

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



*(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 41 to 52)*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 26, 1984|Vaisakha 6,  
1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plan Outlay for Technical and Vocational  
Education in M. P.

\* 822. DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDU-  
CATION AND CULTURE be pleased to  
state :

(a) what was the plan outlay for  
technical and vocational education during  
each of the last Five Year Plans for  
Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government of Madhya  
Pradesh have requested Union Govern-  
ment to increase the plan outlay for  
technical and vocational education in  
Madhya Pradesh at least in the Seventh  
Plan period ; and

(c) if so, details of their demand and  
action taken by Government thereon ?

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

2

(c) A statement is laid on the table  
of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The total outlay for Technical  
Education in Madhya Pradesh during each  
of the Five Year Plan period is as  
under :—

Plan	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1st Plan	The State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence in 1956
2nd Plan	250
3rd Plan	500
4th Plan	300
5th Plan	547
6th Plan	615

(b) No, Sir. The draft Seventh  
Five Year Plan has not yet been prepared  
by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

N.B. : As outlay on Vocational Edu-  
cation is included in the General  
Education it cannot be identified  
separately.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :  
In the reply, the figures relating to the  
total outlay on technical education in  
Madhya Pradesh have been given, whereas  
the footnote says :

“As outlay on Vocational Education is  
included in the General Education,  
it cannot be identified separately.”

This has confirmed my opinion that there is total apathy on the part of the Government towards vocationalization of education and technical education. It has to be clearly identified; and in our country, vocationalization of education has already started late. Nothing serious has been done during the last two plans. At the urban level, it was social inhibition of social status while in the rural areas, nothing much was done, as far as vocationalisation of education is concerned. Merely starting a vocational training in ITIs will not do the work. Vocational education is the need of the day. Our industrial base is expanding and you must have a matching vocational trained talent by the end of the century. There is no use of merely making a new unemployed graduates. Therefore, my suggestion to the government would be to identify separately the amount of outlay for technical education and vocationalisation of education. We have already started late we must have some results very soon; and this can only be done by giving gainful employment to the trainees by removing social inhibition which goes with the dignity of labour and identify area of skill needed for the next ten years and starting training centres near the area of employment. Will the government comment on my views

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** The pattern of education, as it is visualised now, is to have 10+2 system in the education pattern. There are about 17 States and a number of Union Territories that have adopted this. It is quite correct when the hon member says that it is an important part of education and it should be followed; he is also correct when he says that it has not been given the due importance. The due importance is not given in Madhya Pradesh. In other States like Tamilnadu, 50,000 students at the final stage+2 have already participated and have gone through this stage; in Maharashtra, there are 11,000 students; in Karnataka, the programme is going on well. But in other States, it is going on and we have also been persuading the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to follow the vocationalisation of education in their State.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT,** Without a vocational programme in Madhya Pradesh, a big problem arises, as far as skilled labour and technical labour is concerned, in the next 7th Five Year Plan. Has her attention been drawn to the national seminar on vocationalisation of education recently taken up by the NCERT. They have made certain valuable suggestions. Will the government appoint a high powered monitoring committee under NCERT with other experts and also a task force for central sponsorship of technical education in Madhya Pradesh and other States to identify skill-wise industrial labour need of the country and open technical schools and ITIs on that basis.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** In Madhya Pradesh, we have a number of ITIs. There are 10 engineering colleges and 24 polytechnics, 7 of which are non-government bodies. Out of 24, there is a woman polytechnic; and we also have got technical teachers' training schools and 34 government ITIs plus 100 privately run institutions. If all these work, I don't think there will be a shortage of manpower for the work you envisage.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will you set up a task force in the 7th Five Year Plan and the high powered monitoring committee.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** She has not clarified.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** In 1978 the All India Council of Technical Education had observed that the present annual admission capacity at all levels after diploma and post-graduate is adequate for the next decade and further expansion was not allowed. But now, recently a relaxation has been made and the felt needs of technical education of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years have been covered on these guidelines and as I said relaxations have been made. So, we can have more development of technical education in this Seventh Plan.



**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** In this country, everybody, particularly politicians while addressing the constituents always lay emphasis upon the need for vocational education. But unfortunately it is seen that even when the Minister is replying to such a question in Parliament she does not quite appreciate what is meant by vocational education, in this context. It is not technical education, it is not the ITIs and engineering colleges. It is education for an occupation, to be imparted to school children and in this context the Central Government does not lend any assistance to the State Governments, and that is why the State Governments are unable to give vocational education which is sorely needed. Will the Minister of Education kindly clarify whether the Central Government has any plans to help the State Governments to institute vocational education on a wide scale at the school level and if so what funds are being or will be made available to them ?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** The question should be diverted to the Deputy Minister because it relates to children. It must be answered by Mr. Thungon.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** If the Education Minister does not know, the Deputy Minister can answer it.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** We all know the reply. You also know the reply. You can also give the reply, if you want.

I would like to tell the hon. Member about the work that has been done in different States like Andhra Pradesh where vocational courses are there. In Andhra Pradesh there are 22 such items that are taken up, like water supply and sanitary engineering technicians and then rural engineering and power production, dairy farming, poultry, commercial garments making, press and school management and so on, there are 22 of these. Then, in the State of Gujarat also, there are diploma courses and certificate courses in commercial sculpture, commercial art and portrait painting, farm conditions, etc. This is not done in the ITIs. This is all done by the school children themselves.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** That is not vocational course.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** You get the vocational education, and then you get to know all these things.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Technical education is not vocational.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** Painting is not technical in the way you are taking it. I replied to Dr. Pandit.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** You are talking on engineering colleges and ITIs. How are you connecting it with vocational education ?

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** What is it that you want ? You just let me know, because I have got all the details with me.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** It is at the school level that you have to divert the children to vocational studies.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Bheekhabhai.

#### Metre Gauge Zone

\*823. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for making a separate metre gauge zone has been finalised ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and how much more time it will take to finalise this proposal ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The question of creation of zones on the railways as also the pro-

posal for setting up of a separate metre gauge zone is being gone into by the Railway Reforms Committee. The report of the Committee is awaited.

**SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Is it a fact that Rajasthan State as a whole has always been neglected and step-motherly treatment has been meted out to it by the Railway Board, because out of a total expenditure incurred so far i. e. Rs. 8000 crores, only 0.6 per cent has been spent in Rajasthan? The entire credit goes to the princely States which constructed these Railway lines. But the Central Government after taking over the railway, have not done anything. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to give a fair treatment to Rajasthan, which, on account of its backwardness and non-laying of railway lines, remains neglected. All the former Railway Ministers, whether he was Mr. Hanumanthappa or Mr. Dassappa except two former Railway Ministers i. e. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, have taken care of their States and their constituencies in the matter of laying of new railway lines or other activities of the railways. Even the present Minister is looking to the development of Malda. May I know whether he is going to establish in Rajasthan a separate metre-gauge zone preferably at Jaipur and Ajmer? If you want to side-track an issue, just refer it to the committee.

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सुना होगा कि—

खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो भांसी वाली रानी थी ।

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** I appreciate the need for re-organisation of the present zonal system, divisions, etc. There is no need to be excited on this issue. I do not know why the hon. Member has got so much excited. I have never said no to this proposal.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** You never said yes.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY :** What has happened is that the Railway Reforms Committee was appointed on this and this Committee has told me that by the end of next month they are going to submit their report on the re-organisation of the whole zonal system, divisions, etc. etc. I am just waiting for the report. This will strengthen my hands, because the moment we create zones, we have to think not only of Rajasthan but other areas also. I have noticed that re organisation is a must. But how should we do it? That is a matter of great concern, because justice cannot be done to far flung areas and certain immediate problems cannot be attended to. So, for creation of different zones and all that, we are waiting for the RCC recommendations. But in the mean time, I have taken certain measures for creating divisions. In view of the very sizeable increase in the number of passenger and goods trains and with a view to improving the safety aspect of trains running, the Railway Administration has decided to bifurcate some of very difficult, far flung and heavily worked divisions by creating more manageable divisions namely, Trivandrum and Bangalore in the Southern Railway, Bhopal in Central Railway, Malda in Eastern Railway, Sambalpur in South Eastern Railway and Ahmedabad in Western Railway. On all these I have already taken action and more is in offing, and I can assure the House that I am very keen for reorganisation as I have already emphasised. As soon as I get the recommendations because it will mean more money, more expenses, more resources and all that—that will strengthen my hands and I will do the needful.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think you are satisfied now.

**SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** The hon. Minister has confirmed what I said. He has confirmed that Malda is being considered. He is contemplating to shift the Jamalpur workshop to Malda. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are also equally interes-

ted in Rajasthan. I also wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether the information that I have supplied just now about the expenditure which has been incurred in Rajasthan for the expansion of railway is correct? Secondly, I want to know as to how many railway lines have been laid in Rajasthan after the Independence during the last 37 years? Rajasthan is a backward State and within that State Banswara is equally backward and it was to be connected with Ratlam which is just 54 kilometres from Banswara. This line will join three tribal States of Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. I had requested the hon. Minister for re-survey but since the survey he says is unremunerative, so I request him that when he considers the issue of Rajasthan, he should also consider the issue of re-survey of this line. He should see what injustice has been done to Rajasthan and how it should be removed. Even the Chief Minister has written for a super-fast train but no reply has been sent by the hon. Minister. There has been no new railway line in Rajasthan after the Independence except one or two. So, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that justice will be done to Rajasthan and when the zone is set up, it should be set up either at Jaipur or at Ajmer.

**SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :** As the hon. Minister has already said, the Member need not get so much excited on this issue. The question is only limited to the zone and so far as the zone is concerned, the Rajasthan area, as the hon. Member rightly points out, is mostly metre gauge. So, there has been a need being felt, so far as metre gauge is concerned, for a separate zone. This aspect is also under the consideration of the Railway Reforms Committee and the Committee's Report is likely to come by the end of next month. Once the Report is available, the Ministry will go into all aspects and consider them.

**SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA :** Sir, in Western Railway Zone, the allocation of funds on repairs and maintenance is not adequate, particularly on Udaipur-Chittorgarh railway track. Will the hon.

Minister be kind enough to assure this House that Rajasthan segment of Western Railway would not be ignored?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have explained the whole matter

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an irony of fate that the only capital in the country which is not connected with broad gauge is Jaipur. Whenever we ask for a broad gauge from Delhi to Jaipur or Ahmedabad, you decline on account of funds. When we ask about the creation of a zone for the metre gauge area, which is mostly Western Railway in Rajasthan, then you say that we are awaiting the Report of Railway Reforms Committee. When you took a decision with regard to the creation of Divisions, then you did not await the Report of the Committee, you have taken an independent decision. If you go to Bikaner from Delhi you have travelled up to Suratgarh and all that side there is Northern Railway and then you come to Western Railway. Stops are frequent. There are so many problems. If you go from Delhi to Bikaner, no air-conditioning, if you go from Delhi to Jaipur, no air-conditioning. These are certain problems. Rajasthan being a princely State—it was a coordination and unification of 22 States that way—all the railways in Rajasthan are mostly those railways which were run by the princely States. Whether it is Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur or Ajmer, no new railway track has been added except a little here and there. Rajasthan continues to be a backward State economically and industrially. So, will you take suitable measures at the earliest to create the Western Zone with location of headquarters at either Jaipur or Ajmer—I am not guided by regional considerations. Please take a decision and give us an assurance because after the 9th of May we will not meet again.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** What I have said tantamounts to an assurance, if you have carefully listened to me. I have said as

Railway Minister that I feel the need for the re-organisation of the entire zonal system as it is prevailing today. I am going re-organise the whole thing. Why I should neglect Rajasthan, I do not understand. Unfortunately, I do not have the figures here to rebut the argument of the Hon. Member. Otherwise, I would have shown that I have given almost the second best, the highest allotment this year, 1984-85. That does not show that I am neglecting Rajasthan. But when a Committee has been appointed—rightly or wrongly a Committee has been appointed—if they delaying certain things.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Why wrongly ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Certain action has already been taken. If something more is necessary, I will certainly do it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I charge you with neglect of Rajasthan because during the time of Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, he promised a broad-gauge line from Delhi to Ahmedabad. What has happened to that assurance ? It is yet to be fulfilled. That is why I charge you with neglect of Rajasthan.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : That is not relevant to this question.

Negotiation with Representatives of all  
India Loco-Running Staff Association

+

\*824. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :  
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiation has been going on with representatives of All India Loco-running Staff Association to find out solution to their long-standing problems ;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers;

(c) the issues under discussion ; and

(d) the progress made in meeting the demands ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : In 1973 there was an agreement with loco running staff and the Grievance Committee was formed. I do not know why the Minister stated "rightly or wrongly" in relation to the appointment of a Committee. This Committee meets twice a year and settles the issues across the table. These facilities were adopted by a secret circular in 1980 "in view of the deteriorating relations in the railways". I want to know whether the Minister is going to revive the Grievance Committee for the settlement of issues of the loco running staff across the table.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : It is true that a Grievance Committee was set up at the level of the Ministry as well as at each railway zone to look into the problems of Loco running staff. Regular meetings of this Committee were held till 1980. In spite of this restricted negotiating facility, the Association continued on an agitational approach during crucial periods and in sensitive areas. In April 1981 all on a sudden they started a mass casual leave movement. They also started indulging in intimidation, coercion and sabotage. Under these circumstances, it was decided to withdraw these negotiating facilities given to them. This is the position. The leader of the Opposition has seen me on this issue on a number of occasions. I have directed the Staff members to go into this question in detail with the Loco-Unions and also with the recognised unions for improvement that is necessary in the matter of working hours of the running staff. Here also I want to tell the House that on 26th February, 1984 I had held a meeting at Lucknow with all the General

Managers and Members of the Board specially to discuss ways and means of improving the safety on the Indian Railways. One of the main points discussed there was the working hours of the loco-running staff and its effect on the safety aspects of the working. The considered expert opinion of the General Managers was sought with a view to find out the necessary working hours of the running staff. The General Managers were asked to go into this question in detail and discuss the same with the two recognised labour federations and suggest improvement necessary in the matter of working hours with a view to mitigating the hardship for the running staff, which could have a bearing on the safety of running. As soon as their considered opinion, in consultation with the recognised labour unions is received, the question will be further gone into. In the mean time I have also given instructions in regard to the suggestions that have come about in my discussions that transpired with the Opposition leader. I can assure the House that we will certainly look into this and will mitigate the difficulties which the loco-running staff have been suffering today. Because that has a safety bearing, we are very much conscious about this. But I only want to assure the House that we will definitely do something.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : I am satisfied, Sir. No more questions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Look to the constructive attitude of the Opposition. They are satisfied. No more questions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इधर रेलवे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष दिनों-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने कह दिया है ठीक हो जायेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भाल इंडिया रेलवे इम्प्लायीज कंफेडरेशन संघर्ष की

तैयारी में है । इंडियन रेलवे सिगनल ऐंड टेलि-कम्युनिकेशन एसोसिएशन ने सम्भवतः वर्क टु रून् शुरू ही कर दिया है परसों रात से, स्टेशन मास्टर्स एसोसिएशन की भी वही हालत है और आल इंडिया लोको मेकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने भी इनके यहाँ घरना दिया है । इन तमाम लोगों ने इनके संगठनों के पास जापन भी भेजे हैं और सम्भवतः कुछ लोगों ने मेम्बर (स्टाफ) से बातें भी की हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि क्या आप इन लोगों से यथाशीघ्र टेबल पर बैठ कर बात-चीत करके रास्ता निकालेंगे ताकि रेल मजदूरों को संघर्ष के रास्ते पर न जाना पड़े ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a democratic set-up strikes, agitations are all facts of life. One has to accept this. There is no running away from this. Now as the Hon. Member has requested me, I would request him even today to ask them to come over to the Rail Bhavan to discuss across the table with us so that we can find out a solution.

**Increasing the Frequency of Kerala Express between New Delhi and Trivandrum**

\*826. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of the Kerala Express running between New Delhi and Trivandrum ;

(b) whether any request to this effect has been received ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

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

**Statement**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to resource constraint in the shape of coaches, diesel engines and line capacity as of now, it is not contemplated to increase the frequency of Kerala Express.

PROF P J KURIEN : Sir, when the Minister said that a Statement is laid on the Table of the House, I thought it will contain something. But, Sir, it contains nothing. It is another instance of neglect of Kerala along with Rajasthan.

A number of representations have been given to the Minister requesting for increase in the frequency of the Delhi-Trivandrum train, the Kerala Express. The Chief Minister of Kerala has also written to the Railway Minister. In spite of this, he says that he has not contemplated anything on the question of increase in the frequency of that train. Why has he not contemplated. Why we demand for increasing the frequency of this train is that we, the Keralites, and other southerners are paying the maximum to come to the Capital. The number of passengers is maximum from our side. There are Keralites and Southerners working in this Capital who are not getting a ticket even after waiting for three months to go to Southern parts. In spite of that the Minister is not prepared to examine even this request. He is talking about shortages of coaches and diesel engines. There are a number of uneconomic trains and a number of trains where passengers are much less in number. So, reduce the coaches if possible from them and give them to the trains where passengers are the maximum. I would like to ask you one question : Are you prepared to examine this request ? Don't you think that this request is genuine ? If so, are you

prepared to get coaches from where the coaches are available and give them to the trains where maximum traffic is there. Are you also prepared to conduct a survey of the number of passengers per train and find out where it is maximum ? If it is maximum in the Kerala Express, you give them more coaches. That is all. I want the Minister to give an assurance on that.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A B A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : I will certainly examine his proposal. There are no two opinions on that. Why should I note ? It is my duty to examine this. It is my duty to give maximum comforts and amenities to the passengers all over India, not to speak of Kerala only. But I want to say few things, and I assure you that I will examine this.

The Kerala Express is a double-headed 21-coach train running between New Delhi and Trivandrum Central two days in a week—Tuesdays and Fridays from New Delhi and Mondays and Fridays from Trivandrum Central. In addition to that, there is another train, Jayanti Janata Express, which runs between Nizamuddin and Cochin and Mangalore five days in a week.

With regard to increasing the frequency of the Kerala Express, I understand that there are certain difficulties which you yourself said and I am not going to repeat them. I also made a promise on the floor of the House that I am going to examine it.

Also there was some demand here on the floor of the House as to whether I can run a train from Jammu-Tawi to Kanyakumari. I have decided that there will be a train called Kashmir-Kanyakumari Express introduced once in a week from the middle of June, 1984. This would automatically increase the frequency of train services available for people residing also in Kerala and would meet their demand I am going to introduce this train shortly, and also as you have sug-

gested, I will examine the other part of the question. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, I sincerely thank the Minister for the assurance which he has given. I am more happy because the Minister is well reputed for keeping up his assurance. I know he will implement. Sir, he has got a very good name in the country because he is known that he will implement whatever assurance he has given. So, I once again thank him, I want to ask about Jammu Kanya Kumari train. When introduced, would it be bi-weekly, daily or weekly? Even if it is weekly, I would request you that this should be double headed train with 21 coaches so that maximum number of passengers can be accommodated.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The details are to be worked out by the exports. I have just said that this decision to introduce this train weekly has been taken in the Board. I have told them to do it. I think they will do it.

We have to watch and see how this frequency works. At the moment, I cannot say whether we can run it three days a week. One day a week, I have decided. About the rest, we will work out in due course.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Kerala Express is presumed to be starting from Trivandrum and Mangalore. This Kerala express starts one part from Mangalore and another from Trivandrum. Actually, only one first class and two second class bogies go to Mangalore. But we should remember that this Kerala Express is expected to benefit 50% of travelling public of Southern Kerala and 50% of Malabar and Mangalore area. There are two A. C. compartments. Both A. C. compartment go to Trivandrum. There are a number of catering sections. The entire catering section goes to Trivandrum. Only one first class and two second class bogies go to Mangalore. This train actually is intended to serve both Malabar area and South Canara District of

Karnataka also. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether one second class A.C. will be diverted to Mangalore also? Will the Minister consider sending the catering bogie also towards Mangalore? Otherwise, this train will be helping only a part of Kerala and not Malabar area and South Canara. Will the Minister consider this?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a suggestion. He will consider it.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I will consider this suggestion.

