jatis.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पूरे देश में विमुक्त जातियों की आबादी काफी संख्या में है। पंजाब एवं हरियाणा में विमुक्त जातियां अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में रखी हुई हैं। पहले यह जातियां क्रिन्सीलट्राइब्स के रूप में मानी जाती थी, अनेक कमेटियों की सिफारिशों के बाद भी इन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। हरियाणा एवं पंजाब के इन जातियों के लोग शुरू से ही जनजातियों में शामिल होने के लिए जोर डाल रहे हैं। चंडी-गढ़ हाई कोर्ट में इन लोगों के हक में अक्टूबर, 1982 में फैसला भी दिया है। ये लोग 25.7.83 से बोट क्लब पर अनशन पर बैठ हैं। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि इस संबंध में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें।

(viii) Need to ban import of formic acid

SHRI M. M. LAWNCE (Idukki) : Sir there are only two indigenous units in India manufacturing formic acid, namely, the Kerala Acids and Chemicals and the Periyar Chemicals, having licensed capacity of 1200 tonnes and tonnes, respectively. Because of liberal import policy of the Government, the foreign manufacturers are dumping low-priced formic acid produced as a by-product in large scale synthetic plants in USA and West Germany. The Periyar Chemicals is on the verge of closing down on account of this. The State Government, therefore, requested the Government of India to ban import of formic acid. The Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals informed the State Government that the total demand for formic acid in the country, 2000 TPA, is in excess of the production of the

Periyar Chemicals. He agreed to review the import policy after the second unit, the Kerala Acids and Chemicals, goes into regular production. Now the Kerala Acids and Chemicals has commenced commercial production. As per 1983 Import Policy, 'formic acid' has been included as a new item. Because of this, leather exporters are authorised to import several thousand metric tonnes of formic acid against REP licence. Due to this policy, large quantities of cheap formic acid will be brought into the country thereby making it absolutely impossible for the two units in India to sell their products. It will also throw out more than a thousand workers out of employment. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to amend the Import Policy by bringing this item under non-permissible category as that indigenous industry has adequate capacity to serve the demand.

14.35 hrs.

#### EMIGRATION BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion of the Emigration Bill. Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh to continue.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, कल इमिग्रेशन बिल के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही थी और मैंने कहा था कि आप ने जो प्रावजन इस कानून में बनाये हैं क्या उन के माध्यम से सरकार की जो मंशा है वह पूरी हो सकेगी, जो एजेंट चीटिंग करते हैं, लोगों के साथ धोखाधड़ी करते हैं, उनको रोका जा सकेगा ? मैंने यह भी निवेदन किया था कि आप ने इसमें जो एक लाख रुपये का प्रावजन किया है, जो सिक्योरिटी के रूप में जमा करायेगा, उसको अनुमति दी जायेगी—

"and for meeting expenses which may have to be incurred in the event of the repatriation to India of any of the emigrants who may be recruited by the applicant, determine, in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, the amount of security (not being in any case less than one lakh of rupees) which shall be furnished by the applicant,"

यदि एक लाख रुपया जमा करा कर वह 200 या 400 लोगों को भेजेगा उस दृष्टि से तो यह कुछ भी नहीं है। जो लोग इत तरह का काम करते हैं, एक-एक आदमी 15 से 20 हजार रुपये तक वसूल कर लेते हैं, उनके लिये एक लाख रुपया जमा कराना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं होगी। मान लीजिये उन्होंने 100 लोगों को भेजा और उन से 10 लाख रुपया वसूल किया, 1 लाख रुपया आप के पास जमा कराने के बाद 9 लाख रुपया अपने पास रख लेंगे और उन के बाद कोई दूसरी ट्रेडिंग एजेंसी बना कर खड़ी कर देंगे।

दूसरी बात इस में जो अवधि आप ने रखी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। पाँच साल तक वह फंक्शन करेगा और उसके बाद अगर आप सैटिस्फाई हो जाते हैं कि वह एजेंट ठीक है, उसकी फाइनेन्शियल पोजीशन साउण्ड है और वह सही काम कर रहा है तो उस को पाँच साल के लिये फिर छूट दे देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कानून के इस मुद्दे पर विशेष ध्यान दें। आप ने कहा है—

"The registering authority may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds and on no other ground, namely :

(a) that having regard to the manner in which the holder of the certificate has carried on his business or any deterioration in his financial position, the facilities at his disposal for recruitment, the holder of the certificate is not a fit person to continue to hold the certificate."

मुझे यह पाँच साल की बात बहुत खटकती है। यह पाँच साल की अवधि नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसे कम कीजिए। पाँच साल तक उसे छोड़ देना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ—क्योंकि जो इस तरह का काम करते हैं वे कोई बड़े कन्सर्न नहीं होते हैं, उनका सिर्फ एक आफिस होता है। इस तरह के लोग ज्यादातर पंजाब, राजस्थान और



उत्तर प्रदेश में फंक्शन कर रहे हैं और जो लोग उनके पास जाते हैं वे ज्यादातर इल्लिट्रेट होते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पांच साल तक छोड़ देने से उस की स्थिति का पता कैसे लगेगा? जब उस की रिनुअल डेट आयेगी तब आप देखेंगे कि उस ने कैसा काम किया है, सही काम कर रहा है या गलत किया है या अगर उस की कोई कम्प्लेंट आयेगी तब आप उस को देखेंगे। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा—इस तरह आने वाले अधिकांश लोग इल्लिट्रेट होते हैं। अभी हाल में अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा—कोई एजेन्सी टूरिस्ट वीजा पर लोगों को ले गई। उन को प्रलोभन दिया गया कि तुम को पश्चिमी जर्मनी में नौकरी दिला दी जायगी—इस तरह का विज्ञापन बड़ी हैडलाइन्ज में अखबारों में निकला। इस में अमरीक सिंह और पाँच अन्य लोग थे। लोगों ने अपनी जमीन बेच कर इन को रुपया दिया। वे इन लोगों को कलकत्ता ले गये और वहाँ से थाइलैंड पहुँचा दिया वहाँ सब को एक कमरे में रखा गया और उस के लिये 40 रुपया रोज लिया गया। वहाँ ये लोग ढाई महीने की टूरिस्ट वीजा की अनुमति पर ले जाये गये। उस के बाद उन को इटली पहुँचाया गया। जो एजेन्ट उन को वहाँ ले गया उस को इन लोगों ने तीन हजार रुपये और दिये। उस ने कहा कि वहाँ चप्पलें ले चलो जिन की वहाँ बहुत माँग है, इस तरह से कुछ मुनाफा हो जायगा। जब वे लोग कस्टम पर पहुँचे तो उन चप्पलों में चरस पाई गई, जहाँ उन को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया। वे न वहाँ की भाषा जानते हैं, न अंग्रेजी जानते हैं, न अपने आप को एक्सप्रेस कर सकते हैं। दो आदमियों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया, बाकी चार लोगों को 600 रुपये रोज के कमरे में रहना पड़ा। ऐसी स्थिति वे लोग वहाँ से गुजर कर आये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह के काम आज हो रहे हैं।

कुछ थोड़ा सा मैं पनिशमेन्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—आप ने पनिशमेन्ट के लिये

दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना और दो साल की जेल रखी है। आप ने तो आई० सी० सी और सी० आर० पी० सी० देखा होगा, मैं ने तो ऐसे ही देखा है। मेरा ख्याल यह है कि उस में यह प्राविजन है कि सिम्पल या सश्रम कारावास होगा। आप ने दो वर्ष की सजा रख दी है और यह अंधेरे में रखा है कि यह सजा सिम्पल होगी या सश्रम होगी। 2 हजार रुपये जुर्माना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि सजा के मामले में सख्ती बरती जाए और इस में साफ कर दीजिये कि उसे फर्स्ट क्लास में नहीं रखा जाएगा या होस्पिटल में नहीं रखा जाएगा। उन से काम लिया जाएगा और जो सजा होगी, वह सश्रम होगी। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि सजा की अवधि बढ़नी चाहिये, जिस से दूसरे लोगों को इस से सबक मिले। दंड का जो प्रावधान होता है, उस का उद्देश्य यह होता है कि न केवल अपराधी को सजा मिले बल्कि दूसरे लोगों को भी उस सजा से सबक मिले और लोगों के दिमागों पर इसका असर पड़े। जहाँ तक कानूनी बातें हैं, उन में तो मेरा कहना यही है।

अब एक और बात है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरह के निगम बनाए हैं जिन के धरू जो बाहर काम करने के लिये जाना चाहते हैं, वे जाएं। एक मैन-पावर प्रमोशन टाइप कारपोरेशन उन सरकारों ने बनायी है। इस तरह से आज जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसको आप सही माइने में और सही दिमाग से और तहेदिल से ठीक करना चाहते हैं और ये जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं, जिन के साथ फ्राड होता है और जिन को चीट किया जाता है, ऐसे लोगों के लिये एक कारपोरेशन टाइप की कोई चीज आप बनाएं। मेरा ख्याल है कि तमिलनाडु, उड़ीसा और दूसरी राज्य सरकारों ने भी ऐसी कारपोरेशन बनाई हैं, जिन के माध्यम से लोग बाहर जाते हैं। उन कारपोरेशनों द्वारा गाइडलाइन्स दी जाती है। ऐसा कुछ आप ने नहीं किया है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि



एक मैनपावर एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन का निर्माण होना चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से लोग बाहर जाएं और जो ट्रेवलिंग एजेंट्स हैं, वे उन को चीट न कर सके। जब ऐसी कोई चीज बन जाएगी, तो लोगों को उस पर यकीन होगा और उसका एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं होगा। काम का ठेका कुछ होता है और उन लोगों से काम कुछ करवाया जाता है।

अब महिला श्रमिकों की बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप का कानून इस मामले में साफ नहीं है। आप ने 'पर्सन' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है। हमारे यहां से नर्सों बहुत बाहर जाती हैं। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले में ज्यादा सख्ती बरती जाये क्योंकि कुछ गल्फ कन्ट्रीज में महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है और इससे राष्ट्र के सम्मान को धक्का का लगता है और जाने वाली महिलाओं को अमानवीय दौर से गुजरना पड़ता है। मेरा इस में एक सुझाव यह है कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में या जिन कन्ट्रीज में श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता है और वे देश जो मजदूरों को भेजते हैं जैसे बंगलादेश है या पाकिस्तान है, इन सब जगहों से 1975 में तकरीबन 18 लाख लोग गल्फ कन्ट्रीज गये थे और आज 40 लाख लोग वहां पर हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एक कम्पीटीशन शुरू हो गया है मजदूर भेजने के बारे में और उन की टर्म्स एण्ड कंडिशनस के बारे में। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में पहल करनी चाहिए और जिन देशों से मजदूर जाते हैं और जहां पर श्रमिकों की आवश्यकता है, उन देशों का एक संघ बनाया जाए, विचार-विमर्श करके एक फेडरेशन बने और संघ बने, जोकि मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा कर सके और जो आपस में एक कम्पीटीशन चल रहा है, वह खत्म हो और उन देशों की मान-मर्यादा भी बनी रहे। ऐसे राष्ट्रों का एक संघ बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जो तीनों के हितों की रक्षा कर सके। कान्ट्रैक्ट ले लिये जाते हैं और कोई

फर्म नहीं है। काम मजदूरों से करा लिया और पैमेन्ट नहीं है। ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतें भी मिली हैं। नाइजेरिया के बारे में भी ऐसी बात आई थी कि वहां से पैसा भेजने में दिक्कत हो रही है। जो वहां काम कर रहे हैं, उन के हितों की रक्षा हो सके, इसलिये ऐसा संघ बनना चाहिए। ऐसा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

यह कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** सभापति जी, बहुत दिनों बाद हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी ने एक कदम उठाया है जो कि सराहनीय है। जब से सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया है, यह 1979 में आया था, उसके आने के चार साल के बाद आप यह लाये हैं जो कि आज हमारे सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें आप हमारी सब बातों को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह शोषण और दमन को रोक सकेगा।

ठीक है कि यह एक बिल पारित होगा और इसके द्वारा कुछ लोगों को राहत जरूर मिलेगी। हमें इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है, करीब 15 सौ करोड़ रुपया हमें अपनी मैन पावर को बाहर भेजने से मिलता है। आज खाड़ी के तेल से हो रही आय से मालामाल हो रहे हैं और हमारे दस लाख से ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो हालत है, वह बड़ी चिंताजनक है और उसका वर्णन सब पत्रों में आता है। वहां भी उनका दमन और शोषण होता है।

आपने एजेंट मुकर्रर कर दिये हैं। आपने कुछ सौ एजेंट बना दिये हैं जिनकी आपने कभी जांच नहीं की। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को हमारी सरकार काम नहीं दे सकती है और जो लोग अपनी भूख मिटाने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं उनके लिए सरकार कोई फण्ड मुकर्रर करे जिससे कि वे लोन ले सकें और वहां जा सकें।

वहां पर जब उनको तकलीफ हो तो वे उससे लोन ले सकें। जहां जहां हमारे दूतावास हैं, जहां जहां हमारे लोग जाते हैं, यदि उन्हें कोई कठिनाई हो, कोई तकलीफ हो, उनकी आर्थिक हालत खराब हो तो क्या उनके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी नहीं चाहिए जिससे कि जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं उससे उन्हें धनराशि मिल सके, वक्त पर कोई लोन मिल सके ?

आज आदमी की कीमत नहीं है, श्रम की कीमत नहीं है। कीमत जो है वह दमन और शोषण की है। जब मैंने पढ़ा कि आपके सामने इतनी शिकायतें आई हैं और उन शिकायतों का क्या परिणाम निकला तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। आपके सामने शिकायतें पेश होती हैं लेकिन उन शिकायतों पर आपकी कार्यवाही का क्या नतीजा निकलता है ? आपके सामने चार सौ लोगों ने शिकायतें पेश कीं :

"The Government received 274 complaints between October 1981 and March 31, 1983. The office sources said these pertain to variety of subjects, including cheating by recruiting agents, substitution of contracts and poor living and working conditions."

इन शिकायतों को करने के बाद क्या परिणाम निकले ? यह आपने अपने फ़िगर्स में खुद दिया है।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ही बाहर काम करते हैं और वही हिन्दुस्तानियों का शोषण करते हैं। बहुत देशों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तानी जा कर ठेका लेते हैं और ये एजेंटों से भिले रहते हैं। ये वहां हायर और फायर का प्रिंसिपल लागू करते हैं। यह बात वहां के अखबारों में निकली है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ठेकेदार लोग खुद यह काम करते हैं। क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो सकती है जो हिन्दुस्तान के

लोग वहां पर काम करते हैं और वहां पर ठेका लेते हैं ? हमारे लोग ही वहां जाकर यहां से नौकरी के लिए जाने वालों के साथ इतनी बुरी तरह से पेश आते हैं। उन्हें अपने देश से मोहब्बत नहीं है। सबसे बड़ा प्यार उन्हें पैसे है और पैसे का यह प्यार उनसे यह शोषण कराता है। बहुत से ठेकेदार जो बड़े बड़े देशों में गए हैं, तेल के कंट्रीज में हिन्दुस्तान के ठेकेदार गए हैं वे लोग उनका शोषण करते हैं वहां। आप कैसे उनकी रक्षा करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। उनको पीने तक को पानी नहीं दिया जाता है, खाने का समय होता है, उनको भूख लगती है तो कहा जाता है कि तुमको काम करते रहना होगा, राशन की उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इतनी दर्दनाक उनकी हालत है कि देखकर या सुनकर सिर नीचा हो जाता है। एक्सपर्ट लोग जो गए हैं उनका सवाल अलग है। लेकिन जो अनस्किल्ड लेबर गई है, उसकी यह हालत है, उसके शोषण की यह हालत है। मुस्लिम कंट्रीज के लोग यहां आते हैं और लड़कियों से शादियां कर उनको बाहर ले जाते हैं। उन लड़कियों और औरतों की हालत को आप देखें। बहुत दर्दनाक उनकी हालत है उन देशों में। भगवान ही उनकी रक्षा करे। बूढ़े लोग उनसे शादियां कर उनको ले जाते हैं लेकिन उनकी उसके बाद जो दुर्दशा होती है और वे अपनी कहानियां कहती हैं तो आंसुओं में कहती हैं, रो रो कर कहती हैं। आप कानून तो बना रहे हैं। लेकिन मेहरबानी करके इसको अगर आप सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो। लेकिन यह आपकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है। आप चाहेंगे तो अभी यह पारित हो जाएगा।

आपने इस में व्यवस्था की है कि एजेंट को सजा भी देना होगा तो आपकी परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी। जानते हुए भी कि वह गुनाहगार है लेकिन जब तक सरकार की परमिशन नहीं होगी, कुछ हो नहीं सकेगा। क्लोज 2 को आप

देखें। आपने इस में—डिफिनीशन के बारे में कहा है।

“dependent” means any person who is related to an emigrant...”

To the word ‘related’, should we not add, “such as mother, father, son, daughter, unmarried, married...” etc. ?

यह क्या डिफिनीशन दी है।

अब आप एम्प्लायमेंट को लें :

“employment” means any service, occupation or engagement (not bring service, occupation or engagement under the Central Government or a State Government)...”

Why not ?

वे आइडियल एम्प्लायर नहीं होगी। इस पर मैंने एमेंडमेंट दिया है। समय आएगा तब बोलूंगा।

आपने यह भी लिखा है : in Clause 2 (1)(a) (vii) “Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so having regard to the conditions of service applicable with respect to employment in any of the aforementioned categories of work or any sub-category thereof, whether generally or in relation to any particular country or place and other relevant circumstances, declare by notification, that such category of work or sub-category of work shall not be deemed to be work within the meaning of this definition.”

यह कब निकलेगा, यह कौन सा नोटिफिकेशन आप निकालेंगे ?

दूसरे देशों को कैसे बाउंड डाउन करेंगे ? कैसे आपके लैजिस्लेशन से दूसरे देश पाबन्द हो जाएंगे ? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है कि आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं।

In Clause 14(1), you have said :

“The registering authority may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds...”

What are those grounds, have been mentioned. You also say thereafter :

“and on no other ground,...”

Why is this necessary ? You say : The registering authority may cancel any certificate on any one or more of the following grounds and on no other ground,...”

When you have said that these are the grounds on which a certificate can be cancelled, then what is this expression ?

ला डिपार्टमेंट वालों ने इसे बहुत बैडली बनाया है। शायद किसी नये रंगरूट यू०डी०सी० ने इसे बना दिया है। किसी डायरेक्ट रिक्रूटेड का बनाया हुआ यह बिल है। इसका एक-एक क्लज पढ़ लीजिये—” “Imprisonment for not less than six months.”

यह आप क्यों कहते हैं ? What would be the punishment ?

कई बार एक टेक्नीकल ओफेन्स होता है। Then you say not less than three months. Leave it to the Magistrate.

हर जगह आपने लिखा है। “Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, no employer shall recruit any citizen of India for employment in any country or place outside India.”

फिर आपने कहा कि सैक्स और उसका कंसीडरेशन किया जायेगा। यह कैसे और कब तक। क्या आप चाहेंगे कि कोई 16 वर्ष का लड़का है क्या वह बाहर जाने का एन्टाइटिल्ड नहीं है ? He is not entitled to go outside ?

कोई आदमी काम करने के लिये जाना चाहता है तो आप कैसे उसे रोक सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आप सर्वोर्डिनेट लैजिस्लेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं, यह आपका कार्य है इसे देखें। सैक्शन 44 इन्होंने बनाया है।

“Every notification issued under section 30, section 31 or section 32 and every rule made under section 43 shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued or made...”

What about other sections? Those rules will not be laid on the Table of the House.

अगर आप एक सैक्शन मुझे बता दें तो बात ठीक है। सारे क्लोजेज में लिखा है, फिर आपने यह क्यों लिखा है। आपने माडर्न रूल्स बनाये थे, उसमें यह होना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : *I am in the dark.*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Every rule, every regulation, every by law, which is framed under this Act or passed should be laid on the Table of the House

चेयरमैन साहब आप बिराजे हुए हैं। आप सैक्शन 32 को देख लीजिये और आपको मालूम होगा।

“Where the Central Government considers that in the interests of the general public, emigration of any class or category of persons,”

लेकिन आपने कहा कि नहीं। आपने बढ़ावा सैक्शन दे रखा है और आपने वह दे ही नहीं रखा है। आप खुद ही इसको देखने के बाद गौर फरमायें। सैक्शन 32 में देखें, It further says as follows :

“having regard to their age, sex or other relevant factors, to any country should be prohibited, it may, by notification, prohibit the emigration to such country of such class or category of persons as may be specified in the notification.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point is made here.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Then you see section 29. It says as follows :

“Where a question arises before a Protector of Emigrants as to whether a person intending to depart from India is or is not an emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants shall decide the question after holding an inquiry in such manner and upon considering such evidence as may be prescribed and such other evidence as may be relevant, and communicate the decision to such person in the prescribed manner.”

You give an opportunity to a man to say whatever he wants to say. You should not give a decision without hearing him.

यह ला का एक बेसिक प्रिंसिपल है कि जब आदमी के खिलाफ कोई जजमेंट हो, तो उसे हियरिंग का मौका जरूर देना चाहिए। ऐसा न करना नेचरल जस्टिस और कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। ऐसे आदमी को अपील करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और इस बारे में इस बिल में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

15 hrs.

यह बिल बहुत जल्दी में बना कर लाया गया है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि थोड़े दिनों में यह बिल घिस-घिस कर ठीक हो जाएगा। लेकिन जिन कठिनाइयों के बारे में हमें जानकारी है, उनका इलाज तो पहले ही कर देना चाहिये।

जो गरीब लोग काम करने के लिए विदेशों में जाते हैं, उनके लिए एक फंड स्थापित करना चाहिए, जिसमें से उनको आर्थिक सहायता या लोन देना चाहिए। आज एजेंट लोग उनसे पैसा ले कर उन्हें बाहर भेजते हैं। इसके बजाए सरकार को उन्हें आने-जाने का किराया देना चाहिये और सब प्रकार की सहायता करनी चाहिये। तभी ऐसे लोग एजेंटों के चंगुल से निकल सकेंगे। एजेंट इन गरीब लोगों का पैसा खा जाते हैं, उनके गहने और जमीन ले लेते हैं। ऐसे एजेंट बंगाल और पंजाब से भी आते हैं। इन एजेंटों ने—इनमें दो बनर्जी हैं और एक सरदार है—तो राजस्थानियों का खून चूस लिया है। सरकार को गरीब लोगों को ऐसे ठेकेदारों के चंगुल से बचाने के लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।



SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : After all, this Bill is a welcome Bill compared to the 1922 Act and the situation as it is today prevailing, though it has been long overdue. Some attempts have been made by this Government to do something good to the emigrant workers, who are exploited at every point. You know very well that in the Gulf countries 9 to 10 lakh emigrant workers from this country are working there. Although due to the crisis operating in the oil market our export of labour force was coming down to some extent, again the figure has come that it is picking up. Who are these people? Most of these people are common artisans like black-smiths, carpenters, masons and what not. All these people have no scope to build this country of ours. We have no job for them. Naturally they sell their labour power, go to other countries, feed themselves, feed the country and also they earn very good amount of foreign exchange for their motherland, which the country uses. So far so good. My friend has just now said that two Banerjees and one Sardarji are doing this business in Rajasthan.

Only the other day this beef tallow business had come. I do not know who he was. He was neither a Bannerjee nor a Sardar Ji; he was a mere Jain and probably from Rajasthan. So, most of the agents are private agents. Rarely in few cases governments of those countries themselves take the labourers. They also take but in most of the cases the agents are private agents. And this is a very old country for agents. Nothing can be done in this poor country without passing through agents. Poor man will go to a foreign country to sell his labour, to work there and earn money and that too pass through an agent. This is a country of Pandas. If you want to go to Shri Jagannath, you have to go through a Panda, if you want to go to Kashi Vishvanath, you have to go through a Panda ... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : You are also a Panda.

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY : I am a communist Panda .... (Interruptions).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is a Communist Panda?

SHRI NARAIN CHOUBEY : Communist Panda means want to see that my friend horo and others get land and we are Pandas for them.

And what is the *modus operandi*? Only four or five days back certain young people from Punjab were standing at the Calcutta Airport. They were supposed to go to Budapest by Aeroflot flight from Calcutta and suddenly it was found that something was fishy and all had to come down. I do not know what happened to them. They were from Punjab and they had sold their land and property and were on their way to Budapest and from Budapest they had to go to some Arabic country. The entire thing is fishy. Daily it is coming in the press. Anyway, the Government has awakened from the sleep at last and they are going to do something. What do they do? They offer than some job. Not only they take their money, money-taking is common to all, not once but in stages—something at Calcutta, then again something at Budapest, then again something in Arabia and then they offer you some job. When you go there, you will get some more. Foreign countries do not know rules and regulations, they know nothing. So, all these sufferings are there. Hence, this Bill is coming. What is the remedy the Government have sought? The agents must register and with what, with just one lakh rupees. My friend yesterday told about 130 persons from Rajasthan, each paying 20,000 rupees. What does it become? So this amount is too small. If he thinks by this amount he will check corruption and this exploitation of workers, he is wrong. So, these things should be looked into. I do not agree with these.

Now, what punishment is given? Supposing a man is committing certain mistakes, he will be fined Rs. 2,000. Are they M.Ps. of Indian Parliament that they will starve for 1,000 rupees or 2,000 rupees? Two thousand rupees fine is meaningless. Two years' jail is quite sufficient but it should be rigorous. So, this is what I want to make clear.

Other comrades from Kerala and other places have expressed their apprehension and the Minister is also very much thinking on this lines.

In the Gulf countries, now there is a competition to send labour force. We are not the only poor country and we are not the only country having unemployed people.

Bangladesh, Pakistan, Phillipines, South Korea, Hong Kong and even China have entered this market. So, there would be heavy competition. Therefore, if you start legislating for these things, you would be facing more difficulties in sending your carpenters and other technicians. The Chinese carpenters would be competing with our Punjabi carpenters. So, this point should be kept in view.

During a trip to the Arab countries, some of our friends were told that in the Gulf countries the workers can enjoy certain facilities, provided they worked continuously for a period of 12 months. To get over this provision, most of the contractors who take workers abroad make them work for less than 12 months. Naturally, these poor workers are deprived of the privileges which they are supposed to get if they complete 12 months of continuous work. So, our workers in the Arab countries have requested us to impress upon the Government that they should be enabled to work for at least 12 months. This must be incorporated in the contract, according to our people who are doing trade union work in the Arab countries. Otherwise, the Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh workers cannot get any of the privileges. We should consider whether something can be done in this regard.

As suggested by members belonging to the CPM and Congress (I), this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Of course, I appreciate the good intention of Government. But, while doing so, I cannot help saying that it requires closer scrutiny, which can be done only in a Select committee. Since it has already been delayed, a further delay of two months should not make such a great difference. In the Select Committee the defects can be rectified and an improved Bill can be brought before the House during the next session.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, the proclaimed objective of this Bill is to protect our workers going abroad in search of employment. As such,

there can be no two opinions with respect to the spirit of the Bill. It is, therefore, receiving support from all sections of this House. But the provisions of this Bill will permanently affect the right and the economic opportunity available to our people to go abroad for work. As such, it is a very important piece of legislation which is before the House, which will permanently affect the rights of the Indian citizens to go abroad; it will also affect the economy of our country, the economic position of every individual, in so far as the provisions of the Bill will influence the availability of jobs in the foreign market.

There are several harsh provisions, which have to be viewed from this particular point of view. For this reason I have also moved an amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. There is also an amendment moved by me to refer the Bill to the Select Committee if the Government so wishes. But whether it is a Joint Committee of both the Houses or a Select Committee of this House, it is extremely necessary that the provisions of the Bill should be given a close scrutiny. Moreover, this Bill will repeal the Emigration Act of 1922. This Act of 1922 was passed and enacted on the basis of Report of a Select Committee. It is strange that the then Select Committee of 1922 made certain suggestions which were carried out by this House and are now being undone by the present Bill. One must, therefore, understand the reasons as to why those provisions are being undone, which were recommended by the then Select Committee. Therefore, it is necessary that the Select Committee in the year 1922...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO  
(Mormugao) : Which year ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : 1922. (Interruptions). The Parliament may be different, that is a different thing altogether. But there are certain provisions which were recommended by the Select Committee to which I will refer, for which the situation even today obtains to have such protection for our emigrants. It is a matter of protection for emigrants.

This Bill also comes to this House as a result of the Supreme Court order. The

Supreme Court in its order laid down nearly four conditions. It was also provided that these conditions shall not be changed except by legislation by the Parliament.

Sir, in this Bill there are changes with respect to those conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to examine very carefully as to why it has become necessary to bring about those changes in those conditions which were laid down by the Supreme Court, about which our Solicitor General gave an assurance that there shall be no changes with respect to those conditions subject, of course, to the power of Parliament to legislate. If the power is granted, well and good. But then we must know as to what for, for what reasons you are changing those conditions which the Supreme Court in its wisdom laid down after a lot of litigation. Therefore, the subject-matter of the Bill will again be a fertile ground for litigation and one must be very careful. It is for all these reasons that we are urging upon the Government to accept this particular amendment to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill has, as I said, many harsh provisions. The Bill is replete with provisions which are in the nature of arbitrary invasion into the right to migrate. (*Interruptions*). They will also affect, as I said, because of the situation in the international market today, the availability of jobs to our people.

Now, you take for example the provision where it is stated that a recruitment can be done only through a recruitment agent or by an employer directly provided he holds a permit to do so. A foreign employer, if he wants to employ persons must comply or fulfil all the conditions, etc. etc. and obtain a permit from the Protector of Emigrants. Many foreign employers may not like to go through all the rigorous provisions made and, thereby, our people will be adversely affected in the matter of jobs. It is, therefore, very necessary that this provision receives serious thinking of this House. There are many cases in which the relatives and friends abroad persuade an employer and an agreement is arrived at and it is on the basis of the employment agreement and the emigration clearance received from the Government that emigration

takes place. The Government is completely closing this door. Therefore, this will adversely affect the availability of jobs to our people.

I must say that this Bill is highly bureaucratic — oriented rather than emigrant-oriented. Take for example the case of definition of the term "work". Emigration is for the purpose of employment. Employment is defined as any service or work and so on. The definition of "work" is in Clause 2(o) and it is stated that this definition of "work" can be modified by means of a notification. This notification will also never be placed on the Table of the House. It will never come before the House. That means the entire field of work that is going to be regulated by this Bill will be left to the bureaucrats. The entire scope of the Bill as to where the Bill will be applicable or not applicable will all depend on the notification which will never come before the House and which will never be placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I have said that the Bill is highly bureaucratic-oriented rather than emigrant-oriented.

In the matter of issue of emigration clearance, a time limit is laid down within which the emigrant or the applicant has to provide additional information or make good the deficiencies pointed out by the Protector of Emigrants. A certain time limit is fixed there. If I apply for emigration clearance and they ask for certain additional information or ask me to make good certain deficiencies, I have to reply within a particular period or, else, the whole thing lapses. But there is no time limit for the Protector of Emigrants to issue emigration clearance within a reasonable time of my applying. We know from our experience that a lot of harassment is there and at certain times an employment offer also lapses because emigration clearance is not obtained from the authorities within time. When the matter was before the Supreme Court, the orders of which have been referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, even the Supreme Court had said that within 10 days of an application, if they want to ask for any additional information, they should ask. No such time limit is to be found in the present Bill.

There is also one more ridiculous kind of a provision. (*Interruptions*)



There is another ridiculous provision. It has been stated in Clause 15 that any foreign employer who wants to recruit our people should take a permit. While he is issued the permit, it is also stated that permit, issued to him by the Protector of Emigrants has to be deposited with the Protector — General of Emigrants in India by our officer there and it is said that if our officer in that country, after issuing the permit does not deposit a copy of it here in India, then the permit issued to the foreign employer shall become void. A wonderful provision ! You give a permit to a person and the permit given to the person becomes invalid as a result of default on the part of our officers ! Such are the anomalies that we have. This is Clause 15 read with Clause 19.

I must say that the Bill is full of such provisions which open the way for corruption and harassment.

Clause 2 lays down the definition of an emigrant. It also lays down two kinds of persons who will not be called emigrant though they are departing from India to take up employment abroad. I will not go into details of it. There are two such classes who will not be emigrants within the meaning of Clause 2.

There is every apprehension that these two classes of persons who are not called emigrants within the provisions of the Act while departing from India may meet with all sorts of harassment at the various checking points and so on which will be established by this Government. Therefore, in its wisdom, even the Select Committee of the year, 1922, has said that if the Emigration Bill is not to apply to a particular class of persons, then in that case, in order to protect those persons from harassment, a provision must be made so that such persons may apply to the Protector of Emigrants before going and get a certificate showing that the provisions of the Act do not apply to them. Then they may not face any emigration problem. This provision is as suggested by the Select Committee is already there in the present Emigration Bill which you are going to repeal. However, for reasons best known to you, you are deciding to do away with this particular provision of issue of the certificate.

This is what the Select Committee of 1922 said on this matter :

“For the protection of annoyance at the time of leaving India of the two classes of persons excluded from the definition of emigrant, we have provided that the Protector of Emigrants shall, on application, issue certificates stating that the Act does not apply to these persons. It will not be obligatory on such persons to obtain these certificates, and the certificates themselves will not be conclusive proof that such persons belong to the class of which they claim to belong. But we think that the grant of the certificates will afford a fair measure of protection and that the provision is desirable in view of the powers of arrest with which the Police are necessarily invested.”

I do not know why the Government has sought to delete this provision which is there in the present Bill.

Then we are told about the previous sanction the Government to prosecute any person who violates the provisions of this Bill.

An emigrant may be a victim of serious harassment by a recruiting agent. And if he decides to file a case and proceed against the recruiting agent, he cannot do so ; he has to apply to the Government, and so on, and so forth. The Allahabad High Court also had said that such a procedure should not be there. Even the 1922 Select Committee made a provision in its report and that was incorporated in the present Act ; I quote what the Select Committee had said :

“It appears to us desirable that where an emigrant or intended emigrant has been victimised, he or a certain near relative should have the right to complain.”

But even this right of the harassed victim-emigrant to proceed against the recruiting agent without being at the mercy of the bureaucrats for the purpose has been unnecessarily taken away under the provisions of the present Bill.

We are also told about the various provisions, namely, the examination of employment agreement, in order to find out whether



the terms are discriminatory or exploitative, in order to find out whether sub-standard working or living conditions are to be there. These are grounds where some clarification must come. Otherwise, it is left to the arbitrary functioning of our bureaucrats and this arbitrary functioning would lead to a lot of harassment and corruption to which our emigrants would be subjected.

We are told about the security conditions. We are told about the right of the Protector-General to cancel the registration of any recruiting agent even on such grounds as the manner in which business is carried on and the facility at his disposal for the recruitment business.

These are provisions, as I said, where care has to be taken. They are all arbitrary in nature and, therefore, it is necessary that such provisions must be carefully scrutinised and the Bill must go to a Joint Committee or a Select Committee. Otherwise, the hardships of our emigrants who are already facing a lot of hardships will merely increase manifold as a result of these provisions.

Therefore, while we are one with the Government as far as the need for the Bill is concerned and as far as the need for regulations is concerned, we must say that there are many harsh provisions, we must say that there are several loopholes, we must say that there is an arbitrary invasion of rights, which will affect the availability of jobs to our people. As such, the Bill needs a serious scrutiny by a Select Committee or a Joint Committee. These are matters which will vitally affect our emigrants. I hope the Government will give due consideration to these.

The Bill also does not provide for the appointment of any Advisory Committee with the Protectors of Emigrants, so that the Protector-General of Emigrants and the Protectors of Emigrants can have contact with people and matters can be discussed with respect to the difficulties. I must, therefore, say that, instead of protecting the emigrants, such harsh conditions are being laid down that they would meet with almost a denial of opportunities in the international competitive labour market.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) :** I join the other members in congratulating the Minister for bringing this Bill in this House with a sense of the urgency. This is one of those Bills which have been introduced—if I am not mistaken—in this session and has come up in this session itself for consideration and the members of this House, particularly, those coming from Kerala, Tamilnadu, Punjab and these areas which have a heavy migration are naturally thankful to him.

While I could not agree more with Mr. Banatwalla on the need to cut bureaucratic delays and bureaucratic procedures that are not only cumbersome, are not only leading to harassment of the poor people but also give opportunities for corruption and under-hand deals, I cannot agree on many, many of the things he has said. When people do not agree with him, he walks out...(*Interruptions*).

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :** There is a meeting of a Committee of this House which I have to attend.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** I would plead very strongly that in the name of getting foreign exchange from other countries we should not barter our self-respect and dignity. We have got to see what happened to the people of India during the British rule when they were taken in shiploads, when they were taken in shiploads to sugar plantations in America, in East Asia and all over. Those conditions do not prevail.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :** Jamaica.

**SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO :** Yes, Jamaica and Guayana, etc. Those conditions do not prevail any more.

Most of us who travel abroad have this opportunity of seeing the indignities that are heaped on us when we get down at Heathrow airport, or in Dubai airport or in Kuwait airport and what an amount of searching goes on and we are almost looked upon as a potential or actual criminal trying to stay there. Our people who go there do not go illegally. Let everybody go with a strong and fixed employment contract under which the citizens of this country, with head held

high, will be giving their precious skills and will be claiming their rights.

The Emigration Act of 1922 is absolutely outdated now. Now 60 years have passed and the world economic situation has changed so much now that we are living in a free country, in a democratic country where the Government is not only interested in revenue, in what it can get in the development of some of the foreign countries of the world but is also interested in safeguarding, as I said, the dignity, the integrity and self-respect of every citizen because that is the dignity and self-respect of the country at large.

On this point while I have congratulated the Minister, I would like to say that a good deal can be done by our Government and by his Ministry in co-ordination with the Foreign Ministry for the protection of particularly—I am not speaking of those engineers who go abroad but those whom we call the weaker sections of our emigrants and *mazdoors* and those of that level who do not know English, who do not know Arabic or any of the local languages and who are taken and left at the mercy of those employers and whose rights we have now and then discussed in this House. The lowest among them is the domestic servant. Now, what happens when these people go? The recruiting agency immediately at the airport takes away his passport and the air return ticket for which he has already paid in advance. Now a man goes there. When he reaches the country of his destination, the passport and the return air ticket are passed on to the employer. The recruiting agency collects some more money. Now these *mazdoors* are not so bad, as they are a little bit organised. But the domestic servants are absolutely at the mercies, whims and fancies and cruelties of the employer.

They do not have their passports; they do not have their tickets and they do not communicate with anybody. They are bonded labour. They are called so. It is slavery. Many of us have gone to many of these areas. The common complaint in the West Asian Countries is this. Even in many of the European countries also the complaint is this. If an Indian emigrant goes to the Indian Embassy, he is asked to come the

next day or he is asked to go from pillar to post; he is treated with indifference, not to say contempt. If the citizens of that country, they are taken to the *sanctum sanctora* straightway and are given all the help they need. In the case of our citizens, they do not feel like going to the Embassy at all and ask for anything. I am saying this with a great sense of anguish. I may tell you that this is what has been said even by the Estimates Committee of Parliament itself. In the Sixteenth Report—1980-81, in a very moderate language this Committee of Parliament has said. Kindly see page 98, para 6.70. I quote :

“A feeling prevails among the Indian Nationals that the Indian Missions are not rendering adequate assistance to the Indians going abroad.”

This is concerning West Asia migrants. And then it makes a few suggestions which are important ones.

Their first suggestion is—the people should be given the specific names and telephones numbers of the officers knowing the local language when they visit the foreign country. The people having any problem may contact them in times of difficulty. Their names and Telephone Numbers should be circulated to Indian migrants before they leave India. This was a suggestion which was made in 1980-81. It would be very helpful. We would like to know from him what has happened to this suggestion. This was one of the recommendations which was accepted by them. What has happened to that? Has it been implemented or not? I would like to know this.

Apart from the plight of these people whom I have classified as bonded labour, as my colleagues have said, they live in a state of slavery. They do not know the specific law of the country. For example, the West Asian countries have their own laws. Of course, we must respect them when we are in those countries. The man who does not know the language of that country is a total stranger. How can he know — the country's law? For example, we have read in the papers that some time back an Indian was there. He was having some sort of relationship with some lady over there. He was taken and was

summarily stoned to death. From our point of view we do not want to have that type of moral law. Of course everybody has to respect the law of the country. Everybody is entitled to the opportunity of being heard. He is not at all communicated the charges. In this type of summary procedure, unless our Embassy comes to their help and unless somebody comes and tells them as to how to defend themselves, they are placed at a great disadvantage. Actually injustice can be committed to them or miscarriage of justice can be committed to them. In some of the countries, specially in West Asian countries, driving is on the leftside. If a man has committed the offence, he is taken to the court and a fine is imposed or he is straightway put in jail for days together. If they are given an assistance from the Embassies, a lot of good can be done to our people and they can be saved from a lot of harm. Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Minister to impress upon the External Affairs Minister and upon his Ministry — Foreign Ministry about the need of having not only one officer, but in all these countries where there is heavier emigration, also a Section consisting of two or more officers to deal with problems of this nature.

Now we find from the paper that they don't have the statistics about how many Indian migrants are there. One practical situation that happens is that when a person who has been cheated in a contract — and we know many have been cheated and are being cheated — goes to the Embassy and seeks the assistance of the Embassy, the Embassy people tell him that they are not responsible for him. They say: You have come here on private contract. We are only responsible for the people whom the Government have recruited for a particular work. This is not at all a correct attitude that any Embassy should adopt. Therefore, I say Embassies/Missions abroad must try to maintain statistics of our people there and must see that these are maintained and a section must be there to help our people there, particularly those migrants who belong to the weaker sections and who need more protection.

Now I will go to the point of having overseas manpower agency under the Central Government. I would say that the Govern-

ment should not entertain this proposal any more in view of the fact that it has been experimented in Kerala, in West Bengal, in Orissa and in TamilNadu. This experiment has failed everywhere. This is not the type of thing that the Government can enter into. They will not succeed. You leave it to the private parties. Many things are very good on paper, but in practice they do not work. So, leave it to the private parties and control and see that no unscrupulous recruiting agents are allowed to operate. The point made by the previous speaker was also that it is all right if you curtail the area of operation and the activities of the local recruiting agencies, but why are you not imposing all these restriction on the foreign employers? Why are you putting only the local recruiting agencies to these cumbersome procedures, and not on the foreign employers? In this connection I would say that many of the foreign employers are Indians, who have gone abroad and acquired foreign citizenship and maintain full contact with the country, their State and the district and they will come, take these people in batches of fifty to sixty people and act unscrupulously as the local recruiting agents. So, one should not have any misgiving or false idea about how fair these foreign employers can be? So, the same restrictions which are imposed on the recruiting agents here should be imposed on the foreign employers also.

We are talking here about the Emigration and about the steps how to increase the number of emigrants. The present situation is that the emigration numbers are decreasing. Now, in England we had the quota system. Then the New Nationality Bill. West Europe is a closed area. USA and Canada are also closed areas. Uganda we know; Africa we know. West Asia is the only area; and now the stated policy of the West Asian countries is policy of Arabisation under which preference in employment will be given first to the people of their own State. Secondly to people from other Arab States and last only to the people from other countries. So, the position now is quite clear that the employment contracts which are there are not going to be renewed now. We must be prepared to take back all those people who are there, this added unemployment which all these countries are going



to export here. They are going to export unemployment of our people here.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** They are returning it back.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** Whatever it is. We thought that there was a solution, but we find that the solution is not there. I request Government to take this House into confidence and tell us what measures they have taken to absorb all those who will come back. Have they prepared a scheme to absorb the people who will come?

(Interruptions)

It may not be so serious a problem in Andhra Pradesh from where my hon. friend comes, but it is going to be serious in places like Goa and Kerala. It is not going to be a laughing matter.

(Interruptions)

My last point is about something which has been highlighted in the papers under the caption, "No productive investment for emigrants' remittances". We are relying so much on this foreign exchange that comes; but the point is that all this money is not being used for productive purposes. The largest portion of it goes towards the purchase of land, and construction of houses, with the consequence of rise in their value, and also in the purchase of consumer goods like tape recorders, jewellery etc. I would request Government to have a policy package covering the process of emigration as well as the optimal allocation of remittances in a centralized employment generation project.

I had read somewhere that Kerala had proposed a Kerala International Development Bank. I am not sure whether it has come into existence, but the idea seems to be very good. Government of India should encourage this type of schemes, so that all this hard-earned money can be utilized for productive purposes.

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :** सभापति जी, यह जो उत्प्रवासी बिल है, मैंने इसके सभी प्रावधानों को बड़े ही ध्यान से देखा है लेकिन इस विधेयक को काम्प्रीहैसिव नहीं कहा

जा सकता। पिछले कई वर्षों से पिछले 10 वर्षों से उत्प्रवासी भारतीयों की जो स्थिति विदेशों में है और देश के ट्रिविल एजेंटों द्वारा जिस प्रकार का शोषण होता है और साथ साथ में कस्टम अधिकारी और अन्य प्रकार के जो शोषण के स्रोत हैं, उन लोगों पर कहां कहां और किस-किस का हाथ लगता है, उस शोषण को दूर किया जा सके, उस दृष्टिकोण से इसमें प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है हालांकि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। वैसे जो भी यह विधेयक आया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन कोई भी आदमी जो स्वाभिमानी है और देशभक्त है यह उन लोगों के लिये, जो लाखों की संख्या में भारतीय विदेशों में जाकर अपनी हिम्मत, लगन, जिन्दादिली और कठोर मेहनत से करोड़ों रुपया प्रति वर्ष विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में हमारे देश में भेजते हैं, चिन्तित हैं। विश्व का हर सजग और स्वाभिमान राष्ट्र विदेशों में बसी अपनी सन्तान की रोज-खबर रखता है। केवल भारत ही है, जिसने आज तक अपने भारतीयों के साथ बहुत चिन्ता नहीं की। फिजी और सूरीनाम में बसे हुए एक करोड़ भारतवासी हैं, जिनके बारे में जितनी चिन्ता हमें करनी चाहिए थी, राष्ट्र के स्तर पर उतनी चिन्ता नहीं की गई है। यों भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय के अनुसार 9 से 10 भारतीय लोग अभी विदेशों में हैं। उनसे में 22,667 लोग साइंटिस्ट्स इंजीनियर्स, डाक्टर्स और दूसरे तरह के टेक्नीशियंस के रूप में वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। यह सी०एस०आई०आर० की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आंकड़े हैं। लेकिन यह संख्या भी अपने आप में परिपूर्ण नहीं है क्योंकि कल हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि हमारे भारतीय दूतावासों में जो साइंस कंसुलेट्स हैं उनके अनुसार लगभग 30 हजार हमारे डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और साइंटिस्ट्स बाहर हैं।

ये हमारे विदेशों में काम करने वाले भारतीय हमारे लिए इतनी बड़ी विदेशी मुद्रा हासिल



कराते हैं, इन सब की अच्छी व्यवस्था हमें करनी चाहिए। इसलिए इस विषय में हमें बहुत सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अभी तक हम उतने सजग नहीं हो पाये जितनी कि इस विषय में सजग होने की हमें जरूरत है।

### (उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

हमारे जो श्रमिक, मजदूर भारी संख्या में विदेशों में निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हैं उनकी तरफ श्रम मन्त्रालय को विशेष तौर से देखना चाहिए। इन लोगों से 1979-80 में हमें 172 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई थी। 1980-81 में हमें यह 45 सौ करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्त हुई। इस समय की ताजी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह अनुमान है कि यह 51 सौ करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच जाएगी। इतनी हमें अपनी जनशक्ति के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। हमारा जो दूसरी चीजों का निर्यात होता है और उससे जो हमें विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है, उसकी यह 51 प्रतिशत मुद्रा है जो कि जनशक्ति के निर्यात से प्राप्त हो रही है। इसलिए इस दिशा में हमें बहुत सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक यह रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार हमारे

संयुक्त अरब अमीरात में	2,50,000
सऊदी अरब में	1,20,000
लिबिया में	40,000
बहरीन में	30,000
कुवैत में	1,15,000
ओमान में	60,000
ईराक में	27,000
अमन अरब गणराज्य में	7,000
जोर्डन में	5,000
और अन्य गए हुए	1,000

लोग हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त और भी देशों में हमारे भारतीय लोग जाकर बसे हैं जैसे कि कीनिया, नाइजीरिया, टोवागो, फिजी। इनमें से कई देश ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि ये बहुत दिनों से हैं और

वहां पर कष्ट और जुल्म इन पर आये दिन होते रहते हैं। इनके लिए भारत सरकार को अभी तक जितनी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी उतनी व्यवस्था वह नहीं कर पाई है।

एक दिशा में जो कानून हम लोगों के सामने है, उसमें भी इसका पूरा प्रावधान नहीं है।

अभी तक जो पता चला है उसके अनुसार 152 ट्रेवल एजेंसियां और 23 टूर आपरेटर्स हैं जिनको लाइसेंस मिले हुए हैं और इनके द्वारा विदेशों में जनशक्ति का निर्यात होता है। इनके द्वारा टूरिस्ट ट्रैफिक भी किया जाता है जिससे ये एजेंट बहुत घपला करते हैं और सारे देश में इन्होंने एक वातावरण बना रखा है कि यदि कोई विदेशों में जाकर काम करेगा तो वह धनी बन सकता है।

धनी बनने की जो तमन्ना उन में है उसको लेकर वे एजेंटों के पास जाते हैं और एजेंट लोग भी कुछ चुनी हुई स्टेट्स में जाकर जैसे पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और वहां के देहातों में जाकर प्लम्बर, मेसन तथा अनस्किल्ड लेबर को फुसलाते हैं और पन्द्रह से लेकर पचास हजार रुपये तक उनके अनुचित रूप से राशि जमा करते हैं। इन एजेंटों की गतिविधियों पर जितनी हम को रोक लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, हमने नहीं की है। मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया तो है कि हम उनकी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाएंगे और जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है उसको समाप्त करेंगे। आपने कहा है कि रजिस्ट्रीकरण आप उनका करेंगे। लेकिन यह जो रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रावधान है, यह स्पष्ट नहीं है और पता नहीं चलता है कि किस तरह ये रजिस्ट्रीकरण के द्वारा बाहर जाने वाले श्रमिक जो होंगे उनका.....

16 hrs

MR. DEPUTY: Will you be able to finish in one minute?

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: अभी तक मैं पांच मिनट ही बोला हूं। मैं और समय लूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Taen you can continue tomorrow.

16.01 hrs.

# **I MOTION RE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF ANNUAL FLOODS AND DROUGHT IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we are taking up the discussion under Rule 184 on floods and drought, for which no time has been allotted. We have to decide as to how much time we would allow. For your information if the discussion goes on upto 9 or 10 o'clock, then it does not find place where it should be, the next day. So, I would like all hon. Members to be brief so that the Minister call be called at 7 0' o'clock. I think the House agrees with this

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं : कि यह सभा देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ों तथा सूखे, जिनके कारण, जान, माल और फसलों को अत्यधिक हानि होती है तथा देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर गम्भीर रूप से कुप्रभाव पड़ता है, से उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए तत्काल दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता पर विचार करती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम जिस विषय पर चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं निश्चय ही यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसका एक व्यक्ति या एक राज्य के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं है बल्कि पूरे राष्ट्र से इसका सम्बन्ध है। हमारे देश में प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ आती है, सूखा पड़ता है, करोड़ों रुपये की फसल बरबाद होती है, हजारों आदमियों की मृत्यु हो जाती है, लाखों पशुओं को हानि होती है।

अकाल पड़ता है, उसके बाद भुखमरी होती है। इस सभा में भी इस विषय पर हर वर्ष चर्चा होती है, बहुत तेजी से हम शून्यकाल में भी बातें करते हैं। मंत्री जी भी बहुत अच्छे ढंग से जवाब

देते हैं। तरह-तरह की योजनाओं पर चर्चा होती है, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि इसका कोई निष्कर्ष कम्पलीट रूप से नहीं निकलता है।

प्रायः जब जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर का महीना आता है तो बाढ़ की चर्चा होती है। क्योंकि ये महीने बाढ़ के महीने होते हैं। बाढ़ आने के पहले बराबर अखबारों, देश की अन्य संस्थाओं, सरकार की कमेटियों और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से चर्चा की जाती है कि बाढ़ आ रही है, आ गई है और इससे बचने के लिये उपाय करने चाहिये।

सूखे का महीना दिसम्बर, जनवरी, फरवरी में आता है। इन महीनों के आते ही हम लोग बेचैन हो जाते हैं इनसे देश के किसी न किसी भाग में अवश्य सूखा होता है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे मुल्क की भौगोलिक परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हैं कि प्रतिवर्ष कहीं सूखा पड़ता है और कहीं बाढ़ आती है। जब बाढ़ आती है तो हमें राहत कार्य की चिन्ता होती है। राहत कार्यों को लेकर सब दौड़ते हैं, राज्य सरकारें राहत-कार्य में लग जाती हैं। बाढ़ के दिनों में बाढ़ तो आती ही है लेकिन राहत कार्यों की बाढ़ भी आ जाती है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी हमारे मुल्क में निरन्तर यह समस्या बनी हुई है और बाढ़ सूखे का हमको हर वर्ष सामना करना पड़ता है।

प्रातः ऐसी स्थिति में सरकारी कर्मचारी, राज्य सरकार के जिम्मेदार लोग सब राहत कार्यों में लग जाते हैं। इस देश में एक कहावत चली आ रही है कि देश का किसान रबी और खरीफ की फसल काटता है और सरकारी लोग व नेता लोग राहत की फसल काटते हैं। हमारे यहां राहत कार्यों में धांधली होती है।

1979-80 में हमारे देश में 11 राज्य सूखे से प्रभावित हुए थे। इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, हरियाणा, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, जम्मू-काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश पूरी तरह सूखे से प्रभावित हुए थे।

इस सूखे में 22 करोड़ मनुष्य, साढ़े 12 करोड़ पशु प्रभावित हुए। 4 करोड़ हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र की फसल देश में सूख गई। सूखे के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश, में 1980 में 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की फसल खरीफ की बर्बाद हुई। राजस्थान में 35,795 कुल गांव हैं। इनमें 1980 में 31,095 गांव सूखे से प्रभावित हुए और 12,060 गांव अभाव-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किये गये। राजस्थान के अकेले प्रदेश में ही 2 करोड़ 40 लाख जनता सूखे से प्रभावित हुई।

उड़ीसा में 51,639 गांव हैं जिसमें 26,258 सूखे की चपेट में आ गये। बिहार में कुल 43,796 गांव हैं इसमें 3 करोड़ 28 लाख व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए। यहां 387 विकास खंड हैं इनमें से 320 विकासखंड सूखे की चपेट में आये। 6767 गांव में एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं मिला।

हरियाणा में 10 लाख लोग सूखे की चपेट में आये। बंगाल में 1 करोड़ 10 लाख व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए। देश में चारों तरफ खलबली मच गई।

इस वर्ष भी सूखे के कारण लोग चैन की सांस नहीं ले सके। चारों तरफ निराशा और भय का वातावरण उत्पन्न हो गया। इस सदन में भी इस विषय को लेकर काफी हल्ला हुआ और सदस्य धरना देने बैठ गए। पानी और भूख से मरने वालों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती गई। 1980 में सरकार ने 156,95 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी, 80 करोड़ रुपये के अल्प-ऋण दिए और 2394 हजार मीट्रिक टन अनाज काम के बदले अनाज की स्कीम में लगाया।

लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारी चेतना नहीं लौटी। इस भयंकरता के बाद भी हमको एह-सास नहीं हुआ। प्रधान मंत्री ने उसी समय कुछ राज्यों का दौरा किया। उनका दौरा इतना तूफानी था कि ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि अब हमारे देश में बाढ़ और सूखे की विपत्ति नहीं आएगी

ही नहीं, अब वह इस समस्या को पूर्ण रूप से हल कर देंगे। उसी समय 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम तेजी के साथ अमल में लाया गया, लेकिन में दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि उस कार्यक्रम के 12 सूत्र प्रधान मंत्री के सूत्र के रूप में वहीं रह गए। जब भी देश में दिक्कतें आती हैं, तो प्रधान मंत्री का 5-सूत्री या 12 सूत्री या 20 सूत्री या 21-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलता है। हमें इन कार्यक्रमों से कोई परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन उन पर कोई अमल नहीं हो पाता और वे मंत्रियों तक ही रह जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री ने इस समस्या की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया, जितना कि उन्हें देना चाहिए था।

उसके बाद सूखे के कारण 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में भयंकर आफत आ गई। अरबों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। यू० पी० में 800 करोड़ रुपये की खरीफ की फसल और 400 करोड़ रुपये की रबी की फसल बर्बाद हुई, हालांकि प्रधान मंत्री ने तीन चार महीने पहले ही वहां का दौरा किया था। प्रधान मंत्री सूखे की स्थिति को देखने वहां गई भी थीं। काश ! वह सूखे के साथ-साथ बाढ़ की स्थिति भी देख लेती, तो संभवतः यह बर्बादी न होती।

1982 में हरियाणा, यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल सूखे का शिकार हुए। यू० पी० में 700 करोड़ रुपये की फसल नष्ट हुई, 15 लाख टन खाद्यान्न कम उत्पन्न हुआ, 57 में से 46 जिले सूखे की चपेट में आ गए और 28,13,000 हैक्टेयर भूमि में सूखे के कारण भारी नुकसान हुआ। इसी तरह हिमाचल प्रदेश में 50 करोड़ रुपये, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 10 अरब रुपये और केरल में 400 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। केवल सूखे के कारण 80 लाख टन अनाज का कम उत्पादन हुआ। हमारे देश में सूखे की यह भयावह स्थिति है।

1983 में केरल, पश्चिमी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ा। केरल



में 220 करोड़, महाराष्ट्र में 300 करोड़ रुपए और पश्चिमी बंगाल में 100 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश में 16,000 गांव सूखे की चपेट में आ गए और वहां कोई फसल नहीं हुई। राजस्थान में 22,000 गांव सूखे की लपेट में आए, जिनमें से आधे गांवों में फसल जल कर राख हो गई। 4,30,000 टन खाद्यान्न का कम उत्पादन हुआ, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं सदन में बताया था।

1983-84 में भी सूखा पड़ा है, जिसके कारण आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिमी बंगाल, पांडिचेरी और मिजोरम इत्यादि प्रान्तों में बहुत बुरी तरह से तबाही आई।

यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि तमिलनाडु में कितनी भयानक स्थिति थी। मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर अफसोस प्रकट किया था। उस प्रदेश में सूखे की वजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गयी थी कि एक आदमी को पानी तक मुहैया नहीं हो सकता था। एक पिता एक गिलास पानी पी रहा है, तो उसकी पत्नी पानी के लिए तरस रही है और बच्चा यह देख रहा है कि हम कैसे पानी पीयेंगे और मां-बाप मुझे पानी को देंगे या नहीं। 350 लाख 25 हजार एकड़ भूमि अभी हाल में सूखे से प्रभावित हुई है। जिसकी वजह से 6 लाख 30 हजार टन खाद्यान्न सामग्री कम पैदा हुई। जब कि अभी अन्य राज्यों की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। ये सब बातें जब मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया था, उसमें थीं।

हमेशा मानसून की वजह से सूखा पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारे देश में बाढ़ें भी आती हैं। यदि हम इसके कारणों में जायें, तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि पानी की कमी की वजह से ही सूखा पड़ता है। बाढ़ की स्थिति का अध्ययन करते हैं, तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश में पानी की भी कमी नहीं है। साल भर नदियों में पानी बहता है। हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसी नदियां हैं, जिनमें निरन्तर पानी बहता रहता है।

फिर भी लाखों एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई के अभाव में बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो जाती है। इन सब स्थितियों को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारी योजनायें, हमारे कार्य और हमारी स्कीमें तत्कालीन स्थिति की ओर पहले ध्यान देती हैं। दूरगामी परिणामों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। कहा जाता है कि सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए बांध बना रहे हैं। लेकिन आज तक जितने भी बांध बनाए गए हैं, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हों या किसी भी अन्य प्रदेश में, वे सिंचाई के काम में ज्यादा नहीं आते हैं। उनका एक मात्र उद्देश्य होता है बिजली का उत्पादन करना। आज सूखे से निपटने के लिए नलकूपों का विस्तार उतनी मात्रा में नहीं है, जितनी मात्रा में होना चाहिए था। हमारी काम के बदले अनाज योजना भी गड़बड़ है, जिसके बारे में मैं आपको आगे बताऊंगा। मुझे इस बात को कहने में जरा भी संकोच नहीं है कि आज सरकार ने सूखे से निपटने के लिए कोई भी प्रभावशाली कदम नहीं उठाया है। हमारा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो या 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम, बाढ़ और सूखे से संबंधित, ये सब कार्यक्रम कागजों तक ही सीमित रहते हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों पर कोई सरकार की और कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। हम इसे गंभीरता से नहीं लेंते। हमको ज्यादा से चेतना होती है तो हम खेल-कूद की ओर चले जाते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जितना रुपया आपने गत वर्ष एशियाड खेलों पर खर्च किया, यदि उतना रुपया आपने सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए खर्च किया होता तो यह समस्या 80 प्रतिशत हल हो गई होती। बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला रही है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जब उत्तर देंगे, तो बतायेंगे कि पूर्वकालिक राहत के नाम पर हमारे यहां क्या-क्या कार्यवाही हुई है? हम अभी बाढ़ से घिरे हुए हैं, फिर सूखा आने वाला है। उस समय पूर्वकालिक राहत के लिए अपने 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में क्या राहत देने के बारे में आप विचार कर रहे हैं?



**कृषि मंत्री (शिव बोरैन्द्र सिंह) :** सूखा जरूर आएगा ।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** सूखा देश में हर साल आता है । यही सोच कर कि सूखा नहीं आएगा, आप असफल हो जाते हैं । आपको यह पता नहीं है कि सूखा आने वाला है या नहीं है ? जब सूखा आजाएगा, तब यहां जिक्र होगा, हम और आप चिन्तन करने बैठ जायेंगे, कालिंग-एटेंशन आजायगा । इस तरह से होता रहा है ?