266 अप और 265 डाउन जोधपुर-  
भिलड़ी एक्सप्रेस को ग्रहम-  
दाबाद तक बढ़ाना

\*828. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर-  
जयपुर मरुधर एक्सप्रेस को सीधे लखनऊ  
तक बढ़ा दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार दिल्ली-जयपुर  
पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस को सीधे उदयपुर तक  
बढ़ा दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या 266 अप और 265 डाउन  
जोधपुर भिलड़ी एक्सप्रेस को सीधे ग्रहम-  
दाबाद तक नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है जिसके  
कारण वहां से दक्षिण की ओर आने-जाने  
वाले व्यापारियों और श्रमिकों को कठिनाई  
होती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का  
बिचार 266 अप और 265 डाउन रेलगाड़ी  
को सीधे ग्रहमदाबाद तक बढ़ाने का है ;  
और

(ड) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only a part of the Pink City Express consisting of 8 coaches known as Garib Nawaz Express has been extended to Udaipur on 3 days in a week.

(c) Already 7 coaches from Jodhpur are extended to Ahmedabad by Bhuj-Ahmedabad Fast passenger.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) It is operationally and feasible to run an additional train upto Ahmedabad.

श्री बिरदाराम फुलवारिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले चार सालों से मैं लगातार कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जोधपुर-भिलड़ी एक्सप्रेस को अहमदाबाद तक बढ़ाया जाय। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि जोधपुर-भिलड़ी एक्सप्रेस के सात डिब्बे भिलड़ी स्टेशन पर भुज-अहमदाबाद गाड़ी में जोड़े जाते हैं, जिससे यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है। उन को बहुत समय तक वहाँ पड़े रहना पड़ता है। अहमदाबाद से बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जालौर सब के संबंध हैं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में व्यापारी और मजदूर अहमदाबाद जाते हैं लेकिन गाड़ी की सीधी व्यवस्था न होने से उन को बहुत कठिनाई होती है। अहमदाबाद में एक-एक सीट के लिये 10-10 और 15-15 स्पया अलग से देना पड़ता है। क्या आप जोधपुर-भिलड़ी एक्सप्रेस को अहमदाबाद तक बढ़ाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : Well, Mr. Speaker Sir, from 1-4-1983, a superfast train has been introduced between Jodhpur and Ahmedabad. This has been added to the availability of train accommodation between these two stations.

Apart from what the hon. Member has claimed, No. 265/266 Jodhpur Bhildi Express terminates at Bhildi and 7 coaches— one First Class and 6 Second class— are transferred to Bhuj-Ahmedabad Fast Passenger to run upto Ahmedabad. Now, I would certainly examine this. At the present moment, you see the situation is quite good. But if they require more trains, we will certainly look into this.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जोधपुर से भिलड़ी एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन है और उसको एक्सटेंड करने के लिए सुझाव प्रस्तुत किया है। कठिनाई यह है कि भिलड़ी में भुज की अलग फास्ट ट्रेन आती है और दोनों ट्रेनों मिलकर फिर अहमदाबाद पहुंचती हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि सीधा संबंध हो क्योंकि अहमदाबाद से बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर और जालौर, इन सब का संबंध है और वहाँ के व्यापारी, मजदूर वगैरह सब आते-जाते हैं और उनको बड़ी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है। इसलिए हम यह आश्वासन चाहते हैं और बार-बार मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है लेकिन कोई सेटिसफैक्टरी रिप्लाई नहीं मिला है। इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है क्योंकि कोई नई ट्रेन चलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है बल्कि जो आलरेडी ट्रेन है, उसमें और कोचेज जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। इस संबंध में आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said, I will examine this. This is for the experts to examine and reply this.



श्री मोती भाई शार० चौधरी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यवहारिक रूप में यह ट्रेन चलाना अनुकूल नहीं है लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव दे रहा हूँ और वह यह है कि कासा से भोलड़ी का 20 किलोमीटर का रास्ता है और भोलड़ी से पाटन होकर ग्रहमदाबाद जा सकते हैं और डिफेंस के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से भी यह ठीक रहेगा। 20 किलोमीटर का रास्ता बनाने की आवश्यकता है और कई माल पहले इसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है। एक छोटी सी लिंक लाइन बनाने से ये दोनों काम पूरे हो जाएंगे और इस बारे में हम मंत्री जी का आश्वासन चाहते हैं।

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not possible for me to say, at the present moment.

Superfast trains hauled by Engines  
having Air Brakes and their speed

+  
\*829 SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to states :

(a) which superfast trains are hauled by engines having air brakes;

(b) for what speed such superfast trains with 18 coaches have been cleared by the Railway Safety Commission.

(c) what is the actual speed of each such superfast train;

(d) whether the speed of Superfast trains was reduced at some time, if so, when;

(e) by when all superfast trains will be fitted with air brakes; and

(f) what is the latest position about

importing of 20 high power electrical locos ?

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

#### Statement

(a) Howrah-New Delhi and Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Expresses are hauled by engines having air brakes,

(b) In the case of Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani the maximum speed cleared is 120 kmph. In the case of Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani the maximum speed cleared is 110 kmph.

(c) In the case of Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani the train is booked at speeds varying between 60 kmph and 105 kmph. In the case of Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani the train is booked at speeds varying between 70 kmph and 115 kmph. This is subject to observance of permanent and temporary speed restrictions imposed from time to time.

(d) Yes, Sir. In the case of Howrah Rajdhani the speed was reduced from 16-3-1981. In the case of Bombay Rajdhani, it was reduced from 1-4-1981.

(e) Due to constraint of funds, as and when adequate resources become available it will be possible to fit more superfast trains with air brake.

(f) The efforts received from the overseas firms are under technical and commercial evaluation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir. CPM is after Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They are behind me, Sir.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It is because, I want to put some supplementary.

श्री सुरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो दो गाड़ियाँ हैं हावड़ा से दिल्ली और बम्बई से नई दिल्ली, इन की डिजाइन स्पीड 140 किलोमीटर पर थावर है। हावड़ा वाले की जो सेफटी की स्पीड विलयर की है, वह 110 किलोमीटर है और बम्बई वाले की 120 किलोमीटर है। पहले की स्पीड 10 और 105 किलोमीटर के दरम्यान है और दूसरी की 70 से 115 किलोमीटर के दरम्यान है और सेपटी को देखते हुए यह 18 कोचेज ले कर चल सकती है लेकिन 18 की बजाए 8 कोचेज लेकर ही यह चल रही है। इसके बावजूद कि अरबों रुपया ट्रेक पर खर्च किया है, 1981 में जो स्पीड थी, उस स्पीड को आपने कम कर दिया है। अब 3 साल हो गये हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्पीड को आप क्यों नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं और सन 1981 में स्पीड को कम करने के कारण क्या थे और क्या आप स्पीड को रेस्टोर करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the other day the same question came up and I explained it in detail. Now at present 18 coaches are there .....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : And the Minister is the same. Are you admitting this question again ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURY : More or less, the Same type of question.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a questions of sense of humour.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : At present there are 18 coaches, carrying about 780 passengers. Now in view of the increased load, the safety people have said that though the Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani has a maxi-

mum speed of 130 km per hour, the maximum permissible speed may be reduced to 110 km per hour. The question of increasing the speed on this route will also be considered with the availability of modified electric locos.

Now, you see the other day also I told you about the Vacuum brake system and the air brake system. The air brake system is supposed to be the best. When we will have this air brake system in the locos, I think we will be able to increase the speed.

MR. SPEAKER : I think you should associate Shri Suraj Bhan with all these Railway technicalities. He has his eye on the speed and all those things.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is supposed to be decide.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Frequency please What about frequency ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : At the present movement, we have no intention of increasing the frequency of these two trains, these Rajdhani Express.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I give my chance to Shri Halder ji.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : See the type of cooperation among the opposition and learn from us.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is good news. CPM accepting the hand of friendship of B.J.P.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Nothing new Sir, for democracy and against authoritarianism, we always fight together.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : See the sense of humour in the opposition Benches.

The Treasury Benches are sitting like sheep and goat. They are not reacting.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Shri Satish Agarwal is in a mood of injecting humour.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Sir, I would like to draw your attention to Part (c) of the question. What is the actual speed of such super fast trains—1-Down Kalka Mail and 103/104 Down Air Conditioned Express from Howrah to New Delhi? There are other super-fast trains. Railway Department charges more these super fast trains from the railway passengers. But he has not mentioned the names of the super-fast trains and the speed also. So, I would like to know from the Minister, the number of super-fast trains and their speed and also because this relates to Part (c), I would also like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he will bring the Howrah-New Delhi and New Delhi-Howrah at par with the Bombay-New Rajadhani. This is what I want to know, that is five times a week.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY :** I have explained about the Rajadhani-Calcutta. Anyway, Howrah-Rajadhani's booked speed (as the terminology goes) is between 60 to 105 km. Now about Bombay-Rajadhani, again I am using the terminology as they put it, the booked speed varies between 70 to 115 km per hour.

Now, the general concept of super fast trains is that the average speed, that is, total distance divided by total time, should be between 55 to 60 km. per hour.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** What about frequency?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has said, "We cannot increase the frequency".

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** He has not mentioned the names of superfast.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY :** I have given the general concept. I do not have all the names. Tinsukhia Mail is there; so many super fast trains are there.

#### Appointment of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities

\*830. **SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any unified pattern regarding the terms and conditions of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities;

(b) if not, the terms and conditions of the appointment of each of the Central University Vice-Chancellor;

(c) whether recently University Grants Commission committee made any recommendations regarding the appointments of the Vice-Chancellors in the Central Universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) There are minor variations in the terms and conditions of the appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities. The Vice-Chancellors of Delhi University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University of Hyderabad and the North Eastern Hill University are appointed by the Visitor from a panel of three names recommended by a Selection Committee consisting of two nominees of the Executive Council of the University concerned and one of the Visitor. In the case of A.M.U., the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Visitor from a panel of three names recommended by the Court

from a panel of five names recommended by the Executive Council. The Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University is appointed by the Visitor from a panel recommended by a Selection Committee constituted by the Visitor. The procedure for appointment of Vice-Chancellor in Visva-Bharati is that the Executive Council recommends a panel of three names to the Court in an order of preference and if the Court by a majority accepts the first name, the Visitor confirms his appointment as Vice-Chancellor. If the first name recommended by the Executive Council is not accepted by the Court, all three names are put to vote and then a fresh order of preference is drawn up by the Court. Both the orders of preference are then forwarded to the Visitor who makes the appointment.

The age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors in all Central Universities is 65 years. While the tenure is 5 years in AMU, Delhi, JNU, Hyderabad and NEHU, the Vice-Chancellor, BHU is appointed for a period of three years and of Visva-Bharati for a period of 6 years. The Statutes of Delhi, JNU and Visva Bharati provide that the Vice-Chancellor is not eligible for a second term, those of BHU and NEHU specifically provide that a Vice-Chancellor can be re-appointed for a second term. There is no provision regarding the second term in the AMU's Statutes. In all Central Universities, there is a provision that a Vice-Chancellor on expiry of his term shall continue to hold office till his successor is appointed and assumes charge.

The Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities are paid a salary of Rs. 3,000/- per month and dearness allowance at the same rate as are admissible to Central Government employees drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000/-

(c) and (d) The Committee appointed by the UGC to review the functioning of the 7 Central Universities has in its Report recommended that the views of the Chairman, UGC might be made available to the Visitor before he makes a final choice on the appointment

of a Vice-Chancellor in the Central Universities. The Committee has also recommended that the Selection Committee should include a nominee of the Chairman, UGC. The Committee has further recommended that the terms of appointment of Vice-Chancellors might not be varied from those prescribed in the Statutes and that all the terms of appointment including emoluments be prescribed through the Statutes. According to the Committee the salary which might be paid to the Vice-Chancellor should be at par with that of the Secretary to the Government of India and that he should be eligible to draw the allowances which are payable to the corresponding employees of the Central Government.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the difficulty in having a unified pattern for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities. From the statement itself, it is very clear that since the Government does not have any unified pattern for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors, in the Banaras Hindu University affairs the Government has got more chances, more powers, of interference. In the statement itself it is stated :

“The Vice-Chancellors of Banaras Hindu University is appointed by the Visitor from a panel recommended by a Selection Committee constituted by the Visitor.”

It is very clear from the statement that so far as Delhi University, Aligarh Muslim University and other Central Universities are concerned, the panel is either recommended by the Executive Council or by the Court or by both and then the Visitor has got an opportunity to select a person out of that recommended panel. But in the case of the Banaras Hindu University, since there is no unified policy for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors, we are always finding that a Selection Committee is being appointed by the Visitor, that Selection Committee is recommending a panel and, out of that panel, the Visitor is allowed to pick up a person for the

post of the Vice-Chancellor. Therefore, we find that there is a lot of interference by the Government in the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is having any intention to have a unified pattern for the appointment of Vice-Chancellors and, if not, why not.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** The hon. Member wants to know why there is a difference in the appointment of Vice-Chancellor for the Banaras Hindu University and other Central Universities. I would like to recall that in 1966-67 the hon. Member perhaps would know better because he is a student of the Banaras Hindu University...

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** He was a minor then.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** There were serious disturbances in 1966-67 and the Commission of Enquiry was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Gajendragadkar and it was on the recommendation of that Enquiry Commission that an Ordinance was promulgated and various authorities were constituted to restore the normalcy in the Banaras Hindu University. The Ordinance was later replaced by an Act in 1969. This Act continues to be in operation even now. In that Act, it was provided that the Vice-Chancellor should be appointed for three years. Now, since the University Grants Commission has come forward with different recommendations, this will also be taken note of.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :** The University Court or the Senate should be allowed to elect their Vice-Chancellors because, if that is done, the Government interference will be minimised or completely eliminated. In my opinion, the qualifications may be laid down by the Academic Councils of various Universities. The pattern of appointment should be such that it must be applicable to all the Universities.

The qualifications should be laid down by the academic councils of the respective Universities properly so that they can run their Universities in the proper manner. I would like to know whether the Government is going to do anything in this regard.

The University Courts or Senates may be allowed to elect their own Vice-Chancellors so that they may run their Universities democratically.

**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :** As things stand today, the Ministry of Education cannot interfere in the working of the Universities as it affects the autonomy of the Universities.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Shipyard at Hazira

\*820. **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the establishment of a Shipyard at Hajira in Gujarat; and

(b) by when it is likely to start functioning ?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) :** (a) and (b) The need for establishing new Shipyards including one at Hazira in Gujarat was considered at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Subsequently however, it was felt that priority must be given to the optimum utilisation of the capacity of the existing Shipyards and their expansion. Accordingly, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the project for the expansion of the capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam has been taken up and is under implementation. Efforts

are also being made to achieve the optimisation of the existing facilities in the Shipyards. A Working Group set up by the Planning Commission for formulating proposals for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan is presently assessing the requirements, the resources and the possibility of setting up new Shipyards during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Report of the Working Group is yet to be finalised.

**Providing Halt of Fast Local Trains at Some Stations of Eastern Suburbs of Bombay**

\*821. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have introduced local trains originating from Thane towards Bombay V.T. during the morning and evening peak hours on the Central Railway Suburban services in Bombay.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a demand of the commuters of the station in the Eastern suburbs of Bombay for halting these fast local train at some stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In the morning peak 18 trains originating from Thane Bombay V.T. are running from 1.4.1984 as against 16 prior to 1.4.84. Out of 18, 5 are fast with limited stoppages and the remaining 13 are stopping at all stations. Prior to 1.4.1984 all the 16 trains were stopping at all stations.

(c) and (d) These fast locals are already stopping at several stations. By increasing the number of stops, the very

purpose of introducing fast locals will be defeated.

**अन्तरज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की ऋण योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कें और पुल**

\*825. श्री राम अश्वथ: क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्तरज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई है;

(ख) उन सड़कों और पुलों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके निर्माण के लिए अब तक उक्त धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) आगामी दो वर्षों में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री के० विजय भास्कर रेड्डी): (क) और (ख) छठी योजना शुरू होने के पहले से चले आ रहे कार्यों और इस योजना में स्वीकृत नये कार्यों पर 1980-81 से 31.3.1984 तक चार वर्षों में 193 लाख रु० रिलीज किए गए। छठी योजना अवधि में स्वीकृत कार्यों की सूची (विवरण) सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है।

(ग) आशा है कि 1984-85 के लिए फंड रिलीज करने के बारे में शीघ्र ही अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा। वर्ष 1985-86 के लिए जो धनराशि निश्चित की जायगी, वह उस वर्ष में संसाधनों के उपलब्ध होने और कार्यों की प्रगति पर निर्भर करेगा।

## विवरण

(लाख रु० में)

क्रम सं०	कार्य का नाम	स्वीकृत अनुमानित लागत	केन्द्रीय शेषर
<b>VI योजना</b>			
1.	सुल्तान पुर जिले में करबार से हकियापुर तक सड़क का निर्माण (7.4 कि०मी०)	19-10	9-55
2.	सुल्तान पुर जिले में जगदीश पुर से जैस तक सड़क का निर्माण (15 कि०मी०)	42-72	21-36
3.	सुल्तान पुर जिले में हकियापुर से जेमन तक सड़क का निर्माण (11 कि०मी०)	37-50	18-75
4.	सुल्तानपुर जिले में कोथरा-राज-मंडी से मोरैनी सड़क का निर्माण	34-42	17-21
5.	सुल्तानपुर जिले में हमीदपुर-तादीपुर सड़क	29-87	14-935
6.	रायबरेली जिले में मड-नसीराबाद सड़क	19-94	9-97
7.	बासुधरन-ईटावा-गिरधापुर सड़क	34-81	17-405
8.	हरसु-नागला-मान्वा पट्टी सड़क का जिला सीमा तक विस्तार, चौड़ा और मजबूत करना	25-11	12-555
9.	पानीपत-खटीमा-दरौट सड़क का निर्माण	92-77	46-385
10.	शीशगढ़-बहेड़ी सड़क का निर्माण	69-86	34-93
11.	रायबरेली मार्ग का सुधार (कुछ भाग)		
12.	लखनऊ-जगदीशपुर-मुसाफिरखाना रायबरेली मार्ग का सुधार	200-00	100-00
13.	शाहबाद-रामपुर सड़क पर शाह-बाद के निकट रामगंग नदी पर पुल	342-00	171-00
14.	रायबरेली में रिग रोड	326-00	163-00
कुल		1274-10	637-05

एन० डी० एम० सी० द्वारा साऊथ  
एवेन्यू क्षेत्र में आयुर्वेदिक और  
होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरियां  
खोलना

\*827. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य  
और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साऊथ एवेन्यू क्षेत्र में नई  
दिल्ली नगरपालिका की कोई डिस्पेंसरी नहीं  
है और यदि हां, तो क्या वहां एक आयुर्वेदिक  
डिस्पेंसरी खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका का  
दो आयुर्वेदिक और एक होम्योपैथिक  
डिस्पेंसरी खोलने का प्रस्ताव था, और यदि  
हां, तो इन डिस्पेंसरियों के अभी तक न  
खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के  
अपने एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों  
के स्टोर हैं परन्तु होम्योपैथिक दवाओं का  
स्टोर नहीं है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या  
कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री  
बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) साऊथ एवेन्यू क्षेत्र  
में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का कोई आयु-  
वेदिक औषधालय नहीं है। नई दिल्ली  
नगर पालिका के अनुसार औरंगजेब लेन  
पर स्थित उनके आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय के  
अधीन साऊथ एवेन्यू क्षेत्र भी आता है।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा दो  
आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय खोले गये हैं जिनमें  
एक नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका टाऊन हाल  
और दूसरा नेताजी नगर मार्किट में है। नई  
दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा शहीद भगत सिंह

मार्ग पर पालिकलीनिक कम्प्लेक्स में एक  
होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोला गया है।

(ग) होम्योपैथिक दवाओं के लिए नई  
दिल्ली नगर पालिका का ऐसा कोई अलग  
स्टोर नहीं है, लेकिन नई दिल्ली नगर  
पालिका के टाऊन हाल भवन के एक कमरे  
को ट्रांजिट स्टोर के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया  
जाता है और होम्योपैथिक दवाओं की मात्रा  
और उनकी कीमत अपेक्षाकृत कम होती  
है।

Surplus Loco Works in Eastern Railway  
Due to Electrification and Dieselisation

\* 831. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHA-  
KRABORTY :  
SHRI MATI LAL HASDA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether there are surplus loco-  
workers of various categories in Sealdah  
division of Eastern Railway due to elec-  
trification and dieselisation of some  
sections ;

(b) if so, the number of such workers;  
and

(c) details of Government's pro-  
gramme for alternative jobs for all types  
of such railway-men-permanent, tempo-  
rary and casual ?