12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में एक प्वाइन्ट है कि अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जाय जो सूखे और बाढ़ के काम को देखें । मैं समझता हूं बहुत सी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जहां आज तक अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है । यह प्लान कागज पर ही लिखा रह गया । दो हजार की जनसंख्या पर एक उचित दर की दुकान खोलने का इस में प्रावधान है । मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहा हूं—जहां दस-दस हजार लोग रहते हैं, नदी के किनारे गांव हैं । बाढ़ में पूरा-का-पूरा गांव तबाह हो जाता है । वहां न लकड़ी मिलती है, न भूसा मिलता है । न चारा मिलता है, मनुष्य के खाने की बात तो कौन कहे । पिछले वर्ष हम ने यहां कुछ अखबारों और मित्रों को पेश किया था, जिन में लोग बाढ़ से वाराणसी, गाजीपुर जौनपुर में घिरे हुए थे यहां औरतों के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं था—वे टट्टी कहां जाये, पानी में बैठ कर टट्टी करती हैं । जिन लोगों को धर्म-शालाओं में भेजा गया, वहां चोरी और डकैती होती है । मैं यह बात गाजीपुर, बनारस, जौनपुर, बलिया तथा कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में कह रहा हूं जहां इस प्रकार की घटनायें हुई हैं । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हवाई सर्वेक्षण से

काम चलने वाला नहीं है, नावों में चढ़ कर, जीपों के द्वारा वहां जा कर स्थिति को देखा जा सकता है ।

बिहार में पिछले साल बाढ़ आई थी और सूखा भी पड़ा था 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सस्ती रोटी देने की बात चली थी । भ्रष्टाचार का यह भी अजीब तरीका था—सस्ती रोटी के लिये सस्ता गला चाहिए, सस्ता अनाज चाहिये और उस में भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा अधिकारियों की साजिश से शुरू हुई, भ्रष्टाचार हुआ । आप की यह योजना भी कारगर साबित नहीं हुई ।

कूओं की बोरिंग के सम्बन्ध में दो साल पहले मैं अपने क्षेत्र के ब्लॉक अधिकारियों से मिला और कहा कि 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह भी है कि आम कूओं की बोरिंग करायेंगे । मैंने 20-22 कूओं की बोरिंग के लिये उन से कहा, लेकिन मेरे कहने के बावजूद तथा लाख प्रयासों के बावजूद एक भी कुएं का बोरिंग नहीं हुई । जब कि यहां पर कहा गया कि 20-25 हजार कूओं की बोरिंग हो चुकी है । उत्तर प्रदेश से ऐसी रिपोर्ट आप के पास आई, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि मेरे क्षेत्र सैदपुर में ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

जैसा मैंने पहले भी आप से कहा है कि बाढ़, सूखा, तूफान जैसी चीजें हर स्थान पर कभी न कभी आती रहती हैं, जिन से भीषण तबाही होती है । कृषि और उद्योग की सब व्यवस्थायें छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाती हैं । 1977 में आंध्र प्रदेश में तूफान आया, भयानक बाढ़ आई, 10 हजार व्यक्ति उस में मारे गये । 1978-79 में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल से बाढ़ आई । 1 करोड़ 80 लाख हैक्टेयर में फसल

नष्ट हो गई। 40 लाख भोपड़ियां बरबाद हो गई, 2800 व्यक्ति मारे गये, 2 लाख पशुजान से चले गये। 1981 में बाढ़ आई एक हजार से अधिक व्यक्ति मारे गये, 241 लापता हो गये, 205 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई, 10 लाख लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए। 67 करोड़ 27 लाख हैक्टियर क्षेत्र के लोगों ने अपनी फसलों को अपनी आंखों के सामने डूबते हुए देखा। 59 करोड़ रुपये की दूसरी फसलें नष्ट हुई। 2 लाख मकान गिर गये, जिनका मूल्य 15 करोड़ रुपये था। 65 हजार मवेशी नष्ट हो गये। 1982 में फिर बाढ़ आई-19 राज्य बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए जिन में दो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश भी थे। 553 व्यक्ति मारे गये, 226 लापता हुए, 45 हजार मवेशी नष्ट हुए, 1 करोड़ 47 लाख व्यक्ति बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए, 16 लाख 36 हजार हैक्टियर में खेती नहीं हो सकी। 260 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई, जिस में 137 करोड़ रुपये की सार्वजनिक संपत्ति थी। कितनी बड़ी भयानक बात है। ये केवल आंकड़े नहीं हैं, यह हमारे उन आंसुओं की स्थिति है, जो आंसू आज देश का हर व्यक्ति देखता है और उस को पी जाता है।

ऐसे ही राजस्थान की समस्या है और आसाम में है। मैं इस को शोर्ट कर रहा हूं। 1971 में हमारे मुल्क में 21 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई जबकि 5 वर्ष बाद 1976 में यह राशि बढ़ कर 630 करोड़ रुपये की हो गई। 1977 में यह लगभग दुगुनी हो गई यानी 1130 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई। इस प्रकार हम देख रहे हैं कि लगातार घनराशि का नुकसान बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और सरकार या हम कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। 1983 की भी हम यही स्थिति देख रहे हैं। इस साल भी बाढ़ आई हुई है और गुजरात

को हालत तो सब लोगों ने देखी ही है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों और विभिन्न स्थानों पर बाढ़ आई है और वे बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं। बिहार में भी भयानक विभीषिका चल रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल की भी यही स्थिति है लेकिन इन सब संकटों के बावजूद लगातार ये संकट आते ही गये हैं, जिनका मैं आँकड़ा दे चुका हूं। इस प्रकार लगातार बरबादी के बाद भी हम कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाल सके हैं कि आखिरकार इन सबका कैसे मुकाबला किया जाए। सरकार हमारी कहती है कि बाढ़ या सूखे पर पूरी तरह से नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं मानता हूं कि यह विपत्ति अप्रत्याशित विपत्ति है और इस को हम देवी प्रकोप भी कह लेते हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि आप यह कैसे कहते हैं कि हम इस पर पूरी तरह से नियंत्रण नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते। पूरा नहीं, तो आप ने आधा नियंत्रण भी इस पर नहीं किया है। आप बताइये कि आप ने कितना नियंत्रण इस पर किया है? मैं समझता हूं कि इस की विभीषिका बढ़ती ही जा रही है। आप कह रहे हैं कि सूखे का कारण पानी का अभाव है और बाढ़ का कारण पानी की अधिकता तो हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि यदि हमारी योजना ठीक ढंग से बने तो 14,400 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी, जो सींचने के काम आ सकता है, उसका प्रति वर्ष नुकसान होता है। हमारे देश में 144 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी बहता है और उसमें 13 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी ही हमारी सरकार अब तक रोकने में सफल हुई है और इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है। 2000 ई० तक की जो आप की प्लानिंग है, उसमें 30 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी आप उपयोग में लाएंगे जिससे

हमारी समस्या बहुत ज्यादा हल हो जाएगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत कम है। इससे हमारी कोई समस्या हल नहीं होगी। मौसम विज्ञान का आप सहारा लेते हैं लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि मौसम विज्ञान की जितनी भविष्य-वाणियाँ होती हैं, वे अधिकांश ग़लत साबित होती हैं। मौसम विज्ञान कार्यालय जो भविष्य-वाणी करता है, उसे भी हम को देखने की जरूरत है। यदि आन्ध्र में या गुजरात में सही ढंग से भविष्यवाणी की गई होती, तो आज ये परिणाम न भुगतने पड़ते। हमें समय पर चेतावनी मिलती नहीं है। हम यह भी महसूस करते हैं कि जलाशय का जो पानी इकट्ठा करने का साधन है, यह भी वैज्ञानिक ढंग से गड़बड़ है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे इलाकों में अगर तालाब इत्यादि बना दिये जाएं, तो इन से सूखा और बाढ़ दोनों, समस्याओं को हल किया जा सकता है। मैंने पहले कहा है कि नहरों का निर्माण भी हमारे यहां उस ढंग से नहीं हुआ है, जैसा होना चाहिए। वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उनका निर्माण नहीं हुआ है और इसके कारण नहरों से अधिकांश पानी रिसता रहता है। कहीं पर पानी इतना ज्यादा है कि इस के कारण दूसरी खेती की समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं और कहीं-कहीं पर पानी का नामो-निशान नहीं है।

अधिकारियों की बात मैं विशेष तौर पर कहना चाहूंगा। सूखा बाढ़ के राहत कार्य के लिए जो भी आप देते हैं और जितना भी आप देते हैं, उसमें भारी भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। खुद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सूखे की स्थिति को देखने के लिए अपने दौरे में स्वयं अनुभव किया था। यह परिस्थिति हम लोग देखते हैं।

इस समय आप किसी भी बाढ़ क्षेत्र में चले जाएं। वहां बाढ़ से घिरे हुए लोगों की दुर-व्यवस्था को आप देख सकते हैं। वहां किसान को ठीक ढंग से दियासलाई नहीं मिल पाती, नमक नहीं मिल पाता। वहां पर अफसरशाही का बोलबाला है। जब कभी बाढ़ आती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है। एक दल यहां से हेलीकोप्टर से सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए गया था लेकिन वहां हेलीकोप्टर के उतरने के लिए जगह नहीं थी इसलिए वह दल वापस चला आया। मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या सर्वेक्षण हेलीकोप्टर से ही हो सकता है, जीप में नहीं हो सकता है? क्या वहां लोग सड़क द्वारा जीप से नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं और वहां की स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण कर सकते हैं? हमारे अधिकारी लोग इन राहत कार्यों को ठीक तरह से नहीं करते। सिंचाई की असुविधा वहां है। खाद्य और दवाइयां जो लोगों को दी जाती हैं, उनकी स्थिति भी हमारे यहां बहुत खराब है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाए और इसमें किसी भी किस्म की कोई ढिलाई न बरती जाए।

मान्यवर, नेपाल सरकार के सहयोग से जो हमारा बांध बन रहा था और पहाड़ों पर वह बांध बनना था। वह अभी तक कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ। अभी जो हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है उसमें करोड़ों रुपया इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रखा है। इन रुपयों से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा इस छठी योजना में भू-संरक्षण, वनरोपण और समुद्री कटाव को रोकने के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

छठी योजना में आपने बड़ी और मझौली सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये प्रावधान रखा है।



आपने 8,448 करोड़ 36 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान बढ़ी और मझौली सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये किया और 1,810 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये किया है। बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये आपने 1,045 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह राशि पर्याप्त है और इससे पहले भी जितनी राशियाँ आपने खर्च की हैं वे भी काफी राशियाँ थीं। लेकिन जितनी भी राशियाँ खर्च की गई हैं उनका पूरी तरह से सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे।

मंत्री जी को इस बारे में बहुत तजुर्बा है। आप कभी कभी हाउस में ऐसी बात करते हैं जिससे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि निश्चय ही आपको तजुर्बा है। लेकिन हम चार वर्षों में देख रहे हैं कि आपके तजुर्वे का कोई विशेष लाभ हमारे देश को नहीं मिला है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस समस्या को मंत्री जी स्थायी तौर से हल करने की कोशिश करें। जब बाढ़ आती है या सूखा पड़ता है तभी ये तैयार होते हैं। इसके लिये हमारे जो आयोग बने हुए हैं और जो स्कीमें हैं, इन सब स्कीमों में आप जान डाल दीजिए और इनसे पूर्ण रूप से लाभ उठाने के लिए अपने को तैयार कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the annual floods and drought in various parts of the country resulting in heavy loss of life, property and crops seriously affecting the economy of the country and the imperative need for the implementation of the short-term and long-term measures to meet the situation."

PROF. MAHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I beg to move :

That in the motion,—

*add at the end*

"and demands that adequate Central assistance be given to the concerned States to meet the grave situation created by floods and drought." (I)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sri, I beg to move :

That in the motion,—

*add at the end—*

"and urges upon Government to take the following steps immediately, namely :—

- (a) appoint a task force, to study and evaluate the results of the floods and drought control programmes so far undertaken by the Government during the last three decades, and recommend ways and means for the better implementation of those programmes;
- (b) provide adequate funds to the State Governments to enable them to provide relief and succour to the flood and drought affected people in the respective States in the shape of grants and not as advance against Plan assistance;
- (c) speedily arrange for the physical availability of adequate quantity of food grains to the States to enable them to maintain the public distribution system in their respective States;
- (d) advise the State Governments to form all party committees at different administrative levels to monitor the distribution and management of the relief works;
- (e) expand the NREP programmes in the affected States. (2)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, I beg to move :

That in the motion,  
*add at the end*



"and recommends formation of a Committee of Members of Parliament and experts to go into the whole problem of floods and drought and recommend necessary measures like insurance of crops to safeguard the interests of the farmers and other affected people." (3)

MR. Deputy-Speaker : Hon. Members, I would again make an appeal to be as brief as possible, so that this discussion may be lively and enthusiastic; everybody should participate, not only a few.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : It is good that during this session the House has admitted this resolution for discussion because there are also recently floods in many places and naturally the House is concerned about it. We are happy that the resolution has come up for discussion.

To say that the Central Government has not done anything to reduce the severity of these natural calamities—floods and droughts in this country is to speak something untrue and completely untrue because if you look at the magnitude of this problem and the recurrence of this problem from year to year and the anxieties and the efforts the Central Government have made in this direction with show that the Central Government has given the highest priority to these natural calamities like control of floods, and drought which visit the country every year in one part or the other.

If you just have a little glance, the country suffered damages worth over Rs. 1410 crores during 1982-83 due to floods and cyclones in various parts of the country. The drought loss is not included in this. If that is included it has been calculated that on an average Rs. 600-700 crores is the damage due to drought every year. So both taken together, about rupees two to three thousand crores of loss we incur by these natural calamities every year. But I am happy to know that with reference to these problems, the

Central Government has tried to set up different committees in different States and at the Central level to find out ways and means as to how to control these natural calamities which occur frequently in various parts of the country. They have calculated that from 1953 to 1981 on an average the annual loss is Rs. 365 crores.

Here if you look to the figures of help that the Central Government is giving, a sum of Rs. 495.47 crores have been spent so far from 1978-79 to 1981-82 on flood control measures have been adopted in various States. But here one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that though the Central Government is spending as lavishly as possible with all the constraints on their resources but the control measures are not directly implemented by the Central Government. It is all implemented by the respective State Governments. Sometimes I have said in this House that pumping of money by the Central Government has created a kind of an atmosphere in the States where if you go and speak to the people in the State, you will find that whatever money is going from the Centre to the States, that money is not being properly spent. Even the Comptroller & Auditor General in his report has said that whatever money the Central Government is giving to the States so that these natural calamities should be reduced is not properly spent and the Central Government has no control over these spendings and the schemes are not fully implemented. I do not wheather our Irrigation Minister or the Agriculture Minister can throw some light on this because they have also got this experience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Arm him with all powers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, I am confining to my State because you have told me about the limitation of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have actually to come to your State.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** I can quote a few instances. Take the case of Orissa. I am not going back to still earlier period because for the last one century or so Orissa was ravaged by drought, cyclone and floods alternatively. In 1978-79, in Orissa there was a drought and cyclone; there was tornado in 1979-80; in 1980-81 there floods and in 1981-82 there was drought—first there was cyclone and then there was flood; in 1982-83 again there was drought and then flood. Thus, you will find that every year, Orissa was faced with either drought or cyclone or floods.

You will find that from 1963-76, in Orissa, damage was done due to floods. On an average, the loss to crops annually came to about Rs. 13.75 crores. From 1977 onwards, you will find that the loss went up to Rs. 19.21 crores but in 1978 it was Rs. 48.88 crores and in 1979 it came down. In 1980 there were lots of floods and drought and hence the loss was Rs. 117.15 crores. In 1980-81 it was Rs. 60.32 crores. In the last four or five years, the loss was more than Rs. 300 crores in Orissa. Sir, this is a poor state. Look at the poor state of economy of Orissa and the living conditions of the people there. But, I am happy to note that the Central assistance sanctioned to Orissa during all these difficult year was as follows :

1980-81 Rs. 42.89 crores due to floods.

1982-83 Rs. 170.51 crores due to drought.

In 1982-83 it was the worst drought. Money that has been spent so far on flood control in Orissa is concerned, the figures are as follows :

1976-77	Rs. 1 crore.
1977-78	„ 1.31 „
1978-79	„ 1.98 „
1979-80	„ 3 „
1980-81	„ 3 „

You can understand the situation. The Central Government is trying to come to the rescue of the various State Governments. The Central Government has tried to help them as much as possible the State Governments to mitigate the difficulties and sufferings of the people. (Interruptions)

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore) : What about West Bengal ?

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** It is your duty to see whether the money has reached the people and it is my duty to see whether the money given to us has reached our people.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The point here is this. How the money travels we do not know.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Now, Sir, I shall give one or two examples. I would draw your attention to the reports. There was for example one report given by the Cyclone Distress Committee. That Committee was appointed with a view to giving accommodation to the people affected by cyclone in the coastal area of Orissa. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken so far to implement those recommendations of that Committee appointed in the year 1971. Again there was a Committee to examine the development of Chilka lake in Orissa. As you know Orissa is one of the flood hit states. In India floodprone states are in the Ganga basin, Brahmaputra valley and the coastal areas of Orissa. These are identified by the various expert committees appointed by the Government of India. As the three river basins cause immense menace to the people of the respective States, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, when this Committee was appointed to see the Chilka Lake innovation takes place so that during the floods the water of all the rivers falling into the Chilka Lake, properly discharged into the lake. The present position is that the mouth of the lake is silted and the water is not discharged there. So, the areas in the coastal villages are completely submerged. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps he has taken on the recommendations submitted by the Committee which was appointed to examine the programme for the development of the Chilka Lake in Orissa to control the floods ?

Another major difficulty for Orissa in regard to the floods is the Subarnarekha, which is also a great problem for the people of West Bengal. For that a Committee was appointed and it was decided that there must be a storage dam in Bihar. Only then the floods in Orissa and on the West Bengal side will be controlled. So far the storage

dam has not been completed. The Committee was appointed in August 1972. The Central Government also has allotted sufficient funds for that. Yet the progress has been very slow during these eight years.

There was another Committee appointed to see that the entire coastal belt should be planted so that whenever any tidal wave comes, it will act as a barrier and that the coastal areas will not be inundated because of the tidal waves that come.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Kasurina plantation is needed there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Yes, that was the proposal. Though in many coastal areas it was suggested, yet it has not been done there. So, I will request the Hon. Minister to look into this and see that it is completed.

So far as the drought is concerned, Orissa has suffered the worst during 1982. The Central Government helped with about Rs. 200 crores to meet the difficulties caused. But I don't know whatever programmes they have undertaken, whether they have been properly monitored to see that the money that the Central Government gave, has been properly utilised to save the people of Orissa from the chronic drought and that these droughts do not occur again and again in the same area.

So far as the Drought-prone districts are concerned, the Central Government has selected 54 districts which are drought prone. But how is it that in spite of Central assistance to the drought prone areas, the position does not improve from year to year in those very districts. And your reports from time to time show that these very same districts also suffered from droughts.

So far as the sanction of the money from the Central Government is concerned, you will find that in 1982-83 the total ceiling of expenditure sanctioned for the Drought Relief Work was Rs. 436.26 crores for all the States which suffered from drought. In 1983-84 Rs. 267.78 crores were sanctioned. The total comes to Rs. 704.04 crores. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 159.91 crores. You will find the ceiling of expenditure for drought relief work comes to about Rs. 900 crores in 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and the margin money also which the Fifth Finance Com-

mission had set was only Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crore for a State, but the margin money in the Seventh Finance Commission has been increased to more than Rs. 8 crores. I hope my figure is correct. It has been increased to Rs. 8 crores. We have said : why not increase it to 50 crores. We have given that suggestion, so that we can go ahead with our work of rehabilitation and relief when the drought comes.

The Comptroller and Auditor General has observed in his last year's report :

"In U.P., Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, at least 86 irrigation projects taken up during the 5th Plan period were found in a state of virtual abandonment. In the case of as many as 19 irrigation projects scattered over six drought-prone States, constructions were later revealed to be faulty and sub-standard, according to official reports. In eight States, 15 projects were abandoned after spending Rs. 285 crores. In nine States, during the past 12 years, Rs. 13.05 crore found to be diverted to unapproved schemes and works."

I think that this kind of thing has to be looked into.

Once I said, and to-day I repeat this ; May be the Central Government, by releasing as much funds as possible to see that the States are put on a right footing, is unwittingly adding a little to the generation of black money. From its own funds, black money is being created. I have suggested that when we are appointing Finance Commissions, we shall have to appoint a commission to oversee these huge expenditures from year to year.

Some Opposition friends asked why I had suggested it. I suggest there should be a Commission on Expenditure, so that in respect of all the money that the Central Government is spending, we can see whether every pie is spent properly. I don't say that the Commission for expenditure should control but it can be monitored to see whether every pie given to the States, is spent for the purpose for which it is given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Figures in respect of both grants and loans should be given.



**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Even before the Eighth Finance Commission, the States have said : "Give more of grants, and less of loans." But there should be a Commission of expenditure which will look into this.

So far as Orissa's problems are concerned, we have the problems of flood, cyclone and drought. The problems are very serious. They should supply more food-shafts to Orissa as the price of rice is rising to more than 4 rupees a kilo. I appeal to the Central Government and the Ministers of Agriculture and Irrigation to give utmost priority to our problems. They should also help us to complete the Rengali dam. On Mahanadi, we need another dam below Hirakud. For this, a proposal has been sent to the Irrigation Ministry. I hope these requests from Orissa will be taken into consideration.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) :** The hon. Members who spoke before me have covered many areas. I am not going to repeat them. This kind of a discussion on flood and drought is taking place year after year.

On 1st August, the Minister of Agriculture said in Rajya Sabha in a reply to a question that due to floods, we have lost 717 lives ; 1.75 lakh houses were damaged and one lakh heads of cattle were lost.

2.80 lakh hectares of crops are affected by floods. This is the figures given by the hon. Minister in Rajya Sabha on First August. The most affected State this time due to floods and cyclones was the Gujarat State, four districts of the Gujarat State including Junagarh. Nearly 600 people died. Two million people were affected by floods ; and the loss of property and crop, etc. is not calculated. This time, the Brahmaputra, as usual, has crossed the danger level. Up and other States were affected very much. Year after year, we are facing such a situation. The Government of India has so many plans to control floods. If you go through the figures you will find that the loss occurring year after year is more than the money spent on agriculture and other connected purposes. For example, if you go through the figures regarding construction of houses, you will find that 15 lakh houses are lost annually by floods. In the 6th Five Year Plan, housing construction

is estimated to be at 14 lakh houses, and the loss of houses due to floods is 15 lakh annually. Therefore, you can calculate the effect of it. During the last three years of the plan, according to official figures, the loss due to floods estimated to be Rs. 3,981 crores, which is more than the estimated expenditure on agriculture and allied purposes.

We are discussing this subject to find out long-term and short-term measures for this kind of repetition of floods and drought. Therefore, I appeal through you to the Minister and the government to do something about it. I don't say that the government was not doing anything ; you were doing something about it, but we are not able to solve the problem of floods which is occurring every year. Every year, we are facing a serious situation. Therefore, the Government of India should meet this situation on a war footing. Can the government meet this situation by some allocation of funds alone ? Huge money is required for it. The people of the whole country should be taken into confidence. This is a national calamity and the whole nation should be made conscious about it. The people of this country should be told that this is the situation which can be met by some kind of scientific methods. I do not want to invite these quacks. Now the scientists are coming with so many remedies. I do not want to comment on this. We are having so many committees, flood control committees and commissions. I do not blame them. They were making so many suggestions. But what is lacking ? The seriousness has not gone into the mind of the Government. The Agriculture Minister is an efficient man. He is also a man who knows what he is dealing with. Also he can, at times if he feels, deliver the goods. At the same time, the problem is not very easy. It is very serious. But are we tackling this problem with that seriousness ? No, Sir. Therefore, we have to think over it seriously. The suggestion of flood control system has to be taken very seriously by the Government with the help of those people who are very much concerned with it.

17.00 Hrs.

If we go through the devastation in many States like Bihar, Rajasthan, UP, Cooch



Bihar, in West Bengal, Tripura and many other States, we find that so many human lives have been lost there besides loss of cattle, property, crop and other things. Long term measures, I have already told you. The short term measures have also to be taken. For example, West Bengal was approaching the Government of India for assistance. They have given something. My predecessor, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, was saying that the Central Government was benevolent and that they were giving whatever assistance was wanted. That is the position with regard to Orissa. But with regard to West Bengal, the Government of West Bengal requested for an assistance of Rs. 205.58 crores— You have given in two instalments merely Rs. 77 crores. To be frank and precise, due to current drought the situation, consequent to the failure of early monsoon, in unprecedented in the State. Nearly the entire rural population of more than 400 lakhs have been affected by the drought. You will say that you have sent teams and after assessing the situation you have given the assistance. You know that every State is burdened with overdraft. This is a common disease. The Finance Minister was keen to discipline all the States irrespective of Congress ruled or others. The finances of the State Governments are such that they may not be able to meet this kind of a situation. Therefore, the Central Government has to bear the brunt of the situation and they should come forward to help the States. Especially, you know, the West Bengal finances are very weak. Because the situations developed beyond their control : they cannot do anything. Therefore, this point should be noted by the hon. Minister. As I said, when he want, to do he can do. So, he should do this time also to see that West Bengal is saved from the situation.

When we talk of measures, we say long-term as well as short-term measures. What are the short term measures ? Short-term measures include financial assistance. That is one point. Another big thing of food. Where is the Food Minister ? I do not know whether somebody is here to represent the Food Ministry...(Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is here.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : If he is here, I am very glad. Then the food is there.

Now, the point is that in West Bengal not only floods but droughts also come. Drought means the total crop is lost. They have to maintain certain public distribution system for which they must keep something to provide for the people to eat. Since the crop is lost, there is no grain at their disposal. So, the Central Government should come to the rescue and send more grain for the time being as a short-term measure. Now, what is the situation in West Bengal ? The situation in West Bengal is that for the maintenance of public distribution system they require 3,75,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains per month. The Government of India is supplying 2.25 lakh metric tonnes including the requirement of the roller flour mills. Perhaps at one time they could manage with this but now they cannot manage because of the drought. There is no crop, therefore, there is no production of foodgrains. The situation is not as it was earlier. So, the Government of India should make up their mind to see that at least this 3,75,000 metric tonnes foodgrains per month reach West Bengal through FCI godowns. All the bottlenecks should be removed and monthly supply should be maintained. These are the short-term measures with regard to West Bengal.

Then, I come to North. There is a State called Tripura. It is a small State. They are not capable of thinking about this kind of big money and they are not asking for it. Floods have come there, road communications have been disrupted. The Chief Minister has sent a telegram and I have a copy of that telegram with me. He has already spent Rs. 40 lakhs from whatever he had and he is now making a request to the Government of India to send a team to Tripura to assess the extent of loss. He has also requested that this amount of Rs. 40 lakhs which he has spent may be immediately given back and also 5,00 tonnes of rice should be sent to that State...(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because he has spent his own money according to you.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Because he has to exist there. Flood comes, washes away the whole thing, communication is lost, but nothing can be done. If he has to exist in the Government, he has to immediately spend something and ask for the aid. So,

the question of Tripura State is a question which he has to consider very seriously according to me.

Then I come to my own State Kerala...  
(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have started from Kerala State.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : No, Sir. I am coming to Kerala State last. The Kerala State is a State which has its own peculiar problems (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You say you want to end in Kerala.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The point here is, what is the agricultural pattern in Kerala ? We are having all perennial crops. Kalpakam, that is, coconut is the major agricultural produce in Kerala State. If one coconut tree is lost, then he has to plant it again and wait for five years to get another crop... (Interruptions.) Sushaila Ji is an expert because she holds certain lands and coconut trees. As she said five to seven years we have to wait. That is the story of coconut. Then I come to cardamom. Cardamom is a hilly crop. It earns you lot of foreign exchange. The whole cardamom crop is lost. Two things happened simultaneously. 35,000 workers who were employed in cardamom estates have no work and the total crop is lost. I do not want to give the figures of other things like pepper, etc. We have coconut, arecanut and similar crops. So, the situation in Kerala has to be viewed differently from that in other States because our agricultural pattern is different. In the history of Kerala, we have never experienced a drought of this kind.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the Chair]

Another fact is that Kerala is a State which is industrially backward. For some time it was boasting of surplus electricity. But now the position is that there is no generation of electricity. The generation of electricity in our State is entirely based on hydel power. Since the rain God has failed us, if it is a God, or if somebody can be called a God...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : You do not believe in God.

AN HON. MEMBER : They believe in a ghost.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Their God is nationalised.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Well, I do not want to go into that.

Well, there was no rain, no water and the storage reservoirs became empty. The generation of electricity came to a standstill.. (Interruptions) The industry also came to a standstill. Therefore, the financial position of the State became precarious. That is why I say that the normal approach to an ordinary situation is not sufficient in the case of Kerala. It requires an extraordinary approach. Arguments and disputes between the opposition parties and the ruling party is the order of the day in Kerala. But, so far as the question of drought is concerned, the Kerala Assembly passed a unanimous resolution and sent it to the Government of India.

As you have yourself stated in reply to a question in this House, the Government of Kerala have requested for an assistance of Rs. 220.60 crores. There is some discrepancy in figures between your two answers, but I do not want to go into it. In response to that request of Kerala, you have given Rs. 36.77 crores as Plan assistance, which will be adjusted against the Plan schemes during the next five years. So, the point is about Rs. 36.77 crores to be adjusted in five years in the Plan. Sir, I am very sorry to say this. The Plan is a Plan for the development of the State and you are not respecting it and you are not helping us. This kind of help is rather painful. I do not want to ask anything. But it is painful that nothing is being given to us. Sir, you are asking about Orissa, you are getting something. but we, Kerala people, are not given anything. You are telling us 'All right, there is an allocation in the Plan, you take Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 from there'. That also is because of the actual contingency that arose on account of the drought. The Government has no say in it because the Plan allocation is made on

certain projects and on that basis only expenditure can be made—money has to be spent on that head alone. Because of drought so many other situations have arisen for which nothing can be done. (*Interruptions*). I am only saying that this attitude should change and the request of the Kerala Government is to be conceded. I know the Kerala Minister has come and met you yesterday, I hope you might have agreed to give something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He gave him his good wishes !

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Therefore, I am urging that the Kerala Government's request for Rs. 220 crores has to be acceded to and the amount has to be sanctioned by you. That is one part.

Another part is a serious one. What is that ? In the whole of the country, Kerala State is a State which has a statutory rationing system. That has to be encouraged by you, and I told you that because of the drought, what little crop of paddy which we produce is also not there. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I want that the Minister should look into it, and I appeal to him, through you, that 1,35,000 tonnes of guaranteed supply of foodgrains should be made. I am not going to request for 2 lakh tonnes. I only request you that at least 1,35,000 tonnes of guaranteed supply should be made to Kerala State.

Finally, I am coming to the question of controlling the floods. About flood and drought situation, so many committees were constituted. I agree with you on the steps that are being taken in this regard, but I request the government of India to take the problem more seriously. Today I can quote the expenditure proposed in the Plan for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I am concluding.

But you will find that the amount has not been spent properly. You will find that in Bihar some bund has been constructed to control the floods. The Chief Engineer has gone there three days before and has been satisfied that the bund has been constructed,

and the third day the floods come and the bund is washed away. This sort of flood control has been done by the government. Therefore, this kind of action should be stopped. It should be taken as a serious problem, for which all the national energies should be mobilised.

I once again appeal to the Government that the specific request which I made should be seriously considered by the Government.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Chairman, everybody knows about flood conditions and drought conditions in this country since this country is wedded to the vagaries of monsoons. When the monsoon is present, it is a flood and, when the monsoon is absent, it is a drought. Both these things happen regularly.

The side-effects of flood are more acute than in the case of drought. With the presence of vigorous monsoon, there is a heavy loss of human lives crop and property. There is soil erosion and health hazard. There are so many side-effects due to flood. The question is as to whether we can control floods, cyclones and other natural calamities. In my opinion, these can be controlled. For example already in the case of Yamuna, it has been done by constructing channels. This has proved successful in protecting the flood affected areas. Once the flood affects certain areas for 5 to 6 years, the peasants cannot recover from the side-effects in spite of the grant or help or loan given by the Central Government. Unless a permanent master plan is drawn up, unless there is a permanent official machinery consisting of experts, engineers or scientists, all that will not help. The teams are appointed and the reports are given regularly. But the implementation is very difficult.

Specially in the case of floods, it is all accidental. The flood might come overnight. A ready-made thing cannot be applied. Military is summoned; some helicopters are summoned; some boats are summoned. But in the process we cannot help much in rescuing human lives and loss of property. What is the permanent solution ? It has been said by the opposition parties that the Government is



not doing anything at all. I do not agree with them. The Government is doing everything in all its sincerity right from the beginning. But my appeal to the Government is to make a master plan for 5 or 10 or 15 or even 20 years allocating the funds regularly for doing constructive work, pucca work, right from A to Z.

Take for example the Yamuna river. The authorities have controlled the floods and they have been successful in that. It is on record. They have done it by constructing channels. Like that, there are many spots in the case of all the rivers which the people in the local areas know. We can have channels or some other projects or whatever measures we can take as long-term measures.

Also, in my opinion, along with the river belts, the afforestation can be done whereby we can check soil erosion and also the submerging of the villages. My hon. friend, Mr. Balanandan said that 15 lakhs or 20 lakhs houses are lost. It is not the loss of houses alone. Apart from that, many belongings of the peasants and other moveable property are totally lost which cannot be assessed or estimated. For that, my suggestion will be that there should be a special Department with this separate portfolio working for it regularly.

When the floods come in Karnataka or Assam or U.P., the Central assistance is sought on the basis of the reports of the State Government. During this period, the short-term help is not given. Take for example my district of Belgaum when it was affected by the flood on 30th June last. There was rain continuously for 72 hours affecting 25 villages in my district and 10 villages in my constituency. These were very heavily affected. So many islands were formed. The food supply and so many other things were not immediately done by the State Government. The State Government officials came as sight-seeing people. How could the D.C. help poor peasants. Other officials also came and saw the things but they could not help them. So, some short-term measures have also to be undertaken to help the drought-affected people.

So, in my opinion, in all such conti-

ngencies anticipating all such things, when the rain goes beyond 40 hours or 30 hours or 10 hours more than the proportion of the rain that a particular area received it should be noted by the Government and a permanent machinery should be set up for controlling floods or cyclones or other natural calamities. If you do not have that plan, I think there is no use spending crores of rupees. We are only flooding money to the floods and the money reaches the States very late and it is inadequate. Sometimes it is out of proportion. Sometimes, no proper assessment is made. For example, in my Constituency, according to the assessment of the State Government, 3,600 houses were affected by floods. But in fact more houses were affected. Even though 3,600 houses be collapsed due to floods during the floods, there were another 3,000 houses about to collapse after the floods as the water went 7-15' into the houses and half the wall is full of water and the other half is right. The homogeneity is not maintained with the result that cracks develop in the walls. Nobody would be prepared to dwell in a falling house. So, people lost their houses due to floods. The State Government would be unable to work properly and sincerely on the spot because of the inadequate help it gets from the Central Government. Floods cause huge loss of animals, fodder and implements. This cannot be understood by some of the officers who are quite ignorant of the needs of agriculture and industry. For instance, there are small-scale industries and leather tanning industry in my area which were affected by the flood. The State Government estimated the loss in the leather tanning industry at Rs. 2,000/-. So much of the chemical used for the tanning of the leather was lost. Therefore, I enquired into the matter. The loss sustained was really to the tune of Rs. 6-10, 000/-. The poor in these or professions are affected. They have no influence. The money that the Central Government gives to the State Government is not properly utilised by the State Government. Therefore, my request to the Hon. Minister through you is that a special machinery has to be established to meet the needs of the flood-affected areas. Otherwise, it will be a waste of time and money.



As regards drought, 64 districts are regularly affected by the drought and there are chronically drought-stricken areas. Therefore, we had to plan a special crop or afforestation of fruit-bearing trees or whatever it may be because of the absence of the regular agricultural crops. The special programme has to be drawn and special fund has to be allocated. Mere sanction of money without a concerted effort to implement a planned programme will not be of much help. It will be a waste. It will not be of permanent help to the victims. Let us do bit by bit but not in a haphazard manner. I do not blame the Central Government that it is not helping. It is helping. But the State Governments which are said to be agencies to utilise the funds are not properly spending the money. There is lot of waste and delay. For drought, the Central Government deputed its machinery to assess the situation. The staff of the State Government will take 15 days to report. And then again the Central Government staff will come and survey whether this area is really affected or not. And then direct report will come. Then money will come. By this time, the rains will again come and the whole thing is over in many areas. Therefore, the spot study must at the most take only 8-15 days and not more than that. That is why I am insisting on the Government to have a special group of officials or a special Department which can attend to the work of making on-the-spot study without depending on any agency, and the money from the Central Government to the State Government either for floods or for drought should not be delayed. If it is delayed, neither short-term measures nor long-term measures are of any help to the people. That is the need of the hour. If we do not actually give the money in time, it will be a waste. Therefore, my request to the Government of India is to help permanently and make a master plan by inviting some engineers, scientists or any of that sort that is required to help permanently and solve the natural calamities problem, thereby helping this country. Many of our plans in the past had been failures because of the delay in sanctioning money and this its transfer from one Department to the other. Because of this failure, all our achievements have been lost. Also agriculture is heavily affected.

If floods occur continuously, no crop can be grown after some years. Keeping that in view, we have to start; we are already late. I do not know, there may be some plan or something with the Government, but that is not helping really.

Lastly, I would say that my own district has been affected last June; about 25 villages have been affected. The State Government has given about Rs. 500 or so, something which is not helping. Also some small industries, which were close to the river, were affected and have been closed down. They have not helped those people. I think they have come to the Central Government for help. I request the hon. Minister and the Central Government to help our State. Of course, Janata Party is ruling there. But we have to rise above Party because it is a national problem and it is an acute problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the canvas of the subject-matter for discussion is quite wide covering floods as well as drought, I will deliberately impose a restriction on myself because of want of time and would like to concentrate only on the problem of floods. Though there are floods in different parts of the country, since I represent in this House the backward region, the coastal region, of Konkan of Maharashtra, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the unprecedented floods in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, and then we can generalise the problem: whatever is applicable in the case of the Konkan region will also be applicable to Assam, west Bengal, Gujarat and other parts of the country; whatever suggestions I may put forward in this House will be applicable to others also.

As far as the damage done due to floods in different parts of the country is concerned, Government itself has admitted certain figures, and that will bring home the grave nature of the calamity that has befallen this country. For instance, due to floods and land-slides alone, the total damage that has been admitted by the Government is like this: deaths in floods and land-slides 730; damage to crops 2.08 lakh hectares; houses that were damaged

1,84,849 ; and the cattle lost 94,887. These are the figures that have been given by the Minister himself and that will show the dimension of the problem that is to be handled.

As far as the west coast region of Konkan is concerned, you will find that all these losses have already been registered during the recent floods in the Konkan region. There has been loss of life, there has been loss of cattle, there has been damage to houses, The most important feature is that there is silting of rivers. Landslides, damage to agricultural crops, damage to fishermen's implements and also damage to shops and the market places—these are the various ways in which considerable damage has been done.

There is also one controversial point on which we will seek Central assistance. It is not merely financial assistance ; it is assistance in the form of advice and guidance by a team of geologists. It has already visited the Konkan region ; I believe it is still there. In the Konkan region there are certain parts like Sangameswar and Chiplun, beautiful places ; one should visit those places. And you should also try to find out what has happened after the floods and what has happened after the landslides. There is a fear in the minds of the people residing there that it is not merely the damage done due to the floods alone ; they have a lurking suspicion that probably certain tremors created earthquake and they have also added to the damage done by the floods. As a result of that, there have been great landslides there. Some of the local experts from Maharashtra said, 'We find the fact that there were no tremors at all.', whereas the residents told the Ministers and other teams that have visited the area that there mild tremors and as a result of that, there were landslides. I may bring to the notice of this House that at Koyna Nagar there is already a seismograph that has been fixed up and the range of the seismograph is so wide that even upto Sangameswar and Chiplun in the Konkan region if there are tremors and earthquakes, those shocks could be registered on the seismograph. I would like the Government to find out from the Central team of

geologists sent to the Konkan region to find out whether in the seismograph that has been located at Koyna Nagar, some mild tremors in the Konkan region were already recorded. I know, as a student of Physics, that seismograph cannot predict tremors but it can always register the tremors that have occurred and have taken place. Therefore, after the event has already taken place and since the seismograph at Koyna Nagar must have already recorded the seismic disturbances, probably the team of geologists that is going there can also proceed to Koyna Nagar and find out in depth whether there were any tremors and as a result of that, whether there were any landslides.

It is an accepted fact that once tremors occur in a particular region, once an earthquake takes place in a particular region, that region perpetually remains vulnerable for new tremors. Therefore, certain precautionary measures have to be taken and if the geologists' team which has gone from the Centre to this Konkan region establishes that tremors have occurred, in that case certain precautionary measures have to be taken. That is why I am bringing this particular aspect to the notice of the Government.

As far as the landslide is concerned, particularly, in the Konkan region, we find along with the damage done by the devastating floods there have been tremendous landslides that have occurred and as a result of that, the traffic has been completely dislocated for a long time. There are certain reasons due to which these landslides have taken place. Many experts have admitted the fact that in the Konkan region there is a wide tendency on the part of the residents and particularly, the contractors who want to sell fuel, to indiscriminately cut the trees. Jungle-cutting is going on a very large scale. As a result of that there is the greatest soil erosion and as a result of the soil erosion there has been a greater degree of landslides and added to the landslides these floods that have taken place have caused a tremendous damage.

Therefore, I would like the hon Minister to send central guidelines to all the States including the State of Maharashtra that under no circumstances they should allow the



cutting of trees. In fact, deterrent steps will have to be taken. Very stern measures will have to be taken against those indulging in cutting of the trees. As a result landslides, resulting out of erosion of soil can also be avoided.

There is a one more important feature in the floods of the Konkan region. We find that in the Konkan region during the recent floods, a lot of silting of the rivers has taken place. The peculiarity of the Konkan region is that there is a very heavy rainfall, normally, of more than 110" per year. But this time the entire rainfall concentrated in a short period of time and as a result of that, there was an overflow of rivers. One tragedy of the Konkan region in Maharashtra is that you find that there are heavy rains and the rain water run down the mountain tops with great speed and velocity and with the same speed and velocity it goes into the sea and as a result a lot of silting in the rivers takes place and the beds of the rivers have been lifted up and as a result the normal capacity of the river to contain the flow of water has also been exceeded and you find overflow of the water everywhere and you will find on the banks of the rivers in the Konkan region there has been a devastating destruction. Therefore, that has to be avoided. In that case, drudging of the river has to take place. When this question was raised on the floor of the Maharashtra Assembly, the Minister concerned said that drudging up of the river in the Konkan region was a very costly affair and it would be beyond the financial resources of the State to undertake this exercise of drudging up of rivers—the silted rivers. Therefore, I would humbly request, the hon. Minister concerned to kindly give the necessary Central assistance and to see that this particular operation of drudging up of the river which is already silted is undertaken effectively. That will be one of the methods by which it would be possible for us to see that this particular can be remedied.

Then, Sir, there is another aspect. Like Konkan region, there are so many other regions too. One advantage to some of the States' region is that they have got a network of small and big irrigation works and this is an accepted fact of hydraulics that in so far as the flow of water in the river is concerned, if there is a small network of irriga-

tion—small or big—in that case, the river water taken to irrigation channels and, as a result of that, the pressure of water is dissipated to a very great extent. Therefore, the destructive potential of the river water is also destroyed or at least reduced to a considerable extent. That is the reason why when there are series of floods, to a large number of irrigation channels, water is diverted. Pressure is dissipated. As a result of that, destructive potential of water is reduced to a considerable extent. Devastation is also to a great extent reduced. If this work is to be undertaken, it is beyond the financial ability or capability of the Maharashtra State—Maharashtra State has the silting water problem—Central assistance should be given to them. There is one more aspect. I would briefly note down the points. That is regarding the alternative modes of transport. This question has been highlighted by the problems of floods. When floods occur in certain backward regions where modes of transport are very meagre and where only one mode of transport like motor transport is available, in that case, once that very route is destroyed and if railways are not available, and other routes are also completely blocked, there is dislocation of traffic that takes place. I would like to draw your attention a very important Committee was appointed during the Janata Government period. It was known as the National Transport Committee. Suggestions were made from both sides of the House and, as a result of a unanimous recommendation of this House, that Committee was appointed. That Committee has given a very important finding and an inference. Their inference was that from the point of view of defence as well as the safety requirements and in times of calamities like floods, it is very necessary that various modes of transport should not be treated as alternatives to each other but they should be treated as complement to each other. For instance, we must not say that since in the Konkan region we have adequate mode of transport we must not have rail transport or if we have rail transport, motor transport need not be introduced. The National Transport Committee has recommended that these two modes of transport should be treated as complement to each and they should not be treated as an alternative to each other. I would insist that looking to the defence needs and also to the safety require-

ments, it is better that the West Coast Konkan railway is linked as it will be beneficial not only to Maharashtra State but also to Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. It will provide a link route from Maharashtra upto the tip of Cape Comorin.

Sir I had the proud privilege to see that. The route from Trivandrum to Kanya Kumari has been connected. If a rail link is made from Bombay to Trivandrum, in that case there will be a rail link from Mangalore. From Bombay to Kanya Kumari the link will be connected. The problem of the Konkan region will be solved thereby.

(Interruptions)

I have one small point. I hope that if this proposal is accepted by Government coming from the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party I will support it. One more point I would like to make. In the states like Bengal, Kerala and Konkan, there are small rivulets across which there are foot bridges. In the recent floods almost all these wood bridges which are built up with the help of palm trees and the wooden planks, they have been completely washed out in the case of Konkan region and West Bengal and Kerala. Therefore, I make a very constructive proposal which, with my some association with the Indian Railways, I may bring to your light that about four to five thousand kilometres of Railways, when those routes became unfit for travel on the broad-gauge, were removed. Such rails are lying idle. They are ultimately completely melted down. I suggest that these railway lines, which have been removed because they are unfit for heavy traffic, they can be cut into pieces, and in such regions like Bengal, Kerala and Konkan region of Maharashtra which have small wood bridges, instead of the palm trees, if small pieces of rails are made available to them, the discarded rails and the planks of wood, I think it will provide the most suitable type of bridges and this should be done.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : You have forgotten Andhra Pradesh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In fact, I must begin with Andhra Pradesh, because alphabetically Andhra Pradesh comes the first, Sir. Now, let me conclude with this request. On 1st August, 1983, the

Minister of State for Agriculture answered to a Starred Question No. 104 Shrimati Pramila Dandavate in this very House. He said that only Karnataka, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya States have asked for the Central assistance due to floods.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should have taken another question. Not that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why Sir. I think charity begins at home. Therefore, I would like to start with it. Therefore, Sir, I would like to point out to you that Maharashtra Government, in spite of such a loss, which is to the extent of Rs. 30 crores in the Konkan region, has not asked for Central Assistance, and has not sent any Report to the Central Government in this regard. When we brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister that these are the pictures of the flood, she said Maharashtra Chief Minister had not informed her. Then the report has still not come. In spite of that she wrote to me and said that from the Prime Minister's Fund, I have sent Rs. 5 lakhs. But that is not sufficient. Sir, Gujarat has been rightly given Rs. 20 crores and they desire more because Saurashtra floods have Played havoc, but nothing has been given here as far as such grants are concerned. Therefore that assistance should also be made available here. Therefore, in the light of this suggestion, I am moving the Amendment, which is the substance of my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That you have already moved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not. They don't know even what is the Amendment. I only know it is Amendment No. 1. They know the number. Therefore, I will read that Amendment and conclude :

"At the end of the Motion add —  
'and demands that adequate central assistance be given to the concerned States to meet the grave situation created by floods and drought'.

It includes Andhra. I hope Prof. Ranga will support my Amendment.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) : सभापति जी देश में सूखे और बाढ़ से 1982-83 में कुल मिला कर 31 करोड़ 27 लाख लोग प्रभावित



हुए। सूखे से 26 करोड़ 20 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए और बाढ़ से 5 करोड़ 7 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए। इनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को काफी राशि खर्च करनी पड़ी। यह जो सूखा और बाढ़ देश में आई ऐसा सूखा और बाढ़ देश में करीब करीब सौ वर्षों में नहीं आया। हमारे क्षेत्र में तो इस प्रकार का सूखा कभी भी नहीं पड़ा। हमारे राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर में तो ऐसा सूखा शताब्दी के बाद पड़ा होगा। यह सब से बड़ा सूखा था। अखबारों में तो यह आया कि लोग भूख से मरे। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि लोग भूख से नहीं मरे। ऐसी स्थिति तो अवश्य हुई कि उन्हें खाना दिन में एक दफा खाने को मिला और जो खाना उन्हें मिला वह पौष्टिक भोजन नहीं था। इस प्रकार की उनकी स्थिति रही। इसका कारण। है राज्य सरकार के सीमित साधन और केन्द्र से पर्याप्त सहायता नहीं। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध है राजस्थान सरकार ने अक्टूबर 1982 से लेकर मार्च 1983 तक के लिए पचास करोड़ की मांग की थी लेकिन उसको केवल 11 करोड़ 87 लाख 50 हजार रुपया ही दिया गया। इसके मुकाबले में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को जहां 87 लाख जनता प्रभावित हुई थी और हमारे यहां 1 करोड़ 70 लाख, 28 करोड़ की मदद दी गई। इसी प्रकार से अप्रैल से लेकर जून तक एम्प्लायमेंट जैनरेशन की मद में हमें 19.09 लाख की मदद दी गई जबकि राजस्थान को पहले सालों में 28 लाख रुपये की मदद दी जाती रही है। मजदूर को मिलता क्या है इसको भी आ देखें। केन्द्र सरकार एक मजदूर को सिर्फ पांच रुपये प्रति दिन और सामग्री के रूप में प्रतिदिन सवा रुपया नकद देती है और इस प्रकार सवा छः रुपया मिलता है जबकि एन. आर. ई. पी. में पंद्रह रुपये रोज दिये जाते हैं, नौ रुपये नकद और छः रुपये सामग्री के रूप में। आप एक बात और देखें। मार्च से लेकर जुलाई तक मजदूरों की संख्या

ज्यादा होती है हमारे यहां क्योंकि यहां खरीफ की एक ही फसल होती है। मजदूरों को इस अवधि में हमें ज्यादा खपाना पड़ता है। यह चीज अध्ययन दल की समझ में नहीं आती है, उसके दिमाग में नहीं बैठती है और अक्टूबर से लेकर मार्च तक मजदूरों की संख्या जो निर्धारित की गई उसका हिसाब लगा कर उन्होंने अप्रैल में ढाई लाख और मई जून में साढ़े चार लाख निर्धारित करके हमारी मदद की जबकि इस अवधि में हमारे यहां सात आठ लाख मजदूर लगे। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अपर्याप्त मदद दी जाती है। महीना तीस दिन का होता है लेकिन मजदूरी 26 दिन की दी जाती है। चार बीच में जो संडे आते हैं उसकी उनको मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है क्योंकि संडे को छुट्टी रहती है। मिनिमम वैजिज जहां मजदूरों को मिलती है वहां उनको संडे की छुट्टी भी दी जाती है और 30 या 31 दिन की तनखाह भी दी जाती है लेकिन यहां 26 दिन की ही मजदूरी इनको मिलती है। चूंकि राजस्थान सरकार को केन्द्र ने पर्याप्त मदद नहीं दी इस कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि हमारे लोगों को हरियाणा, गुजरात, पंजाब आदि प्रदेशों में जा कर ठोकें खानी पड़ी, सड़कों पर काम करना पड़ा और उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई। बांडिड लेबर की तरह उनको हरियाणा पंजाब में काम करना पड़ा और दुर्दिन देखने पड़े। जो नार्म आप फिक्स करें वे रीयलिस्टिक होने चाहियें और उनके अनुसार आपको मदद देनी चाहिये।

अध्ययन दल क्या है? इसने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट जनवरी 1983 में दी है। 4, 5 साल से बराबर अकाल पड़ रहा है। सितम्बर में फसल होने के बाद मजदूर अक्टूबर में जाता है। उसे नवम्बर और दिसम्बर में कोई मजदूरी नहीं मिलती बल्कि दिसम्बर में दी जाती है। 3 महीने उसकी क्या दुर्गति होती है, उसको मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती। 15 दिसम्बर को जो कुछ मजदूरी दी गई वह बहुत कम व्यक्तियों को

दी गई। जनवरी के बाद कुछ फैमिलीज की मदद की और मार्च, अप्रैल, मई में ज्यादा मदद दी गई। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस प्रकार से लोगों को कोई भी सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। इस तरह से भयंकर असंतोष पैदा होता है। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई नार्म्स फिक्स करे।

अध्ययन दल ने 10 जनवरी 1983 को रिपोर्ट दी फिर उसके बाद मदद मिलती है। उसी प्रकार अप्रैल से जुलाई की मदद के लिये 15 जून को रिपोर्ट दी और 20 जून को आदेश जारी किया। इतना समय क्यों लेते हैं? आप क्यों नहीं अध्ययन दल का टाइम फिक्स करते हैं? गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी को भी ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहिए। और जल्द से जल्द इसका निर्णय करना चाहिये।

फैमिन को मदद एडवान्सड प्लान में से की जाती है। इससे प्लान का काम ठप्प हो जाता है और जिन क्षेत्रों में अकाल नहीं होता है, वहां के लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं कि तुम प्लान का पैसा इस तरह से क्यों खर्च करते हो? मेरा कहना यह है कि एडवान्सड प्लान की परम्परा गलत है। फ्लड में जो मदद की जाती है उसमें 75 परसेंट आप सबसीडी देते हैं, 25 परसेंट राज्य व्यय करते हैं। परन्तु यहां आप सेंट-परसेंट लोन देते हैं। आप 7वें फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का भी कोई उपयोग नहीं करते। फैमिन में पशु मर जाते हैं, इकनामी नष्ट हो जाती है। बाद में बीमारी से मनुष्य मरते हैं। फ्लड के समय यह स्थिति तो होती है कि उसके बाद रबी की फसल अच्छी होती है, कुओं में पानी बढ़ जाता है परन्तु सूखे के समय बिल्कुल इकनामी नष्ट हो जाती है। फैमिन और फ्लड में कुछ तो पैरिटी होनी चाहिये। जिस प्रकार फ्लड के समय मदद दी जाती है उसी प्रकार फैमिन के समय भी दी जानी चाहिये।

मार्जिन मनी 10.19 करोड़ फिक्स की है छोटे फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने। फिर आपने उसको रिड्यूस कर के 7.74 करोड़ कर दी। सातवें फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने देश में 50 करोड़ से उसे 100 करोड़ तक बढ़ाया परन्तु हमारे प्रान्त में 10.19 करोड़ के स्थान पर 7.74 करोड़ की मदद ही दी। इस प्रकार से हमें कम मदद दी जाती है।

हमारे राजस्थान कैनाल का कार्य चल रहा है। यह कार्य तीव्र गति से चले इसके लिये प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ने इसके लिये पहले 40 करोड़ की मदद दी, मैं इसकी सराहना करता हूं। हमारे मन्त्री जी बड़ी दिलचस्पी से काम कर रहे हैं, युद्ध-स्तर पर काम कर रहे हैं। गदरा रोड का भी काम हो रहा है और कैनाल का भी काम चल रहा है जो कि 185 किलोमीटर है।

राजस्थान से पीने के पानी की योजना जोधपुर, बाड़मेर आदि सभी महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के लिए बनानी चाहिए। अगर हम पीने के पानी के लिए ट्यूबवैलज पर निर्भर करगे, तो चालीस पचास साल तक तो यह संभव होगा, उसके बाद क्या व्यवस्था होगी? पीने के पानी की समस्या की पमनिन्ट सालूशन राजस्थान कैनाल ही है।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए 90 परसेंट ग्रांट और 10 परसेंट लोन दिया जा रहा है, उसी तरह डेजर्ट डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए रकम को 50 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 500 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया जाए और 90 परसेंट ग्रांट और 10 परसेंट लोन दिया जाए, ताकि इस सीमावर्ती रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके।

श्री रीतालाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ की विभीषिका प्रति-वर्ष आती है और जुलाई से सितम्बर के बीच

में बाढ़ की भयंकर आशंका और प्रलयंकर आफत जनता के सिर पर लटकती हुई मालूम होती है। बाढ़ केवल आज की ही बात नहीं है। इसका बहुत पुराना इतिहास है। ईसा से हजारों वर्ष पहले से बाढ़ आती रही है, लेकिन उसकी तीव्रता लगातार बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इस वैज्ञानिक युग में लोग धरती से चन्द्र-लोक और अन्य ग्रहों की ओर जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हम लोग बाढ़ के नियंत्रण के लिए अरबों खरबों रुपए खर्च करने के बावजूद इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाए हैं। सरकारी सूत्रों के अनुसार 1954 से लेकर आज तक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 11,870 किलोमीटर बांध बनाए गए हैं, 21,370 किलोमीटर जल-मार्ग खोद दिए गए हैं, 297 नगरों की बाढ़ से रक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है 4700 गांवों का स्तर ऊपर उठाया गया है और 1,11,50,000 हेक्टर भूमि को संरक्षण दिया जा चुका है।

इतनी बड़ी उपलब्धि के बावजूद हम हर वर्ष देखते हैं कि बाढ़ का भयंकर खतरा उपस्थित हो जाता है। इस बार सौराष्ट्र में 5,000 लोग लापता हो गए या मर गए और सैकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हो गए। समाचारपत्रों में राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आसाम, केरल और पश्चिमी बंगाल से बाढ़ की भयंकर विभीषिका की रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री विभिन्न राज्यों को विशेष ग्रान्ट्स दे रही हैं। लेकिन बुनियादी बात यह है कि इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी बाढ़ बढ़ ही रही है। इससे लगता है कि योजनाएं ईमानदारी से नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं। उनमें बहुत अधिक घपला और भ्रष्टाचार होता है। राज्यों को जो रुपया स्वच्छंद रूप से आवंटित कर दिया जाता है, जब तक संसदीय दल के द्वारा उसके उपयोग की समीक्षा और कार्यों का स्थल-निरीक्षण नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक सच्चाई का पता नहीं चल सकता। हर साल बाढ़ आ जाती है और बाढ़ में वह रुपया भी बह जाता है। बिहार में

कोसी नदी है, बूढ़ी गण्डक है, बागमती है, गंग है, कितनी ही नदियां हैं जिन पर साल व साल अरबों रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। वह रुपया भी उनकी बाढ़ में बह जाता है। मुख्य मंत्री हर साल कह देते हैं कि बालू भर गई है, फिर से तटबन्ध बना रहे हैं। इसी तरह से हर जगह यह हालत है।

एक ब्रह्मपुत्र विकास बोर्ड बना हुआ है। वहां अरबों रुपया व्यय किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी वहां हर साल हजारों लाखों लोग डूब रहे हैं। आखिर कोई कारगर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जाती है? इसी प्रकार से दामोदर घाटी निगम बना है। उसने कुछ काम जरूर किया है जिससे कि दामोदर की विभीषिका कुछ रुक गई है बल्कि उस पानी से विद्युत उत्पादन भी प्रतिवर्ष होता है। लेकिन अन्य नदियां जो हैं, जैसे कोसी है, ब्रह्मपुत्र है, कृष्णा है, कावेरी है और सौराष्ट्र की नदियां हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के पिछले साल सर्वेक्षण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है।

सर्वेक्षण के लिए 90 लाख खर्च हुआ। इस साल झेलम के लिए पंजाब सरकार और सतलुज के लिए जम्मू कश्मीर सरकार से रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कहा गया है। 1978 से 1982 तक 16 हजार किलोमीटर का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा किया गया। सन् 1955 से लेकर आज तक सर्वेक्षण कार्य हो रहा है आखिर इसका कब अन्त होगा? उच्चस्तरीय विचार कब तक किया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं इस कार्य को केन्द्रीय सूची में लेकर भूमि संसोधन, भूमि संवर्धन इसका आयोजन करना पड़ेगा और सही ढंग से उसकी योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। इस काम के लिए देश ही नहीं विदेशों से भी एक्सपर्ट सहायता लेकर बाढ़ नियंत्रण की व्यापक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनानी होगी, आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक आप हर राज्य को हर साल अनुदान देते रहेंगे और वह धन बाढ़ के साथ बह जायेगा। जो हमारी इरीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री



है, वह भी यह देख नहीं पाती कि किस ढंग से वह पैसा खर्च हो जाता है।

इतिहास बताता है कि चीन की हांगहो, मिस्र की नील और दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की सिंकांग नदियों को किस प्रकार से नियंत्रित किया गया है। उसी प्रकार से ब्रह्मपुत्र, गंगा, सिंधु, कृष्णा, कावेरी और सौराष्ट्र की जितनी नदियां हैं उन पर अलग अलग ढंग से कार्पोरेशन वगैरह बनाकर नियन्त्रण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यहां पर सदन में हम हर साल चर्चा करते हैं, दुःख प्रकट करते हैं कि बाढ़ आई लेकिन इसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या उपाय हो रहे हैं ?

जो बाढ़ें आती हैं उनके कई कारण हैं— तटबन्ध टूट जाते हैं, नदियां मार्ग बदल देती हैं, नदियों के मार्ग में अवरोध पैदा हो जाते हैं, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में वृक्षों का अन्धा-धुंध कटाव हो रहा है जिससे भूमि-स्खलन होता है, मोटे मोटे पत्थर नदियों के घाट में भर जाते हैं और नदियां मार्ग बदलती हैं— इन सारी बातों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ? कौन से सर्वेक्षण हो रहे हैं और कौन सी रिपोर्टें तैयार हो रही हैं ? इस सदन में हमें कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

मैं इसको दो भागों में बांटता हूं, एक स्थायी क्षेत्र और दूसरा अस्थायी क्षेत्र। स्थायी क्षेत्र में बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों के मार्ग विशेषकर मध्य एवं निचली भूमि तटीय भाग एवं अत्यधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र, जिनमें असम घाटी के भाग, पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, गुजरात और कर्नाटक आदि क्षेत्र हैं। अस्थायी क्षेत्र में कम वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र, जिनमें अचानक वर्षा होने से नदियां मार्ग बदल लेती हैं, जैसे राजस्थान और दिल्ली आदि। योजनाओं पर महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से सरकार द्वारा ध्यान देने पर इन समस्याओं का निदान हो सकता है, जो कि सरकार को करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

**श्री मोहन लाल पटेल (जूनागढ़) :** सभापति जी, आज सदन में बाढ़ और सूखे की चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन मैं पूरे देश की चर्चा करने वाला नहीं हूं, लेकिन गुजरात में एक महिने पहले सौराष्ट्र में जूनागढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो बाढ़ आई है, उसकी गम्भीरता के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं।

18.12 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

वह एक छोटा एरिया दो सौ गांव का है, जहां पर कि बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। सिर्फ दो सौ गांव के एरिए का रेन-एवरेज 510 मिलीमीटर है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 18 जून से 22 जून तक चार दिनों में 1300 मिलीमीटर वर्षा यानि डेढ़ साल की वर्षा इन चार दिनों में हो गई। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां की स्थिति क्या होगी। तीस घण्टे तक दो सौ गांव पांच फीट से लेकर 15 फीट डूबे रहे। लोगों ने अपनी जान मकान के छप्पर पर चढ़कर बचाई। फिर भी 559 आदमियों की जानें गई और 70 हजार पशुओं की जाने गई। एक लाख मकान सिर्फ दो सौ गांवों में गिर गए, जिनमें से 80 हजार टूट गए और 60 हजार खण्डित हो गए, जो कि रहने के काबिल नहीं हैं। रेलवे लाइन टूटी रही और कोई काम्यूनिकेशन व्यवहार नहीं रहा। कौन से गांव की क्या स्थिति है, उसकी दस दिन तक मालूमात नहीं हो सकी। आठ-दस दिन तक फूड पैकेट हेलीकॉप्टर द्वारा गिराए जाते रहे, जिससे कि लोगों का गुजारा हो सका। खेती की जमीन एक लाख हैक्टेयर वाश-आउट हो गई, वह खेती करने के लायक नहीं रही। मैं ज्यादा डिटेल में न कहते हुए, मैं यह कहना



चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री और राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं द्वारा उस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया गया है, जिससे आपको वहाँ की गम्भीरता का अन्दाजा लग सकता है। दो शब्द अब मैं सहायता के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आज कल जो हमारा एस्सिस्टेंट का पैटर्न है उस को बदलने की जरूरत है क्योंकि हमारा यह पैटर्न बहुत पुराना है। पिछले कई सालों में हमारे यहाँ मंहगाई बढ़ी है। आज जो एस्सिस्टेंट का पैटर्न है उस में किसी हट की रिपेयर के लिये जो साइक्लोन या फ्लड से डैमेज होती है 100 रुपये प्रति हट दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है। इसी तरह से हट के रीकंस्ट्रक्शन के लिये 200 रुपये दिये जाते हैं। आज की मंहगाई में 100 रुपये या 200 रुपयों में एक खम्बा भी नहीं आता है। हमें अपने फाइनेन्स कमिशन को कहना चाहिये कि यह सिस्टम बदलना चाहिये। गुजरात सरकार इस में एक हजार रुपये देती है, लेकिन केन्द्र जो 200 रुपया देता है उस में भी 75 प्रतिशत यानी 150 रुपया देता है। हमारे यहाँ एक लाख से ज्यादा मकान गिरे हैं, अभी वहाँ सब लोग बारिश से भीगे पड़े हैं...

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अभी तक कपड़े नहीं सूखे हैं ?

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : कपड़े तो सूख गये, लेकिन बारिश अभी भी आ रही है, फिर भीग जाते हैं।

उन के पास अभी तक रहने के लिये कुछ नहीं है। कारुगेटेड शीट्स के कामन शेड बनाये गये हैं जिन में पानी आ जाता है। अभी तक कोई पक्की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट ने आप के पास एक टेलेक्स भेजा है जिस में कहा है—

“Under the provision of Government of India, Ministry of Finance letter No. 43 (1)/F-79 dt. 25th April 1979; when the calamity is of rare severity, Central Government may extend assistance to the State concerned

beyond 75 per cent of the total expenditure in excess of the margin money.”