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

(a) Presently due to change of mode of  
traction some steam loco workers in  
Sealdah Division had become surplus.

(b) Approximately 100.

(c) The surplus permanent and  
temporary staff have been re-deployed  
other on diesel traction or against the  
requirements in other Wings of the  
Mechanical Department.



**Family Planning Measures in Rural and Tribal Areas**

\*832. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Family Planning measures have not been successful in rural and tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and measures being taken to make these successful in those areas during the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Performance under the Family Welfare Programme has been steadily improving during the last three years in urban as well as in rural areas, Motivational efforts and service facilities are being augmented to bring about further improvement.

**Summit-Level Meeting of NAM Countries to Discuss Political and Economic Issues**

\*833. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, being the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Nations, is in contact with several Heads of States and Governments to assess their opinion on convening another round of Summit-level consultations on pressing political and economic issues facing the world ;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government has received the views of the Heads of States ;

(c) if so, their reaction and whether

any final date has been fixed for convening such a summit ; and

(d) the subjects to be discussed in the summit ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) Following the informal summit-level consultations held in New York on 27th and 29th September, 1983 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, letters were addressed by PM to all the participants in the consultations and to leaders of other nonaligned member countries seeking their suggestions on how best the momentum generated by the New York dialogue could be maintained. A number of leaders have since responded to P.M.'s letter with their own suggestions in this regard. These are currently being examined. There is, however, no specific proposal at present to convene another round of summit-level consultations under the nonaligned aegis.

**Visit of Brazilian Foreign Minister**

\*834. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation led by Brazilian Foreign Minister recently visited India to boost trade and commercial relations ; and

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

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

(b) A copy of the Joint Press Statement issued on the occasion of the visit is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library. See No. LT/8255/84]

“अनुवा” द्वारा प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट  
में सिक्किम को एक अलग देश  
बिज्ञाना

\*835. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री चीन द्वारा सिक्किम

को एक देश के रूप में उल्लिखित करने के बारे में 17 नवम्बर, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 578 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन से विरोध-पत्र का उत्तर मिल गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर प्राप्त के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) चीन का उत्तर सिक्किम के सम्बन्ध में उसकी सुविदित स्थिति के अनुसार ही था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Visit of U.S. Deputy asstt. Secretary to South Asian Countries**

\*836. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Howard Schaffer, U.S. Deputy Asstt. Secretary of State paid a visit to South Asian Countries including India during February-March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the countries the visited ; and

(c) the purpose of his visit and the outcome of talks he held in India ?

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

(b) Mr. Schaffer visited India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Pakistan ; and

(c) Mr. Schaffer visited South Asia and participated in a regional meeting of US Ambassadors which took place in Dhaka, from 24th to 27th February, 1984. Mr. Schaffer during his visit to India paid courtesy calls on a number of officials of the Government of India. Matters of mutual interest were discussed during his visit.

**Projects taken up by Railways in Malda Division**

\*837. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many projects have been taken up by the Railways which are in Malda District or connected with it giving their names and other details including estimated cost and cost incurred to-date of each project ; and

(b) the reasons for taking up each such project and on what consideration priority has been given to it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) The works in progress and under construction in Malda District, West Bengal, starting from 1979-80 to date include provision of additional traffic facilities on the congested Chamagram-New Bongaigaon route for increasing capacity for movement of essential commodities to North-Eastern States conversion of an old steam loco-shed into a diesel shed necessitated by gradual dieselisation and replacement of steam locos, improvement of coach maintenance facilities for betterment of services and ensuring safety, provision of road-over bridge at the Chamagram and of Malda Station yard, construction of new line from Eklakhi to the border town of Balurghat setting up a Signal-Telecommunication Training School for staff of Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways provision of essential housing and hospital facilities for Railway staff, along with setting up of Divisional Headquarters.

The reason for taking up these projects is mainly to improve the track capacity for movement of trains across the congested Farakka-New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon route. The needs of the North Eastern Region have been long neglected and cannot be neglected any more. Demands of the Region have to be met as a National Priority and additional railway facilities have to be created for better operation of services. Movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities to Assam and North East, infrastructural development like Farakka Super Thermal Power Station, Chukha Hydroelectric Project including 400 KV Sub-station at Malda, the Indian Oil Corporation Depot at Malda etc. and the additional need for passenger services the cry for which has been very old—all these have necessitated the creation of additional facilities in and around Malda. Whereas only 13

trains including passenger trains ran each way across Malda District in 1972-73, in 1983-84 there are as many as 19 trains running each way and by 1987-88, it is expected to go up to 22 trains each way daily. The additional facilities are being created by the Railways there to keep up with these growing demands. Administrative action for creation of a Divisional Office at Malda has been initiated for bifurcating the unwieldy Howrah Division in the interests of operation and also keeping in view the paramount need of the North-Eastern Region, the current thinking to constitute a complete Railway Zone for the seven North-Eastern States only as proposed by the Assam Chief Minister has been taken note of.

The cost of the major projects involved are given below :—

	(In crores)
(a) Eklakhi-Balurghat new line	Rs. 36.38
(b) Traffic facilities between Chamagram New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon	Rs. 7.94
(c) Diesel Loco Shed	Rs. 5.76
(d) Signal & Telecommunication Training School with hostel etc.	Rs. 0.73
(e) Road over Bridge	Rs. 1.30
(f) Coaching facilities	Rs. 0.75
(g) Setting up of Divisional and Headquarters along with requirement of quarters and hospital expansion	Rs. 3.86
(h) Misc. works (costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs)	Rs. 1.40

As the actual expenditure upto date till March '84 would only be available with the closing of accounts by August '84 the figures of actual expenditure can only be available then.

**Direct Superfast Train From Jammu  
Tawi and Rameshwaram**

\*838. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal  
under consideration of the Government  
to run a direct superfast train between  
Jammu-Tawi and Rameshwaram ;

(b) if not, what are the reasons  
thereof ; and

(c) if reply to part (a) above is in  
the affirmative, the time by which it will  
be introduced ?

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

(b) and (c) Jammu Tawi is on the  
Broad Gauge and Rameshwaram on the  
Metre Gauge and hence it is not feasible  
to introduce any direct train between  
these two points.

**Electrification of Kharagpur-  
Midnapore Section**

\*839. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) what is the plan and programme  
of his Ministry for the electrification of  
the Kharagpur-Midnapore section of the  
S. E. Railways;

(b) when the works for electrification  
will be started and when these will be  
completed; and

(c) what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):  
(a) and (b) Electrification of Kharagpur-  
Midnapore section has been approved in  
the Works Programme 1984-85, Subject

to availability of resources, the work is  
expected to be completed within this  
year.

(c) The work included Eltetrification  
of the 13 KM long Section on the 25 KV  
A. C. System.

**Representations re : Violation of  
contract labour rule by Railway  
Contractors in Jaipur  
Division**

8856. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway authority at  
Jaipur Division on Western Railway have  
received representations regarding viola-  
tion of contract Labour rules prevailing  
by the Railway contractors;

(b) if so, how many representations  
were received by the General Manager  
during the last one year and from which  
organisations; and

(c) steps taken to see that prevailing  
rules on contract labour are implemented  
on Jaipur Division ?

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

(b) Three representations from one un-  
recognised Western Railway Workers'  
Union, Jaipur were received by the Rail-  
way Administrations.

(c) Necessary instructions have been  
issued by the Railway Administration for  
compliance with the provisions of the  
Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition)  
Act and Rules by the contractors concer-  
ned.

**Substitutes Working in Jaipur Division**

8857. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) how many substitutes are working in Jaipur Division on Western Railway, Department-wise;

(b) how many of such substitutes are working for more than two years (from time to time, may not be continuously); and

(c) what steps the authorities propose to take to regularise their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Number of substitutes working in Jaipur Division of Western Railway, Department-wise is given below :

Department	Numbers
Divisional office	18
Schools	8
Medical	23
Engineering	197
Signal	29
Electrical	28
Traffic	522
Mechanical Department	623
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1448</b>

(b) 1186

(c) Substitutes are absorbed after due screening but such absorption depends *inter alia* upon the availability of vacancies and the relative length of service.

#### Report of ALC (C) Dhanbad

8858. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner Dhanbad sent to the Labour Secretary on the failure of conciliation in the industrial dispute dated 6 January, 1984 with the copies to

the Divisional Railway Manager which mentioned repeated absence of the Railway management in attending conciliation, if so, facts thereof;

(b) reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the report of Assistant Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad dated 6-1-1984 has been received.

(b) and (c) All-India Loco Running Staff Association Dhanbad Division raised a dispute in October, 1983 regarding transfer of two of their members under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Dhanbad had held conciliation proceedings. All-India Loco Running Staff Association is an unrecognised category-wise Association and as per the extant policy not entitled to any direct negotiations. The facts of the case in question as called for by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad were furnished to him by the Eastern Railway Administration and matter fully explained.

#### Providing stoppages of trains at Basta and Amarda Railway Stations in Kharagpur Division of S. E. Railway

8859. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many representations have been made by the users and by the local Members of Parliament to give stoppages of 45/46 East Coast Express, 9/10 Sri Jagannath Express trains at Basta Railway Station and 37/38 Janata Express trains at Amarda Road Railway Station in Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this respect and by

when those railway stations will have the stoppages of those trains ?

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

(b) The demand has been examined but not found commercially justified.

**Providing stoppages of Neelachal Express in Orissa Particularly at Bhadrak**

8860. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide more stoppages in Orissa State especially at the important railway station e.g. at Bhadrak of Neelachal Express; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to meet the demands of the Railway users' in this regard ?

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

(b) Bhadrak is served by 10 pairs of trains including 6 pairs of Express trains. Passengers from Bhadrak desiring to travel towards Delhi/Puri can travel by Utkal and Kalinga Express which among them provide a daily service between Delhi and Puri.

**Allocation for Mankhurd-Belapur Line**

8861. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) allocations made for 1984-85 for the projects (i) linking of Mankhurd and Belapur on Bombay local rail-system, inaugurated on June 9, 1983; and (ii) the provision of an extra pair of surface lines on Andheri-Bandra section of Western Railway;

(b) the details of the work involved in the two projects and the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) by what time these projects are scheduled to be completed and in what phases it is proposed to be accomplished within this schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (THRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Allocation made for 1984-85 are as under :

(i) Mankhurd-Belapur Rs. 75 lakhs

(ii) Bandra-Andheri Rs. 75 lakhs.

(b) (i) Mankhurd-Belapur. The project involves construction of a pair of tracks 17.96 kms. long with an important 2 kms bridge across Thanecreek. Besides one major bridge and 21 minor bridges are also to be constructed. The estimated cost of the project at 1980 price level is Rs. 757.4 crores.

(ii) Bandra-Andheri. This project involves construction of a pair of tracks 5.66 kms long and fly-over at Ravli Junction. The estimated cost of the project at 1980 price level is Rs. 46.61 crores.

(c) (i) Mankhurd-Belapur. The project is proposed to be taken in hand in one phase and completed in 6-7 years subject to availability of adequate funds and timely acquisition of land by State Government.

(ii) Bandra-Andheri. The project is proposed to be taken in hand in one phase and completed in 5-6 years subject to availability of adequate funds and timely acquisition of land by State Government.

**Alleged Corruption Charges Against  
Head Master of School at Bondamunda**

8862. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of charges of corruptions and malfunctions against the South Eastern Railway Mixed High School, Bondamunda and its former Head Master;

(b) whether it is also a fact that G.M., S.E. Railway, Chairman, Railway Board and Minister's attention has been drawn to the above charges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Allegations like irregular collection of money from students, harassment of teachers, sub-letting of quarters etc. have been received against the present Head Master, South Eastern Railway Mixed High School, Bondamunda and the same are being looked into by Vigilance Organisation of the Railway. Separately CBI have also registered a case against a former Headmaster of the school on charges of misappropriation of Government funds. Based on the findings of the CBI, appropriate follow-up action would be initiated.

**Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs in an  
Unauthorised Way**

8863 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that life saving drugs are being manufactured in an unauthorised way and are also sold in the open market;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the life saving drugs which are being manufactured and sold in the open market; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Interim Relief to Employees of Artificial  
Limbs Manufacturing Corporation**

8864. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Management of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur has recommended for payment of interim relief to their employees like the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the recommendation;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur follows pay Commission's recommendations in the matter of pay scales/DA etc. ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The interim relief sanctioned to the Central Government employees with effect from 1 June 1983 was part of a settlement arrived at between the staff side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Committee) and the Government, pending report of the Fourth Pay Commission. Public sector employees do not come within the purview of the Fourth Pay Commission and the question of interim relief to employees of public sector enterprises, merely on the basis of the orders applicable to Central Government employees, cannot arise. Interim relief is not a part of DA package. Government has not, therefore, agreed to the grant of interim relief to employees of ALIMCO.

(d) The Corporation has so far been following the pay scale and DA applicable to Central Government employees, but their pay scales, DA etc. do not come within the purview of the Fourth Pay Commission.

**Raising the Issue of Status of Sikkim  
by Human Rights Panel**

8865. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some objections regarding the status of Sikkim State, which merged as the Indian State in 1975, were raised by United Nations Human Rights Committee, if so, details thereof;

(b) if so, whether Government of India has clearly told the United Nations that Sikkim is part of the Indian Union and there should not be any reason to raise such matters in that forum; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) A member of the Human Rights Committee sought information with regard to Sikkim being shown in the State List of the Constitution, considering India's initial report under Article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which India acceded to in 1979. He sought clarification with regard to the Constitutional means by which the change took place and as also the right of self-determination of the people of Sikkim.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Indian representative, the Attorney General of India, emphatically stated that India is a Union of States which includes Sikkim as is evident from the First Schedule of the Constitution. He added that this was the position when India acceded to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and that such a query was not relevant in the context of the consideration of India's report.

**Growth of Population in Orissa**

8866. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the rate of increase in population during the last three years in the State of Orissa and its break-up for Rural and Urban areas ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI  
MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** Natural growth rate obtained as the difference between birth and death rates on the basis of Sample Registration Scheme for Orissa with its rural and Urban break-up for the years 1980 to 1982 (latest available) is given below :—

Year	Natural Growth Rate in Orissa		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1980	1.70%	2.12%	1.73%
1981	1.99%	2.14%	2.00%
1982*	2.0%	2.29%	2.04%

\* Provisional



### हरदोई में सड़क ऊपरि पुल का निर्माण

8867. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यातायात के आवागमन सम्बन्धी कठिनाई और हरदोई की जनता की असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए हरदोई (यू० पी०) में लखनऊ-दिल्ली मुख्य रेल मार्ग पर एक सड़क ऊपरिपुल का निर्माण करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरंभ कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो हरदोई से आने-जाने वाले लोगों की कठिनाई की उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मौजूदा व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण कार्य राज्य सरकारों के साथ लागत भागीदारी के आधार पर संयुक्त रूप से लिया जाता है और प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाने होते हैं तथा उन्हें अपनी लागत वहन करने का वचन देना होता है । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा हरदोई के निकट ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित नहीं किया गया है ।

### Increase in number of Indian Migrant Labourers Deported from Abroad

8868. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an increase in the number of Indian migrant labourers deported from abroad to India during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details regarding their number, year-wise and country-wise ; and

(c) the reasons for increasing deportation of Indian labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a)  
to (c) Information is being collected and  
will be laid on the Table of the House as  
soon as possible.

### स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की परिचय पुस्तक का प्रकाशन

8869- श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या  
शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का एक परिचय-पुस्तक ("हू इज हू") प्रकाशित करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ख) अब तक इस दिशा में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और इस वर्ष उसको तेजी से पूरा करने के लिए योजना का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह परियोजना "भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का इतिहास" और "भारतीय शहीदों का परिचय" की पूरक थी, जिसे पूरा किया जा चुका है। 1960 में संघ सरकार द्वारा सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस परियोजना को निष्ठापूर्वक आरंभ करने के लिए सलाह दी गई थी। अनेक राज्य सरकारों, जैसे पंजाब, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली आदि ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के परिचय के कुछ खण्ड प्रकाशित किये हैं।

#### कोयले की दुलाई के दौरान कोयले की चोरी से हुई हानि

8870. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कमी कोयला मुहानों से विभिन्न गन्तव्य स्थानों को कोयले की दुलाई के दौरान चोरी से होने वाले नुकसान का आकलन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के नुकसान को रोकने लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और कोयले की इस प्रकार की चोरी में रेल कर्मचारियों और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल किस सीमा तक शामिल है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक (सितम्बर 83 तक) की अवधि के दौरान परिवहन में हुई रेलवे कोयले की हानि नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	परिवहन में हुई हानि की मात्रा (लाख टनों में)	हानि का प्रतिशत
1980-81	3.45	2.9%
1981-82	4.08	3.9%
1982-83	4.80	4.7%
1983-84	2.55	5.4%

(सितम्बर, 1983 तक)

(ग) इस प्रकार की हानि की रोकथाम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

1. कोयले की चोरी के मामलों को रोकने/पता लगाने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात किया जाता है।
2. अपराधियों को पकड़ने और चुराये गए कोयले को बरामद करने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा छापे मारे जाते हैं।
3. चुरायी गयी सम्पत्ति के प्रापकों के बारे में अपराध आसूचना इकट्ठी करने और उनके ठिकानों पर छापे मारने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को सादा कपड़ों में तैनात किया जाता है।
4. भेद्य खंडों में कोयले के रैकों के साथ मार्ग रक्षियों को भी भेजा जाता है।
5. प्रारम्भिक/लदान और यानान्तरण स्थलों पर कम लदान का पता लगाने के लिए अचानक जांच की जाती है।

पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान कोयले की चोरी के कारण निम्नलिखित रेल कर्म-

चारियों और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया बा :—

वर्ष	रेल कर्मचारी	रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मियों
1981	439	11
1982	445	8
1983	361	7
1984 (फरवरी तक)	63	—

#### DTC Time Table

8871. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when was the last Delhi Transport Corporation Time-Table or Route Guide published ;

(b) when is it proposed to bring out the next issue of that ; and

(c) whether he is aware of the considerable inconvenience being caused to the daily commuters for want of any compendium regarding routes or timings of buses being available in view of the large number of routes in operation and new ones introduced from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) :  
(a) The last time table in the shape of "Route Guide" was brought out in November, 1982.

(b) and (c) In view of the proposed route rationalization plans of D.T.C., it is not considered advisable to bring out another edition of the route guide map

till the finalisation of route plan. However, information on new routes or any modifications to the existing routes is invariably released through the press for the information of commuters.

#### Smoking of Bidi more harmful than Cigarette

8872. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smoking of Bidi is more harmful than smoking of cigarette according to Dr. M.S. Agnihotri, Professor of the Tuberculosis Department of King George Medical College, Lucknow ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that about 70 to 80 per cent of the smokers smoke bidi and particularly the weaker section ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to educate the people about the harm of smoking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Government is aware that Bidi is more harmful as it contains higher percentage of Tar and Nicotine which have carcinogenic potentials. No survey has been made in regard to the smokers of Bidi. However, as part of the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted during 32nd round during 1977-78, it was estimated that consumption of Bidis in all classes in rural areas was around 46% against 33% in Urban areas,

Mass health education/Publicity campaigns on the hazards of smoking have been/are being undertaken through publications, magazines, Radio, T.V. and films. In addition adequate educative programmes in the form of slide projections, distribution of leaflets, posters etc.

stressing the harmful-effects are being undertaken from time to time in the adjacent areas by the nine Regional Cancer Centres and 24 Early Cancer Detection Centres which have been set up and receiving Government's Grants in Aid under Cancer Research and Treatment Programme.

Inclusion of a chapter on health hazards of smoking in text books for students of class IX and X under Central Board of Education.

Industrial establishments and labour associations are engaged in educating their workers about the hazards of smoking.