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—“रेअर सिविरिटी” किस को कहते हैं। अगर सब मर जायेंगे तो उस समय आप किस को मदद देंगे। मेरे यहाँ जो 200 गांव मोस्ट-एफेक्टेड हैं, उन की सब चीजें बरबाद हो गई हैं, उन का खाना, दाना, रबी का गेहूँ, मक्का, सब बरबाद हो गया है—अगर आप इस को “रेअर सिविरिटी” नहीं गिनेंगे तो क्या गिनेंगे ? तब फिर “रेअर सिविरिटी” किस को मानेंगे। वहाँ 100 प्रतिशत सहायता देनी चाहिये तथा आपका जो पैटर्न आफ एस्सिस्टेंट है उस में सुधार करना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह बहुत पुराना हो गया है।

जूनागढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक साल के अन्दर यह दूसरा तूफान है। इस के पहले साइक्लोन आया था और इस समय भी साइक्लोन आया है और साथ ही बाढ़ भी आई है। वहाँ पर बहुत सी संस्थायें रिलीफ का काम करना चाहती हैं। वे एक या दो या तीन गांवों को एडाप्ट करना चाहती हैं, पूरे मकान बना कर देना चाहती हैं। उन संस्थाओं की यह मांग है कि इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट में 35 (सीसी) के अन्तर्गत उन्हें छूट दी जानी चाहिये जिस से इस काम के लिये धन इकट्ठा करने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो पहले ही डूबे हुये हैं, थोड़ा और रौने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Be short and complete it. Your own colleagues want to speak. They will be deprived of the opportunity. Everybody must participate and report to their constituencies. You are not speak for yourself only.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वहाँ से आता हूँ जहाँ सब से ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then it will go up to 12 O'clock. The Minister will

He speak at 7 O'clock. I have already announced.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are raising points which should be raised in the State Assembly.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Nobody has raised the points which I am raising. These are new points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : To give some advance or loan for huts and all that has to be done by the State Government. What has Rao Birendra Singh to do about that ? You speak on policies, how floods must be stopped ; how droughts are to be dealt with. Only policy matters are to be discussed in Parliament. The subjects which you are mentioning are to be discussed in the Assembly.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : हमारे यहां जो बाढ़ आई, उस में सब डिपार्टमेंट्स ने अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन जो टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट का काम हुआ, उस के बारे में मेरी बड़ी शिकायत है क्योंकि बिना कम्युनिकेशन के कोई भी रिलीफ का काम नहीं हो सकता। हमारा टोटल रिलीफ वर्क कम्युनिकेशन के ठीक न होने की वजह से कोलैप्स हो गया और 10 दिन तक कोई काम न हो सका। मैं आप को एक तार की कापी देना चाहता हूं, जिस को मैंने गाडगिल साहब, जो कि कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं, को भेजा था। यह ट्र सर्टीफाईड कापी है और यह 5-7-83 का तार है। इस में लिखा है :

"In Saurashtra, unprecedented floods have taken a very heavy toll of men, cattle and property. Hundred died. A number of villages marooned and surrounded by waters. Prime Minister personally visited the area. Army, Navy and Air Force organised a lot of help. The only Department not helpful is Telephones. Urgent necessity to establish contacts with important places. Power lines and poles restorted. Only the Telephones administration totally negligent and non-cooperative. Please do something immediately."

यह जो तार मैंने भेजा था, इस का कोई जवाब आज तक मुझे नहीं मिला... (व्यवधान) जो वहां पर लगभग 20 हजार टेलीफोन हैं, उन में से 15 हजार टेलीफोन आज भी बन्द हैं और टेलीफोन ठीक होने से जो काम रिलीफ का जल्दी हो सकता था, वह नहीं हुआ। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ ध्यान दें। मैंने जब डी०ई०टी० से पूछा कि इन को ठीक करने के लिए बाहर से कितने आदमी मदद के लिए आए हैं, तो मुझे बताया गया कि 2 आदमी अन्डरग्राउन्ड केबलों की रिपेयरिंग के लिए और ओवरहेड लाइनों के लिए 10 आदमी आए हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब इतने सारे टेलीफोन बेकार पड़े हैं, तो ज्यादा फोर्स उन को ठीक करने के लिए लगानी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will stop hon. Members after every hon. Member has spoken for 10 minutes. The Minister has also got to reply. Mr. Patel, you have already completed 10 minutes. I will allow only 10 minutes for each member. I am sorry I have to be very strict now. You must cooperate with me. If any member takes more time, you must join me in making him stop.

Mr. Kandaswamy.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : I am concluding. Only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is only to help your own colleagues. All right ; one minute more.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : सौराष्ट्र में अभी भी बारिश का जोर बढ़ रहा है। सिंचाई मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। हम ने उन से मांग की है कि जो डेम बने हुए हैं, उन की जांच की जाए। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर 100 इंच भी बारिश हो जाए, तो भी वे डेमेज नहीं होने चाहिए और वे इतने पक्के बनने चाहिए कि बहुत ज्यादा बारिश भी उन पर असर न कर सके। यहां से जो स्पेशल टीम गई थी, उस ने

5 डैमों को देखा और उनके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब बारिश शुरू होती है, तो आकाशवाणी से यह सूचना दी जाती है कि फलां डैम ओवरफ्लो हो रहा है और जो नीचे वाले गांव हैं, वे जल्दी से उन को छोड़ कर चले जाएं। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kandaswamy.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : हमारे राज्य शासन ने फ्लड अफेक्टेड एरिया के लिए 4 हजार मीट्रिक टन चीनी, 4 हजार मीट्रिक टन पोमेलीन, एक हजार टन सीमेंट, 5 हजार टन केरोसीन, 2 हजार टन चावल की मांग की है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय कर के इनको शीघ्र भिजवाने की कृपा करें।

\*SHRI M. KANDASWAMY (Tiruchengode) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that this House has got an opportunity to discuss about the flood and drought situation in the country and also about the need to take short term and long term steps for finding a lasting solution to these twin evils. On behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on this Resolution under discussion.

Sir, the south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon cause floods in our country. The northern States and the North-eastern States in our country are ravaged by floods on account of south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon causes floods in southern States. While the floods are common in northern States, the southern States rarely witness such floods. According to governmental statistics, the annual loss due to floods and drought is of the order of Rs. 100 crores on an average. All over developmental efforts are offset by the recurring floods and drought in the country. Here I have to say that ten times more money is spent on flood control measures as compared to the expenditure on drought relief. For

instance, the Government of Tamil Nadu is understood to have asked for Rs. 100 crores adhoc drought relief assistance but only less than Rs. 20 crores has been given by the Centre. On the other hand, the Centre has fully met the demands of flood-affected States. This kind of partiality in fighting the natural calamities will undermine the confidence of the drought-afflicted people in the Southern States, particularly the people of Tamil Nadu which is reeling under an unprecedented drought.

Sir, I have to say that such *ad hoc* assistance for undertaking drought relief measures should not be deducted from the Annual Plan allocations of the States. This is not a man-made calamity. The developmental plans of the States get deranged because of this adjustment. I demand that a separate DROUGHT RELIEF FUND should be constituted by the Central Government, out of which *ad hoc* financial assistance should be given to the drought-prone States. There should be regular flow of funds for drought afflicted States. Then only a lasting remedy can be implemented.

In Tamil Nadu, Thanjavur which is called the granary of Tamil Nadu and as rice-bowl of the State has today become an arid zone. The green fields have become parched earth. The Mettur Reservoir wears the look of a desert through this is the season for full flow of water in this reservoir. The canals are just dry streaks of earth in Thanjavur district. I have to blame the Centre for this sordid state of affairs in Tamil Nadu. If the Centre had taken the initiative to solve the Cauvery water dispute, this situation would not have arisen. A decade ago the announcement about constituting Cauvery Valley Authority was made by the Centre ; till today this Authority has not seen the light of the day.

The unprecedented drought in Tamil Nadu has taken the toll of lakhs of coconut trees and thousands of cattle, besides loss to the standing crops which withered away. The agricultural workers are migrating to other States as they do not have even drinking water in the villages. The drinking water crisis in the rural areas has reached alarming proportions. I have to blame the



State Government of Tamil Nadu for its failure to implement drinking water schemes in the rural areas. The Centre should have provided more funds for drinking water schemes in the villages.

There is no power for taking water through pumpsets from the bowels of the earth. The Hydel Power Stations do not generate power for want of water. For want of coal the Thermal Power Stations are not generating power. The power crisis has enveloped the State of Tamil Nadu. While inaugurating the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant in Tamil Nadu our hon. Prime Minister gave the rude shock to the people of Tamil Nadu by saying that the other Southern States have also a share in the power produced in Atomic Plant here. All these years the people of Tamil Nadu were cherishing the fond hope that the entire power produced in Kalpakkam Atomic plant would be exclusively given to Tamil Nadu. Now they feel that a grand deception has been practiced on them. I demand that all the power produced in Atomic Plant should be given to Tamil Nadu only the people will have some respite from the rigours of drought.

Sir, I would suggest that the loans given to the farmers through cooperative societies should not be recovered. All these loans should be waived by the Central Government in the interest of farmers in drought afflicted areas. Fresh loans should be sanctioned to them for digging wells and installing pumpsets. They should be supplied with hybrid varieties of seeds free of cost enabling them to continue with their avocation of agriculture. A national crop insurance scheme should be introduced forthwith for the benefit of farmers afflicted by such natural calamities. There is inordinate delay in the sanctioning of IRDP loans. The Government of India should ensure immediate sanction of IRDP loans to the farmers.

The drought in Tamil Nadu has lead to soaring prices of essential commodities. The cost of rice per Kg. is Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.50.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are going to have discussion on price increase. Then you can deal with this subject.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY : Sir, the poor people cannot buy rice from outside the

fair price shops. But in fair price shops they are just getting 5 Kgs. per month, though they are entitled to get 20 Kgs. How do you expect them to survive ? It is just like the weeping child getting one plantain. This should be looked into by the Government and adequate supplies of rice should be made to Tamil Nadu. Before I conclude, I would suggest that the Central Team visiting the Drought-afflicted States should consult the local M.Ps and M.L.As about the extent of drought prevailing in their areas and after that only they should submit their report to the Government. I would demand that as short term relief work, road laying work should be taken up extensively. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र : (मिर्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि पिछले वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी सारे देश में बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई। हमारे गुजरात और असम में भयंकर बाढ़ है, और उसके साथ ही देश के बहुत से भागों में भयंकर सूखा है। हमारे श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री ने कहा है कि 3, 4 महीने बाद सूखा आने वाला है, मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं अभी इन्टरमैशन में दिल्ली से पटना तक गया था। जुलाई के पहले हफ्ते में पानी बरसा और इसके बाद पानी बरसना बन्द हो गया। 17 जुलाई से 20 जुलाई तक फिर पानी बरसा और उसके बाद फिर बन्द हो गया।

हमारे क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर, बनारस, इलाहाबाद, बुन्देलखंड और उत्तरी यूपी० में बहुत सी जगह जहां सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं, वहां भदई की जो फसल होती है, अलीं पैड़ी, क्वारी धान की फसल समाप्त हो गई है। 40 परसेंट सूखा ही पड़ा है। धान की जो रोपणी होती है वह पानी के बिना नहीं हो पा रही है। रोपणी सिर्फ वहीं हो रही है जहां एश्योर्ड इर्रिगेशन है जैसे गंगा नहर, राम गंगा नहर, शारद सहायक नहर, देवखली पम्प, नारायणपुर पम्प वगैरह जहां कि सिंचाई की गारन्टी है। बाकी



सारे इलाकों में धान की रोपणी नहीं हो रही है। सारे प्रदेश के आधे से अधिक हिस्से में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति हो गई है। पिछले वर्ष के सूखे में और इस वर्ष के सूखे में अन्तर केवल यह है कि गत वर्ष पहले पानी बरसा तो नदियों में पानी आ गया, छोटे-मोटे बांध भर गये लेकिन इस वर्ष पहले पानी बरसा, दूसरा पानी बरसा लेकिन बांधों में पानी नहीं आया, बांध खाली पड़े हैं। केवल बड़ी नदियों से जो नहरें निकलती हैं, उनसे ही सिंचाई हो रही है। या ट्यूबवैल से या गंगा, यमुना नदी की नहरों से सिंचाई हो रही है। बाकी जो छोटे बन्ध हैं, मिर्जापुर वगैरह के वहां एक भी बून्द पानी नहीं है, एकदम सूखा है, तालाब नहीं भरे हैं, कुएं नहीं भरे हैं। यह स्थिति इस साल हो गई है। पिछले साल से ज्यादा सूखे की स्थिति हो गई है। पेय जल की संभावना कम हो जायेगी अगर पानी नहीं बरसा तो।

हम यह आशंका व्यर्थ कर रहे हैं जैसे अप्रैल मई में पानी बरसा फिर सूखा पड़ गया। कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि देश में, दुनिया में जो प्राकृतिक ऋतु चक्र है, उसमें परिवर्तन हो रहा है। गर्मी में पानी, जाड़े में पानी, वर्षा में पानी की कमी, जाड़े में गर्मी, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दल की बैठक में कहा कि सारी दुनिया में ऋतु चक्र में परिवर्तन, क्लाइमेट चेंज हो रहा है, इसके लिये हम लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा कि जिस मौसम में धान की खेती करते हैं, उस मौसम में कौनसी खेती करें। इसलिए कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि वैज्ञानिकों से सलाह कर के बतायें कि देश में किसान किस तरह से खेती करें। अभी गंभीर स्थिति पैदा होने की संभावना है।

मैंने सारे उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा तो नहीं किया है, लेकिन गोरखपुर, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद और भांसी आदि पांच छः मंडलों में सूखे की स्थिति है। इस लिए वहां पर सूखा-रहित

कार्यक्रम चलाए जाने चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश 11, 12 करोड़ की आबादी का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिसमें चार पांच प्रकृति की भूमि है और चार पांच तरह की आबादी है। इतने बड़े प्रदेश में किसी इलाके में सूखा रहता है और किसी इलाके में बाढ़ आती है। हमारे प्रदेश की कई सिंचाई योजनाएं रुकी हुई हैं, क्योंकि उनको पूरा करने के लिए पैसा नहीं मिला है, हालांकि वे योजनाएं योजना आयोग द्वारा एप्रूवड हैं। अगर हमारे जिले की ज्ञानपुर पम्प नहर, सोन पंप नहर और कनहर नदी बांध योजना को पूरा कर दिया जाए, तो सूखे का प्रहार हमारे जिले के केवल आधे हिस्से में रह जाए। सिंचाई मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जो सिंचाई योजनाएं अर्थाभाव के कारण रुकी हुई हैं, उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए वह धन की व्यवस्था करें।

मिर्जापुर के 20 में से 14 ब्लॉक ऐसे हैं, जहां हर तीसरे साल सूखा पड़ता है। वहां पर सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। वहां पर कुछ इलाकों में ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम को खत्म कर दिया गया है और कुछ में वह चल रहा है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मिर्जापुर जिले में डी पी ए पी को समाप्त न किया जाए, उसको चालू रखा जाए।

सूखे की समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को पूरा करने में तो समय लगेगा, परन्तु कुछ तात्कालिक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए गंगा नदी में कई करोड़ क्यूसेक पानी बह रहा है, लेकिन उसके किनारे के खेत सूखे पड़े हुए हैं। गंगा और कावेरी नदियों को जोड़ने की तो एक बड़ी भारी योजना है, लेकिन गंगा, जमुना, सोनभद्रा, दक्षिण में कृष्णा और कावेरी और ब्रह्मपुत्र आदि जिन नदियों में स्थायी रूप से पानी रहता है, वहां पर पंप कैनाल बना दी जाएं और पानी को ऊपर उठा कर खेतों तक पहुंचाया जाए।

हमारे प्रदेश और हमारे जिले में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए तात्कालिक समाधान तो यह है कि राहत-कार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाए और दीर्घकालीन व्यवस्था के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए अधिकतम धनराशि दी जाए, जिससे वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have very little time at my disposal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just a minute. The Minister is to reply at 7 O' Clock.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : We are at the tail-end. They are always at a disadvantage.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What to do ? Every hon. Member has got to co-operate with me. We are ringing the bell. Nobody stops from speaking. What can we do ?

If I give you five minutes, you come out with your points. I would give you five minutes. I would request all these hon. Members who have spoken here should remain present in the House till the end. When the Minister replies, if the members are not here, he will not reply to the points raised by the Members who have spoken but who are not present in the House. The Minister need not reply to the points raised by those hon. Members who are not present in the House. You reply only to those who are present.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : At the very beginning I would like to put some questions to the Hon. Minister. The Government have some long-term and short-term plans to deal with the recurring floods and droughts. We find that the drought and floods occur in a more serious manner even in areas which get the Government's special attention under the Flood Control Scheme and the Drought Prone Areas Schemes. Why is that in spite of so much of money being spent over the last many years, you are not able to solve this problem at least to some extent ? Instead of solving this problem, at least to some

extent we find that every year the problem has been becoming more and more serious.

My second question is this. This year we had unprecedented droughts. Large parts of the country had suffered and some States have been suffering droughts continuously for years. For example, in Tamil Nadu, I think it is the fourth consecutive year and in Kerala it is the second consecutive year. Rajasthan has been suffering almost perennially from the droughts. Similarly areas in the Northern India,—some parts of UP, some parts of Bihar—and, of course, Assam, are suffering from floods in a more devastating manner. I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether this unprecedented occurrence of the natural calamity has anything to do with the disturbance in the ecological system in the country ? Whether deforestation that has been going and there has been felling of trees indiscriminately often by big contract with powerful political backing in the Himalays and in other areas whether it is South, North or East, has anything to do with it ? Why have you not been able to control it. In other words, I specifically ask why have the Government been allowing this systematic destruction of the ecology of our country ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Have we not passed a special Act for this purpose ?

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : That is why I am putting this question. Why despite all this Act has been going on ?

The third question I would like to ask is about the large-scale unemployment and distress as a result of serious drought situation in several parts of the country. Mr. Jain, the Hon. Member from Rajasthan when he was speaking was very furious about the situation there. He was talking how the people in Rajasthan were suffering, due to continuous drought, and how they were forced to migrate to other areas in Haryana and Punjab. He was speaking with emotion.

This is the situation not only in Rajasthan, but also in other areas, in parts of West Bengal, parts of Bihar, parts of U.P., parts of Tamil Nadu and Assam.

This year, particularly from Bihar, the

number of migrant agricultural workers to Punjab and other areas has gone up unprecedently very high. Why? Similarly, take Tamil Nadu. Thanjavur, as the hon. Minister knows, is the rice bowl of the South. Lakhs and lakhs of agricultural workers and peasants are there. They are very hard working people. But from there, lakhs and lakhs of agricultural workers are compelled to leave, not to other districts in Tamil Nadu, because the majority of districts in that State are affected seriously by drought, but to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other States. Why is it so?

You are claiming that you are spending a lot of money under the National Rural Employment Programme ..

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They are not spending.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu, if you interrupt very often, I will not call your name.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : A large number of poor people are compelled to lead their lives under conditions of starvation. Perhaps the hon. Minister may deny if I say that a number of starvation deaths have taken place in Bihar, parts of U.P. and Rajasthan. You may deny, but as one who is working among the poor people in the villages, I can give evidence also. Perhaps even then you may deny it, because you would say you have the National Rural Employment Programme and so many other schemes to help the people, and that they are not allowed to starve—according to you and not allowed to die of starvation.

These are some of the questions I am putting.

18.53 Hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI  
in the Chair]

Hon. Members who have spoken earlier have given a number of suggestions. I would say that you have to tackle this problem with people's cooperation. Even the NREP has to be implemented with people's cooperation. So also your mass tree plantation programme, the so-called afforestation programme. How is it implemented? You implement it through

the bureaucrats. There is no people's co-operation. Mr. Panigrahi was specifically pointing out...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : In West Bengal, it is always people's cooperation according to the State Government, but there are complaints about that also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Please understand the spirit of the criticism and try to improve the situation. I am not blaming any particular party. So, people's cooperation is necessary. I have seen how the tree plantation scheme works. It is being done as a ritual. You may tell us here that so many lakhs and millions of trees have been planted. How many of them will survive? Against man and the beast, how many of them will survive? Even then, have not cared to seek people's cooperation.

Lastly, I want to speak about my State. Whatever Mr. Balanandan has said here, I full support. The Kerala Government has submitted a scheme for drought assistance amounting to more than Rs. 284 crores. There is another supplementary schemes amounting to nearly Rs. 300 crores for crop rejuvenation. You have sanctioned so far only Rs. 36 crores; and that too a part of this assistance has been given as plan assistance. The hon. Minister should explain how much has been given as loan, how much has been given as grant and how much has been given as part of plan assistance out of this.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi has mentioned that Orissa was given Rs. 200 crores as drought relief. I have no grudge against the liberal assistance being given to Orissa by the Centre. Orissa has suffered so much under various natural calamities, cyclones, drought and floods. But, what is the justification of giving only Rs. 36 crores to Kerala State out of the total assistance sought for, that is Rs. 284 crores? How is it that you were able to give only Rs. 36 crores and that too a major part of it as plan assistance?

As has been pointed out, we are having paddy crop in a limited area. We are devoting most of our irrigated area for cash crop, which is earning valuable foreign exchange for the country. Now all plantation crops including coconut, coffee, cardamom, tea and



rubber, have been seriously affected by drought; and for all these plantation crops, it takes years for rejuvenation. If we are losing paddy crop this year, we hope next year we can raise a better crop if there is rain. But, so far as plantation crops are concerned, it takes years for rejuvenation. That is why Kerala State requires a special assistance apart from drought relief for rejuvenating its economy is mainly depending on plantation crops, which help us earn valuable foreign exchange.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider our case for assistance for drought relief as well as for rejuvenation of the affected plantation crops with sympathy and provide assistance as liberally as possible.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) : Madam, Chairman, ours is a country which is ravaged by various types of calamities. We are having the problem of surplus of water as well as scarcity of water. As a result of which there is a colossal loss to the economy of the whole country.

I would like to come to my own State. This time our State has been affected by the floods. There have been unprecedented floods not only once but thrice and even fifth time already. Not only that. The flood season is not yet over. It may come again. There the flood continues upto the end of September. In my State, floods have become an annual feature. As a result of which the economy of whole Assam has been badly affected. Since 1950 when there was an earthquake; the topography of the State had been changed. As a result of that there has been flood every year in Assam.

Assam is rich in natural and mineral resources. Despite this, its economy is in poor shape. Assam's economy is mainly agricultural economy. There more than 70 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. So, it is the poor agriculturists who suffer most.

Besides floods, there is erosion also. Thousands of acres of cultivable land has already been eroded and thousands of people have to be shifted to other areas.

River Brahmaputra has become a river of sorrow. On the other hand, if it is har-

nessed properly, it will help bring prosperity not only to our State but to the entire country. It has got the capacity to generate a few thousand megawatts of electricity. Besides the Brahmaputra other rivers also bring lot of sufferings to the people. This year 17 persons have already lost their lives. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless. Thousands of people have to be rescued. They have taken shelter in different camps. Besides that, the standing crop—paddy, jute and other crops—in 1.5 lakh hectares has already been damaged. Vast areas of Sibsagar, Jorhat, Majlisi, Lakhimpur, Tejpur, etc. have been submerged. The Bugdoh river is very much higher than the ground level of the Sibsagar town itself. So, many areas of that town were under water. Besides this, the water level of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries had all along been above the danger level. As a result of which there is a constant pressure on the embankments. There have been breaches in different areas of the embankments. So, immediate repair work of those branches has to be undertaken. The Government of Assam has asked for Rs. 7 crores for the repair of breaches and Rs. 3 crores for immediate relief. But upto now, no money has been sanctioned. I am happy that the Minister of State, Mr. Mirdha, is going to Assam day after tomorrow. He will visit different parts of my State. Besides that, I also request the Minister to send immediately a central team to assess the situation there. This team is long overdue. It should have been sent to Assam long back.

Every year because of floods there is disruption of road communication and sometimes rail communication also. As a result of that, prices of essential commodities go up. All along we have to pay exorbitant prices. To tide over the crisis, the Government of Assam has asked for 5000 MT of rice and 5000 MT of wheat from the Centre. The Central Government should take immediate steps to despatch these quantities of rice and wheat, so that they can meet the situation there.

The Brahmaputra Control Board has been constituted after a long time. But the progress has not been very satisfactory. There was a proposal to construct two dams—one at Subensiri and another at Dihang. But



so far, no satisfactory progress has been made. I hope, speedier steps will be taken so that this dam could be constructed as early as possible. We have been hearing for a long time about linking of Brahmaputra with Ganga. Necessary steps should be taken so that these schemes can be materialised as early as possible. Besides Brahmaputra, its other tributaries are also creating problems because the river-beds of all these rivers have raised because of silting. So, steps should be taken for raising the embankments of those different rivers also, particularly the Bhugdoi river. Bhugdoi river is a river of my town. Because of the silting, the river-bed has become much higher. So, unless raising is done in different tributaries also, it will not be possible to check the floods. I hope, the Government will take all the necessary steps to mitigate all these hardships and problems. So far we have been taking only ad hoc measures. Not that the Government of Assam or the Government of India have not spent money, they have spent lot of money. In spite of that we have not been able, not only to control but even to minimise the problems. So, we must take comprehensive steps. It is not possible for a State like Assam, with its limited resources to take up a gigantic plan. This undoubtedly requires a massive plan and massive resources also and I hope the Government will give due consideration to these. With these words I conclude.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** (Hamirpur): Madam, the country is once again faced with a serious situation. Some parts of the country are really under flood and some others are suffering because of drought. In my own State, though floods are not there but heavy rains have damaged some crops, especially in Hamirpur district. Therefore, we have to pay some attention to this.

Madam, Himachal Pradesh is a land through which the rivers flow but it is again in a matter of pity that in some parts of the State drought is there. We have been subjected to the problems caused by the construction of big dams, irrigation dams. People are aware of Nangal Dam, people are aware now of Pong Dam and Sutlej-Beas link Project and all that. But all these dams and irrigation projects have drained the water out of Himachal Pradesh. When the

people there want to cultivate and irrigate their fields, then the authorities demand the payment at the rate of Rs. 21 per cusec. So, this matter was brought by me to the notice of the hon. Minister that we should not be asked to pay for our own water. This is a very strange situation and he has agreed to consider the matter. So, the Himachal Government, with its limited resources, could only encourage tubewells and all that small projects. We are looking forward to the Minister of Irrigation for having irrigation projects which are brought to his notice. One of these projects is known as the Swan Channelisation Project in Una district which would cost over Rs. 70 crores. This should be executed with the help of the World Bank. This project was forward by our Government to the Ministry of Irrigation and is currently under the examination of the Central Water Commission: If approved and executed, this will bring green revolution in the lower parts of Himachal known as the Shivalik ranges, with which our Minister for Agriculture is very familiar because we were at one time part of Punjab,

Madam, the damage caused by rains is so terrible that about 50 to 60 per cent of the crops, maize crop at the moment, have been destroyed and the people are left with no recourse. Now when we are faced with such a situation, we debate upon this. We debate this problem year after year. One thing comes to my mind, and that is something which I have been pleading earlier, that we should have some permanent machinery so that they can swing into action. Now what happens is that we have to depend upon the State Government, which in turn depends upon the district administration and down below to the patwari and even to the lowest official in the hierarchy. He submits his report and through the various channels it ultimately comes up to the Central Team. It is only when these two reports match that something comes out.

There is another very strange thing about the programme of relief. Lately, recourse has been taken to providing permanent assets, to build assets under the drought programme, or relief programme, NREP and things of that type. But there are certain cases which are hard-hit under

this arrangement in offering employment. In certain families there is nobody to take advantage of this programme. For example, there may be some widow who may be getting her fields cultivated through workers on daily wages; or there may be some old people who are getting their fields cultivated. How can they help in the construction of roads, school buildings and all that if their crops are destroyed? They get no individual compensation. So, I would suggest that there should be a matching of the two; individual compensation or individual relief should be given in such hard cases and permanent assets should also be created.

In addition to this, there is the permanent feature of our perennial irrigation, which can be encouraged. I have written to the hon. Minister of Irrigation that the Beas, the Sutlej and the Rabi, these three rivers flow through the interior of Himachal Pradesh, on the other side the Yamuna flows and, to some extent, the Chenab also flows through Himachal Pradesh. Just as the hon. Member from UP was saying, while Ganga is full of water, the fields on the banks of the Ganga are dry and, therefore, they are drought-hit. Similar is the situation in Himachal Pradesh. The rivers are flowing down into the big barrages and big dams, which have been constructed by the Government at the Centre and the Punjab and other States. But the fields on the banks of these rivers are dry. So, if in Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur through which the Beas, Sutlej and some other rivers flow, if some medium and minor irrigation projects can be started, that would be of great use to our State.

Recently you must have read in the newspapers about a strange disease with which we have been afflicted, and that is the scab disease in apple. This has destroyed the cash crop of Himachal Pradesh in an unprecedented scale, and the people, who used to earn their livelihood and who were thinking of leading a normal way of life by the money they were earning from apple are put to such a great loss that the State Government had to resort to some drastic action. The Chief Minister announced that he will purchase all the diseased apple and destroy them. If it is not done, what would

happen is that the disease would spread and it would engulf the rest of the area, which is now not afflicted by this disease. So, I would strongly urge on the hon. Minister, who incidentally also holds the portfolio of Horticulture, to send some expert team, which can carry out some research and find some cure for this deadly disease.

This disease has come from Kashmir through Kulu and now it has spread in Simla, Solon and Kinnor districts. The result is that the entire economy of Himachal Pradesh has been very adversely affected by this disease. So, I would suggest that some sort of immediate solution should be found to this by the Centre. Our State does not have the resources to have the research carried out.

We have noticed one thing. There is a variety of apple which is more subject or prone to scab disease. The juicy apple, whose sweet content is higher, they are very easy quick and prone to such disease whereas the other varieties of apple, which are not so juicy, whose sweet content is not so high, they are not so prone to this disease. Therefore, immediate research and relief are needed on this score.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to take a view of the hill States, of the country in a larger perspective. Everybody accuses the hill States that there is deforestation, the contractors are doing this and doing that. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh and the other hill States are not fond of cutting down trees. They want to preserve wild life, the flora, the fauna, everything. But what happens is that the merchants from the plains the big sharks, they go and rob the hill States of the forest wealth. Similarly, people from other areas go there, rob us of the waters and all the natural resources which we have got.

So, the Hill States should be treated on a different footing. They should be given funds for preserving their flora, fauna and forest wealth so that they are not robbed by people who are influential, who use the money as a tool to buy things from the hills. They take away our labour and our resources also. That is why I say the hill States should be treated on a different

footing. Irrigation may cost more, but they need irrigation projects. So, irrigation and other facilities should be provided to them. With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to this serious problem of scab and the heavy rains causing damage to the crops.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Madam Chairman, flood and drought have become a usual phenomenon in our national life for the last so many years. It is a shame on our parts that even after 35 years of Independence, even after our advance in science and technology we have not been able to control floods and droughts.

Members of this House from both sides, including the mover of the Resolution, Mr. Shastri, have mentioned various points of this question and I am supporting and endorsing all those views.

As my own State, Kerala, is facing unprecedented drought, I want to add some points regarding the unprecedented drought and its adverse effect on our economy, about which Mr. Balanandan and Mr. Kodiyan have already said something.

Madam, the seriousness of the drought situation in Kerala has been brought before the Central Government by the State Government of Kerala through three memoranda, namely, (i) the Memorandum on scarcity situation and assistance for relief expenditure in Kerala State in 1982-83, (ii) Supplementary Memorandum on scarcity situation and assistance for relief expenditure in Kerala State, 1983-84 and (iii) Supplementary Memorandum on crop loss due to drought and assistance for relief and rehabilitation expenditure in Kerala State, 1983-84.

Apart from this, there is the Report of the Central Team also pending with the Government of India. I request the Minister, through you, Madam, to say what was the report of the Central Team and what action has been taken on the recommendations of the central Team by the Government. I am sorry to point out that recently the Kerala State Assembly has passed unanimous Resolution demanding a minimum of Rs. 284 crores for the relief and

rehabilitation measures to meet the drought situation in Kerala, but the Government of India has so far provided only Rs. 1 crore which is a meagre amount to meet the drought situation in Kerala. This shows the stepmotherly attitude of the Government of India towards Kerala. The Government of India has been showing this attitude to Kerala in all other matters for the last 35 years.

Madam, the seriousness of the situation can be understood by the fact that even upto this middle of August, there is not enough rainfall in Kerala and the factories in Kerala are closed down because of a power cut and workers are thrown out of employment and in all other spheres of power consumption the power cut has been applied strictly.

Madam, the damage caused by drought in Kerala, particularly to the agricultural front is not like the damage caused to other States. Particularly, it will take years at least from 5 to 10 years, for the perennial crops like coconut, pepper arecanut, tea, cardamom, coffee, cashew, cocoa, rubber, and spices like clove, nutmeg, cinnamon etc. to overcome the crisis even with the full assistance from the Centre to the State Governments.

The seasonal crops like paddy, tapioca, banana, sugarcane, cotton and sesam are also seriously affected by drought. The decline in production of pepper and cardamom, has affected our foreign exchange earnings also because through the export of these items we have been earning foreign exchange substantially. Not only drought has affected our agricultural production but it has also adversely affected quite a range of our economic activities including consumption, savings and investment.

Coconut is an important agricultural produce of ours. Actually, 1/7th of our total State economy comes from coconut. But because of this drought, the coconut production is affected, our agricultural production is affected, our agricultural economy is affected and our State's economy is affected. Because of the decline in Production in our plantation sector, it is going to affect our economy as a whole for so many years to come.



This unprecedented drought has foiled all our calculations regarding the Sixth Five Year Plan as far as the State of Kerala is concerned. That has already been pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Balanandan. I do not want to elaborate further on that.

Through you, Sir, I seek adequate financial assistance for Kerala as requested by the State Government and by the State Assembly, for providing complete assistance, for rehabilitation of crops completely destroyed, for providing compensation for the partially damaged crops and for providing interim relief along with compensation for workers thrown out of employment due to closure of factories because of power cuts on account of drought. In the plantation sector also, a large number of workers are thrown out of employment.

I also seek declaration of a tax holiday for all agricultural taxes and a moratorium for all agricultural loans till the crisis is over. During the period for which the moratorium is declared for agricultural loans, no interest should be charged for that period.

What is significant in this combination of drought and flood is that in India which has mighty rivers thousands of billions litres of water are flowing through these rivers, into the sea every day. The melting snow and the rains that precipitate the water resources every year are estimated to be the highest in the world in any country of similar size. If all these waters could be scientifically managed, both flood and drought could possibly be controlled to a considerable extent. So, I request the Government to declare water as a national asset.

I also request the Government to declare a national water policy. As a part of that policy, I also request for the implementation of an integrated and comprehensive land and water management programme. As a part of it, we can take up projects like the Ganga-Cuveri link project. We have been hearing of it even before independence. But even after 35 years of independence, we have not been able to implement that project. I request that the Ganga-Kaveri-Brahmaputra Link Project should be implemented which will help us in a long way to control floods and drought and which will also help us to

provide employment to many young people of our country.

With these words, I express my pity and sympathy for all those people affected by floods and drought in various parts of the country whether it is Tamilnadu or Andhra Pradesh or West Bengal or Assam or Konkan area of Maharashtra or Saurashtra area of Gujarat or Rajasthan or parts of UP or Bihar and other places.

I also support all the demands for assistance from all those sections and regions of people.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन प्वाइन्ट्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह जो फ्लड और ड्राउट का मसला है, यह हमारी स्टेट में कुछ अलग ही है। करीब दो साल पहले मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में हेवी स्नोफाल की वजह से 80 हजार से ज्यादा भेड़ बकरियाँ और हजार से ज्यादा याक, घोड़े और बाकी कैटिल मर गए। उनके लिए वहाँ से हमारी सरकार ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिलीफ देने के लिए लिखा। मैं मशकूर हूँ क्योंकि राव साहब ने 1 करोड़ 30 लाख की रकम रिलीफ के लिए (सारी स्टेट के लिए) सेंशन को जिसमें हमारा लाख का भी कुछ हिस्सा था। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वह पैसा आज तक वहाँ नहीं पहुँचा है। (व्यवधान) आपका कहना है कि हमने जो 1 करोड़ 30 लाख वहाँ के लिए रिलीज किया था उसका स्टेट सरकार पहले हिसाब दे दो, तब लद्दाख के लिए रिलीफ दे देंगे। इसमें हम तो सफर कर रहे हैं। खाने वाले बीच में खा गए हैं। काबुली साहब नाराज हो जायेंगे अगर मैं कुछ कहूँ तो। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि आप मेहरबानी करके रिलीफ दें क्योंकि वह, रिलीफ तो गरीब लोगों के लिए है, जोकि एन्टायरली भेड़-बकरियों को पाल कर गुजारा करते हैं। वह ट्राइबल्स हैं, इन्डोटिवेटन बार्डर पर रहने वाले हैं, भेड़-बकरियों की ऊन और पशमीने पर ही गुजारा करते हैं। उनका सारा



لاइव-سٹاک ختم ہو گیا ہے۔ اگر ان کو  
کچھ تھوڑی بہت ریلیف دو  
سال پہلے مل گئی ہوتی تو پانچ دس نئی بھڑکیاں خرید کر وہ  
ان کو بڑھا دے سکتے تھے۔ میری آپ سے گزارش  
ہے کہ وہاں کے جوڈی سی ہیں ان کے تھرو آپ ڈائریکٹ  
ریلیف کا پیسہ ریلیز کر دیجئے تاکہ جو پیسہ دینا ہے وہ جلدی  
غریبوں تک پہنچ سکے۔ اس بارے میں راج صاحب کو بھی  
پتہ ہے۔ دو سال پہلے کچھ کلاؤڈ برسٹ کی وجہ سے اور کچھ  
سوکھا پڑ گیا تھا۔ اس کی وجہ سے لوگ تکلیف میں ہیں۔  
یہی دو باتیں متری مہودے کے دھیان میں لا کر اپنی بات  
سماپت کرتا ہوں۔

شری پی۔ نام گیال (لداخ) : سہا جی مہودے۔ میں  
صرف دو تین پوائنٹس  
آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ جو فلوڈ اور ڈرائو  
کا مسئلہ ہے یہ ہماری اسٹیٹ میں کچھ الگ ہی ہے۔  
قریب دو سال پہلے میری کانسی چوینسی میں بیوی اسنو  
فال کی وجہ سے شراستی ہزار سے زیادہ بھڑکیاں اور  
ہزار سے زیادہ یاگ گھوڑے اور باقی کیٹل مر گئے۔ اس  
کے لئے وہاں سے ہماری سرکار نے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو  
ریلیف دینے کے لئے لکھا۔ میں مشکور ہوں کیونکہ راج صاحب  
نے ایک کروڑ تیس لاکھ کی رقم ریلیف کے لئے (ساری  
اسٹیٹ کے لئے) سینکشن کی جس میں ہمارے لاس  
کا بھی کچھ حصہ تھا۔ لیکن بد قسمتی سے وہ پیسہ آج تک  
وہاں نہیں پہنچا ہے۔  
۔۔۔ (انسٹریشن) ۔۔۔

آپ کا کہنا ہے کہ ہم نے جو ایک کروڑ تیس لاکھ  
وہاں کے لئے ریلیز کیا تھا اس کا اسٹیٹ سرکار پہلے  
حساب دے تب لداخ کے لئے ریلیف دے دیں گے۔  
اس میں ہم تو سفر (Suffer) کر رہے ہیں۔ کھانے  
وے بیج میں کھا گئے ہیں۔ کابلی صاحب ناراض ہو جائیں گے  
اگر میں کچھ کہوں تو۔ اس لئے میری گزارش یہ ہے کہ  
آپ مہربانی کر کے ریلیف دیں کیوں کہ وہ ریلیف تو  
غریب لوگوں کے لئے ہے جو کہ اینڈائری بھڑکیوں

کی اون اور پشیمین پر ہی گزارہ کرتے ہیں۔ ان کا سارا لاؤ  
اسٹاک ختم ہو گیا ہے۔ اگر ان کو کچھ تھوڑی بہت ریلیف دو  
سال پہلے مل گئی ہوتی تو پانچ دس نئی بھڑکیاں خرید کر وہ  
ان کو بڑھا دے سکتے تھے۔ میری آپ سے گزارش  
ہے کہ وہاں کے جوڈی سی ہیں ان کے تھرو آپ ڈائریکٹ  
ریلیف کا پیسہ ریلیز کر دیجئے تاکہ جو پیسہ دینا ہے وہ جلدی  
غریبوں تک پہنچ سکے۔ اس بارے میں راج صاحب کو بھی  
پتہ ہے۔ دو سال پہلے کچھ کلاؤڈ برسٹ کی وجہ سے اور کچھ  
سوکھا پڑ گیا تھا۔ اس کی وجہ سے لوگ تکلیف میں ہیں۔  
یہی دو باتیں متری مہودے کے دھیان میں لا کر اپنی بات  
سماپت کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr.  
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have moved an  
amendment consisting of five points. Since  
you have allotted me only five minutes, I  
will mention those five points.

The first point I want to draw the atten-  
tion of the Minister to is that there should  
be a Task Force appointed for the purpose  
of undertaking a study and evaluating the  
result of the flood-control programmes and  
drought control programmes undertaken by  
the Government during the last three decades.  
The reason is this. As far as my memory  
goes—I say this without seeing my papers  
before me—for flood control measures till  
the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan a total  
sum of Rs. 650 crores was invested; the  
Sixth Plan allocation for flood control is  
Rs. 1,500 crores. In spite of these invest-  
ments, floods have become an annual pheno-  
menon. So far as drought is concerned, it  
is more or less a problem concerning irriga-  
tion. So far as investment in the irrigation  
projects is concerned, it comes to about  
Rs. 7,500 crores uptill now. These pro-  
grammes for the control of drought and the  
programmes for the control of floods have  
been undertaken by the Government, but no  
fruitful results have so far been achieved. So,  
it is time for us to undertake an evaluation  
so that concrete measures can be undertaken  
for the improvement of these programmes.

So far as the question of drought relief  
and assistance is concerned, I am not  
interested in going into the figures as to what  
have been the amounts the State Govern-

ments have asked for and what have been the amounts sanctioned by the Central Government to the State Governments concerned. But it is the unanimous opinion of the people of the affected States that the assistance given is meagre and thoroughly inadequate. The bandhs in three States, Orissa, Bihar and Kerala, demonstrate the popular feelings about the attitude of the Government of India in the matter of giving proper aid to the States concerned.

Another very important feature is involved in this. Whatever little amount has been given by the Centre to the States has been in the form of an advance against Plan assistance which means no assistance at all, which means a cut-back of the Plan, and if you cut back the Plan, what remains of development? This is no relief at all, no assistance...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is because of advance Plan amount, the Central Government is careful not to give more.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is no help. So far as last year and this year are concerned, according to the Minister's statement, about Rs. 739 crores have been given as drought assistance against Plan assistance for that State. That means that there has already been a cut of Rs. 750 crores to the State plans. This is the net result. My amendment is that in the form of advance against plan assistance these assistances are given. But they should be given in the shape of grants.

I now come to the question of availability of foodgrains. Members from Kerala have demanded a certain amount just to maintain the existing public distribution system. West Bengal Government has given a figure which is necessary only for maintenance of the existing public distribution system. Other States have also given. The question is not of expansion. The question is to maintain the existing public distribution system and whatever is allotted, does not physically reach the place. I have got the figures. Therefore, in my amendment I have suggested that adequate foodgrains for the maintenance of the public distribution system should be made physically available and not simply allocation...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not merely morally.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : My charge is that it may be on paper but it is not physically made available. So my demand is ; allot adequately and adequately make available physically.

My fourth point is that my hon friend from Kashmir has raised a very important question that for distribution of relief there should be all-Party committees at State level. There should be a monitoring agency to look over the relief operations. The Minister of Agriculture (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Has it been done in West Bengal ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There are.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : In spite of the fact that you do not believe your party people, there are Congressmen there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If any State wants an all Party committee, has the Centre objected to it ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : But the States are not doing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the Centre objected to it ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is for them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have not objected.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : They themselves will not agree because they wish to exploit the situation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The last point and that point is regarding the NREP programme. Time you will not allow me, otherwise I will have proved that there has been a systematic cut of the NREP programme in almost all the drought-affected States. If you permit me, I have enough facts to prove...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Lay it on the Table.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is already with the Government. I say nothing new. I say it from the government publication.

The last point. I will request the Irrigation Minister because he is present. Will you kindly look into your files and papers? There have been 48 to 50 projects whose cost escalation has amounted to as much as 50% because of the inordinate delay in executing them. Does he also know—I think he knows—that even the target of the Sixth Five Year Plan for providing 5.6 million acres of additional irrigation potential during the last 2.3 years could not be achieved. Since this is the penultimate year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the prospect is bleak, that the Sixth Five Year Plan target in terms of irrigation potential cannot be reached.

Having regard to this, would the hon. Minister take this position to accept these amendments, and particularly, look into the Irrigation Department's activities so as to see that the Sixth Five Year Plan target is achieved?

Sir, the whole House will support him if he demands financial resources from the Planning Commission as well as from the Ministry of Finance. I would give my support to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have already informed that the Minister will reply at about 7 P.M. Now it is 7-45 P.M. There are six hon. Members—four from the ruling party and two from the Opposition. I shall give the chance to all. I would make an appeal to you that each one of you will not take more than five minutes. Then the Minister will be able to reply at 8 O'Clock. I do not want any speech but I want your cooperation. Shri Dabhi. You will not take more than five minutes.

SHRI AJIT SINH DABHI (Kaira) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in Gujarat for the last few years, Saurashtra region and its people have been repeatedly victims of the vagaries of the weather. The 1979 tragedy of overflooded Machhua Dam which swept away to death more than 1500 men, women and children and to which horrible scene to which even the American Satellite system was a witness, still haunts the memory of Indian people. The whole industrial city of Morvi was practically destroyed. Property—private and public—worth Rs. 250 crores was destroyed.

Hardly had Gujarat come out of that terrible shock of Machhua Dam calamity, last November, i.e., in 1982, last year, we witnessed an unprecedented devastating cyclone moving at a speed of more than 100 k.m. per hour, hit Saurashtra. Whirling round the low pressure belt over Saurashtra, this cyclone caused the death of more than 500 men, women and children. Thousands of cattle, the sources of livelihood of small and marginal farmers and herdsmen were destroyed. Thousands of houses were destroyed rendering thousands of people homeless. Crores of rupees worth of property was lost.

Barely nine months have passed after the cyclonic calamity, Saurashtra has again become a prey to Nature's fury. More than total rain of the whole season, it poured down in only 2 days. Sir, it rained not cats and dogs. Neither it rained cows and bullocks but as one local journalist described it, it rained camels and elephants. Hard and stony land of Saurashtra could not absorb and contain the waters of the torrential rain, causing unprecedented flash floods. About 30 river dams were overflowed causing horrible deluge. The flood waters swept away to death hundreds of men, women and children.

Sir, the official survey of the damage caused by the heavy rain and flash floods is not finalised by the Gujarat Government. But, the *ad hoc* official figures say that 561 men, women and children have lost their lives. 70,445 cattle, buffaloes, bullocks and other milch cattle are destroyed. This is a big blow to the small and marginal farmers as these cattle were their source of livelihood.

26,597 huts have been either washed away or destroyed completely and 75,325 huts are partially or wholly damaged. 13,586 buildings are destroyed completely and 30,549 buildings are damaged. Thousands of people have become shelterless. Damage to the crop is estimated to be more than Rs. 12 crores. This is over and above 1,00,000 hectares of arable land which is lost because layers of sand brought by the floods have got deposited on the land. It is estimated that 10 lakhs of people are affected by these flash floods in Saurashtra.

Sir, damage to public properties like roads, sea ports, irrigation system, river



dams, electric supply systems and electric poles, tele-communication system, water supply systems, buildings of municipalities, Nagarpanchayats and village panchayats which have fallen down has not still been finally surveyed. But, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had visited the flood-stricken areas of Saurashtra on foot and in jeep and had taken an aerial survey of the deluge wrought by the floods. She was very much moved by the colossal damage wrought by this calamity and she told the pressmen and I quote :

"The loss of human life and property is colossal. It requires national effort of rehabilitation of flood-stricken people of Saurashtra."

As the Prime Minister herself has said that the loss of life and property was colossal, hence the task of rehabilitation of thousands of people who have lost their property, who have been rendered homeless and who have been deprived of their means of livelihood is equally colossal.

Therefore, the Government of Gujarat alone cannot fulfil the gigantic task of rehabilitation of the thousands of flood stricken people of Saurashtra, because it is money that makes the mare go. This task requires huge economic assistance from the Central Government. Sir, under the instructions of the Prime Minister, the Central Government has already sanctioned Rs. 10 crores, but Sir, through you I appeal to all sections of this House to join me in exalting the Central Government agree to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The entire House is with you in this regard.

SHRI AJIT SINH DABHI : .. the Gujarat Chief Minister demand for immediate release of an advance loan by way of non-planned assistance of Rs. 25 crores for the gigantic task of rehabilitation of the flood-stricken people of Saurashtra.

Sir, as the motion presented to the House mentions long-term measures to meet such natural calamities, I have to make some suggestions to the Central Government.

As advance or timely information of

floods can save lives of people and their cattle wealth, micro-wave links and wireless communication system must be improved and strengthened in Saurashtra. Microwave system joining Saurashtra with Gandhinagar, the Capital of Gujarat, should be immediately established. The Central Government must immediately provide 200 wireless sets to be installed on dams of rivers which are prone to flash floods. Sir, we welcome the Central Government's decision to instal radar at Bhuj in Gujarat so that coming cyclone can be identified in advance and warning can be given to the people in advance. But, Sir, I would request the Government to implement this particular decision urgently because by this time Saurashtra has been identified as the area where the low pressure belt is frequently formed causing cyclone and thereby causing colossal damage to Saurashtra.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :

भारत सरकार की तरफ से फ्लड और फ़ैमीन में जो मदद की जाती है वह वाकई में प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन हम को एक शिकायत है। भारत सरकार वैंस्ट बंगाल को ज्यादा पैसा देती है, जो हमारे विरोधी हैं उनको ज्यादा पैसा देती है और हम जो उनकी पार्टी के आदमी हैं, उनको कम। रात-दिन ये आपके साथ भगड़ा करते रहते हैं। ये कहते रहते हैं कि भारत सरकार ने हमारी पूरी मदद नहीं की। उलटा काम हो रहा है। सब से ज्यादा पैसा इनको ही मिला है। इनकी शिकायत बनी रही है कि इनको ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिला, कम मिला। सब से ज्यादा अकाल राजस्थान में पड़ा है। राजस्थान के लोगों के पास खाने को नहीं, पीने को पानी नहीं, जानवरों के लिए घास नहीं, काम की व्यवस्था नहीं। फिर भी सब से ज्यादा पैसा वैंस्ट बंगाल को और सब से कम राजस्थान को। इस पर भी ये आपके गुण नहीं गाते। हमें देंगे तो हम रात दिन आपके गुण गाएंगे। आप बचिये इन लोगों से। जो आपकी व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने वाले लोग हैं उनकी आप ज्यादा मदद कीजिये और जो रात दिन निन्दा



करने वाले हैं उनकी मदद करने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं।

आपका काम बहुत अच्छा है। फ़ैमिन में आपने ख़ूब पैसा दिया है। मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। अगर कोई शिकायत करता है तो ग़लत करता है कि भारत सरकार ने पैसा कम दिया। शिकायत है तो यह कि जो पैसा दिया वह ठीक से खर्च हुआ या नहीं, इस को आप नहीं देखते हैं। आप अपनी व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाइये। मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले साल हमारे यहां मजदूरों को एक डेढ़ रुपया मिला। इस साल आपने राज्य सरकार के कान अमेठे होंगे, साढ़े चार रुपये मिल गए। आपने तय कर रखा है कि सात रुपये मिलने चाहिये। अगर सात नहीं तो पांच तो मिलने ही चाहिये। लेकिन पांच भी नहीं मिलते हैं मजदूरी को। इसके बारे में कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। जिन्होंने पांच रुपये के हिस्सा से पेमेंट नहीं दिया है उनके खिलाफ आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। पांच रुपये पूरे दिलवाने चाहिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : पांच के हिसाब से राजस्थान को पैसे दिए हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यही शिकायत है कि पांच रुपये मजदूरी नहीं दी गई। इसके बारे में आप को कुछ करना चाहिये।

फ़्लड्स में भी आपने बहुत पैसा दिया है, कोई शिकायत नहीं है। इसके लिए हमें भारत सरकार की तारीफ़ करनी चाहिये। लेकिन फ़्लड का पैसा कहां कहां लगा इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। 1981 में आपने 25 करोड़ रुपया दिया ताकि पुलियां बनें, सड़कें बनें। लेकिन एक ही बारिश में जैसे मिट्टी ढह जाती है पानी आते ही उस प्रकार से सारी पुलियां बह गईं। कम से कम आप मास्टर तो करिये। जितना पैसा देते हैं वह पैसा वाजिब खर्च होता है इसको तो आप देखें, उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है इस को तो

आप देखें। ग़लत काम जहां भी हो रहा है उसको रोकने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। मानिट्रिंग की आपके यहां व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपका विभाग केवल टीम तो भेज देता है जहां जहां फ़्लड आते हैं और आप उसकी सिफ़ारिशों के आधार पर पैसा भी दे देते हैं लेकिन उस पैसे का खर्च ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं, इसकी आपके यहां व्यवस्था नहीं है। 900 करोड़ रुपया इस साल आपने दिया। यह सब ठीक तरीके से खर्च हुआ या नहीं, मजदूरों को ठीक मजदूरी मिली या नहीं, यह आपको देखना चाहिये। ये पैसे का दुरुपयोग भी करते रहेंगे और आपकी निन्दा भी करते रहेंगे। इस ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

अब मैं दो शब्द राजस्थान कैनल और फ़्लड्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां दो फ़्लड्स बहुत जबर्दस्त आते हैं। एक घग्घर का जिस को आप अभी तक रोक नहीं पाए हैं और दूसरा भरतपुर कामा का। दोनों बहुत ज्यादा एरिया को बरबाद करते हैं। खुशी की बात है कि आपने राजस्थान कैनल को योजना बनाई। राजस्थान कैनल पर जहां 65 करोड़ का बजट था और उस में उसको पूरा होना था वहां उस पर पांच सौ करोड़ लग चुका है और अभी तक भी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। जो लोग गड़बड़ कर गए हैं उनके खिलाफ राम सिंह कमिशन बिठाया गया। उसने जांच की कि दो सौ करोड़ इंजीनियर्स खा गए हैं। आपको इंजीनियर्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाई करनी चाहिये थी जिन्होंने दो सौ करोड़ की गड़बड़ की। बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स को आपने छोड़ दिया और बेचारे छोटों को पकड़ लिया। आपने चीफ इंजीनियर्स, सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर्स और एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की। ये सब ऐसे ही हैं।

हमारे यहां पीने का पानी नहीं है। मेरी आपसे शिकायत है कि 100 में से 75 हैंडपम्प आज बिना पानी के पड़े हैं। लोगों ने पूरे हैंडपम्प खोदे नहीं, पैसा खा लिया और करोड़ों

रुपये की इस तरह से गड़बड़ हो गई। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था कराने की बात है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इसकी व्यवस्था कराई जाये। यह अभी बिल्कुल नहीं हो पा रही है, इसकी आप जांच करायें।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावटसगंज) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत ही सामयिक और गंभीर है। जो प्रस्ताव हमारे शास्त्री जी लाये हैं, मुझे खुशी है कि इधर से और उधर से दोनों पक्षों की ओर से इस पर बहुत ही रचनात्मक सुझाव आये हैं। मैं उन रचनात्मक सुझावों के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

गम्भीरता उस समय आ जाती है जब कि 5 करोड़ हेक्टेयर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित हो जाती है। बाढ़ और तूफान से एक नहीं करोड़ों भारतवर्ष के किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं। इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से पीड़ित उत्तरप्रदेश की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उत्तरप्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष ओले से 49 जिले, सूखे से 46 जिले, बाढ़ से 44 जिले और शीतलहरी से प्रदेश के गमन जिले प्रभावित हुए। हमारे मिर्जापुर जिले में वर्ष 1978-79 में जनपद के उत्तरांचल में भीषण बाढ़ आई। वर्ष 79-80 में अभूतपूर्व सूखा पड़ा। अभी दो वर्ष भी नहीं बीते कि 1981-82 में जनपद के 1742 गांवों में भीषण सूखा पड़ा। इसी फरवरी में 3059 गांवों में भयंकर ओला वृष्टि हुई। 1356 गांव ऐसे थे जिनमें खरीफ में सूखे और रबी में ओले की दोहरी मार पड़ी। 237 गांव को छोड़कर शेष समस्त गांवों में ओला पड़ा और उससे क्षति 50 से 100 प्रतिशत तक रही परिणामस्वरूप जनपद में व्यापक असर पड़ा।

जो हमारी सेंट्रल सहायता मिली, हो सकता है हमारी प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई टेक्नीकल गलती की हो, लेकिन उसने गलती भी नहीं की,

31-7-82 को उस ने आपसे 164.97 करोड़ रुपया मांगा, लेकिन आपने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया। जब कि इस साल देश में जो सूखा और ओला पड़ा था, आपने 700, 900 करोड़ रुपया दिया। हम आपके आभारी हैं, लेकिन उत्तरप्रदेश के साथ पक्षपातपूर्ण कार्यवाही हो गई। बाढ़ में जहां हमारी क्षति हुई 342.67 करोड़ की वहां आपने 66.82 करोड़ 2, 4 महीने के बाद दिया। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसी कोई प्रणाली बनावें कि देश में सूखा हो तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक सैल हो जो बगैर इस बात की चिन्ता किये कि किस स्टेट को समय से सहायता दिया, आप हिन्दुस्तान के सभी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से पीड़ित लोगों को समान रूप से सहायता दें।

जो दीर्घकालिक सुझाव आये हैं, 1980 में इंडियन फारेस्ट एक्ट में इन्होंने अमेंडमेंट कर दिया, इंडियन फारेस्ट एक्ट में इस संशोधन के कारण देश में सब सिंचाई परियोजनाएं, चाहे वह डी पी ए पी हो, सूखे इलाके में बिजली लगाने की योजना हो, या सड़क-निर्माण, पुल-पुलिया और बंदियां बनाने की योजना हो, रुक गई हैं। सूखे का विषय भी मन्त्री महोदय के पास है और जंगल विभाग भी उनके पास है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उस संशोधन को जल्दी वापस लिया जाए। अगर इसमें देर की जाएगी, तो उन योजनाओं की लागत बढ़ जाएगी और जनता को लाभ नहीं होगा।

सिंचाई मंत्री से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नदियों के पानी के जितने डिस्पट्स हैं, वह उनको जल्दी से जल्दी समाप्त कराएं।

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में डी पी ए पी के ब्लाक्स घटाने शुरू कर दिए गए हैं। मिर्जापुर में दो ब्लाक घटा दिए गए हैं। इसके कारण वहां पर पहाड़ी ब्लाक में सिंचाई की गंगा लिफ्ट योजनाएं कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही हैं। मन्त्री महोदय इस पर एक बार पुनः विचार करें और

सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में उन योजनाओं को लागू करें।

माननीय सदस्य श्री चित्त बसु ने इस प्रस्ताव में एक 5-सूत्री संशोधन दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री के 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में वह शामिल है। प्रधान मंत्री ने सूखे से बचने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम राज्यों को दिया है, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि बार-बार चिट्ठी लिखने पर भी राज्य सरकारें उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रही हैं। जो राज्य सूखे या बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं, उनके सहायतार्थ पुनः प्रधान मंत्री के 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जाए।

मिर्जापुर से शेरपुर तक गंगा नदी के किनारे पर जितने गांव हैं, उनको कटने से बचाने की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि बाढ़ का असर उन पर न पड़े।

फेमिन कोड न जाने कब का बना हुआ है। तब से आज तक कितने परिवर्तन हो गए हैं और जमाना कितना आगे बढ़ गया है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह फेमिन कोड में आवश्यक संशोधन करें, क्योंकि यह समय की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक एन आर ई पी का सम्बन्ध है, नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने कहा है कि 50 प्रतिशत स्टेट्स कांटीब्यूट करें। नतीजा यह है कि सेन्टर जो पैसा भेजा जा रहा है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उसका उपयोग नहीं कर पा रही हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। जो स्टेट्स डेफिसिट में हैं, जिन्होंने ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए हुए हैं, उनसे एन आर ई पी में 50 प्रतिशत देने की उम्मीद कैसे की जा सकती है? मेरी मांग है कि इस में परिवर्तन किया जाए और सूखे तथा बाढ़ के समय इसमें ढिलाई की जाए और केन्द्र से शत-प्रति-शत सहायता दी जाए। इस बात पर ध्यान न दिया जाए कि किस राज्य सरकार ने हिसाब नहीं दिया है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए

कि सरकार हिसाब देखती रहे और पब्लिक भूखी मरती रहे।

जब हमने बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने का प्रयास किया है और कृषि मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी फिक्स कर दी है, तो हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि बाढ़ और सूखा से सम्बन्धित कार्यों में भी मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी दी जाए। अभी इस बारे में राजस्थान के मित्र ने शिकायत की है। क्वान्टिटी के नाम पर मजदूरों को कम मजदूरी दी जाती है।

बाढ़ से प्रभावित हरिजन-आदिवासियों को घर बनाने के लिए 200 रुपए की सहायता दी जाती है। क्या 200 रुपए में धन बनता है? बाढ़ से पीड़ित लोगों की भरपूर सहायता की जाए, जिससे हरिजन और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के सभी जातियां और बिरादरियों के लोग कम से कम घर तो बना सकें।

जब सूखे या बाढ़ जैसी विपत्ति आती है, तो असामाजिक तत्वों चाहे वे सरकार के भ्रष्ट लोग हों और चाहे सेवा के नाम पर गांवों में घूमने वाले दलाल हों, की बन आती है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने एक अच्छा सुझाव दिया है, कि सरकार जो 900 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता देती है, उसमें से दस बीस करोड़ रुपए यह देखने के लिए खर्च किए जाएं कि उस रुपए का प्रयोग उचित हो रहा है या नहीं। आप सेन्टर में ही एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट में एक सेल तैयार करें जो इस बात को देखें कि जो रुपया आप दे रहे हैं उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। एन आर ई पी में आप पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं लेकिन इसमें आप अपनी तरफ से पूरा पैसा देकर काम शुरू करें क्योंकि इसमें लोगों की जान व माल के आरक्षण का प्रश्न है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश पर विशेष ध्यान रखेंगे जोकि इस देश में सबसे अधिक सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहा है तथा इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं



देंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई टेक्निकल बात की है क्योंकि वहां पर हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स गए थे और उन्होंने सारी चीजें देख ली हैं, वे इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि देना चाहिए इसलिए कोई कारण नहीं है कि आप न दें।

\*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the Resolution about Floods and Drought in the country.

Sir, Tamil Nadu is reeling under an unprecedented drought and all the districts in the State are facing the distress of drought. It is feared that the drought conditions may lead to famine in the State. The loss to crops is estimated to be of the order of several crores of rupees. Here I would like to suggest that the ad hoc money for undertaking drought relief measures should not be adjusted towards annual plan allocations for the State. This adjustment upsets the plan schemes of the State. This is also contrary to financial ethics. There should be a separate fund for drought relief assistance. The only the States can find out a lasting solution for this recurring natural calamity.

In the South there is drought and in the North there is flood. The annual loss on account of drought and floods according to governmental statistics is of the order of Rs. 1800 crores. During the past 35 years the cumulative loss due to floods and drought is estimated to be Rs. 23,000 crores.

The Centre sends a special team of officials to drought afflicted States. They visit some places here and there and submit their report to the Government here on the basis of which drought relief assistance is given to the concerned State, I am sorry to say that the report of the Central team is not based on correct assessment. The Central Government should be guided in this by the report of the popularly elected State Governments. Why should not the Centre extend its financial assistance on the

basis of reports from the State Government? If it is found necessary, then the local M. Ps and M.L. As may be associated in the preparation of such reports. Then only the people undergoing untold miseries will get substantial relief.