**Development Grants for Engineering and Technological Colleges Recommended by Berhampur University**

8873. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Berhampur University has recommended Development Grants for Engineering and Technological colleges managed by private bodies recognised by the University ;

(b) if so, the names of the colleges thereof ;

(c) the steps taken by the University Grants Commission for sanctioning the grant to the institutions ; and

(d) the developmental grants sought by the institutions and released so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No such recommendations have been received by the Central Government or the University Grants Commission.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**SC/ST Children Completing Primary Education**

8874. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe children of 6 to 11 years age group who have completed primary education course in 1982 ; and

(b) their ratio to those of same age group among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe who did not complete the primary education course in 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the State-wise enrolment of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the age-group 6-11 years, and percentage of wastage at the primary stage of education during 1978-79 as also enrolment during 1981-82, for which information is available, is attached. The percentages of wastage for the years 1979-80 onwards, are not yet available.

**Statement**  
*Enrolment & percentage of wastage of SC/ST students for 1978-79\* and their enrolment for 1981-82†*

Sl. No.	States/UT	Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribe			
		Enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years during 1978-79	Percentage of wastage at primary stage during 1978-79	Enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years during 1981-82	Enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years during 1978-79	Percentage of wastage at primary stage during 1978-79	Enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years during 1981-82	Enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years during 1978-79	Percentage of wastage at primary stage during 1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,86,190	65.2	10,56,427	2,28,702	72.0	2,89,145		
2.	Assam	1,82,154	66.6	1,71,574	2,67,479	82.5	2,68,286		
3.	Bihar	6,58,855	66.6	7,32,443	5,93,310	77.3	5,99,288		
4.	Gujarat	3,50,804	53.9	3,96,500	5,25,872	62.9	5,90,500		
5.	Haryana	1,67,255	40.5	2,01,545	—	—	—		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	99,088	30.5	1,28,646	16,344	36.6	18,598		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	38,943	53.3	47,562	—	—	—		
8.	Karnataka	5,53,718	66.5	4,77,207	87,932	29.4	67,081		
9.	Kerala	3,56,787	9.2	3,72,148	23,539	30.8	28,992		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,46,417	61.6	6,75,967	6,38,184	77.9	8,17,615		
11.	Maharashtra	10,52,798	54.1	11,51,000	4,46,151	76.4	5,15,000		
12.	Manipur	3,293	88.9	4,880	70,369	84.9	74,530		
13.	Meghalaya	1,492	66.2	1,600@	1,77,540	75.3	1,68,000@		
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	1,23,528	62.5	1,21,378		
15.	Orissa	3,83,601	78.8	4,09,000	4,91,386	85.0	5,60,000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Punjab	6,03,186	53.0	5,95,320	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	3,22,875	71.8	4,28,000	2,17,402	77.9	2,80,000
18.	Sikkim	2,183	N.A.	2,766	8,564	—	10,879
19.	Tamil Nadu	12,41,880	41.8	13,36,380	30,242	51.9	34,673
20.	Tripura	33,614	78.1	54,743	44,828	83.2	76,388
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16,07,055	72.0	19,63,120	19,390	45.7	27,827
22.	West Bengal	10,73,590	74.0	9,51,757	2,33,416	80.4	2,22,340
23.	A&N Islands	—	—	—	2,368	19.9	2,767
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	N.A.	130	49,068	81.9	48,443
25.	Chandigarh	4,662	26.4	4,811	—	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	501	65.6	447	10,731	88.1	11,780
27.	Delhi	1,49,640	42.9	1,63,630	115	—	115
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,706	54.6	3,166	1,279	73.9	1,570
29.	Lakshadweep	8	—	7	6,650	32.1	7,054
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—	62,806	65.0	78,705
31.	Pondichery	11,096	42.4	12,314	—	—	—
I N D I A		1,03,34,791	62.1	1,13,43,063	43,74,195	76.8	49,20,954

@ Classes A, B, I, II & III  
 Source : \* Progress of Education of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes 1978-79  
 + Selected Educational Statistics 1981-82

**Treatment of Mania and Depression**

8875. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in 'Hindustan Times' dated March 28, 1984 that the husband and wife team of Dr. A. Venkoba Rao and Dr. (Mrs.) Parwathi Devi have ushered a new revolution in the treatment of Mania and Depression ;

(b) if so, the details regarding its use and advantages ; and

(c) whether it has been experimented in other diseases also and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The Lithium treatment was not discovered by Dr. Venobha Rao, but has been known in Psychiatry for more than 30 years. During the last 15 years or so it has been widely used by Psychiatrist in India. The details of this treatment are maintained in all Standard text books in this subject. It is mainly used as a prophylactic drug for a type of recurrent mental illness which is called Manic Depressive Psychosis. This treatment is regarded as a significant advance in Psychiatry all over the world. It is predominately used in Psychiatric cases.

**Demand by Delhi Students for Rescheduling of Annual Examinations**

8876. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been some demonstrations made by the Delhi students regarding their demand for rescheduling of annual examinations ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demands and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Delhi University Students' Union made a representation that since the University reopened from 1st August, 1983, and the results of some examinations were declared late, the examinations which were scheduled to commence from 27th March, 1984 should be postponed by at least 20 days. After discussion with the representatives of the Students' Union, the University postponed the examinations by 10 days.

**Plan for Completion of Construction Work on New Railway Lines**

8877. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has drawn up any plan for the completion of the construction work on the new Railway lines, which are in progress in the current plan period and which are likely to be carried on in the 7th Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the new Railway lines on which work is in progress, zone-wise including the estimated cost of construction and the length in Kms. as well as the expected period or target for completion ; and

(c) whether priority would be given to the completion of these projects in the 7th Five Year Plan so as to complete them within the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) All the approved works are being progressed according to the availability of resources and allocation of funds for

them individually. A statement of all the on-going new line projects is enclosed.

projects would depend on availability of funds in the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) The completion of the on-going

Statement

Sl. No.	Work	Length	Estimated Cost	Target Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Railway</i>					
1.	Vasai-Road-Diva	42	30.00	—	Opened on 12.4.83
2.	Apta-Roha	62	21.54	Ph. II Pen-Nago- thana 1984-85	Ph. I Apta-Pen (20.35 kms) opened on 21.2.83
3.	Wani-Pimpalkutti- Chanaka	76	15.50	1984-85	Upto Pimpalkutti (67 kms.)
4.	Mathura-Alwar	119.75	34.75	—	
<i>Eastern Railway.</i>					
5.	Karaila Road-Jayant	35	23.55	1984-85	
6.	Budge-Budge- Namkhana incl, Lakshmikantapur-Kulpi	100.39	20.77	—	Not yet cleared by Planning Commission.
7.	Howrah-Sheakhala	17.4	7.00	—	
8.	Substructure over Farakka Barage.	—	4.00	—	Already completed.
<i>Northern Railway</i>					
9.	Shahadra-Saharanpur	157.8	34.38	—	Opened on 14.11.80
10.	Rohtak-Bhiwani	49.30	7.94	—	Opened on 3.6.80
11.	Nangal Dam-Talwara & taking over Mukerian Talwara siding	83.74 29.16	33.49	—	
12.	Jammu-Tawai-Udampur	53.2	69.50	—	
13.	Bhatinda Bye-pass	8.30	2.96	1985-86	
14.	Kalka-Parwanoo	4.31	1.60	—	



1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rewa-Sultanpur via Garhi Manikpur	265.00	200.00	—	
	<i>North Eastern Railway</i>				
16.	Sakri-Hasanpur	74.90	10.38	—	
17.	Rampur-New Haldwani	88.66	26.80	—	
18.	Bagaha-Chhitauni- Restoration	28.41	23.59	—	Bagaha-Valmikiagnar (9.13 kms) opened.
	<i>Northeast Frontier Railway</i>				
19.	Gauhati-Barnihat	26.70	18.50	—	
20.	Dharamanagar-Kumara- ghat	33.00	29.59	1986	
21.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	35.46	9.97	1986	
22.	Silchar-Jiriban	49.16	26.68	1987	
23.	Construction of rail- cum-road bridge across Brahmputra at Jogighopa along with BG Railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati.	142.00	87.73	—	
24.	Amguri-Tuli	14.65	5.83	1986	
25.	Lalabazar-Bhairabi	48.77	27.18	1986	
26.	Eklakhi-Balurghat	90.56	36.38	—	
	<i>Southern Railway.</i>				
27.	Mangalore-Hassan	189.21	51.63	—	Opened
28.	Tirunelveli-Trivan- drum-Central Incl. Nagercoil- Kanyakumari.	160.00	38.60	—	Opened to traffic.
29.	Ernakulam- Alleppey	57.12	22.00	—	
30.	Karur-Dindigul- Maniyachi-Tuticorin/ Tirunelveli	324.47	68.69	—	
31.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	100.00	20.20	—	
32.	Alleppey-Kayakulam	43.80	11.10	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>South Central Railway</i>					
33.	Bibinagar-Nadikude	149.00	39.15		Ph.I Bibinagar-Nalgonda (73.52 kms) opened.
				Ph.II 1984-85	
				(from Nalgonda to Minaya)	
34.	Bhadrachallam Road, Manuguru	49.05	19.95	—	Opened on 29.9.83
35.	Telapur-Patancheri	8.31	3.44	1984-85	
36.	Manikgarh-Chandur	28.60	9.26	1984-85	
37.	Motumari-Jaggayyapata	31.56	19.22	1986	
38.	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	20.93	8.39	—	
39.	Bring old Madhavnagar on main line (Restoration)	7.00	1.22	—	
40.	Miraj-Sangli (Restoration)	7.77	1.36	—	
<i>South Eastern Railway</i>					
41.	Howrah-Amta-Champadanga (Ph.I Santragachi-Bargachia-23.00 kms)	73.53	31.78	Ph.I 1984-85	
42.	Jhakkapura-Banspani Ph.I Jakhapura-Daitari Ph. II Daitari-Keonjhar	176.00	75.00	Ph.II Not fixed	Ph.I opened on 13/81
43.	Talgaria-Tupkaditri	33.00	11.14	1984-85	
44.	Koraput-Rayagada (Ph.I upto Machiliguda 19.65 kms)	174.32	200.00	Ph.I 1985	
45.	Talcher-Sambalpur	171.38	46.39	—	
46.	Tamluk-Digha	87.5	43.72	—	
<i>Western Railway</i>					
47.	Kapadvanj-Modasa	60.50	10.00	—	
48.	Kota-Chittorgarh-Nimsach	221.76	94.00	—	
49.	Bhuj-Naliya	110.00	41.00	1986	

*Note* : The projects above, where target dates have not been indicated, will be completed in the subsequent years.

**Pre-School Children Brought Under  
Care Scheme**

8878. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE  
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pre-school children  
brought under CARE scheme of the  
Government State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have any  
time bound programme to bring all the  
needy pre-school children under this  
scheme ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON):(a) CARE sup-  
plies food commodities for pre-school  
children feeding programme covering pre-  
school children of 0-6 years age group,  
nursing and expectant mothers. The  
Statewise allocation of beneficiaries in  
this regard for the year 1983-84 is given  
in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) Since CARE food assis-  
tance is limited, it is not possible to  
extend the CARE food assistance to  
cover all the needy pre-school children  
in the country.

**Statement**

*State-wise allocation of beneficiaries—1983-84*

State	Beneficiaries
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,95,700
2. Bihar	1,00,000
3. Gujarat	6,25,900
4. Haryana	34,900
5. Karnataka	3,87,000
6. Kerala	9,18,000
7. Madhya Pradesh	5,77,000
8. Maharashtra	4,47,200
9. Orissa	7,08,000
10. Punjab	16,500
11. Rajasthan	2,42,200
12. Tamil Nadu	3,27,000
13. Pondicherry	60,600
14. Uttar Pradesh	2,80,000
15. West Bengal	4,52,000

**चौ-महला रेल स्टेशन पर आरक्षण सुविधा**

8879. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौ-महला रेल स्टेशन पर बम्बई और दिल्ली जाने वाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों और सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियों में कितनी आरक्षित सीटें उपलब्ध हैं और इस स्टेशन से किन-किन स्थानों के लिये आरक्षण कराया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आल इंडिया जैन समाज के पदाधिकारियों ने इस स्टेशन से चार सीटें आरक्षित करने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वह आल इंडिया जैन समाज एंड ट्रेड्स ऐसोसिएशन की भाग पर विचार करेंगे और यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन से चार सीटें आरक्षित किये जाने संबंधी निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) चौमहला स्टेशन से इन गाड़ियों में से किसी भी गाड़ी में आरक्षण कोटे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) 1.6.84 से 19 डाउन बम्बई-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस, 20 अप देहरादून-बम्बई एक्सप्रेस, 23 डाउन बम्बई-फिरोजपुर जनता

एक्सप्रेस और 24 अप फिरोजपुर-बम्बई जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में परीक्षण के तौर पर 2 शायिकाओं के आरक्षण कोटे की व्यवस्था करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ।

**रेलों द्वारा बिजली घरों की स्थापना करना**

8880. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे विभाग पिछले बहुत से वर्षों से अपने निजी बिजली केन्द्र स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे विभाग के निजी बिजली केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने पर भी रेलगाड़ियों के विद्युतीकरण करने में काफी सीमा तक सहायता मिलेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । कुछ समय पहले इस पर विचार किया जा रहा था ताकि विद्युतीकृत खंडों के लिए नियमित बिजली की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जा सके ।

(ग) रेलों के अपने ही बिजली संयंत्र रखने के प्रस्ताव को इस आधार पर रद्द कर दिया गया है कि राज्य बिजली बोर्डों ने बिजली सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन दिया है ।

**Financial Assistance to Academicians  
by ICSSR**

8881. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIR-  
WAR :  
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 557 on 17-11-83 and 3979 on 18-8-83 re : Central University Faculty Members visits to Foreign Seminars and UGC Grants to Central Universities respectively and to state :

(a) the names of persons who were granted Financial assistance by ICSSR to attend foreign seminars/conferences during the last three years and names of seminars attended by them ;

(b) the names of academicians whose applications for assistance to present papers in foreign seminars/conferences were pending as on 1 November, 1983 and names of persons who were informed of the inability of ICSSR to provide such assistance during November and December, 1983 and January, 1984 ; and

(c) the reasons why assistance could

not be provided in each such case and whether each person was informed of the reasons, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached at Statement-I.

(b) The names of the academicians whose requests were pending as on November 1, 1983 are given in Statement-II. The names of persons whose requests could not be agreed to by the Council during November-December, 1983 and January, 1984 are given in Statement-III.

(c) The requests in the first four cases in Statement-III were rejected on academic grounds. The case at Sl. No 5 does not come under the purview of the Council. The case at Sl. No 6 was received by the Council very late and could not, therefore be processed.

When the requests for assistance are not acceded to on academic grounds, reasons for rejection are not communicated to the applicants by the Council.

**Statement I**

*Financial Assistance given to Indian scholars for participation in International Conferences/Seminars*

Name of the scholar	Seminar/Conference for which financial assistance given
<i>1981-82</i>	
1. Prof Margaret Chatterjee, Head, Deptt. of Philosophy, University of Delhi,	Conference of International Society for Metaphysics, Nairobi, Kenya.
2. Prof R.N. Srivastava, Prof, Deptt. of Linguistics, University of Delhi, Delhi	Annual Conference of Linguistics Society of Nepal, Kathmandu.
3. Dr. (Mrs.) Meena Verma Reader, Deptt. of Psychology University of Allahabad, Allahabad,	The 2nd Asian Workshop on 'Child and Adolescent Development', Bangkok, Thailand.

1	2
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Meenakshi Saxena, Lecturer, Indraprastha College, for Women, Delhi.	The 2nd Asian Workshop on 'Child and Adolescent Development' Bangkok, Thailand.
1982-83	
5. Prof. Iqbal Narain, Vice-Chancellor, B.H.U., Varanasi.	Seminar on Implementing Decentralisation Policies and Programmes, Tokyo, Japan.
6. Dr. R.R. Mehrotra, Reader in Linguistics, Deptt. of English, B.H.U. Varanasi.	XIIIITH International Congress of Linguistics, Tokyo, Japan.
7. Prof. Krishnamurthy, Prof. in Linguistics, University College of Arts & Social Sciences, Osmania University.	-do-
8. Prof. J.B.P. Sinha, A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies, Patna.	International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology and International Congress of Applied Psychology, Aberdeen and Edinborough, U.K.
9. Prof D.M. Pestanjee, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.	-do-
10. Prof. P.K. Bose, Deptt. of Statistics, University College of Science, Calcutta.	International Congress on Teaching in Statistics, Sheffield, U.K.
11. Prof. (Mrs.) Dharma Kumar, The Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi.	VIIIth International Economic History Congress, Hungary, Budapest.
12. Dr. (Mrs.) Nirmala Banerjee, Centre for Studies on Social Sciences, Calcutta.	-do-
13. Dr. K.S. Arunkumar, Lecturer, Deptt. of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	18th International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Jakarta, Indonesia.
14. Dr. M.G. Chandra Kanta, Lecturer, Institute of Social & Economic Change, Bangalore.	-do-
15. Prof. Kuldeep Mathur, Prof. Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.	Seminar on Decentralisation in Asian, Seoul, South Korea.

1	2
16. Dr. P.S. Ghosh, Visiting Fellow, Centre, for Policy Research, New Delhi.	IXth Workshop on Disarmament and Research on conflict, Verrna, Italy.
17. Dr D.V. Sharma, Joint Director, Directorate of Adult Education New Delhi.	Conference and General Assembly of the International Council of Adult Education, Paris, France.
<i>1983-84</i>	
18. Professor Sagar Sharma, Head, Dean Faculty of Arts, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla.	The Conference of International Society for Mataphysics, Leuven, Belgium.
19. Dr. (Mrs.) Geeta Gauri, Faculty Member, The Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad.	The Seminar of the Association of Development, Research and Training Institute for Asia and the Far East, Kualalumpur, Malaysia.
20. Dr. C.P. Singh, Lecturer, Deptt. of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi.	The International Conference on Political Geography, Oxford, U.K.
21. Prof. Gautam Mathur, Director, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.	Seminar on Local Level Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
22. Prof. R.S. Nigam, Head, Deptt. of Commerce, University of Delhi, Delhi.	International Convention on Cross-Cultural Communication, Seoul, South Korea.
23. Prof. B. K. Roy Burman, Council for Social Development, New Delhi.	The XIth International Congress of Anthropological Sciences, Vancouver and Quebec, Canada.
24. Dr. (Mrs.) Khadija Ansari Gupta, Senior Fellow, ICSSR.	-do-
25. Dr. K. S. Singh, Commissioner Secretary, Rural Development, Govt. of Bihar.	-do-
26. Dr. Jaganath Pathy, Reader, Deptt. of Sociology, South Gajarat University, Surat.	-do-
27. Dr. K. K. Siddh, Research Assistant, ICSSR, New Delhi.	-do-
28. Dr. U. C. Jain, Associate Professor, Deptt. of Psychology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	41st Convention of the International Council of Psychologist, San-Francisco, U.S.A.

1	2
29. Dr. Suresh C. Ghosh, Chairman, Zakir Hussain Centre for Education Studies, JNU, New Delhi.	The International Conference of Education, Oxford, UK.
30. Prof. K. Krishnamurty, Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.	7th World Congress of the International Economic Association, Madrid, Spain.
31. Dr. V. Mahajan, Reader, Deptt. of Economics, University of Punjab, Chandigarh.	-do- -do-
32. Dr. Rameshwar Tandon, Assistant Professor, Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore.	-do-
33. R. K. Nayak, Assistant Professor, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.	XIth Conference on The World Peace Through Law Centre, Cairo, Egypt.
34. Prof. Janak Pandey, Centre for the Psychological Study of Social Change and National Development, Deptt. of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.	IIIrd Asian Regional Conference of the Cross-Cultural Psychology, Kaulalumpur, Malaysia.
35. Dr. K. D. Broota, Reader, Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi.	IIIrd Asian Regional Conference of the Cross-Cultural Psychology, Kaulalumpur, Malaysia.
36. Dr. Habib Ahmad, Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Zakir Hussain College, University of Delhi.	-do-
37. Dr. (Smt) R. Barman Chandra, Director, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.	31st International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa, Tokyo, Japan.
38. Prof. D. N. Jha, Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi.	-do-
39. Dr. Indu Mathur, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	-do-
40. Prof. A. R. Kulkarni, Head, Department of History, University of Poona, Pune.	International Conference on Maharashtra; Culture & Society, Toronto, Canada.



## Statement II

Cases Pending with ICSSR as on November 1, 1983

Name	Conference
(1) Prof. Mansoor Ali, Prof. of Economics, Roorkee University, Roorkee.	Vith International Conference on Alternative Energy Sources, Florida. USA.
(2) Smt. Arti Ganguli, Lecturer, Department of Bengali, Murlidhar Girls' College, Calcutta.	International Interdisciplinary Conference on Women's Studies. Groninger, Netherlands.
(3) Shri S. Shanmuganandan, Deptt. of Geography, University of Madras, Chepauk, Madras.	XIIIth Eastern Regional Tuberculosis Conference of International Union Against Tuberculosis, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Note : Only these applications have been included which are with full information (Paper-bio-data).

## Statement III

Names of persons whose requests were not accepted to by the Council

Name of scholar	Name of the conference	Month of Regret.
1. Prof. Mansoor Ali, Prof. of Economic, Roorkee University, Roorkee.	Vith International Conference on Alternative Energy Sources, Florida, USA.	No. 1983.
2. Dr. E. Haribabu, Lecturer, Deptt. of Humanities & Social Sciences, IIT Kanpur.	IVth Seminar on Family in Eighties, Kaulalumpur.	December, 1983.
3. Dr. U.B. Bhoite, Reader of Sociology, University of Poona, Pune.	Ist International Conference on Maharashtra Culture & Society, Toronto, Canada.	Dec. 1983.
4. Dr. Sri Ram Khanna, Lecturer, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi.	Conference of Academy of International Business, San Francisco, USA.	Dec. 1983.
5. Dr. G.S. Rao, Reader-cum-Research Officer, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.	South Asian Languages Analysis Round Table Conference, Austin (Texas) USA.	Jan. 1984.
6. Mr. S. Shanmuganandan, Deptt. of Geography, University of Madras, Madras.	XIIIth Eastern Regional Tuberculosis Conference of International Union Against Tuberculosis, Jakarta, Indonesia.	Nov. 1983.

**भारतीय मजदूर संघ के पदाधिकारियों  
को पास जारी करना**

8882. श्री दया राम शाष्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सरकारी मान्यताप्राप्त ऐसे अनेक संगठन हैं, जिनके पदाधिकारियों को पूरे देश में यात्रा करने के प्रथम श्रेणी के पास जागी किए जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय मजदूर संघ के जो सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हैं और देश में दूसरे नम्बर पर हैं, के पदाधिकारियों को पास जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे संगठनों के पदाधिकारियों को प्रथम श्रेणी के पूरे भारत की यात्रा के रेलवे पास जारी करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) भारतीय रेलों पर श्रम संगठनों में से, आल इंडिया रेलवे मैस फेडरेशन और नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवे मैन नामक दो श्रम संगठनों तथा क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर उनसे सम्बद्ध यूनियनों को बात-चीत करने की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी हैं और इन सुविधाओं के परिणामस्वरूप इनके मनोनीत पदाधिकारियों को पास जारी किये गये हैं। रेलों पर बातचीत सुविधाओं के लिए भारतीय मजदूर संघ को मान्यता नहीं दी

गयी है, इसलिए इसके पदाधिकारी रेलों पर किसी प्रकार के मुफ्त पास के पात्र नहीं हैं।

**Demands of NCERT Employees**

8883. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated 30 March, 1983 from NCERT Administrative Employees Union (Rashtriya Shaiksik Anusandhan & Prashikshan Parishad Prashasanik Karamchhari Sangh);

(b) if so, the demands of the Union;

(c) whether Government have initiated action to settle the demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) A statements is attached.

(c) and (d) National Council of Educational Research and training is an autonomous organisation. The demands of the Association have to be considered and settled by them.

**Statement**

**Main Demands**

1. Time Bound Promotion.
2. House Rent Allowance at the rate of 25% to the Council's Employees.
3. Bonus to the Staff.
4. Council's land which is allotted to the NBT should be utilised for the construction of houses for the

staff members of the Council,

*Revised Charter of Demands*

1. Uniform, shoes, chappals etc. should be given to eligible employees of the Council on the same rate as is being given in Staff College.
2. There should be a uniformity in Examination System for all Categories.
3. High officials of the Council should be appointed permanently and the present high officials may be changed.
4. Council's employees should be appointed against the posts of Junior Accountant/Senior Accountant/Accounts Officer.
5. The Posts of LDC/UDC/Assistant may be abolished and only two posts may be kept i. e. Jr. Assistant and Sr. Assistant.
6. The number of posts should be increased in all categories in the same ratio as is increased in the case of Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary/A.P.C./S.A.
7. The work relating to horticulture should be dealt with by the Council.
8. Temporary employees should be made permanent.
9. The Children of the employees of the Council should be given employment according to their qualifications.
10. Economic instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time may be followed strictly by the Council.

11. No deputationist may be called in the NCERT in future.
12. Construction of cycle stand in the Campus.
13. The daily wage employees should be regularised.
14. Record Section should be set up immediately.
15. Departments, where there are no Superintendents, the appointment of the Superintendents should be made there.
16. While implementing time-bound promotion, adhoc-service may also be included.

**रतलाम जंक्शन पर पेय जल की सप्लाई**

8884. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतलाम जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन और पश्चिम रेलवे की रेलवे कालोनी में सप्लाई किया जा रहा पेय जल प्रदूषित है और क्या उक्त जल की शुद्धता की जांच की गई थी और उसे मनुष्य के पीने के अनुपयुक्त पाया गया था, यदि हां, तो शुद्ध पेय जल की सप्लाई करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या नागदा जंक्शन पर शुद्ध पेय जल की सप्लाई के संबंध में कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं और शुद्ध पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. सी० के० आफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं ।

रतलाम जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन और रेलवे कालोनी में पानी के नमूनों की नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है और सफ़ाई किया जाने वाला जल सामान्यतः मानवीय उपयोग के अनुरूप पाया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ, स्वच्छ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए नागदा में एक फ़िल्टर संयंत्र की व्यवस्था करने से संबंधित कार्य 8.62 लाख रु० की लागत से 1984-85 के बजट में स्वीकृत किया गया है।

**Non-payment of arrears of Special Pay to Shuntmen, grounds pointsmen, Dhanbad**

8885. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the strike notice dated March 5, 1984 by Divisional Secretary, All India Shunting Cabin and Traffic Staff Association, Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway, for non-payment of arrears dues as of Special Pay from 1 April, 1980 to 30 September, 1982 to Shuntmen, grounds pointsmen, etc., has been received;

(b) if so, the action taken for payment of the dues of these staff concerned in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway to avoid the strike; and

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers concerned responsible for non-payment of dues to these class IV staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Fire Fighting Equipments to Paradip Port**

8886. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent destruction of property on account of fire at Paradip Port could have been controlled if the Port Authorities had their own fire fighting equipments;

(b) whether the Port Trust though more than 20 years old has no way to fight fire on account of non-availability of any kind of equipment whatsoever;

(c) whether no effort has been made by the Port-Trust Authorities to have fire fighting equipments with them;

(d) whether it is perhaps the only port trust without fire engines, fire tenders or any other fire fighting equipment; and

(e) if so, whether there is any immediate proposed, on account of recent incidence of March 19, 1984, to have regular fire fighting system at the Port which has a population of approximately 50,000 ?

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

(a) Since the Port Trust have not got their own fire fighting equipment, the State Government was requested by them over wireless to divert fire fighting tenders along with all requisite equipment to Paradip. The fire engines reached Paradip in the afternoon of 19 Marh, 1984. Whether the Port's own fire fighting unit could have controlled the fire or not; is a hypothetical question, considering that the fire in the shanties of the labour settled outside the protected area of the port, continued during night also despite the arrival of several engines at site in the afternoon of 19 March, 1984.

(b) and (c) Paradip Port was conceived and constructed as a monocommodity

port for export of iron ore which does not catch fire. Presently, Paradip is handling about 2 million tonnes of cargo out of which about 70% is iron ore, chrome ore and other ores. Cargo, other than ores, handled at this port is not highly inflammable. However, precautionary measures have been taken for storage handling and carriage of cargo as per the suggestions of the fire adviser. Fire extinguishers have been provided in warehouse, transit sheds, work sites and offices. The port has already placed orders for supply of fire tenders which are expected to be received by May 1984.

(d) and (e) Among the major ports, Paradip does not at present have fire engines and fire tenders. The Port Trust had initiated action for setting up a full-fledged fire fighting unit even before the recent fire accident.

**Construction of Railway Quarters in Ashok Vihar, phase III, Delhi**

8887. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of construction of multistoreyed quarters at the vacant land kept for Northern Railway Colony near the DDA Market in Ashok Vihar, Phase III, Delhi was included in the Railway Works Programme for the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the number of quarters likely to be constructed; and

(c) the actual construction of these quarters and provision of other community facilities likely to start and the target date for their completion and allotment to the Railway employees ?

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

(b) One block of 16 units type I four storeyed quarters.

(c) Contract for the work has been awarded in January, 1984. The work is likely to be completed by 30-6-1985. For the time being basic facilities required for this block of quarters will be developed. Other necessary community facilities will be developed when more staff quarters are sanctioned to be constructed in this area.

**Supply of Protective Clothing to Valve Operators**

8888. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Valve Operators of Indian Railways were made eligible for supply of protective clothing from 1982-83;

(b) if so, whether uniform to Valve Operators have actually been supplied for 1982-83 period;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Revised Dress Regulations covering various categories of railway staff have been issued; and

(e) if so, the details of such regulations ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The employees have been made eligible for protective clothing only from the winter of 1984.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The details of the Dress Regulations, which are voluminous in nature, are contained in the Report of the Uniforms Committee, 1980, as accepted by the Government. One copy of the report is

being sent to Hon'ble Member concerned directly for his referene.

#### Road user Cost Study

8889. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Road User Cost Study jointly sponsored by the World Bank and the Central Government have been received ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations which Government have agreed to implement ; and

(c) the assistance which have been provided by the World Bank in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Study was a research project which has come out with significant findings on the vehicle operating costs, travel time costs, accident costs and speed-volume relationships under typical Indian conditions. Action has already been taken by the Government to disseminate the findings widely so that the same can be utilised to highway planning. The world Bank provided a financial assistance amounting to \$ 200,000/- towards a part of the cost of this study

#### Breast Feeding Promotion Campaign

8890 SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recently held Seminar on "Strategies for Implementation of Infant Feeding Practices" the UNICEF South Central Asia Regional

Director gave a call for breast feeding promotion campaign ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to launch a sustained campaign for promoting breast-feeding and provide increased professional and voluntary participation in this behalf ?

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

(b) The Government of India have adopted a National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding. Prolonged breast-feeding is promoted through health and nutrition education. Advertisements of breast-milk substitutes on AIR and Doordarshan are not accepted. Instruction are issued restraining personnel in Government health institutions from accepting free samples of breast-milk substitutes.

#### Grant of Selection Grade to NDMC Nursery Assistant Teachers

1891. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4998 dated 22 December, 1983 regarding Grant of Selection Grade to NDMC Nursery Assistant Teachers and to state :

(a) whether 8 teachers as stated in the answer (b) in the reply under refernce, actually been covered for the grant of Selection Grade ;

(b) if so, the details thereof with date of appointment etc. ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the specific time by which they are likely to be given Selection Grade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) As reported by the NDMC, all the 8 teachers have been covered for the grant of Selection Grade.

(b) The details are as under :

Name	Date of appointment
Smt. Meena Kumari Dhawan	7-8-1962
Smt. Santa Arya	10-8-1962
Smt. Brij Rani	13-9-1962
Smt. Prabha Lata Mehra	13-9-1962
Smt. Laxmi Maitriya	12-11-1962
Smt. Raksha Saxena	19-11-1962
Smt. Raj Kumari	19-11-1962
Smt. Santosh Kumari Chauhan	19-11-1962

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Selection Grade is expected to be released shortly.

**Dharna by T.T.Es of Madurai Division**

8892. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether TTEs of Madurai Division offered Dharna on 26 March, 1984 before office of the Divisional Head Quarters, Madurai at Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the T.T.Es how long their demands have been pending by the Government ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the demand and pass final order soon ?

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

(a) to (c) The TTEs of Madurai Division had offered Dharna on 26-3-1984 before the Divisional Headquarters Office, Madurai, Their demands are sleeper berth accommodation for TTEs on duty in Sleeper coaches, equitable distribution of sleeper coaches among all Divisions, provision of rest room facilities at all Stations and sanction of more number of higher grade posts.

The position is that TTEs on duty in Sleeper coaches are provided with a seat exclusively to be used by them. The manning of sleeper coaches by TTEs is distributed equitably amongst various divisions keeping in view the pattern of train services, total hours of duty to be performed, and stoppages of trains etc. Rest room facilities at Stations for TTEs are provided to the extent possible within the financial constraints. Restructuring of the cadre of TTEs has already been done and orders issued providing great number of higher grade posts.

On Railways, negotiating facilities have been given to two All India Labour Federations, namely, the All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and demands of all categories of staff including those of TTEs are discussed with the two Federations in periodical meetings held under PNM & JCM Scheme and suitable action taken on the conclusions reached thereat.

**Accidents involving DTC Buses during the last Three Years**

8893. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state how many accidents involving buses of DTC and Private ones under DTC's fleet, separately, took place during the last 3 years and details of people killed/injured as also the compensation given, year-wise ?

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

Requisite information involving DTC is  
as following :—

(i) *No. of accidents year-wise*

	1981	1982	1983	Total
Minor	3503	4160	3978	11643
Major	235	364	457	1056
Fatal	161	201	228	590
Total :	3901	4725	4663	13289

(ii) *No. of persons killed/injured in accidents.*

	1981	1982	1983
No. of persons killed	176	218	257
No. of persons injured	1467	1869	2079

(iii) *The amount of compensation decided and paid in accident cases.*

Year	No. of claim cases decided	Compensation paid
1981	80	Rs. 18,51,706.57
1982	88	Rs. 20,42,412.91
1983	141	Rs. 58,90,430.75

The D.T.C. does not maintain records of accidents involving private buses under its control, as according to the terms of Agreement entered into with Private Bus Operators, they are themselves liable for any criminal and/or civil liability arising out of accidents.

**Re-Employment of Delhi University  
Teachers**

8894. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 10 PC Delhi University teachers on re-employment appeared in the Indian Express dated April 3, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for ignoring the directive of the Prime Minister on extension/re-employment and to continue to re-employ the retired teachers ;

(c) steps proposed to be taken to relieve all the re-employed teachers from the Delhi University and induct regular teachers in their place on priority ;

(d) whether it is one of the reasons



of poor results of the Delhi University ;  
and

(e) how many teachers have been re-employed in Delhi University and since when ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There is no provision in the Act, Statutes and Ordinance of Delhi University to grant any extension in service or re-employment to administrative officers and non-teaching staff of the University. The Ordinances of the University, however, provide that any distinguished teacher could be re-employed after he has attained the age of 60 years for a period not exceeding five years on the whole, but not beyond his completing the age of 65 years. According to the University, all cases of re-employment of teachers are decided in the interest of the high academic standards maintained by the University.

(e) The exact number of teachers who are at present on re-employment in the University is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Deserting of Wives by Indians  
Working Abroad**

8895. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians who are serving abroad with foreign companies and holding Indian Passports come to India for marriages ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to insufficient dowry many of them desert their wives and children ;

(c) whether Government have no legal powers to call back such persons and punish them ;

(d) whether Government consider cancellation of Passports of such persons and if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if so, what other remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter and to save the innocent girls falling prey to such greedy persons ?

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

(b) No such trend has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Generally speaking, desertion is not an extraditable offence.

(d) and (e) Cancellation of passport can be considered in cases which attract the relevant provisions of the Passport Act, 1967 i.e. if it is brought to the notice of the passport authority that a warrant or summons for the appearance, or a warrant for the arrest, of the holder of the passport or travel document has been issued by a court under any law for the time being in force, or, if any order prohibiting the departure from India of the holder of the passport or other travel document has been made by any such court.

**Shortfall in Plan Targets**

8896. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the light of the implementation of plan projects so far the Railways are expected to fall considerably short of targets at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan particularly in respect of (i) the acquisition of rolling stock (ii) the freight operations

(iii) renovation of sick railway lines and extension on lines ;

(b) if so, to what extent the achievements are likely to fall short of targets ; and

(c) whether it is mainly due to short-allocations of funds therefor to the extent of about 40 per cent and what steps are contemplated to augment the fund allocations for the Railway programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Against a target of 780 locomotives (later revised to 980), 1,00,000 (later scaled down to 77,000), and 5680 coaches, it is expected that within the resources made available to the Railways, it will be possible to acquire 950 locomotives, 72,000 wagons and 5,000 coaches.

Against the demand of 309 million tonnes of freight traffic as originally anticipated in the terminal years of the Sixth Plan, the Railways expect to lift about 270 million tonnes in 1984-85, which by and large will meet the needs.

Nearly, 9150 kms. of track will be renewed in the Sixth Plan against a target of 14,000 kms.

No targets for laying new lines were laid down in the Sixth Plan, but it is expected that about 940 kms. of new lines will be constructed in the Sixth Plan.

(c) The shortfall in targets is mainly due to inadequate funds allocations and price escalation. Efforts will continue to be made to persuade the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission to make increased allocations to the Railways.

#### Rosters for S.C. Candidates in case of Telephone Operators

8897. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two rosters are operated for Scheduled Castes Candidates in case of Telephone Operators grade 550-700 of Delhi Division, Northern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Population Development Council

8898. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently announced some financial attraction for men and women for the fiscal year 1984-85 for more vigorous implementation of the family planning programmes ;

(b) whether the Population Development Council which was constituted towards 1982 and to act as a 'think tank' of sorts, have suggested the Government some incentives or better communication and motivation strategies in the coming year ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) The Population Advisory Council had set up five Working Groups

to go into the questions of Incentives and Disincentives, Communication Strategy, Community Participation, Organisation and Management and Research and Technology Reports received from the Working Groups are under consideration of the Council.

**Plying of Transistors/Tape Recorders and Allowing Friends to sit on Bonnet by Drivers of Private Buses Under D.T.C. Operation**

8899. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Private Bus Operators have got fitted transistors/tape recorders in their buses which are plying under DTC and the drivers while driving the buses on routes keep their transistors/tape recorders on, on full volume with the result that the attention of the drivers are diverted resulting serious accidents on various occasions ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that drivers allow to sit their friends on the bonnet and talking with them as such do not pay full attention to the vehicle which is running on the road ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to put a complete ban on this practice to avoid accidents as occurred on the Park Street-Mandir-Marg crossing on 2 April 1984 ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Strict instructions have been issued to the Private operators running their buses under DTC control to remove all transistor radio/tape recorders etc from their buses. Complaints of this nature are, however, occasionally received and remedial action is invariably taken against the defaulting bus owners in terms of the Agreement entered into with them.

(b) to (d) Instance of drivers allowing their friends to sit on the bonnet have been brought to the notice of D.T.C. Letters, have been addressed to the private operators individually to instruct their drivers not to allow anybody to sit on the bonnet.

**रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों को बरिष्ठता**

8900. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की बरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के बारे में 17 नवम्बर, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 532 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों की बरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के मामले में बोर्ड कार्यालय द्वारा वर्षों से केवल मामले पर विचार करने का आवासन दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और बरिष्ठता कब तक निर्धारित की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) 1973-76 के दौरान तदर्थ आधार पर भर्ती किये गये तथा नवम्बर, 1981 में रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय लिपिकीय सेवा में समाहित किये गये हिन्दी टंककों की बरिष्ठता निर्धारित कर दी गयी है तथा अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों की बरिष्ठता सूची के भाग के रूप में 21.4.1984 को उनको अनन्तिम बरिष्ठता सूची जारी कर दी गयी है ।

**Formation of Indian Ocean Commission**

8901. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the formation of Indian Ocean Commission by four littoral States viz. Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles and Komos Island ; and

(b) whether Government have initiated any move so as to enable India to associate itself in the said Commission and play its rightful and constructive role in developing cooperation among the Indian Ocean countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is our information that the Indian Ocean Commission was mooted in July 1982 and took a more concrete shape with a meeting of Foreign Ministers of Mauritius, Seychelles and Madagascar, the founding members, at Port Louis (Mauritius) in December 1982. The interest of the founding members is to form a loose economic association to facilitate trade and economic activities among members and also to eventually try for a consensus on political issues affecting the region. The second meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) was held in Mahe (Seychelles) in January 1984 when the fields of economic cooperation were spelt out in greater detail.