My hon. friend Thiru M. Kandaswamy in his speech stated that the Government of Tamil Nadu headed by Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR has failed to take adequate steps to tackle the drought in the State. This is not a realistic appreciation of the facts. My puratchi Thalaivar's Government has initiated intensive efforts on a war footing to give immediate relief and assistance to the people of Tamil Nadu afflicted by drought. I am sure that the Central Government will vouchsafe my claims in this regard.

There is only one permanent solution to avert the recurring floods in the North and the recurring drought in South and that is linking of Ganges with Cauvery. In a letter to a former Member of Parliament in Tamil Nadu our Prime Minister had stated that this Ganges-Cauvery linkup scheme is under the consideration of the Central Government. I would like to know what is the stage of this consideration and when it will be taken up for implementation.

Now, Puratchi Thalaivar's Government in Tamil Nadu is implementing the Telugu Ganga scheme for the purpose of providing drinking water to the people of Madras. Both the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are facing financial constraints. I demand that the Centre should secure World Bank loan for this project. The Centre should also come forth to extend necessary funds for this project for the good of the people of Madras.

Krishna river can be linked with Godavari, then Godavari with Narmada and Narmada with Ganges—in this way the Ganga-Cauvery scheme can be implemented in stages. I am sure that our prime Minister will take personal interest in this scheme of national importance.

Sir, the Irrigation Commission in 1972 had recommended the use of the waters of



west-flowing rivers in Tamil Nadu so that the perennially drought afflicted districts of Ramanathapuram and Madurai, particularly Andipatti, Sedapatti, Bodi, will get water for irrigation. The Central Planning Commission has also appointed a technical team to study the feasibility of this project. The Report of this Committee is with the planning Commission. Besides the report of an Expert Committee constituted by the Irrigation Ministry to assess the possibilities of this scheme is also available to the Government. I would like to know what action has been taken on the recommendations contained in the Reports of these two Technical Committees. If this scheme is implemented by diverting the waters of west-flowing rivers, then as I said just now, Andipatti, Sedapatti, and Bodi in Madurai District and Ramanathapuram district which are regular drought afflicted areas will get water for agriculture.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Irrigation, Shri Mirdha, visited the Periyar reservoir in Thekkadi. I am sure that during this visit he would have made a personal assessment about the extent of water to be retained in this reservoir so that the people of My Periakulam constituency can get uninterrupted supply of water for irrigation. Before I conclude, I would appeal to him that he should ensure that Periakulam reservoir retains the prescribed level of water for the purpose I have stated above. During drought, greater emphasis must be paid for road-laying works. A national crop insurance scheme should also be introduced because the floods and drought are natural calamities. There should also be a comprehensive insurance scheme for the cattle. The *bundhs* of rivers should be raised to control the flood havoc. Some Six years ago there was some announcement about the constitution of Cauvery Valley authority. Till today it has not been constituted. Immediate steps should be taken in this regard by the Centre. The Centre should also help in the resolution of Cauvery water dispute in the interest of the people of Tamil Nadu. Sir, the power generated in Kalpakkam Atomic plant should be exclusively supplied to Tamil Nadu so that all the pumpsets in the State get power for drawing water from the wells. The State of Tamil Nadu can legitimately stake

its claim for all the power generated in the Atomic Plant because the Government of the State has not only given 1000 acres of land but also all other concomitant needs for the setting up this prestigious project.

Sir, I would conclude my speech by emphasising the need for taking all the necessary steps to minimise the loss on account of floods and drought and to maximise the use of available waters in the country for agriculture.

**श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1982-83 का अकाल जिस भीषणता को लिए हुए है, वह इतिहास में अपने आप एक चीज है। जो अकथनीय है, अवर्णित है। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि भारत के इतिहास में अब तक कभी भी 26 करोड़ एक लाख व्यक्ति अकाल से और 15 राज्यों में कभी भी अकाल से ग्रसित नहीं हुए, जितने कि 1982-83 में हुए।

मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि ऐसे संकट काल का मुकाबला करने के लिए केवल तभी शासन व्यवस्था सक्षम हो सकती है और उन परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, जबकि शासन के पास या नेता के पास पोलिटिकल बिल हो। पोलिटिकल बिल के आधार पर ही केवल इस तरह के संकट को जो कि दूरगाभी संकट है, उनको किसी तरह से पार किया जा सकता है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पहली बार राजस्थान के अन्दर सुदूरवर्ती पश्चिम क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ पर कि दिन में आदमी जाते हुए हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता था सूखे में, जहाँ पर इस तरह की गर्मी और धूप थी, वहाँ पर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जाकर लोगों का हौसला बढ़ाया है। वह स्थान जहाँ पर कि औरत, आदमी और बच्चे पानी के लिए तरसते थे। उन लोगों को कम्बल दिया, सहारा दिया। संकट के समय में केवल आर्थिक सहायता या खाद्यान्न की सहायता ही नहीं, अपने आप में हौसला और हिम्मत भी

ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन के द्वारा उस संकट को राष्ट्र पार कर सकता है। आज तक जितने अकाल इस देश में पड़े हैं और हम ने देखे हैं उन में चारे का अभाव था, अनाज का अभाव था लेकिन राजस्थान में जो अकाल पड़ा पूरे गांव को लगातार कई दिनों तक पीने का पानी नहीं मिला। वहां पीने के पानी के जितने स्रोत थे, जितने कुएं थे, गांव के आसपास पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रही। जहां ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाय, उस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारा राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता और दूसरी सहायता दे कर किस तरह से उस संकट का मुकाबला किया। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजस्थान सरकार और साथ-ही-साथ राजस्थान के उन बहादुर लोगों को जो अकाल से ग्रसित रहे हैं, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने हिम्मत और हौसले से इस भीषण अकाल का मुकाबला किया।

आप को, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जानकर ताज्जुब होगा कि राजस्थान की कुल पौने तीन करोड़ की आबादी में से पौने दो करोड़ लोग अकाल से ग्रसित थे, वहां पर 2 करोड़ 60 लाख पशुधन उस अकाल से भूझता रहा, लगातार एक-एक हफ्ते तक मवेशियों को पानी नहीं मिला। वहां के किसान अपने मवेशियों को लेकर मध्य प्रदेश और हरियाणा गये, दूसरी जगहों पर गये और अपने से अधिक उन मवेशियों को जीवित रखने का प्रयत्न किया। राजस्थान ऐसा प्रदेश है जहां पिछले पांच सालों से लगातार अकाल पड़ रहा है, इन पांच सालों में किस तरह से वहां के लोगों ने अकाल का मुकाबला किया, इस की आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। यदि आप बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर और दूसरे इलाकों में जहां लगातार अकाल पड़ता रहा है, वहां जाकर हालात को देखें, उन की दयनीय अवस्था और दरिद्रता को देखें, तो महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि वास्तव में ये लोग भी आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय आप की प्रशंसा

किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता, जिस तरह से खुले दिल से आप ने राज्य की सहायता की है। 1982-83 में आप ने 436.36 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी। 1983 के चालू वर्ष में भी करीब 229.8 करोड़ की सहायता आप ने दी है। इस के अलावा महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और उड़ीसा में जो स्पिल-ओवर वर्क थे उन के लिये भी 38.90 करोड़ की सहायता दी, जिन की सैवशन 1982 में ही आप ने दे दी थी इसलिये दोनों वित्तीय वर्षों में आप ने पूरी सहायता दी है।

लेकिन फिर भी कुछ इस तरह की शिकायतें हैं जिन की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। खास तौर से राजस्थान में आप को मालूम होगा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हाल में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किया है जो राजस्थान में मिनिमम वैजेज के बारे में है। मदन गंज—हरपुरा रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स एसो-शियेशन, अजमेर ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक रिट पेटिशन दायर की थी और उस में यह प्रार्थना की थी कि संविधान का आर्टिकल 14 जो कानून में समानता चाहता है उस के अधीन यह मांग की गई थी कि राजस्थान फ़ैमिन रिलीफ वर्कर्स एक्जेंम्पशन फ़्रोम लेबर लाज एक्ट, 1954 असंवैधानिक है, संविधान की भावना के प्रतिकूल है, इस के साथ ही अवैध है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वास्तव में इस एक्ट में जो प्रावधान किये गये थे वे इस तरह के प्रावधान थे जो मजदूरों के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालते थे। इस लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो जजों न्यायमूर्ति भगवती और न्याय-मूर्ति पाठक ने निर्णय दिया कि यह जो कानून है यह असंवैधानिक है, अवैध है। ऐसी स्थिति में राजस्थान सरकार के सामने एक बहुत बड़ा संकट आ गया है कि वह मिनिमम वैजेज एक्ट के तहत उन को मजदूरी दे या जो फ़ैमिन कोड है, जिस का इरादा यह था कि वह रोजगार देना चाहती है और लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना चाहती है और उस में यह जरूरी नहीं



है कि मिनीमम वेजेज एक्ट के अनुसार 9 या 10 रुपये प्रति दिन प्रति मजदूर को दिया जाए, उस के अनुसार उन को मजदूरी दे। उस में एक टेस्ट यह था, एक क्राइटीरियन यह था कि टास्क फोर्स का इतना काम जरूर होना चाहिए। अब राजस्थान सरकार के सामने यह पैसे का संकट है क्योंकि उन को उसी रेट में मदद दी जाती है जो कि रिलीफ वर्क्स के लिए होती है। अब ये जो रिलीफ वर्क्स खोले गये हैं, उन के लिए पैसा कहा से आए। अभी तक अप्रैल, मई और जून में फॉर्मिन रिलीफ वर्क्स के लिए राज्य सरकार को 31 करोड़ रुपये सैंक्शन्ड किये गये हैं जब कि वहां पर राज्य सरकार 54 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर चुकी है और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला लागू किया जाता है, तो यह धनराशि और भी अधिक होगी। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन यह है कि जो धनराशि राज्य सरकार 30 जून तक खर्च कर चुकी है, वह धनराशि उसे दी जाए, और उसकी मांग पूरी की जाए।

एक आखरी बात में पानी के बारे में खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं। इस समय राजस्थान में 1982-83 में पीने के पानी का जो संकट आया है, उस का किसी तरह से मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि एक पर्मनिन्ट तरीके से इस तरह के रिसोर्सेज डेवलप न किये जाएं। मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने एक एक्शन प्लान तैयार किया है और इस के साथ साथ स्पोट पर जा कर, उस को चैक करने के लिए और उस को मोनीटर करने के लिए आप के महकमें ने जो योजना बनाई है, वह अपने आप में प्रशंसनीय है। यदि उस योजना को आप वास्तव में कार्यान्वित कर सकेंगे, तो जो पैसा आप पानी के लिए दे रहे हैं और दूसरे कामों के लिए दे रहे हैं, उस से आप एक पर्मनिन्ट स्रोत भी बना सकेंगे।

मैं इतना कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं कि जो फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने

मिनीमम वेजेज एक्ट के बारे में किया है, उस को देखते हुए, जो पैसा राजस्थान सरकार ने मांगा है, उस की पूर्ति करने के लिए आप कष्ट करें।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, who brought forward this motion, as we are all aware, is famous for flooding issues during the zero hour and it is for the first time that he has canalised not only his energy but the energy of the whole House in the right direction. I thank him for that.

Most of the points have been made by my learned friends earlier. So, without going into all the details, I would speak something about Maharashtra floods which we had recently and also the drought that we had to face last year.

You are aware that this year in three districts of Konkan, we face heavy floods and nearly 20 people lost their lives, 2000 cattle heads were lost and the total loss that accrue was to the tune of Rs 20 crores. On this occasion, I would request the hon. Minister that he should sanction the amount that has been requested by the Government of Maharashtra through their memorandum submitted to him last week. Generally, Mr. Rao Birendra Singh is in the habit of giving only 50 per cent of the amount that has been asked for. I would request him not to apply that criterion and give as much as possible to Maharashtra.

Both drought and flood are inter-linked. Had we tried to control floods earlier, I think, we would not have had so many droughts in our country. But, unfortunately, when actually the planning started we thought of taking up major projects in the most fertile areas. That is how Brahmaputra was completely neglected.

My friend Mr. Tarun Gogoi has earlier said much about Assam and Brahmaputra. You are aware that Brahmaputra is known as Lohit. Lohit in Assam means red which indicates blood. Since 1974-75, when the Central Government has started giving for Brahmaputra floods 100% grant, the amount came to only Rs. 85 crores, not even one third of the amount that we spent on Asiad.

I would request the Hon. Minister that in the interest of that particular poor State, they should spend more amount and do something so that the floods of Brahmaputra can be controlled.

You will be surprised to know that in the 33rd year of our independence, we have formed a new Board called Brahmaputra Flood Control Board which has now recently started functioning. I hope that this Board will come out with a master plan soon and it will be executed soon.

While examining the Planning Department, we found that there were several projects which we have undertaken and which could not be completed for more than 20 years. As Mr. Chitta Basu has rightly pointed out, the cost escalation has gone beyond Rs. 800 lakhs. When we asked the Hon. Chairman of the CWPC or the Secretary, they said sometimes they had no steel. If they have steel, there was no cement. Such a thing should not happen in future.

If we are interested in irrigating the whole land and in controlling the floods, the only way is to develop the whole, basin, the whole valley and not to plug only the major rivers. For that, you will have to plug first the streamlet and then the tributary and then you can control the major river area. That is how you can irrigate the whole area. Not only that, you can also control the floods.

Silting is the biggest problem we are facing. We thought that Bhakra-Nangal will be silted completely after 150 years. But after 25 years, we find that Bhakra-Nangal has been silted to the tune of 27%. This is because we have tried to plug the main river and we have left all the streamlets and tributaries like that. Ultimately what happens? Due to erosion, the whole thing comes and settles down near the barrage. If we are really interested in irrigation and flood control, we must change our policy and take to the policy of having dams on streamlets and then tributaries and then on main rivers.

I have only certain suggestions about

longterm plan. One is what I have told just now. Secondly, DPAP programme. In Maharashtra, certain districts have been shown under DPAP programme. The Government of Maharashtra had appointed Sukthankar Committee and they suggested some more taluks. The Committee has kindly accepted. But to my surprise when I asked the list of the new DPAP taluks that were declared as drought-prone areas, I found Osmanabad district missing from that. Prof. Madhu Dandavate will certify that Osmanabad is one of the areas in Maharashtra which does not have proper rainfall. So I would suggest that this particular district should be examined and it should be added and DPAP programme should be taken up seriously and it may be worked out efficiently.

Afforestation is the most important matter. Whatever forests we had, we are losing, as Mr. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar has said. But afforestation is more important now and I hope that with Rao Birendra Singh, this programme will be taken up with more enthusiasm.

I think that Mr. Rao Birendra Singh's name includes Indra who is responsible for rains and floods. I hope he would not do it in future.

Let Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha's name be Jala Niwas Mirdha so that he may store water through percolation tanks, small tanks and medium tanks. If you construct these, the chances of floods will be reduced. If you go to Telangana, they do not have many floods. It does not have at least one tank. That is why, you will find that in Telangana we have very few floods. Whether you try to store water, the chances of floods are reduced. So, on this occasion I would pray to both of them to do their work properly and save us from disasters.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my story is different. It is not drought alone that the State of Orissa suffers from ; it suffers from cyclone, flood, drought and tornado and you can imagine the difficulties and the distressing situation prevailing there. 67 per cent of the people in the State of Orissa are living below poverty line. Professor Madhu Dandavate was talking and my



friend from Kerala was talking ; they are coming from States where the per capita income is above the national average. But in the case of Orissa it is quite different ; 67 per cent of the people live below poverty line. It is not so today ; it is an area which has been suffering traditionally from natural calamities. During the freedom struggle, Gandhiji was personally looking after the relief works in Orissa and Thakkar Baba was being deputed to go round to supervise the relief works organized on behalf of the Congress Party itself and other relief organizations. My submission would be that Orissa needs special attention. The wages of the agricultural labourers prevailing in some areas are just Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The price of rice is Rs. 4 and above, and the controlled rice supplied by the Government is completely inadequate. So, this is the background. You can imagine the difficulties and sufferings of the people. In those difficult days, number of people were thrown out of their hearth and home and they were taking shelter on national highways, culverts and bridges. The house construction assistance that was given was to the extent of Rs. 500 and that was only in cases where the damage were such that there was no trace of house at all. You can imagine the difficulties of the people. The assistance was Rs. 500 where there was no trace of house at all. If even three walls had been damaged, the assistance was to the extent of only Rs. 200. This was the house construction assistance that was being given. My submission to the Agriculture Minister is that Orissa requires a new strategy of relief. The famine code requires to be amended. A new vision of relief measures must be taken...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : There is one thing which is very important. This year the rabi crop in other States has grown well, but in Orissa a large part of the rabi crop was damaged on account of attack by pests, and the pesticide that was supplied did not work. I have raised this issue, and previously also this was being raised. My submission would be that the Agriculture Minister must personally intervene in the matter. Pesticides and insecticides that are supplied and used are

not working. That has been the experience not only this year but for the last two or three years.

Another aspect is that wrong seeds were being supplied by the State Government. Large acres of land became non-productive on that account ; they said that wrong seeds were supplied. Imagine the predicament of the farmers. I have got the question-answer here. About 5,000 quintals of paddy seeds were wrongly supplied and they were non-yielding. So, you can imagine the devastation and the damage and the sufferings of the farmers.

One point more. This is about some technical matter. The Government never consider the ayacut areas of irrigation projects as a drought affected area. There are vast areas of this nature which forms parts of my constituency and which has been severely affected by drought. It has not been declared as a drought-affected area although the Revenue Department has reported that it has been affected to the extent of 80%. I would request the Agriculture Minister to take up the matter with the State Government to accept the realities of the situation.

Another aspect is about the flood control measures of Mahanadi basin. All the traditional ideas of flood control of Mahanadi now did not work. So my submission would be so far as Irrigation Minister is concerned that he should look into it and there should be a fresh investigation as to how they can control the flood in Mahanadi river and how to protect Puri, Balasore and Cuttack districts which are traditionally suffering from floods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When is the Minister to reply if you go on like this ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : With regard to devolution of federal finance, my submission would be that so far as natural calamities are concerned, it should be exclusively and entirely the responsibility of the Union Government. It should take over the entire financial responsibility particularly in States which are so backward. My submission would be that it should be totally taken up by the Union Government.

Than you very much.

**श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :** आनरेबल चेयरमैन, आज जो यहां इतनी तफसील के साथ अपोजिशन और रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से बहस हुई, मेरे ख्याल में उससे मेरे उस अमैंडमेंट की हिमायत हुई है जिसका मकसद यह है कि जो करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान सैलाव और सूखे की वजह से मुल्क को हो रहा है, उसके लिए उपाय ऐसे हो सकता है कि हम पीजेन्टरी को बचाने के लिये, जो किसानों की तबाही हर साल ड्राउट और फ्लड से होती है, उसका सामना इस तरह से हो सकता है कि क्राप्स की वाकायदगी के साथ इन्श्योरेंस की जाए ताकि जो हमारी 80 परसेंट पोपुलेशन विलेजेज में रहती है और तबाही का शिकार होती है, उसका कोई इलाज हो। यह इलाज इसी सूरत में हो सकता है कि इस मुल्क के हजारों लाखों किसानों की क्राप्स को नेशनलाइज किया जाये और इन्श्योरेंस किया जाये। यह बड़ी देरीना मांग है कि किसी भी नुकसान के सूरतेहाल में उसका मुआवजा उनको दिया जाये, यह सरकार की पालिसी होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, हमारी स्टेट पहाड़ी है और हिमालयन रेंज में पड़ती है और हमारी प्राब्लम मुस्तलिफ हैं। जो हमारे प्लेन्स हैं, मैदानी इलाका है वह साउथ इंडिया के इलाके से मुस्तलिफ है और उसी विनाह पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश और शुमाली यू०पी० और बिहार का शुभोली हिस्सा और असम व नेफा के जो इलाके हैं, उनमें एक जैसी सूरतेहाल है, पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इन जगहों में पानी के जो हमारे जरिये हैं वह वहीं से नदियां निकलती हैं। काश्मीर को यह इम्त्याज हासिल है कि सिन्धू, रावी, चिनाव, जेहलम और बाकी दरिया वहीं से निकलते हैं जो कि हमारे जूनवी इलाके, खासतौर से पंजाब

व हरियाणा को बहुत फायदा देते हैं।

इस विनाह पर मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे ख्याल में इस मसले का हल इस तरीके से हो सकता है, यह सिर्फ इरिगेशन और रिलीफ डिपार्टमेंट का काम नहीं है, बल्कि इन्टर-कनैक्टेड है। हमें रिलीफ और इरिगेशन, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी और डिफरेंट डिपार्टमेंट इन्क्लूडिंग टूरिज्म को उसमें जोड़ना होगा, मिलाना होगा, एक ऐसी स्ट्रैटेजी बनानी होगी, एक ऐसा बड़ा मनसूबा बनाना होगा प्लान करनी होगी ताकि हम मुस्तकिल तौर पर सैलाव का मुकाबला कर सकें और सैलाव की तबाहियों को रोकने में कामयाब हो जायें।

अब जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट की बात लीजिए। जहां तक वैली, काश्मीर की घाटी, का ताल्लुक है, उसके बारे में कल्हण ने बहुत पहले संस्कृत में काश्मीर की जो तारीख लिखी थी, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि वह सतीसर है, पहले यह एक बहुत बड़ी भील थी और फिर इसमें से पानी रफूता रफूता बारामूला के पास बाहर निकला। अभी तक वही सूरतेहाल है। पानी एक ही तरफ से निकल रहा है और जब भी काश्मीर घाटी में सैलाव आता है, तो ऐसा आता है कि सारी फसल तबाह हो जाती है और लाखों लोगों को जानी और माली नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है।

काश्मीर की बदकिस्मती यह है कि वहां काफी सदी पड़ती है और उसकी वजह से वहां पर सिर्फ एक ही फसल—रबी की फसल—होती है, खरीफ नहीं होती है, जबकि पंजाब और हरियाणा में दो दो फसलें होती हैं। जब काश्मीर में वह फसल तबाह हो जाती है, तो पूरे साल के लिए अकाल पड़ता है और हमें बहुत सालों तक मुसीबत बर्दाश्त करनी पड़ती है।

काश्मीर घाटी में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का पोटेंशल बहुत है। वहां पर बजाते-खुद सैलाब एक मुसीबत ही नहीं, बल्कि स्टेट और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक बरकत साबित हो सकता है, अगर हम उस सारे पोटेंशन, उस सारी शक्ति, को इस्तेमाल करें, जो बिजली की सूरत में पैदा हो सकती है। वहां पर बड़े रेजरवायर को डेवलप कर के बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि अगर हम इस तरफ कोशिश करें, तो काश्मीर दस हजार मैगावाट बिजली तैयार कर सकता है, जो हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को दे सकते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में पावर के सेंटर में जो कमी है, हम उसको दूर करने में सहायता दे सकते हैं।

काश्मीर घाटी में यह सैलाब हर तीसरे चौथे साल आता है और उससे वहां पर जो बर्बादी लोगों को उठानी पड़ती है, उसकी कोई मिशाल नहीं मिलती। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी अपनी आटोबाइग्राफी में इसका जिक्र किया है कि काश्मीर को हजारों सालों से तबाही का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि काश्मीर एक कप की तरह है, जिसमें से पानी निकलने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, सिवाए एक रास्ते कि के जो कि जेहलम वैली रोड या बारामूला है। गवर्नमेंट को काश्मीर की घाटी में ऐसी प्राजेक्ट्स शुरू करनी चाहिए, जिससे वहां पर बिजली पैदा की जाए और रेजरवायर कायम किए जाएं।

दरख्त काटने और इरोजन के बारे में जो कहा गया है, मैं उससे पूरा इत्तिफाक करता हूं। करोड़ों रुपयों की जंगल की लकड़ी जम्मू-काश्मीर से बाहर जा रही है। जम्मू-काश्मीर

एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट है। हमारे पास आमदनी के बहुत कम जरिये हैं। एक जरिया यह है कि जंगल काटे जाएं और लकड़ी को पंजाब और बाकी देश की मार्केट्स में बेचा जाए। अगर मरकजी सरकार वाकई चाहती है कि जंगल का कटाव खत्म हो और इरोजन न हो, तो उसे हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू-काश्मीर जैसी बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स को मदद देनी चाहिए, ताकि वह उस लास को काम्पेन्सेट करे, जो जंगल की कटाई को कम करने से होगा, क्योंकि इन स्टेट्स को बहालते-मजबूरी जंगल काटने पड़ते हैं।

लद्दाख के सैक्टर में जब सिंध में बाढ़ आ जाती है, तो तबाही होती है। 1982 में वहां पर जो तबाही और बर्बादी हुई, अभी तक मरकजी सरकार ने सही मानों में उसके लिए मदद नहीं की है। यही हाल जम्मू का भी रहा है। इस बिना पर मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी स्टेट की बैकवर्डनेस को मद्दे-नजर रख कर वहां पर वाटर रेजरवायर कायम किए जाएं और पावर पोटेंशल का इस्तेमाल किया जाए। जैसे श्रीनगर में डल भील पर एक प्राजेक्ट बनाया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You mentioned the name of Ladakh. Has Mr. Namgyal permitted you ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He only represents 50% in Ladakh and the other fifty per cent is represented by somebody else. For example, there are two M.L.A. one from Kargil and the other from Leh.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I represent the entire area.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I also represent the area.



یہاں پر ڈیجٹل ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے اور سرکار کو خوشی ہے کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے لہہ کو اس میں لیا ہے اور جسکار کو اس میں لیا ہے لیکن افسوس کی بات یہ ہے کہ جہاں لہہ اور جسکار کو لیا گیا، کارگیل جو کہ لداخ کا ہی حصہ ہے اس کو نہیں لیا گیا۔ اس کو کس بنیاد پر نہیں لیا گیا؟ کیا یہ پولیٹیکل ڈسکریمنیشن تھا جس کی وجہ سے ڈیولپمنٹ سکیم کے اندر اس کو نہیں لیا گیا؟ میں سمجھتا ہوں جب مرکزی سرکار اسٹیٹس کو مدد کرے تو کسی طرح کا کوئی ڈسکریمنیشن نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

**شری رام پھارے پنیکا (رابرٹس گنج) :**

آپادھیش مہودے، آج ہی ہوم مینسٹر نے یہاں پر کہا کہ لداخ کا جو ڈائبل ایریا ہے اس کو شامل کرنے کے لیے انہوں نے چیف مینسٹر کو لکھا ہے کہ اس کو شامل کرنا چاہتے ہیں لیکن وہاں کے چیف مینسٹر کو نہیں لکھ رہے ہیں

(بجواب)

**شری عبدالرشید کابلی :** ہمارا جو لداخ کا سیکٹر ہے، اس کے لیے میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اس میں کوئی ڈسکریمنیشن نہیں ہونا چاہیے، رولنگ پارٹی کا ایم.ای.ای. کہاں سے آیا اور اپوزیشن کا ایم.ای.ای. کہاں سے آیا، یہ نہیں دیکھنا چاہیے۔ مرکزی سرکار میں میری گزارش ہے کہ جموں-کشمیر اسٹیٹ کو پارٹی پارلیٹکس کی بنیاد پر مدد نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ لداخ کے بارے میں ہمیں شکایت ہے، ہم نے بار بار پریٹسٹ کی ہے کہ آدھے لداخ

ریجن میں ڈیجٹل سکیم کو لیا گیا لیکن آدھے میں نہیں لیا گیا۔ اس لیے میری اپوزیشن ہے اس پر میں زور دے رہا ہوں، جس میں میں نے کہا ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ کے آنرےبل ممبرس اور ایکسپرس پر مستحکم ایک کمیٹی بنائی جائے جو اس میں پریٹسٹ کرے۔ اس وقت جو ڈرائیو اور فلوڈس کی پرابلم ہے، جس سے پورا ملک ہر سال تباہی کا شکار ہو رہا ہے، اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے میرا خیال ہے کہ ممبرس آف پارلیمنٹ اور ایکسپرس پر مبنی کمیٹی بنائی جائے۔ وہ کمیٹی اس پرابلم کو حل کرنے کے لیے ممبرس ریکمینڈ کرے گی جس میں ایک حل یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ کراپ انڈیورس کی سکیم لاگو کی جائے۔ (بیت)

**شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سرگرم)**

آؤنر ابل چیرمین - آج جو یہاں اتنی تفصیل کے ساتھ اپوزیشن اور رولنگ پارٹی کی طرف سے بحث ہوئی میرے

خیال میں اس سے میرے اس امینڈمنٹ کی حمایت ہوئی ہے جس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ جو کروڑوں روپے کا نقصان سیلاب اور سونے کی وجہ سے ملک کو ہو رہا ہے اس کے لئے اُپائے ایسے ہو سکتے ہیں کہ ہم بھی جینٹری کو بچانے کے لئے جو کچھ کی تباہی ہر سال ڈرائیو اور فلوڈ سے ہوتی ہے، اس کا سامنا اس طرح سے ہو سکتا ہے کہ کراپس کی باقاعدگی کے ساتھ انشورنس کی جائے تاکہ جو ہماری ۸۰ پریسٹ اپوزیشن پریٹسٹ ہے اور تباہی کا شکار ہوتی ہے اس کا کوئی علاج ہو۔ یہ علاج اس صورت میں ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس ملک کے ہزاروں لاکھوں کسانوں کی کراپس کو نیشنلائز کیا جائے اور انشورنس کیا جائے۔ یہ بڑی دیرینہ مانگ ہے کہ کسی بھی نقصان کی صورت حال میں اس کا معاوضہ ان کو دیا جائے۔ یہ سرکار کی پالیسی ہونی چاہیے۔



جہاں تک ریاست جموں کشمیر کا تعلق ہے ہماری اسٹیٹ پہاڑی ہے اور ہمالین رینج میں پڑتی ہے اور ہماری پراہم مختلف ہیں جو ہمارے پلینس ہیں میدانی علاقہ ہے وہ ساؤتھ انڈیا کے علاقے سے مختلف ہے اور اسی بنا پر ہیں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ کشمیر اور ہماچل پردیش اور شمالی یو۔ پی اور بہار کا شمالی حصہ اور آسام اور نیفا کے جو علاقے ہیں ان میں ایک جیسی صورت حال ہے۔ پر میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ان جگہوں میں پانی کے جو ہمارے ذریعہ ہے وہ وہیں سے نہ یا نکلتی ہیں۔ کشمیر کو یہ امتیاز حاصل ہے کہ سندھو، راوی، چنار، جہلم اور باقی دریا وہیں سے نکلتے ہیں جو کہ ہمارے

جنوبی علاقے خاص طور سے پنجاب اور ہریانہ کو بہت فائدہ دیتے ہیں۔

اس بنا پر میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میرے سوال میں اس مسئلے کا حل اس طریقے سے ہو سکتا ہے، یہ صرف اریگیشن اور ریلیف ڈیپارٹمنٹ کا کام نہیں ہے بلکہ انٹر کنیکٹر ہے۔ ہمیں ریلیف اور اریگیشن الیکٹری سٹی اور ڈیفیئرینٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ انکلیوڈنگ ٹورزم کو اس میں جوڑنا ہو گا ملانا ہو گا اسٹریٹجی بنانی ہو گی ایک ایسا بڑا منصوبہ بنانا ہو گا پلان کرنی ہو گی تاکہ ہم مستقل طور پر سیلاب کا مقابلہ کر سکیں اور سیلاب کی تباہیوں کو روکنے میں کامیاب ہو جائیں۔

اب جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ کی بات لیجئے۔ جہاں تک ویلی کشمیر کی گھاٹی کا تعلق ہے اس کے بارے میں کلہن نے بہت پہلے سنسکرت میں کشمیر کی جو تاریخ لکھی تھی اس میں انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ یہ ہے پہلے یہ ایک بہت بڑی جھیل تھی پھر اس میں سے پانی رفتہ رفتہ بارامولہ کے پاس باہر نکلا۔ ابھی تک وہی صورت حال ہے۔ پانی ایک جمے طرف سے نکل رہا ہے اور جب بھی کشمیر گھاٹی میں سیلاب آتا ہے تو ایسا آتا ہے کہ ساری فصل تباہ ہو جاتی ہے اور لاکھوں لوگوں کو جانی اور مالی نقصان اٹھانا پڑتا ہے۔

کشمیر کی قسمتی یہ ہے کہ وہاں کافی سردی پڑتی ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے وہاں پر صرف ایک ہی فصل "ربیع کی فصل" ہوتی ہے خریفہ نہیں ہوتی ہے جب کہ پنجاب اور ہریانہ میں

دو دو فصلیں ہوتی ہیں۔ جب کشمیر میں وہ فصل تباہ ہو جاتی ہے تو پورے سال کے لئے اکال پڑتا ہے اور ہمیں بہت سالوں تک مصیبت برداشت کرنی پڑتی ہے۔

کشمیر گھاٹی میں الیکٹری سٹی کا پوٹینشل بہت ہے۔ وہاں پر بننا تو خود سیلاب ایک مصیبت ہی نہیں بلکہ اسٹیٹ اور پورے ہندوستان کے لئے ایک برکت ثابت ہو سکتا اگر ہم اس سارے پوٹینشل اس ساری شکتی کو استعمال کریں جو بجلی کی صورت میں پیدا ہو سکتی ہے۔ وہاں پر بڑے ریزروائر کو ڈیولپ کر کے بجلی پیدا کی جاسکتی ہے۔ میں دعوے کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم اس طرف کوشش کریں تو کشمیر دس ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی تیار کر سکتا ہے جو ہم پورے ہندوستان کو دے سکتے ہیں۔ اور ہندوستان میں پاور کے سیکٹر میں جو کمی ہے ہم اس کو دور کرنے میں سہايتا دے سکتے ہیں۔

کشمیر گھاٹی میں یہ سیلاب ہر تیسرے چوتھے سال آ جاتا ہے اور اس سے وہاں پر جو بربادی لوگوں کو اٹھانے پڑتی ہے اس کی کوئی مثال نہیں ملتی۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پنڈت جو اہر لال نہرو نے بھی اپنی آٹو بائیو گرافی میں اس کا ذکر کیا ہے کہ کشمیر کو ہزاروں سالوں سے تباہی کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ کیوں کہ کشمیر ایک کپ کی طرح ہے جس میں سے پانی نکلنے کا کوئی راستہ نہیں ہے سوائے ایک راستے کے جو کہ جہلم ویلی روڈ یا بارہ مولہ ہے۔ گورنمنٹ و کشمیر کی گھاٹی میں ایسی پروجیکٹس شروع کرنی چاہیے جس سے

وہاں پر بجلی پیدا کی جائے اور ریزروائر قائم کئے جائیں۔

درخت کاٹنے اور اردوزن کے بارے میں جو کہا گیا ہے میں اس سے پورا اتفاق کرتا ہوں۔ کروڑوں روپوں کی جنگل کی لکڑی جموں کشمیر سے باہر جا رہی ہے۔ جموں کشمیر ایک بیک ورڈ اسٹیٹ ہے۔ ہمارے پاس آمدنی کے بہت کم ذریعے ہیں۔ ایک ذریعہ یہ ہے کہ جنگل کاٹے جائیں اور لکڑی کو پنجاب اور باقی دیش کی مارکیٹ میں بیجا جائے۔ اگر مرکزی سرکار واقعی چاہتی ہے کہ جنگل کا کٹنا و ختم ہو اور اردوزن نہ ہو تو اسے ہماچل پردیش اور جموں کشمیر جیسی بیک ورڈ دیش کو مدد دینی چاہئے تاکہ وہ اس لاس کو کمینسٹ کرے جو جنگل

کی کٹائی کو کم کرنے سے ہو گا کیونکہ ان اسٹیٹس کو بحالیت  
مجبوری جنگل کاٹنے پڑتے ہیں۔

لداخ کے سیکٹر میں جب سنگھ میں بارہ آجاتی  
ہے تو تباہی ہوتی ہے۔ ۱۹۸۲ء میں وہاں پر جو تباہی اور  
بربادی ہوئی ابھی تک مرکزی سرکار نے صحیح معنوں میں  
اس کے لئے مدد نہیں کی ہے۔ یہی حال جموں کا بھی رہا ہے۔  
اس بنا پر میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری اسٹیٹ کی  
بیک ورڈیس کو مد نظر رکھ کر وہاں پر واٹر ریزرو قائم  
کئے جائیں اور پاؤر پوائنٹس کا استعمال کیا جائے۔ جیسے  
سری نگر میں ڈل جھیل فرخ پروجیکٹ بنایا جا سکتا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You mentioned the name of Ladakh. Has Mr. Namgyal permitted you ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He only represents 50% in Ladakh and the other fifty per cent is represented by somebody else. For example, there are two M.L.As. — One from Kargil and the other from Leh.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I represent the entire area.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I also represent the entire area.