(b) The Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) is still in its infancy, and the founding members have still to define their final objectives. As yet there has been no formal invitation to India to participate in the IOC.

**Admission to Higher Classes in Schools**

8902. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that great difficulties are being experienced by the children after passing Primary School (class IV) or after Eight class in getting admission to higher class in the schools in Delhi,

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that neither the Public Schools nor the Delhi Administration or the Central Schools are helping the students to allow them for admission in higher class taking the plea of merits or financial attractions ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take any policy decision in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) As reported by the Delhi Administration, no complaint about non-admission of students has been received by them.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**New Railway Station at Bathua  
(Sealdah Division)**

8903. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need and strong popular demand for a new Railway Station at Bathua in between Fulia and Shantipur stations of Sealdah division ; and

(b) if so, action taken to satisfy the need of the people of the locality ?

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

(b) The proposal for opening of a train halt at Bathua on Ranaghat—Shantipur section was examined by the

Eastern Railway but the same has not been found feasible from operating, engineering and commercial points of view.

D.T.C. Bus Accident on the Corner of Mandir Marg, Park Street on 2.4.1984

8904. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "43 injured in DTC bus accident" appearing in the Indian Express dated 3rd April, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a private bus plying on route No. 810 between Uttam Nagar and Central Secretariat met with an accident on 2.4.1984 on the corner of Mandir Marg-Park Street ;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident ;

(c) number of persons killed and injured as a result of this accident ;

(d) whether any compensation is being paid to the victims of this ill fated bus ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :  
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On 2.4.1984 at about 10.20 hours a private bus No. DEP 4445 under D.T.C. control operating on route no. 810 while negotiating the turn on Shanker Road, Mandir Marg crossing, got out of control, hit two cars and rammed into a nearby residential building.

The driver of the bus has been challan-ed by the Police for rash and negligent driving.

43 passengers including the bus crew received injuries. None was killed

(d) and (e) No compensation is payable by the D.T.C. as according to the terms of Agreement entered into with the private operators, in accident cases, payment of compensation is the responsibility of the bus owner.

Uniform Standard of Education in School/ University Level

8905. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made for bringing a uniform standard of education including medical and technical education at school and university level all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The educational system in India is based on the National Policy on Education which was framed on the recommendations of a committee of Members of Parliament and was adopted in 1968.

The Policy lays emphasis on the need for uniformity in the educational pattern, adoption of a common curriculum for the 10+2 school pattern and vocationalisation of education at the plus two stage.

The 10+2+3 pattern of education, has been adopted, by and large, in most of the states. NCERT has prepared a frame work for the 10-year school curriculum which has been commended to the State Governments and forms the basis of uniformity in the syllabus all over the country.

At the University level, the UGC's Scheme of restructuring under-graduate courses seeks to introduce some application-oriented components in the first degree courses to ensure skill development and, through it, to improve employability of graduates.

In the field of technical education, a number of schemes have been drawn up at the national level to make technical education more relevant to the needs of industry. These include sandwich diploma courses, programme of apprenticeship training, community polytechnics, organisation of postgraduate industrial oriented courses.

As regards medical education, the Health Ministry is considering certain measures to promote uniform standards, including holding of common national entrance examination for admission to undergraduate and post-graduate medical courses without imposition of existing domiciliary condition, and putting an end to the practice of charging of capitation fees for admission of students to medical institutions.

**Coach Building Factory**

8906. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a perspective plan in respect of the Coach building capacity to be installed in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the main criteria for setting up these coach factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) To augment the production capacity for coaches, it is proposed to set up a new coach factory and also to optimise the capacity of the Integral Coach Factory at Madras, at 1000 units a year.

The proposal for the new coach factory has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission.

The Rail India Technical and Economic Services have been asked to draw up a project report for this new coach factory, and a decision on the location of the factory will be taken on receipt of their report.

**अजमेर बियावाड़ शटल मार्ग को  
सोजन रोड अथवा मारवाड़  
जंक्शन तक बढ़ाना**

8907. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर-बियावाड़ शटल गाड़ी रात को बियावाड़ में रुक जाती है, और अगले दिन सुबह अजमेर के लिए चल पड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखकर इसे सोजन रोड अथवा मारवाड़ जंक्शन तक बढ़ाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक बढ़ा दिया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर खारीफ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) फिलहाल नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण  
बोर्ड के माध्यम से अनुदान  
प्राप्त करने वाले संगठन**

8908. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने संगठनों को केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के

माध्यम से वित्तीय अनुदान दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) 1983-84 में इन संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई तथा 1984-85 के लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उन मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय समाज

कल्याण बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए जिन संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की थी उनकी संख्या संलग्न विवरण में योजना वार दी गई है। जहां तक 1984-85 के लिए वित्तीय प्रावधान का सम्बन्ध है, किसी भी संगठन के लिए कोई अग्रिम नियतन नहीं किया जाता।

### विवरण

वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए बोर्ड की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड से अनुदान प्राप्त कर्ता उत्तर प्रदेश के संगठनों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण

	अनुदान प्राप्त संस्थाओं की संख्या	विमुक्त की गई राशि (रुपए लाखों में)
<b>I. केन्द्रीकृत कार्यक्रम</b>		
1. स्वयंसेवी कल्याण संस्थाएं योजना अवधि अनुदान (5000 रु० से अधिक)	26	2.32
2. सामाजिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम (उत्पादन एकक)	9	6.13
3. कल्याण विस्तार परियोजनाएं (शहरी)	3	0.07
4. श्रमजीवी महिलाओं के होस्टल	2	0.14
5. समेकित स्कूल पूर्व परियोजनाएं	1	0.17
6. शिशु केन्द्र (1) राज्य वार	271	16.23
(2) अखिल भारतीय	5	
7. जन सहयोग में ग्रामीण महिलाओं का प्रशिक्षण	18	1.38
<b>II. विकेन्द्रीकृत कार्यक्रम</b>		
8. स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं का एक-वर्षीय अनुदान (5000 रु० तक)	473	6.65

	अनुदान प्राप्त संस्थाओं की संख्या	विमुक्त की गई राशि (रुपए लाखों में)
9. महिला मंडल	25	4.42
10. अवकाश शिविर	37	2.47
11. पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	418	19.97
12. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यान्वित परिवार कल्याण प्रेरक शिविर	67	3.00
<b>III अंशतः विकेन्द्रीकृत योजनाएं</b>		
13. संक्षिप्त शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम 2 वर्षीय (एक वर्षीय भी और व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम)	103	23.61
14. प्रदर्शन परियोजना (बालवाड़ियां)	19	1.67
15. डेयरी एकक (सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम) (डेयरी/कृषि आधारित एकक)	59	21.24
16. सीमा-क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं	8	6.96

**Shorter Route From Calcutta to North  
Bengal Via Jiaganj-Azimganj-Farakha**

8909. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a public demand for a second and shorter route from Calcutta to North Bengal and Assam via Jiaganj-Azimganj-Farakha by constructing a bridge between Nasipur and Azimganj ; and

(b) if so, action being taken towards meeting this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b)  
Although the suggestion for a bridge

between Nasipur and Azimganj has been received in the past, it has not been possible to consider the same in view of the severe constraint of resources.

**People Suffering by various Diseases  
by use of Palmolein**

8910. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by using palmolein people are suffering from various diseases like dysentery, etc ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in this regard ?



THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

शैक्षिक संस्थानों को "देवनागरी" के कम्प्यूटर खरीदने के लिए अनुदान

8911. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के लिए शैक्षिक संस्थानों को "देवनागरी" के कम्प्यूटर खरीदने के लिए कोई विशेष अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी में कम्प्यूटर विज्ञान पढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग ने हिन्दी माध्यम से संगणक शिक्षा के लिये एक नीति तैयार करने के वास्ते एक समिति गठित की है । समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है ।

Train Derailment and Accidents since 1980

8912. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of attempts made to derail trains in the country since 1980 till date ; and

(b) the number of times the trains were derailed in the country since 1980 till date ; and

(c) the number of times, train accidents occurred in the country since 1980 till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIFF) : (a) the number of attempts made to detail trains in the country since 1980, year-wise, were as under :—

1980	...	90
1981	...	127
1982	...	119
1983	...	173
1984	...	22

(upto March)

(b) and (c) Year wise position of train derailments and total number of train accidents since 1980 is as under :—

Year	No. of trains derailments	No. of trains accidents
1980	791	977
1981	918	1111
1982	743	907
1983	605	740
1984	140	180

(upto March)

**National-Merit-cum-Mean  
Scholarship**

8913. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme of giving National merit-cum-mean scholarship by Central Board of Secondary Education ;

(b) if so, how many such scholarships have been given in last three years ;

(c) criteria of giving it ;

(d) whether it is a fact that such scholarships are only given to those students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 500 per month ;

(e) whether this year's scholarships have been given ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir. However, there is a scheme of National Scholarships in this Ministry implemented through the States and Union Territories. The Central Board of Secondary Education is one of the examining bodies included in the purview of the Scheme.

(b) The number of fresh scholarships allocated under the National Scholarships Scheme during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 are 24,000, 25,000 and 26,000 respectively

(c) Scholarships are awarded strictly on merit-cum-means basis for the under-graduate stage of education and on merit basis alone for the post-graduate stage. Only those students who secure at least

60% marks in the qualifying examinations are eligible.

(d) There is an income ceiling of Rs. 500 per month or Rs. 6000/- per annum for the under-graduate stage only. For the post-graduate stage, there is no income ceiling.

(e) and (f) Award for the year 1984-85 have already been allocated to the State and Union Territories.

**Opening of a Branch of Shipping  
Corporation of India at  
Madras**

8714. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a branch of Shipping Corporation of India at Madras ; and

(b) if not, details of the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to open a branch of Shipping Corporation of India at Madras at present as the handling operations through an agency have been found to be more economical.

**Steps to make Journey on Mettupalayam-  
Ooty Narrow Gauge Line Pleasant for  
Tourists**

8915 SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many passengers travelled in Mettupalayam Ooty narrow gauge line during the last three years ;

(b) the income derived ;

(c) steps proposed to be taken to make this narrow gauge line journey more pleasant in order to attract more tourists; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) 7.05 lakh persons were booked to travel on this line and an income of Rs. 74.16 lakhs was derived during the last three years from 1980-81 to 1982-83.

(c) and (d) The measures taken to make journey more pleasant for the tourists include provision of improved catering facilities additional retiring rooms dormitory accommodation at stations and helping the tourists to secure road transport and guides facilities at fixed and economic tariffs.

Number of Railway Accidents enquired into by Commissioner of Railway Safety during April 1983 to March, 1984

8916 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many cases of Railway accidents which took place from April, 1983 to March 1984 have been enquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : During April 1983 to March 1984, 28 train accidents have been enquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety. In 21 cases reported have been received so far according to which the causes of these accidents were as under :

(i) Failure of Railway Staff

... 12

(ii) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff. ... 3

(iii) Failure of Mechanical equipment ... 3

(iv) Sabotage ... 2

(v) Incidental ... 1

In addition, one incident of running over of persons by a train near Faridabad station on 13-11-83 is also under enquiry by the Commissioner of Railway Safety/ Northern Circle.

Assistance by Norway Government for setting up of Post Delivery Family Planning Motivation Centres

8917. SHRI K. A. SWAMI :  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Norway agreed to provide substantial assistance for setting up post-delivery family planning motivation centres in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Under an agreement recently signed between the Government of India and the Government of Norway, the latter would provide an assistance of approximately Rs. 13.48 crores over a period of four years for the establishment and partial maintenance of 400 Sub-district level Post Partum Centres.

**Enhanced Allocation for Maternal and Child Health Programme**

8918. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation for the Maternal and Child Health Programme has been enhanced in 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated towards the above programme in 1984-85 and the amount enhanced later on ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The allocation for the Maternal and Child Health Programme during 1984-85 has been enhanced to Rs. 58,50,00,000/- from Rs. 55,80,00,000/- of 1983-84. The details of allocation during 1984-85 are as follows :

	<i>Amount in Rs.</i>
(i) Maintenance of sub-centres.	20,00,00,000
(ii) Establishment of additional sub-centres.	17,00,00,000
(iii) Training of A.N.Ms. and L.H.Vs.	7,00,00,000
(iv) Training of Dais.	3,00,00,000
(v) Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tetanus, Polio, T.B., Typhoid and prophylaxis schemes against Nutritional Anaemia and Vitamin 'A' deficiency blindness.	11,50,00,000
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>58,50,00,000</b>

**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 के जयपुर भोपाल खण्ड पर किया गया व्यय और बनास नदी पर पुल का निर्माण**

8919. श्री बनवारी लाल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 12 के जयपुर-भोपाल खंड की मंजूरी कब दी गई थी और अब तक उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ख) टोक के निकट बनास नदी पर नए पुल के निर्माण का व्यय कब बचा है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जयपुर से धियोरा (भोपाल के समीप) तक की सड़क को 17 फरवरी, 1981 को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 12 के विस्तार के रूप में घोषित किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के इस भाग पर अब तक 398.93 लाख रु० खर्च किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण और जांच कार्य चल रहा है।

**संगीत नाटक अकादमी में हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

.8920. श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संगीत नाटक अकादमी में राजभाषा नियमों के अनुसार हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अकादमी द्वारा कितने ज्ञापन, आदेश, सूचनाएं, परिपत्र जारी किये गये;

(घ) उस अकादमी में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशता क्या है; और

(ङ) हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कां जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) संगीत नाटक अकादमी जो कि एक स्वायत्त निकाय है ने कहा है कि मार्च-अप्रैल 1983 में एक हिन्दी टंकक और हिन्दी अनुवादक की नियुक्ति से अकादमी राजभाषा नियमों के अनुसार हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिये सरकार के निर्देशों को कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अपना भरसक प्रयास कर रही है।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के लिये अलग से कोई आंकड़े रखे नहीं गए हैं। तथापि अपेक्षित आंकड़े रखने के लिये अलग रजिस्टर खोले गए हैं।

(घ) अकादमी के 90% कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं।

(ङ) हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का अनुपालन करने के लिये अकादमी अपने कर्मचारियों पर जोर देती है।

**Procedure for Allotment of Air/Sea Tickets for Haj Pilgrims**

8921. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for allotment of air/sea tickets for Haj Pilgrims ;

(b) the number of seats allotted to various States in 1984 ?

(c) the number of seats allotted to various States in 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) The Government fixed the total quota of pilgrims from India at the beginning of every Haj season. This quota is allocated by the Haj Committee, Bombay, to the various States on the basis of the Muslim population of the State concerned. All intending pilgrims are required to apply to the State Haj Committee irrespective of whether they wish to travel by sea or by air, except in the case of Maharashtra/Goa/Daman/Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana/Punjab and Chandigarh as there are no Haj Committees in these States. Wherever the number of applicants are more than the quota fixed for each State, the allotment of air/sea tickets is made on the basis of Qurrah (drawing of lots).

(b) and (c) Statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House.

## Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	SEA (1983)			AIR (1983)		
		First Class	Bunk Class	Total	With Exchange	Without Exchange	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	501	548	616	29	645
2.	Assam/Tripura/ Manipur/Nagaland/ Meghalaya/Arunachal Pradesh/Sikkim	51	541	592	665	31	696
3.	Bihar	103	1080	1183	1329	62	1391
4.	Gujarat/Dadra/ Nagar Haveli	30	320	350	394	18	412
5.	Delhi	3	38	41	46	2	48
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	41	432	473	534	25	559
7.	Karnataka	42	443	485	545	25	570
8.	Kerala/Lakshadweep	56	597	653	734	34	768
9.	Madhya Pradesh	24	259	283	318	15	333
10.	Maharashtra/Goa/ Daman-Diu	58	606	664	747	35	782

11.	Orissa	4	47	51	57	3	60
12.	Rajasthan	25	252	277	311	14	325
13.	Tamil Nadu/ Pondicherry	29	303	332	373	17	390
14.	Uttar Pradesh	185	1945	2130	2394	111	2505
15.	West Bengal/Andaman Nicobar Islands	123	1291	1414	1587	74	1661
16.	Haryana/Punjab/ Himachal Pradesh	8	81	89	100	5	105
17.	Reserved for Government	50	300	350	330	—	330
		879	9036	9915	11,080	500	11,580

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	SEA (1984)			AIR (1984)		
		First Class	Bunk Class	Total	With Exchange	Without Exchange	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	245	257	916	58	974
2.	Assam/Tripura/ Manipur/Nagaland/ Meghalaya/Arunachal/ Sikkim	14	264	278	989	62	1051
3.	Bihar	26	529	555	1976	124	2100
4.	Gujarat/Dadra/ Nagar Haveli	8	156	164	586	36	622
5.	Delhi	1	18	19	69	4	73
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	211	222	792	50	842
7.	Karnataka	11	217	228	811	50	861
8.	Kerala/Lakshadweep	14	292	306	1091	68	1159
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6	127	133	473	30	503
10.	Maharashtra/Goa/ Daman-Diu	15	297	312	1110	70	1180
11.	Orissa	1	23	24	85	6	91



12.	Rajasthan	7	123	130	463	28	491
13.	Tamil Nadu/ Pondicherry	7	149	156	555	24	589
14.	Uttar Pradesh	48	951	999	3589	222	3781
15.	West Bengal/Andaman Nicobar Islands	32	631	663	2362	148	2510
16.	Haryana/Punjab/ Himachal Pradesh	2	40	42	150	10	160
17.	Reserved for Government	25	200	225	300	—	300
		240	4,473	4,713	16,287	1,000	17,287

**Grant of Regularisation of Casual Workers**

8922. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of casual employees in the railways working at present zone-wise and category-wise ;

(b) what is the criteria adopted for making them regular ;

(c) what are the details of the railway benefits being given to casual employees such as railway passes, ration, etc;

(d) if no facility is being provided, whether Government will consider to provide such facilities to them after putting two years service as casual employee ; and

(e) the number of casual employees made regular during the year 1983-84 in each zone and in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. ZAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Casual labour are not automatically, by mere passage of time, absorbed in regular employment. Their absorption in regular service depends upon factors like availability of vacancies in the relevant unit of absorption, suitability for regular service and length of service as casual labour. However, with a view to enlarge the number benefiting by such absorption, all class IV vacancies (with a few exceptions like workshops and appointments on compassionate grounds/sports quota) are being filled from amongst screened/empanelled casual labour,

(c) and (d) Casual labour working on open line are treated as temporary on completion of 120 days of continuous service whereupon they become entitled to most of the benefits granted to regular

temporary servants such as railway passes/PTOs, leave and regular time scale etc. Casual labour working on projects are eligible for monthly consolidated wages and nine holidays in a year on completion of 180 days' continuous service. The facility of free ration is however, not given to casual labour.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Providing Pantry Cars to Long Distance Trains**

8923. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pantry Cars are not being provided to certain long distance trains ;

(b) if so the number of such trains and the reason therefore ;

(c) what steps are being taken to attach Pantry Cars to such trains during the year 1984-85 for the convenience of the passengers ; and

(d) what other measures are being taken to improve the catering services in trains ?

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

(b) and (c) Pantry Car services are provided only in certain selected long distance superfast/mail/express trains in case the existing arrangements for catering through static catering units provided at stations en-route are either not feasible or inadequate to meet the demands, subject to the room in the train and the availability of pantry cars. The need for providing additional pantry car services is, however, reviewed by the Railways from time to time taking into account the

aforsaid considerations and the availability of resources.

(d) Railways are constantly striving to improve the catering service. Steps taken in this direction include preparation of meals under hygienic conditions at Base Kitchens equipped with modern gadgets under close supervision of Senior Catering Officials; intensive checks of Mobile Catering units and Base kitchens, procurement of food ingredients through standard sources and training of catering staff.

Apart from this, a decision has recently been taken to set up a Catering Corporation on the railways. As this will take some time to have such a corporation functioning, a Central Catering Services Organisation has been set up to take over the management of Mobile Catering Units on 14 pairs of trains originating from or touching New Delhi and 7 Base kitchens supplying food to these trains.

#### Illiteracy among women in Adivasi Areas

8924. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women in adivasi areas of the country are 100 per cent illiterate; and

(b) if so, what special measures are being taken by Government to boost women's education in the adivasi areas;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to 1981 census, the literacy rate of women belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the country is 8.04%.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been instructed to give priority to the enrolment of women in the Tribal and low illiteracy areas and to locate Adult Education Cen-

tres in the basties of Scheduled Castes/Tribes as far as possible. Priority is also given to the Voluntary Agencies which are promoting adult education among target groups namely women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### New Research Projects of ICSSR

8925. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Social Sciences Research propose to open new research projects in the country during the year 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Apart from supporting the selected research projects proposed by scholars the ICSSR propose to sponsor work on the following research programmes during the year 1984-85:

(i) Education for all.

(ii) Crime against Women.

(iii) Social Sciences Research on North-East India with special reference to:

(a) Appropriation strategy of development.

(b) Linkages and Inter-dependencies of North-East India with the rest of the country.

(c) Resource use and development in North-East India.

(iv) Entrepreneurship.

**Indo USSR Cultural Exchange Programme**

8926 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme going on at present ;

(b) whether there is any programme to increase the Indo-USSR cultural exchange programme during the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) Under the Cultural Agreement of February 1960 between India and USSR, annual/biennial programmes of cultural cooperation in the fields of education, art, science and mass-media etc. have been finalised and implemented by both sides. The last in the series for the years 1983-84 was signed at Moscow on 17th May, 1983. This programme, among other things, provides for collaboration/cooperation in the fields of (i) Science and Education (ii) Culture and Art (iii) Public Health and Social Welfare (iv) Radio, Cinema and Press, and (v) Sports

The programmes includes provision for the visits of the academicians and scientists of one country to the other country for exchange of experience, delivering lectures, cooperative research projects and also for participation in seminars, symposia and conferences ; scientific and academic contacts between selected institutions of higher learning of the two countries ; scholarships for the nationals of the one country for studies in the other, etc. It also provides for the supply of Russian language teachers to the language Department of Indian universities and Indian language teachers to Soviet universities ; exchange of performing and non-performing delegations, artists, writers,

as also exchange of exhibitions between the two countries. The Programme of Cultural Exchanges with USSR is a continuing process. The next programme for 1985-86 will be decided by the two sides by mutual consultations in due course.

**Proposals submitted by Behrampur University on Adult Continuing and Extension Education etc. to U. G. C.**

8927. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UGC had asked the Behrampur University to send the proposals on Adult Continuing and Extension Education and Distance Learning as per revised guidelines ;

(b) if so, the details or revised guidelines therefor and the proposals submitted by that University for approval of assistance during Sixth Plan period, scheme-wise and programme-wise ;

(c) the names of the colleges under that university and of the centres working these schemes and programmes ; and

(d) the major thrust areas selected by the university and instructions given to the colleges to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The University Grants Commission has invited proposals from all the universities including Behrampur University to participate in the Commission's scheme of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education.

(b) The revised guidelines for Adult, continuing and extension education formulated by the UGC visualise establishment of mutually beneficial linkages between the Universities and the community through need based and relevant educational

programmes. The specific programmes to be organised include promotion of awareness and development of general interest ; imparting functional literacy ; improvement of professional skills ; and development of curricular linkages between field work and section.

The Berhampur University made a proposal in March 1984 for assistance to organise special programmes of education in vocational skills, citizenship, leadership and training for leadership, etc. for students including tribals, women, youth and children. The proposals were discussed with the Vice-Chancellor who had agreed to revise them to conform to the guidelines and to formulate programmes for the economic rehabilitation of the weaker sections living in the territorial jurisdiction of the University and to prepare an action plan for the purpose. The University also sought some assistance to conduct a survey to formulate the revised proposals.

No proposals for distance learning were submitted by the University.

(c) and (d) The details of the proposals to be implemented by the University, including the names of colleges and the areas selected for implementation of the programmes are still to be finalised by the University.

#### **Settlement of Claims of Rayagada Municipality**

8928. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway has settled the claims made by Rayagada Municipality for tax arrear ;

(b) if so, the tax paid so far since the settlement ;

(c) if not yet settled, the reasons for delay by the South Eastern Railway ; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to settle the claims of Rayagada Municipality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The claim of Rayagada Municipality for payment of tax on railway property has been under dispute between the S.E. Railway and the Municipality. Rayagada, which was under the Madras Presidency prior to re-organisation of States came be a part of Orissa State. Prior to 1957-58, the levies of tax on railway property were evaluated under the provisions of the Madras Local Board Act, 1920. From 1957-58 onwards, the Municipality started claiming the tax under the provisions of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. In terms of an agreement entered into by a tripartite Committee comprising the representatives of the State of Orissa, Rayagada Municipality and South Eastern Railway, an *ad-hoc* payment of Rs. 5000/- each year were being paid to the Municipality from 1-10-1957 to 31-3-1966.

Following the judgment in the Bellary case by the Supreme Court of India, Railways are liable only to pay "that tax" in respect of its properties "in that State". The South Eastern Railway has defrayed the payment of tax at the rates prevalent before 25-1-50, from 1-4-66 to 31-3-1978.

Rayagada Municipality is not accepting the payment for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The Municipal Council is claiming tax at the rate of Rs. 13,601 34p. per annum against the old rate of Rs. 1,963.87p.

In the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Bellary Municipality, the matter relating to payment of taxes to the local bodies which were under the territory of one State at the time of the commencement of the Constitution which became part of another State as a result of the reorganisation of States is being reviewed in con-

sultation with the Ministries of Finance and Law. Rayagada Municipality belongs to this category and the claim of the Rayagada Municipality will be settled as soon as a decision is taken by the Government.

#### Recommendations on Moral Education

8929. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Seminar on Moral Education to Government ;

(b) the composition of working group constituted by the UGC to prepare a plan of action in the light of the recommendations of the seminar and the terms and reference thereof ; and

(c) when was it constituted and the expected date of the final report from the working group ?

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

(a) The Seminar on Moral Education held at Simla in May 1981 had recommended that value-orientation should be the main focus of education. The learning process, curriculum construction, instructional techniques and evaluation should be such as would lead to spontaneous development of desirable values. There should be a foundation course in the secondary schools and universities designed to give students basic knowledge about India, its people and cultural traditions. A resource centre should be established for literature on value oriented education including films, and an effective dissemination system should be developed. Special schools designed for value-oriented education should be established, and every State should have one such institution to impart value-oriented education at all levels. Special teacher orientation programmes should be organised to train teachers in effective

methods of developing values in students,

(b) The Working Group consists of :

1. Professor M.V. Mathur  
51, Western Court,  
Janpath, New Delhi.
2. Dr. V.S. Jha  
868, Jha Marg,  
Wright Town,  
Jabalpur (M.P.)
3. Shri Kireet Joshi  
Special Secretary  
Ministry of Education & Culture  
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Dr. V.G. Kulkarni  
Tata Institute of Fundamental  
Research,  
Homi Bhabha Road,  
Bombay-400005.
5. Prof. (Mrs.) Sajida Zaidi  
Department of Education  
Aligarh Muslim University  
Aligarh.
6. Professor G.C. Pande  
Department of History  
University of Allahabad  
Allahabad-211002.

The Working Group will recommend a plan of action to implement the recommendations to the extent they relate to higher education.

(c) The Working Group was constituted in June 1982 and its report is likely to be finalised shortly.

#### Steps to Popularise Indian System of Medicines in Foreign Countries

8930. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian indigenous medicines like Ayurvedic and Unani are used by the doctors in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government consider to popularise indigenous medicines in foreign countries and if so, what steps have been taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Ayurvedic and Unani medicines are exported to some foreign countries. However, the detailed data regarding their actual use by doctors in foreign countries is not available in this Ministry.

(b) There is no specific scheme for popularising indigenous medicines abroad.

#### Ban on Advertisement of Cigarettes and Steps to Discourage Smoking

8931. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are of the view that smoking is injurious to health.

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to discourage smoking; and

(c) whether Government will consider to put ban on the advertisement of cigarettes particularly on bus stops, sports Stadia, colleges and schools?

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

(b) and (c) In accordance with the provisions of Cigarette (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 the manufacturers are required

to display on every cigarette packet/advertisement/hoarding the statutory warning : "Cigarette Smoking is injurious to health". It has also been decided that All India Radio and Doordarshan would not accept any advertisements which encourage smoking. Since there is no ban on production and trade in cigarettes it is difficult to consider a blanket ban on display of advertisements in public places. However in all such cases the display of the statutory warning is enforced. The Department of Sports have issued instructions recently prohibiting display of hoardings pertaining to liquor and cigarettes in the Asiad Stadia.

#### Request for New National Highways in 7th Plan

8932. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any requests have been received by the Government for the construction of new National Highways in the 7th Five Year Plan from any State/Union Territory; and

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

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

(a) Not yet Sir; as the Seventh Plan Allocation have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Recruitment amongst Youth of Himachal Pradesh for Construction of Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

8933. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway Administration encourage the employment of the

youth of the State for the construction of a railway line passing through that state ;

(b) if so, whether any recruitment has been made from the youth of Himachal Pradesh, in the construction work on Nangal-Talwara railway line ;

(c) if so the number of youngmen given employment in this regard and whether any members of families whose land has been acquired for the construction, has also been given any preference and the nature thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the orders for the employment of youngman from Himachal Pradesh would be issued ?

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

(c) and (d) 25 men belonging to the State of Himachal Pradesh have so far been engaged as casual labour on the construction of Nangal Dam-Talwara rail line. This does not include any members of families whose land had been acquired for construction.

#### Request for Opening of Regional Engineering and Education College

8934. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received by Government for opening Regional College of Engineering and Regional College of Education in any State/Union Territory during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the States for which the colleges have been demanded ; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received for the opening of Regional Engineering Colleges in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Review of Functioning of Academies

8935 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review of the functioning of the Sahitya Akademy, Lalit Kala Akademy and Sangeet Natak Akademy has been conducted by any Committee during the last 5 years ;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations made therein and the action taken by Government to implement them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when such review would be made in respect of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are no proposals to take up such review of the functioning of the Akademies at present.



**बरीनी गरहरा और सोनपुर के नैमित्तिक  
मजदूरों को नियमित करना**

8936. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरीनी, गरहरा और सोनपुर के सैकड़ों वैकल्पिक मजदूरों को, जो कि मत्त कई वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं और जिन्होंने 120 दिनों की निरन्तर सेवा अवधि पूरी कर ली है, अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्थानों पर पूर्व और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर कार्यरत एवजियों की संख्या 200 से भी कम है ।

(ख) एवजियों का समाहरण स्वतः ही नहीं होता, ऐसा करना रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता, एवजियों की सेवा काल की समयावधि और उनका नियमित रूप से नियोजन के लिए उपयुक्तता जैसे तथ्यों पर निर्भर करता है ।

**Development of Railways in Rajasthan**

8937. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5492 on 29 March, 1984 regarding development of Railways in Rajasthan and state :

(a) the figures of expenditure incurred Zone-wise and Division-wise ; and

(b) the total percentage of expenditure incurred on divisions falling in the State of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेल लाइनों का बदलना**

8938. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सभी छोटी रेल लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में कब तक बदले जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या गरहरा स्थित ट्रांसशिपमेंट शेड को पूर्णतः हटाये जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सही कार्य निष्पादन के लिए गरहरा में ट्रांसशिपमेंट भ्रमिकों के कुछ और स्थाई पद बनाये जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मीटर आमान की सभी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । इस रेलवे के आमान परिवर्तन के वर्तमान स्वीकृत निर्माण-कार्यों का पूरा होना धनराशि की समग्र उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

**संभागीय रेल प्रबंधक समस्तीपुर  
(पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के सम्मूल रेल  
मजदूरों का धरना**

8939. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मजदूरों ने 26 फरवरी, 1984 को संभागीय रेल प्रबंधक समस्तीपुर के कार्यालय के सम्मुख धरना दिया तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन ने रेल मजदूरों की समस्याओं के बारे में एक मांग पत्र दिया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मांग पत्र में क्या-क्या मांगे रखी गई हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

महाप्रबंधक गोरखपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के कार्यालय के समस्त रेल कर्मचारियों का प्रदर्शन

8940. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न मजदूर संगठनों के तत्वावधान में रेल कर्मचारियों की संघर्ष समिति ने महा-प्रबंधक गोरखपुर के कार्यालय के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था और एक ज्ञापन पेश किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेल कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख)

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गधारा (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के क्षेत्र प्रबंधक के समक्ष रेलवे कर्म-कारों का प्रदर्शन

8941. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मकारों ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गधारा के क्षेत्र प्रबंधक के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था और उसको एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौस क्या है ; और

(ग) रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Opening of Flag Station Between Bally Ghat Dankuni Station

8942. SHRI AJIT BAG : SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to open a flag station between Bally Ghat and Dankuni Station was taken by the Railway Board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway authorities of Eastern Railway has opened a Halt station between Bally Ghat and Dankuni Station instead of 'Flag Station' as originally decided ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for reversing the earlier decision ?

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

(c) Due to paucity of funds it was difficult to open a flag station at Rajchandrapur. To meet the demand of the local people, however, a halt station was opened with effect from 31.10.1973.

बम्बई, नई दिल्ली और अमृतसर के बीच चलने वाली 25 डाउन 26 अप रेल गाड़ियों के साथ नागदा में साबर-मती एक्सप्रेस के सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव

8943. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के नागदा जंक्शन पर, बम्बई, नई दिल्ली-अमृतसर के बीच चलने वाली 25 डाउन और 26 अप रेल गाड़ियों का साबरमती एक्सप्रेस से सम्पर्क जोड़ने की व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 25 वाता०/पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस नागदा में 166 साबरमती एक्सप्रेस से मेल लेती है । लेकिन 26 वाता०/पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस से मेल नहीं लेती है । इन दोनों गाड़ियों के मेल लेने की व्यवस्था करना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं है ।

### Concessional Freight for Movement of Iron Ore to Paradip Port

8944. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iron Ore produced in the Orissa and in Bihar are hauled all the way to Paradip Port over a circuitous route via Kharagpur involving a rail distance of 670 kms for export ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railway freight component alone constitutes about 60 per cent of the export price of Iron ore ;

(c) whether Government are aware that it is cheaper to move Iron Ore by road from the sources to Paradip Port rather than by railway ;

(d) if so, whether railway propose to offer concessional freight for movement of Iron Ore to Paradip Port ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) For movement of Iron Ore for export from the Barajamda sector via Paradip Port, the route via Kharagpur is the shortest.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While the distance by road is shorter, the overall economics of transporting iron ore in bulk will depend on the scale of movement, the resources and investments required, the maintenance, operating and staff costs by different modes. From the overall point of view, Railways are the most suitable for bulk movement.

(d) and (e) The quotation of concessional freight rates is based on commercial considerations only.

**Providing Pantry Cars to Utkal and Kalinga Expresses**

8945. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pantry Cars are not provided to 143/44 Kalinga Express and 77/78 Utkal Express ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that representations have been made to the Hon'ble Minister by the users and by the Members of Parliament to provide Pantry Cars to these trains for the benefit of the passengers ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this respect ; and

(d) when the Pantry Cars will be provided to these trains ?

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

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Pantry Car services are as of present provided only on certain selected long distance superfast/ mail/express trains in view of the very limited stops for such trains. There are existing arrangements for catering through static catering units provided at stations en-route for other expresses. The number of Pantry Cars is very limited and priority on other trains is being given to attaching maximum number of passenger carrying vehicles.

However, the railway will keep for consideration the proposal for introduction of Pantry Car in Kalinga/Utkal Express trains, subject to the aforesaid consideration.

**Tonnage Expansion Plan by Irano-Hind Joint Venture**

8946. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Irano-Hind a joint venture of the Government of Iran and the State owned Shipping Corporation of India has reportedly formulated an ambitious tonnage expansion plan ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and its financing pattern ;

(c) the routes to be operated by it ;

(d) whether any services will be operated from the East Coast also particularly from the Paradip Port ; and

(e) if so, the tentative planning in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (e) : No. There is no new proposal for acquisition of tonnage by Irano-Hind Shipping Company immediately. However, they are processing acquisition of two refrigerated vessels subject to the approval of the Iranian Government.

**Repairing the Damaged Portions of National Highways**

8947. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) total length of the damaged portions of the National Highways requiring immediate repair, details with State-wise break up ;

(b) whether it is a fact that damaged roads are causing increasing number of accidents ;

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ;

(d) whether there is any time bound programme to repair all the damaged National Highways ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) to (e) As repairs to damages is a continuous process, no specific length of damaged portions can be indicated for a particular period. Damages occur due to traffic as well as the environmental factors like rainfall, wind etc. Such damages take place all the year round and are repaired regularly as part of normal maintenance. In addition, roads also get damaged due to unforeseeable and unpredictable natural calamities, extra-ordinary flash floods, earthquakes, cyclones etc. Such damages are generally confined to short lengths but are comparatively heavy, disruptive in nature and their locations and extent vary from year to year.

While routine repairs are carried out throughout the year to keep the National Highways in traffic-worthy condition, damages by natural calamities and especially those causing traffic disruption are taken up for immediate repairs as soon as site conditions permit. State P.W.Ds are empowered to take up these works in anticipation of Central Government's sanction to restore the road to traffic-worthy condition without undue delay. After traffic movement starts, remaining works to restore the road to pre-damage condition are taken up and are generally completed expeditiously.

Several factors are responsible for road accidents such as rash and negligent driving ; mechanical failure ; human error of judgement etc. While road deficiencies could also cause accidents, generally at such locations, driver negligence or errors of judgement are more responsible for accidents. Damaged sections are indicated by proper road signs.

#### **Alleged Bogus Employment of Substitutes in Lucknow and Banaras**

8948. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the administration at both Lucknow and Banaras are aware of the cases of bogus employment of substitutes resulting in loss to the railways to the extent of Rs. one lakh every month ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) one such case pertaining to alleged bogus employment of substitutes in Loco Shed, Lucknow of Northern Railway was referred to Central Bureau of Investigation for enquiry.

All genuine complaints lodged with Railway Administration about bogus employment of substitutes are looked into by Railway Vigilance. Besides, preventive checks are also periodically undertaken.

#### **Approval for Budge Budge Namkhana Railway Line**

8949. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3236 on 15 March, 1984 and Unstarred Question No. 5463 of 29 March, 1984 regarding approval for Budge Budge Namkhana Railway line and state :

(a) whether estimate of expenditure for the first two years on this line have been worked out, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether the project had been referred to the Planning Commission, if so, when and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir in 1981. Clearance of the Planning Commission has not been received.

**Track Electrification in Sixth Plan in Gujarat**

8950. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the work taken in regard to track electrification by Railways during the Sixth Plan, zone-wise ;

(b) the progress made so far in different zones ;

(c) steps being taken to complete the work within time limit ; and

(d) the Government plan to take up track electrification work in Gujarat State during the year 1984-85 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) All efforts are being made to distribute the available funds so that the maximum possible works are completed within time limits which have to be reviewed from time to time based on the availability of funds.

(d) Electrification work is already in progress on Vadodara-Godhara-Ratlam section out of which about 245 RKMs are in Gujarat State. No new work of Electrification lying in Gujarat State has been included in 1984-85.

**Statement**

Railway Zone	Electrification works thrown forward from previous year and newly taken up.		Electrification works completed in VI Plan upto 31-3-1984	
	Section	RKMs	Section	RKMs
Central	Tughlakabad-Mathura	123	Tughlakabad-Mathura	123
	Mathura-Jhansi	276	Mathura-Bad	10
	Jhansi-Itarsi	381	Diva-Vasai Road	42(DC)
	Itarsi-Bhusawal	301		
	Itarsi-Nagpur	298		
	Nagpur-Bhusawal	393		
	Wardha-Balharshah	133		
	Bina-Katni	263		
Eastern	Colliery Lines in Chandrapura Complex	64		
Northern	Delhi area lines	50	Delhi area lines	50
Southern	Arakkonam-Renigunta	66	Arakkonam to Tiruthani	13
	Arakkonam-Jollaripeitai	144	Arakkonam-Chitteri-Walajah Road	36

	Section	RKM's	Section	RKM's
	Jollarpettai-Bangalore	144		
			Elavur-Gudur	86
			Trivellore-Arakkonam	28
South Central	Vijayawada-Balharshah	454	Gudur-Venkatgiri	38
	Gudur-Tirupatti	94	Chirala-Bitragunta-	204
	Kazipet Sanatnagar	167	Gudur	
South Eastern	Colliery Lines in Chandrapura Complex	70	Kirandul-Jagdalpur-	471
	Katni-Bilaspur	327	Koraput-Waltair	
	Durg-Nagpur	265		
	Kharagpur-Midnapore	13		
Western	Mathura-Gangapur City	153	Anand-Thasra-Godhra	78
	Gangapur City-Kota- Ratlam	437	Ahmedabad-Sabarmati	8
	Vadodara-Godhra-Anand	150		
	Godhra-Ratlam	185		

**Flyover Bridge between Kanjur Marg  
and Vikhroli**

8951. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway has sanctioned a Fly-over Bridge connecting the Vikhroli-Jogeshwari Link Road at Bombay, between Kanjur Marg and Vikhroli;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the State Government has made the approach road upto the railway line;

(c) if so, when is the construction of the bridge likely to start and when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the cost and other details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. The State Government has commenced earth work on western approach. On Eastern approach full land is still to be acquired and progress on this side approach is not significant.