یہاں پر ڈیزرٹ ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام کا ذکر  
کیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے اور سرکار کو خوشی ہے کہ گورنمنٹ  
آف انڈیا نے لیہ کو اس میں لیا ہے اور جنسکار کو اس  
میں لیا ہے۔ لیکن افسوس کی بات یہ ہے کہ یہاں لیہ اور  
جنسکار کو لیا گیا۔ کارگل جو کہ لداخ کا ہی حصہ ہے اس کو  
نہیں لیا گیا۔

اس کو کس بیس پر نہیں لیا گیا۔ کیا یہ پولیٹیکل ڈسکریمینیشن تھا  
جس کی وجہ سے ڈیولپمنٹ اسکیم کے اندر اس کو نہیں  
لیا گیا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں جب مرکزی سرکار اسٹیٹس کو  
مدد کرے تو کسی طرح کا کوئی ڈسکریمینیشن نہیں ہونا  
چاہیے۔

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ही होम मिनिस्टर ने  
यहां पर कहा कि लद्दाख का जो ट्राइबल एरिया  
है उसको शामिल करने के लिए उन्होंने चीफ  
मिनिस्टर को लिखा है कि उसको शामिल  
करना चाहते हैं लेकिन वहां से चीफ मिनिस्टर  
सेन्टर को नहीं लिख रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

### شری عبدالرشید کابلی

ہمارا جو لداخ کا سیکٹر ہے اس کے لئے میں کہہ  
رہا ہوں کہ اس میں کوئی ڈسکریمینیشن نہیں ہونا  
دولنگ پارٹی کا ایم ایل اے کہاں سے آیا اور اپوزیشن  
کا ایم ایل اے کہاں سے آیا، یہ نہیں دیکھنا۔  
مرکزی سرکار سے میری گزارش ہے کہ جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ  
کو پارٹی پولیٹکس کی بیس پر نظر نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔  
لداخ کے بارے میں ہمیں شکایت ہے۔ ہم نے  
بار بار پروٹسٹ کی ہے کہ آدھے لداخ ریجن میں  
ڈیزرٹ اسکیم کو لیا گیا لیکن آدھے میں نہیں لیا گیا۔  
اس لئے میرے جو امینڈمنٹ ہیں اس پر میں زور دے  
رہا ہوں جس میں میں نے کہا ہے کہ پارٹی منٹ کے اندر  
آٹو ایبل ممبرز اور ایکسپرس پرمیشن ایک کمیٹی بنائے جائے  
جو اس میں پروب کرے۔ اس وقت جو ڈرواٹ اور فلڈس  
کی پرابلمس ہیں جس میں پورا لداخ ہر سال تباہی کا شکار  
ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے میرا سمجھاؤ ہے کہ ممبرس  
آف پارٹی منٹ اور ایکسپرس پرمیشن کمیٹی بنائے جائے۔  
یہ کمیٹی اس پرابلمس کو حل کرنے کے لئے میجرس ریگمنٹ  
کرے گی جس میں ایک حل یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ کراپ  
انشورینس کی اسکیم لاگو کی جائے۔

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी

तथा माननीय सिंचाई मन्त्री जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं। बिहार खनिज पदार्थों में सबसे धनी और सम्पन्न प्रदेश है फिर भी वह अत्यन्त निर्धन है। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रति वर्ष उत्तर बिहार भयंकर बाढ़ की चपेट में रहता है और दक्षिण बिहार सूखाग्रस्त रहता है जिससे प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई है।

जहां तक मेरे क्षेत्र छपरा संसदीय क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, सारन जिले के दक्षिण में गंगा नदी है और गंगा के दक्षिणी तट पर भोजपुर जिले को बचाने के लिए बक्सर से कोइलवर तक तटबन्ध दिया गया है लेकिन गंगा के उत्तरी तट पर जो सारन जिला है, छपरा है, वहां पर तटबन्ध न देने से जब गंगा नदी में बाढ़ आती है तो वह सीधे उत्तर को मुड़ जाती है — नतीजा यह होता है कि सिवान से लेकर सोनपुर तक सारे का सारा क्षेत्र जो है वहां महासमुद्र सा दृश्य बन जाता है। गत वर्ष 23 सितम्बर को तत्कालीन सिंचाई मन्त्री, स्वर्गीय केदार पांडे जी सोनपुर से लेकर छपरा तक एक विशेष ट्रैन द्वारा गए थे और उन्होंने रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ जो दृश्य देखा था उसको देखने के बाद छपरा की सार्वजनिक सभा में उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि अगले वर्ष बाढ़ का यह दृश्य नहीं आयेगा और गंगा के ऊपरी तट पर सारन जिले को बचाने के लिए प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। लेकिन हमारे केन्द्रीय मन्त्री अब नहीं रहे। भगवान ने उनको हमारे बीच से उठा लिया। आज वह उनका सपना, वह उनकी कल्पना और उनका आश्वासन उनके साथ चला गया। माननीय राम निवास मिर्धा जी आज यहां उनके पद पर हैं। उनके उस पद की गरिमा और वचन को कायम रखने के लिए, मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वे छपरा चले, वहां की स्थिति का जायजा लें। लेकिन अगली बार, क्योंकि इस बार तो भीषण बाढ़ आएगी और उससे कोई बचा नहीं सकता है। बाढ़ का इतना भयंकर प्रकोप होता है कि महीनों तक लोग छतों पर

बैठे रहते हैं। पानी आ तो जाता है, लेकिन पानी को निकालने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। महीनों तक हमारे खेतों में दस फीट तक पानी रहता है। गांव एक टापू के समान बन जाता है। पेयजल की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है और बीमारी फैलती है। बाढ़ का पानी पीते हैं और मवेशियों के लिए चारा तक नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करता हूं कि इस वर्ष तो हम बाढ़ भेलेंगे, हमको कोई बचा नहीं सकता है, लेकिन इसके बाद बाढ़ का प्रकोप हमें प्रताड़ित न करे। इसके बाद आप हमें बाढ़ से बचायें, केवल हमारा वह तटबन्ध दे दें गंगा के उत्तरी किनारे पर, तो हम बच जायेंगे। नैनी चंवर के कार्य की कोई योजना बनी है, लेकिन जल निकासी की योजना अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं हुई। पहले यह योजना पांच लाख की थी, लेकिन अब वह एक करोड़ से भी अधिक की योजना हो गई है। छपरा संसदीय क्षेत्र में दरियापुर प्रखण्ड, गरखा, दीघवारा, सोनपुर आदि प्रखण्डों को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए माही, सुखमान, गोगरी नदियों पर तट बन्ध देना आवश्यक है। यह ठीक है कि इन छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं को पूरा करना राज्य सरकार का काम है, लेकिन ये काम पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमारे नए सिंचाई मन्त्री हैं और ईश्वर की दया से बिहार प्रदेश में भी नए सिंचाई मन्त्री बनेंगे, इस प्रकार दोनों नए सिंचाई मन्त्री नए काम को पूरा करें और नया बिहार बनायें। ... (व्यवधान) ... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी एक गंडक योजना है, जो भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, की योजना थी। वह योजना सबसे सस्ती, सबसे कम खर्च में सबसे अधिक उपादेय योजना थी, आज वह गंडक योजना हमारे लिए अभिशाप बन गई है। पानी वर्षा का आता है, लेकिन उसके निकासी की योजना नहीं है। पानी वहां जम जाता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि हम खेतों में काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए हमारा जिला हमारा प्रदेश गरीब है और बाढ़ और सूखे के चलते



वह आगे की ओर नहीं अग्रसर हो रहा है। हम श्रमिक भाई हरियाणा और पंजाब में जाते हैं। रोजी-रोटी के लिए बंगाल और असम में जाते हैं तथा देश के कोने-कोने में जाते हैं। हम परिश्रमी हैं। हम श्रम करना जानते हैं, लेकिन साधन-हीन हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे चाहता हूँ कि आप हमें साधन दें जो आपके पास साधन हैं। माननीय मन्त्री जी आप रिलीफ के इन्चार्ज हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिलीफ के लिए, सहायता के लिए, राशी दी जाती है, उस का सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था और शिकायत भी की थी कि सारे बिहार प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक तबाह और परेशान जिला छपरा जिला है। जो राशि आपने वहाँ के लिए आवंटित की थी, वह वहाँ के लोगों को नहीं मिल सकी। बिहार प्रदेश की सरकार, बिहार प्रदेश के मन्त्री और बिहार प्रदेश की सरकार के अधिकारियों ने ऐसा गोलमाल किया कि सारा धन समानता के आधार पर बांट दिया। चाहें कहीं बर्बादी हो या न हो, जिससे हमको क्षति होती है और परेशानी होती है। गरीब लोग अन्न न मिलने की वजह से, दवा-दारू न मिलने की वजह से, भोजन न मिलने की वजह से मर जाते हैं। मवेशियों की जानें चली जाती हैं। भगवान न करें कि इस साल बाढ़ आए, यदि कहीं आ जाए, तो ऐसी हालत में हमारा जिला जो कि हर साल प्रभावित होता है, अगर इसके लायक समझें, आपकी सहायता और दया का पात्र हो, तो उसको वाजिब हक दिलाने की कृपा करें। आप यहां से दल भेजते हैं और वहां से प्रतिवेदन आता है, लेकिन उसके अनुरूप काम नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा आपके निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी वहां जायें, जो निष्पक्ष होते हैं, जो ईमानदार और निष्ठावान होते हैं, वे वहां जाकर प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों के ऊपर

नियंत्रण रखें। जहां जिस को जितना मिलना चाहिये, वह मिले, गरीबों को मिले। लेकिन बीच में लोग पैसा उड़ा लेते हैं, जिस की वजह से जो गरीबों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी सरकार को घन्यवाद देता हूँ जो बहुत बहादुरी से काम कर रही है।

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** Although the government is very much aware of the problem being discussed, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri moved a motion and a very large number of friends have taken part in the debate. A very large area of the country suffers annually from floods and drought, drought and floods successively, alternatively and simultaneously also. We have been paying a very great attention to this problem from two sides. (1) The main relief comes from preventive measures that have been adopted and large sums of money have been provided in the past plans for prevention of floods or at least for reducing their fury where it has been possible; and also assistance has been provided against drought whenever it has been occurring in a very serious proportion.

Before I come to the actual steps taken during this year and the last year to mitigate the misery of the people, I would like to inform the members about the system that we follow. The procedure has been laid down by the Seventh Finance Commission for providing relief in cases of natural calamities and such disasters. There is an amount of margin money that is placed at the disposal of each State every year. Normal disasters of calamities are supposed to be looked after by the States with the help of this margin money. It is when this money is not found sufficient that the States appeal to the Centre and send memoranda on the basis of which the Central Government has a mechanism for assessing the real problems and the requirements for providing relief to the affected people. The central team visits various States; they go into the facts given by the States, make their own estimates and assessment and then a high level committee

looks into the recommendations of these teams which are composed of representatives of a few Ministries like the Agriculture Ministry, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. Officers from other Ministries are drawn to be included in these teams in the case of specific problems in the States. For instance, if there is a flood, an officer of the Irrigation Ministry would be requested to go. If it requires a particular specialist and an engineer, then an expert would be requested to go there. On the basis of the recommendations of the high level Committee the Finance Ministry takes the decision and money is released. For flood, cyclone and such disasters the quantum of assistance that the Central Government provides is 75 per cent of the money needed or proposed to be spent by the State. This is after the margin money has been spent or adjusted. In the case of drought the procedure is not very different. Some members have tried to make out that for drought the Central Government does not take as sympathetic a view as in the calamity from flood. It is not correct. In the case of drought, upto 5 per cent of the development plan of a State is generally sanctioned by the Central Government as additional plan assistance. If the expenditure is more than 5 per cent of the annual development plan, the Central Government shares 50 per cent of the expenditure. Whatever is given as advance plan assistance is adjusted against the State plan over a period of five years. Where there is a very severe drought, very big calamity, free assistance, grant or whatever you may call it, is given from the Central Government. It is not that everything is loan in the case of drought.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What about UP ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have discussed it several times. UP did not ask for any assistance earlier. But on the demand of the Members, they asked for assistance later.

I would like to give the figures of liberal assistance that the Central Government has provided to the States in the past few years. In the case of drought, in 1979-80, which was a very bad drought year and Mr. Dandavate's Government was in power, the

amount of assistance given to all the States was of the order of Rs. 193 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was not my Government but Mr. Morarji Desai's Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : When Mrs. Gandhi's Government came in, immediately we took note of the fact that the assistance provided to the States was not adequate. It was the same drought that was continuing. It was not a new drought in 1980. The same year in addition to what they had given, Mrs. Gandhi's Government sanctioned Rs. 264 crores. This was for the same drought which you thought needed only Rs. 193 crores. Additional Rs. 264.22 crores was given as assistance.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Mr. Madhu Dandavate was busy with the Railways.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Was the assistance increased because of the increase in inflation ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I give you full credit for behaving like a professor. You tried to find something.

In the year 1981-82, though whether conditions were not ideal but they were good and our production also was a record production in the year 1981-82 but in spite of that, an assistance of Rs. 192.60 crores was given against drought. In the year 1982-83, which is the last year, for drought relief the amount sanctioned by the Central Government is Rs. 436.26 crores, on drought alone, and it is last year because it was a drought year. We agree that it was a very bad drought year but this additional money also sanctioned was an all-time record and compare it with the 1979-80 drought year when the other Government... (Interruptions). We did not stop at that, we have continued assistance even in the current year. The drought was last year, fortunately it is a good whether now. The monsoon is helping us but in spite of that we are continuing assistance on account of drought and an amount of Rs. 268.78 crores on drought has also been sanctioned after March this year, in 1983.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : As grant or as flood advance ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** I do not know, I have given you the whole system and told you how it works. This brings us to a total sum of Rs. 781 crores given for drought year 1982-83 which is continuing into 1983-84. In spite of that if some hon. Members feel that Government of India has not provided sufficient funds, I only sympathise with their thinking. There is a tendency on the part of some States to use this avenue for providing relief against natural calamities to augment their States' resources and it is there that we have to exercise some check. I can give you examples where the normal programmes are not being taken up by the State Governments because they have to provide some share and because with this money, most of which comes free to them, they take up their normal development plan works under our assistance.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** Which are the States ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Why don't you wait ?

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** We want to know, this is a serious allegation....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI A.K. BALAN (Ottapalam) :** Minister should not hide things...(*Interruptions*.)

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** I will talk about Tamil Nadu also, don't worry, and about West Bengal too.

Since my hon. friend, the Minister of Irrigation, has decided not to intervene to save the time of the House, it becomes my duty to inform the hon. Members about what this Ministry has been doing because, after all, it is irrigation which can prevent floods. It is a known fact that targets for extension of irrigation set in this country since this Government took over in the Sixth Plan probably have never been set by any other country anywhere in the world and they have never been achieved at this rate. 14 million hectares of additional land to be brought under irrigation in one Five Year Plan could not even be imagined. But our Government have done that and the targets

are more or less achieved. About 2.5 million to 3 million hectares of land have been added every year during the past three years of this Plan period.

Another very important programme which can prevent this calamity from flood are the flood control measures. Everybody knows, it has been discussed so many times in the House, that there are certain geographical and natural limitations for controlling floods. There are not many suitable storage sites in the country. We have about 1,440 million acre-feet of water flowing into the rivers, and most of it flows during the three monsoon months through our northern rivers. We have not been able to harness more than 140 million acre-feet of this huge water mass of 1,440 million acre-feet so far. But efforts are being made, negotiation are going on with the neighbouring country of Nepal. We want to store more water for irrigation so that drought will no longer occur in this country. Flood control measures are being adopted.

During the 30-year period, up to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, say up to March 1980, when this Government had just taken over, the total outlay on flood control was Rs. 976 crores. But, for the Sixth Plan, this Government has provided an outlay of Rs. 1,045 crores. Now some hon. Members.. (*Interruptions*)

I was trying to inform the hon. Members that this is a very big problem. As pointed out, there are 40 million hectares of land, which is flood-prone. Out of that, according to experts, not more than 32 million hectares can be protected ; 8 million hectares can still not be protected. Out of that 32 million hectares, this Ministry has been able to look after about 11.17 million hectares so far. During the Sixth Plan period, the target of the Ministry is to protect 2.55 million hectares more. About 8 million hectares of land on an average suffers from floods annually, from year to year. Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, some other northern States. Eastern U.P. and Bihar suffer very big damage every time because of floods. Orissa was badly affected in the past, first by cyclone and then by floods. But, Sir, I cannot understand any hon. Member complaining that enough money was not pro-



vided for Orissa for flood relief and for taking anti-flood measures and flood protection measures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About measures Mr. Patnalk was complaining the other day, Sir.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You will be surprised to know that the total plan outlay for flood control for the year 1983-84, both the Central sector and the State sector plans put together, is of the order of only Rs. 160 crores. The total outlay for both Central and State sectors for this year is that much only, Rs. 160 crores. The total Plan is Rs. 1,045 crores. But last year, Orissa alone got Rs. 170 crores for flood and cyclone relief, Rs. 10 crores more than the amount given for the whole national plan on flood control. And yet, I am surprised if somebody blames the Central Government for not being liberal enough to provide relief and succour.

Now, a very important point crops up. All the States and all the hon. Members want more and more money and when money is given, when liberal assistance is given, they complain that money is not properly utilised. But this is going to happen and when we try to control the matter, to exercise a check, then an outcry goes that the Centre is stingy and not liberal or generous enough. Sir, it is not imaginable that a State Government would be able to spend Rs. 170 crores for anti-flood measures because they are not having that infrastructure and that machinery, and engineers cannot be created overnight.

AN HON. MEMBER : What happened to that money ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Material cannot be purchased overnight. That is why there are complaints that all this money was not utilised. Similarly, in the case of West Bengal they wanted huge sums for drought relief and when we sanctioned it, now they are coming forward with a request, 'Please extend the period, we could not spend it up to June'. The money is not utilised in time.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Because it

was intended to be spent within period over which the State Government have projected their estimates. (Interruptions). It cannot be used.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : How many instalments you paid ? Was it paid in one instalment ?

(Interruptions).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I don't want to tease my hon. Members because everybody knows...

(Interruptions).

I have brought it home to them several times that not to always shout about West Bengal and that it will come back on them.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : What is the truth ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Are you wanting to know the truth or you just want to interrupt ? You listen now, I will give you the truth. The truth is that West Bengal is the only State in the country where the Central Government was so generous that within one financial year, the Central teams were sent twice and again third time. West Bengal is the only State where against all our norms and practices that we have adopted for the Congress-ruled States and which we are implementing. West Bengal Government came forward for gratuitous relief, assistance, after the monsoon season had started...

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : For what ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For feeding the people in the camps while they should be working in the fields, while they should be sowing their crops and planting paddy. Even though we sanctioned the amount of Rs. 3.56 crores.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You must be knowing that still that is not sufficient.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you objecting ? He is only saying what the Central Government has done.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : They could not utilise the money and we agree to their

request to extend the time. You see our generosity.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Why are you favouring West Bengal ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are not favouring West Bengal. We are trying to look after the people of West Bengal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : That should be the mission. That is all right. You are not favouring the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : People in any State are the people of India. The Central Government has a responsibility to take care of the people of India ; they may be in West Bengal or Assam or any State. They are doing their duty only.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If the hon. Members are interested, I would like to give some figures about the amount of assistance sanctioned in respect of some of the States about which mention has been made specifically by several hon. Members. For the year 1982-83, Kerala has been sanctioned Rs 40.87 crores—Rs 4.10 crores during the year 1982-83 and Rs, 36.77 crores for drought relief in the current year.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What was their projected demand ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Forget about their demand.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What was the demand ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Nadar, if we try to take into account the inflated demands that the States make and we take notice of all that probably you will suffer the most. So, don't talk about that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Don't talk about what demands you project. For Madhya Pradesh that is the same as Kerala. During 1982-83 and 1983-84 a sanction of Rs. 60.96 crores was made.

Rajasthan was sanctioned Rs. 106.75 crores.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभी हमने आपकी तारीफ की है लेकिन वहां पर उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । आपकी तरफ से कोई कमी नहीं है और उसके लिए हम आपके थैंकफुल हैं ।

RAN BIRENDRA SINGH : We have given lot of money for sanction of tubewells, for hand-pumps; for cattle camps and what not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What have you given to Rajasthan canal ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is looked after. First stage is complete. Second stage is progressing well. People are being assisted in Food Programme also in that area.

Tamilnadu has been sanctioned a total of Rs. 68.36 crores ; Rs. 49.97 crores for current year and Rs. 18.39 crores last year. 20,000 borewells for drinking water sanctioned. Now they have requested us increase the number to 24,000. We are considering their demand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no water in boring wells.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are also giving water by train.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : West Bengal was given Rs. 74.27 crores for drought relief last year and Rs. 30.59 crores in the current year making a total of Rs. 105 crores approximately.

SHRI CHITTA BASU ; But the projected demand was Rs. 200 crores.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You have not been able to utilise this amount. You have been asking for extension of time.

Mr. Dandavate's suggestion is very good. Probably.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : In what respect ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : He himself would not like that the people

should suffer on account of the inefficiency of some State Government. I was talking about drought, Not the floods.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How much was sanctioned for the recent floods in the Konkan region ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would like to mention everything if time permits. But you know that you are also tired.

Gujarat was sanctioned Rs. 72.91 crores for flood relief last year.

Orissa Rs. 170.51 crores.

Uttar Pradesh Rs. 66.82 crores. I think that should satisfy you. We have received memoranda. We have received memoranda from some State Governments. A team has visited Himachal in June, and we are looking into the report. A team has been ordered to visit Karnataka and Maharashtra...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was before the floods :

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : About the Konkan flood which you mentioned, a team will visit. We shall look into the whole problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So far the Maharashtras Government has not sent you any report and, therefore, the amount sent is zero rupee. Is it correct ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Maharashtra Government is looking after the Problem out of the margin money that it has got. The relief operation should not stop, should not stay, on account of the Central Government not sanctioning some money because the margin money is meant for this purpose. They immediately take up the work.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जम्मू-काश्मीर में हेल स्टार्म से करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है और पिछले पांच साल से बराबर हो रहा है। फ़ुट्स के दरख्त वगैरह तबाह हो गए हैं मेवे के फल वगैरह तबाह हो गए हैं। क्या उसके सर्वे के लिए कोई

टीम भेजी है ? उसकी तहकीकात कराकर स्टेट को रिलीफ दें।... (व्यवधान)...

شری عبدالرشید کابلی

ادھیکش مہودے۔ جتوں کشمیر میں ہیل اسٹارم سے کروڑوں روپے کا نقصان ہوا ہے۔ اور پچھلے پانچ سالوں سے برابر مہور ہوا ہے۔ فروٹس کے درخت وغیرہ تباہ ہو گئے ہیں۔ میوے کے پھل وغیرہ تباہ ہو گئے ہیں۔ کیا اس کے سروے کے لئے کوئی ٹیم بھی ہے۔ اس کی تحقیقات کرا کر اسٹیٹ کو کھدیں۔

۔۔۔ (انسٹرکشن)۔۔۔

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मेरी तब्वजह काश्मीर की तानिब मञ्जूल करना चाहते हैं, तो फिर मुझे कुछ कहना पड़ेगा।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : जरूर कहिए।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی ضرور کہیے۔

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जम्मू-काश्मीर जैसा कि आपने कहा, इस बात की शिकायत करता है कि हमने इमदाद मांगी थी, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अभी तक कुछ नहीं देती है। सरकार कायदा हमारा यह है कि जो पहले एक करोड़ 30 लाख की रकम आपके पास मार्जिन मनी है, उसमें आपने क्या काम किया है ? वह किस चीज पर खर्च किया और यदि आप उसका थोड़ा सा हिसाब दे दें तो आगे आपकी बात पर गौर करेंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिसाब किताब नहीं होता।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हिसाब किताब नहीं होता तो मांग क्यों रहे हैं श्री नामग्याल जी ने ठीक कहा। जम्मू की एक करोड़ 89 लाख की इमदाद की दरखास्त है, इनकी दरखास्त पर तब हम गौर करेंगे, जब यह पता लगे कि एक करोड़ 30 लाख रुपया जो आपके पास था,



उसका क्या हुआ। पहले यह बताइए उसको खर्च पाए हैं या नहीं, उसके बाद ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मजीद मंगाइए।

श्री प्रभुल रशीद काबुली : इनकी डिमांड क्या थी।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی

ان کی ڈیمانڈس کیا تھیں؟

राज बिरेंद्र सिंह : एक करोड़ 89 लाख है और आपके पास पहले ही एक करोड़ 30 लाख रुपए पड़ा हुआ है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is very clear. In anticipation of the storm, advance money was already given.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is margin money at the disposal of every State Government. The Maharashtra Government also has got.

I think, I have given replies to most of the points raised by the hon. Members. Mr. Balanandan mentioned Tripura, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. I have given the figures in respect of all these States. Some hon. Members from West Bengal and Tripura came to me the other day. We had immediately taken action to get the details from the State Government, and we have received the telex message also. They have asked for an assistance of Rs. 1 crore and 5,000 tonnes of foodgrains, additional allocation. We have recommended their case for additional food allocation and we are also looking into this demand of Rs. 1 crore.

I think, hon. Members would feel satisfied that, as far as the Central Government is concerned, for drought and floods, we are doing our maximum within the means.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. We have had the discussion. No clarification.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : On a point of clarification, Sir.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only Mr. Balanandan and nobody else.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I have requested the Minister to consider the latest request made by Kerala and West Bengal in the present context. Even though I do not dispute any statement you have made, will you consider these requests leniently?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I think that is a reflection on what I have said.

We always consider every such request sympathetically and most sympathetically.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I want some clarification. I will ask him outside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले इस प्रस्ताव पर सदन के माननीय सदस्यों में जो अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं, उस सन्दर्भ में आप सब को बधाई देता हूँ। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि विद्वान साथियों ने इस विषय पर अपने बड़े अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं और बहुत सी बातें सरकार के सामने रखीं। हमारे मन्त्री जी ने भी, यदि मैं एक सेन्टेन्स में कहूँ, तो अपनी सारी बातों के साथ-साथ आंकड़ों से हम लोगों का पेट भर दिया। एक गम्भीर बात यह हुई कि किस प्रकार हम सूखे से बचें, किस प्रकार हम बाढ़ से बचें, इस विषय पर कोई गम्भीर ढंग से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। चूंकि समय बहुत ज्यादा हो चुका है, मैं इस विषय की गहराई में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन एक बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने जो केरल के बारे में, महाराष्ट्र के बारे में तथा जहां-जहां यह गम्भीर समस्या व्याप्त है, उन के बारे में सुझाव दिये हैं, संशोधन दिये हैं। हमारे मधु दण्डवते साहब ने, चित्त बसु साहब ने,

हमारे जम्मू-काश्मीर के माननीय सदस्य ने अपने संशोधन दिये हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सब संशोधन पर...(व्यवधान)...आप को क्या परेशानी हो रही है? अगर भाषण देना शुरू कर दूंगा तो दो घंटे यूं ही निकल जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इन संशोधनों का माननीय मंत्री जी स्वीकार करें और साथ ही जो यह बाढ़ तथा सूखे की हमारे देश में समस्या है इस समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल करने की सरकार द्वारा कोशिश की जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं तथा माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now dispose of the amendments. Mr Dandavate—are you insisting on your amendment?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : He is accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Just a minute, Sir. Did you ask whether he is accepting my amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he has accepted, he would have stood up and said so.

I will now put the amendment of Mr Dandavate to vote.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Chitta Basu to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli? Are you pressing your amendment? When the Minister was replying, I thought you were very much satisfied.

SHRI ABDUL RASHEED KABULI : I press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That this House do take note of the situation arising out of the annual floods and drought in various parts of country resulting in heavy loss of life, property and crops seriously affecting the economy of the country and the imperative need for the implementation of the short-term and long term measures to meet the situation.”

*The motion was negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

21.41 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 12, 1983/Sravana 21, 1905 (Saka)*