(c) The Bridge across the tracks to be constructed by the Railway is likely to be taken in hand in October, 1984 provided hutments coming in the way are removed by then and completed by June, 1986.

(d) The estimated cost of the road over bridge is Rs. 46.00 lakhs out of which Railway's share is Rs. 23.57 lakhs. The Road over Bridge consists of three spans of prestressed concrete design covering a total length of 68 mts.

New Booking Office on East of  
Vikhroli Railway Station  
(Bombay)

8952. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for a New Booking Office on the East of Vikhroli Railway Station on the Central Railway at Bombay; and

(b) if so, steps the Government intend to take to set-up this Booking Office?

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

(b) The work of providing a new Booking Office on the East side of Vikhroli station has already been sanctioned.

#### Setting up of Indian Cultural Centre in West Germany

8953. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassy in Bonn has planned, first of its kind, the Indian Cultural Centre in West Germany, for performances of Indian Artistes, Dancers, and Craftsmen etc.

(b) if so, full details of this scheme and the preparations made in advance to run it.

(c) the cost in foreign exchange for standing and incurring charges and for arranging "performances";

(d) cost estimate for the construction allocation etc. of the performance premises and accommodation hired;

(e) whether Government expects any income from this centre; and

(f) full details of the idea behind this centre and other cost components on yearly basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Indian

Council for Cultural Relations, in consultation with the Embassy of India at Bonn, has decided to establish a cultural window in Bonn.

(b) Premises measuring 250 square metres have been rented in the same building in a central area which also houses the Education, Culture and Information Wing of Embassy. The proposed centre will hold art exhibitions and cultural performances. A show room counter will also be provided where fine arts and crafts, books on Indian culture, musical records etc. could be displayed. The Centre will be headed by an India-based Director.

(c) The recurring expenditure on salary allowances of staff and rental of the premises is expected to be Rs 5.5 lakhs. No estimate can be given at present of the cost of performance which will depend on their nature and other factors.

(d) The annual rental is Rs. 1,824 lakhs. An initial expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs is expected to be incurred on outfitting and decorating the premises.

(e) Not in the initial stage.

(f) One of the major objectives in establishing cultural centres in foreign countries is to propagate Indian culture abroad. The proposal for setting up such a Centre in Bonn, in response to numerous demands, has been under consideration for some time. The Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1983-85, finalised in April 1983, envisages the setting up of such a cultural show window.

#### S C / T. Employees in Grade 'A' to 'C' Posts.

8954. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government servants (excluding Scheduled Caste and



Scheduled Tribes) and belonging to SC/ST in Grade 'A' to 'C' posts (cadre-wise) as on 1 January, 1982 in each department (Ministerial and non-Ministerial staff) separately; and .

(b) the total number of Government employees (excluding SC/ST) and belonging to SC/ST recruited and promoted (Cadre-wise) in the above posts during 1982 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotion of S. C./S. T. to the  
Post of Section Officers and  
Under Secretaries

8955. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 5484 on 29 March, 1984 regarding due representation on SC/ST in the grade of Section Officers/Under Secretaries and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms controls cadres of Section Officers and Under Secretaries ;

(b) whether his Ministry sends requisitions for vacancies to Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to wipe out backlog ; and

(c) who is responsible for shortfall backlog of reserved vacancies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The Central Secretariat Services (Section Officers Grade) is decentralised, however, the Select List for promotion to the Section Officers' Grade and Grade I of C. S. S.

are prepared on the basis of the total vacancies to be filled in the grades annually on all Secretariat basis by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms and reservation is given to SC/ST Officers to the extent of 15% and 7 1/2% in accordance with the instructions in this regard. Department of Personnel and A. R. also takes necessary steps to fill up the vacancies reserved for SC/ST including the backlog in these grades in accordance with the instructions on the subject.

Increasing the frequency of Ahmedabad  
— Trivandrum Central Express

8956. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether there is any demand for increasing the frequency of the recently introduced Ahmedabad—Trivandrum Central Express; and

(b) If so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Demands for increasing the frequency of 903/904 Ahmedabad—Trivandrum Express have been received and examined, but not found feasible at present for want of resources such as coaches, Diesel engines and line capacity.

Proposal to Increase the Frequency of  
new Bongaigaon—Trivandrum Central  
Express

8957. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) on how many days in a week the New Bongaigaon—Trivandrum Central Express is running ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of this train ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit to Patients of Doctors of N.D.M.C.

8958. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :  
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
doctors of New Delhi Municipal Com-  
mittee are not allowed to visit patients  
while the doctors of CGHS are allowed to  
do so; and

(b) if so, the decision proposed to be  
taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI  
KUMUD BEN M JOSHI) : (a) New  
Delhi Municipal Committee have informed  
that there is no bar on Doctors visiting  
the serious patients of NDMC at their  
residence.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के डाक्टरों  
का आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों तथा  
स्टोर में भी काम करना

8959. श्री निहाल सिंह :  
श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली  
नगर पालिका के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आयु-  
र्वेदिक औषधालयों के डाक्टरों से औषधा-  
लयों तथा स्टोर दोनों में काम कराया जा  
रहा है ;

(ख) क्या होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक  
औषधालयों में छुट्टी रिजर्व डाक्टरों और  
कम्पाउंडरों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय  
में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :  
(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के आयुर्वे-  
दिक औषधालयों को आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयों  
सप्लाई करने के लिए आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का  
एक स्टोर मोती बाग स्थित उसके पशु  
चिकित्सालय कम्प्लेक्स भवन में है। फिल-  
हाल नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के टाउनहाल  
आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय का दवाइयों का  
कार्य भी देखता है।

(ख) और (ग) नई दिल्ली नगर  
पालिका के होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक  
औषधालयों में डाक्टरों और कम्पाउंडरों के  
लिए कोई लीव—रिजर्व नहीं होता है। जब  
भी इस वर्ग का कोई कर्मचारी छुट्टी पर  
होता है तो उसकी छुट्टी की अवधि के दौरान  
उसका कार्य नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के  
अन्य उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता  
है।

इलाहाबाद रेल, सेना आयोग द्वारा  
नियुक्तियों में अनियमितताएं

8960. श्री बनोहर लाल मंत्री :  
श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्तियों में की जा रही अनियमितताओं के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन आरोपों की विभागीय सतर्कता संगठन ने जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या जांच के समय वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को निलंबित कर दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन अधिकारियों का विवरण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। इलाहाबाद रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा कुछ पदों के लिए उम्मीदवारों के चयन में कथित अनियमितताओं के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

इस समय विभागीय सतर्कता संगठन द्वारा इस प्रकार के एक मामले की जांच की जा रही है। चयन से संबंधित एक अन्य मामला जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को भेजा गया है क्योंकि इसमें बाहरी व्यक्तियों के अस्तंगत होने का सन्देह है।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त जांच-पड़तालों के सम्बन्ध में सतर्कता और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को जांच को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तक किसी भी अधिकारी को निलम्बित नहीं रखा गया है।

समदड़ी-पालनपुर रेलगाड़ी से जुड़े

जोधपुर-पालनपुर डिब्बे का

अहमदाबाद तक विस्तार

8961. श्री बिरबा राम फुलवारिया :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समदड़ी जंक्शन-पालनपुर रेलगाड़ी के साथ जुड़े जोधपुर-पालनपुर डिब्बे को अहमदाबाद तक बढ़ाने का है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जोधपुर-पालनपुर सवारी डिब्बों को अहमदाबाद तक बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि जोधपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच पहले से ही सीधी सेवाएं उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा अपर्याप्त शॉटिंग-समय तथा मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों में स्थान की कठिनाइयों के कारण, इन सवारी डिब्बों को अहमदाबाद तक बढ़ाना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

समदड़ी-भिलड़ी रेल लाइन के रेल फाटकों पर स्थायी आघार पर कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

8962. श्री बिरबा राम फुलवारिया :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समदड़ी-भिलड़ी छोटी रेल लाइन पर मारवाड़-बागड़ा और मारवाड़ कोरी रेल स्टेशनों के रेल फाटकों पर स्थायी रूप से कर्मचारी तैनात न होने के कारण वहां काफी समय तक (दो घंटों तक) सड़क यातायात अवरुद्ध रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन फाटकों पर स्थायी रूप से कर्मचारी तैनात करने का

सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं। मारवाड़ वगैरा स्टेशन पर एक सम-पार संख्या 56-सी है जिस पर चौकीदार की व्यवस्था है। मारवाड़-कोरी स्टेशन पर दो समपार हैं। समदड़ी छोर पर समपार संख्या 100-सी है जिस पर चौकीदार की व्यवस्था है और भीलड़ी छोर पर समपार संख्या 101-सी है जिस पर चौकीदार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। चौकीदार वाले दोनों समपारों पर समान्यतः फाटक खुले रखे जाते हैं और गाड़ियों के स्टेशन पर आगमन तथा प्रस्थान के समय और परिचालन शॉटिंग के दौरान पाइन्टमैनों को लगाकर बंद करवाए जाते हैं। इन समपारों पर यातायात को रेल एवं सड़क यातायात की सुरक्षा हेतु यथा अपे-कम से कम रोका जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। चूँकि रेल/सड़क याता-यात अधिक नहीं है और गाड़ियों के आगमन प्रस्थान/शॉटिंग के लिए ही फाटक बंद किये जाते हैं इसलिए भ्रमण से फाटक वाले को तैनात करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Food Sample Testing Laboratories

8963. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) what is the number of food samples testing laboratories functioning in the country ;

(b) the number of food samples tested during the years 1982-83 and 1983 84 and the number of samples found adulterated;

(c) what action has been taken against the culprits ;

(d) the number of adulterators arrested and prosecuted in the country during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to open more such laboratories and if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) 70 food testing laboratories under the control of States/Local bodies and 4 Central Food Laboratories are functioning in the country,

(b) The number of samples tested and number of samples found adulterated during the year 1981 and 1982 are as follows :

Year	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found adulterated
1981	1,33,242	19,050
1982	1,29,595	16,765

(c) The culprits have been convicted with fine and/imprisonment.

(d) A statement giving number of prosecutions launched & convictions secured during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982, State-wise, is enclosed. (Annexure).

(e) The following States have proposed to open more laboratories :—

1. Gujarat 2. Haryana 3. Himachal Pradesh, 4. Jammu and Kashmir 5. Karnataka 6. Maharashtra 7. Uttar Pradesh 8. West Bengal 9. Mizoram

## Statement

Name of the State/ UTs	Prosecution Launched			No. of conviction		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1. Andhra Pradesh	438	351	625	131	86	56
2. Assam	93	159	143	—	1	—
3. Bihar	•	•	•	•	•	•
4. Gujarat	564	764	679	355	178	75
5. Haryana	727	925	736	416	527	651
6. Himachal Pradesh	394	•	260	286	•	82
7. J. & K.	842	208	122+128	370	36	16+7
8. Karnataka	863	2.9	693	71	14	17
9. Kerala	466	467	406	143	151	84
10. Madhya Pradesh	3026	3536	2464	910	745	509
11. Maharashtra	594	605	572	193	155	125
12. Manipur	—	•	5	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	53	32	•	6	14	•
14. Nagaland	—	•	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	•	187	165	•	32	32
16. Punjab	730	599	551	178	151	164
17. Rajasthan	741	504	587	549	438	308
18. Sikkim	••	••	—	••	••	—
19. Tamil Na du	1850	1933	1502	725	681	521
20. Tripura	91	84	73	—	2	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	4941	4992	4670	821	1334	853
22. West Bengal	254	6.5	312	106	122	49
23. A & N Island	—	•	—	—	•	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	••	••	••	••	••	••
25. Chandigarh	172	22	53	84	45	80
26. D&N Naveli	5	4	3	—	—	—
27. Delhi	152	120	257	17	24	17
28. Goa Daman & Diu	6	4	—	7	3	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	•	—	—	•
30. Pondicherry	39	•	•	12	•	•
31. Mizoram	••	••	••	••	••	••

(—) indicate "nil" figure.

(\*) indicate figures not available.

(\*\*) indicate Act not in force.

**Sino-Pak Military Cooperation**

8964. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sino-Pakistan co-operation in the field of defence either to set up defence related industries or train military personnel has reached a level that could match the relationship between the Soviet Union and the allies or the United States :

(b) if so, whether China's commitment to Pakistan's improvement of the defence has not only worried India but also to the US Government ;

(c) if so, whether growing Sino-Pakistan cooperation is posing a great threat to the security of India ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and the steps being taken to meet the challenge posed by the Sino-Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (d) Government have noted reports of growing military cooperation between China and Pakistan. Government are also aware of the statements of some US officials in this regard. Government are monitoring with the utmost vigilance all developments in the region that are likely to have a bearing on India's security,

**Views Expressed by Indian Representative to the UN Committee About Indian Ocean**

8965. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has told a UN Committee that recent developments in the Indian Ocean area had added a 'New dimension' to the insecurity of the littoral and hinterland States ;

(b) if so, what were the other points mentioned by the Indian representative to the UN Committee ;

(c) to what extent the UN has appreciated India's fear ; and

(d) what steps UN is considering to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, at the first Session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean held in March 1984, India's representative had stated *inter alia* : "Recent developments in the Indian Ocean area, which have added a new dimension to the insecurity of the Littoral and Hinterland States, have made it imperative for the nonaligned countries of the Indian Ocean area to pursue the concept of the Zone of Peace more vigorously than before." The text of the statement made by India's representative has been placed in the library of Parliament

(c) and (d) While most Nonaligned countries have appreciated India's stand, the decisions in the *Ad Hoc* Committee are taken by consensus. The Committee is expected to complete its preparatory work with a view to holding an international Conference in 1985, as stipulated in Resolution 35/185.

**Delinking of Degrees from Jobs**

8966. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested delinking of degrees from jobs in bulk and relaxation of the requirement of a bachelors degree for most jobs ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government are considering a proposal to give job-oriented courses to the children after 12th examination ;

(c) if so, the proposals that are being considered for delinking jobs from degrees ; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No Sir. However, suggestions to this effect have been made by various quarters, with a view to focus attention on the need to reform the higher education system in the country in the context of educational requirements for different occupations.

(b) The University Grants Commission has formulated certain guidelines for restructuring first degree courses in Arts, Commerce and Science. The restructured courses would comprise of relevant application oriented courses which will provide practical/work experience to graduates and would improve their employability.

(c) and (d) The proposal to delink jobs from degrees involves consideration of various aspects including extensive consultations with various employing agencies. No specific steps for implementing the proposal have so far been considered.

#### Incomplete Railway Projects

8967. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
 SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
 SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :  
 SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
 SHRI BAPUSAHEB. PARULEKAR :  
 DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway projects worth Rs. 6000 crores are lying incomplete for want of funds ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some of the projects were initiated 15 years ago and a few of these have been abandoned ultimately ;

(c) whether the amount locked up in these incomplete projects is close to the total current plan outlay of Rs. 6594 crores, for the Railways ;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has time and again refused to pay the escalated cost of the projects ;

(e) if so, what measures Railway Ministry are considering for completing all these projects in time ;

(f) whether Government have also decided to discontinue some of the projects which were undertaken earlier ; and

(g) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (c) It is true that it has not been possible to progress at a satisfactory pace all the railway projects due to paucity of resources. Funds required to fully complete the ongoing projects are of a massive order. The total amount required for completing the on-going projects, on which partial investments have been made, will be available only when the Seventh Five Year Plan exercises are completed.

(b) There are some new line and gauge conversion projects which were initiated in 1972-73, 12 years back and onwards, but have remained incomplete for want of funds. No project has been abandoned so far, although work on some of them has been suspended.

(d) Allocations have been less than the requirements because of overall con-

straint of resources. Planning Commission do not come into the picture for payment of costs.

(e) to (g) The projects are being proceeded with selectively on merits within the available resources and with reference to priorities determined from time to time. Satisfactory progress on all the on-going projects can be achieved simultaneously only when the availability of resources improves

#### J.N.U. Professors on Leave Abroad

8968. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Professors who had gone abroad on study leave/any other leave, and have not yet joined their duty ;

(b) details thereof in each case ;

(c) action being proposed against such professors ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University there is only one faculty member who had gone abroad on study leave and has not yet reported for duty. He was sanctioned study leave for two years with effect from 6th January, 1982 to accept a scholarship to complete his doctoral degree at the School of advanced Studies in Social Sciences at Paris.

He has applied for extension of study for a further period of one year, which is admissible under the rules. The University has not yet taken a decision on his application for extension.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में विज्ञान/गणित हिन्दी में पढ़ाया जाना

8969. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में विज्ञान और गणित की पढ़ाई हिन्दी माध्यम से और शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों के अनुसार कराने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम से विज्ञान और गणित की पढ़ाई के लिए योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शु० गन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Handicapped Disabled Persons in the Country and Relief for Team

8970. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of physically handicapped and disabled persons in the country State-wise during the last four years year-wise ;

(b) the amount of relief rendered by the Government State-wise during the said four years, year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the relief given by the Government has been insufficient ;



(d) how many applications of the disabled and physically handicapped persons are pending with the Government for relief ; and

(e) how long it would take to dispose off the pending applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGO) : (a) No annual survey is conducted to ascertain the number of disabled persons in the country. The latest available estimates on the number of disabled persons in the country, based on a National Sample Survey conducted in 1961, is given in Statement I.

(b) The grants given by the Central Government to the States and to voluntary organisations for rehabilitation of

disabled persons during the past four years is given in Statement II to V.

(c) The schemes funded by the Central Government are in addition to Schemes of the State Governments and voluntary organisations. The major objectives of these schemes is to provide assistance to economically weaker sections among the disabled. Under all these schemes, there has been a steady increase in the number of beneficiaries. While the Schemes of the Government of India do not cover entire disabled population in the country, the financial provisions made during the past four years have increased steadily, as indicated in Statement VI.

(d) Handicapped persons are not provided any direct financial assistance by the Central Government.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement I

*Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of Persons having at last one of the physical disabilities for each State and Union Territory rural and urban areas.*

STAFF	RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2426	1776
Assam	829	809
Bihar	1872	1329
Gujarat	1507	1115
Haryana	1928	2233
Himachal Pradesh	1680	1077
Jammu & Kashmir	1764	934
Karnataka	1896	1329
Kerala	1647	1650
Madhya Pradesh	1393	1107
Maharashtra	1663	1177

1	2	3
Manipur	712	480
Meghalaya	1128	550
Nagaland	Not surveyed	367
Orissa	2162	1467
Punjab	2576	1638
Rajasthan	2051	1632
Tamil Nadu	2120	2108
Tripura	1896	1540
Uttar Pradesh	1903	1478
West Bengal	1621	965
Chandigarh	1115	1501
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1084	Not surveyed
Delhi	1889	958
Goa, Daman & Diu	1549	1038
Mizoram	1535	917
Pondicherry	3314	3225
All India	1844	1420

## Statement II

*Amount released to States/UTs. for implementing Scheme of Scholarships for Disabled Persons*

State/UT	Amount released during (Rupees in lakh)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.95	9.92	8.00	20.00
2. Assam	0.09	0.12	0.71	2.40
3. Bihar	1.50	1.43	0.43	1.15
4. Gujarat	6.00	10.00	7.50	20.00
5. Haryana	1.00	1.60	—	4.35
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	0.10	0.05	0.05
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.25	0.58	0.10	—

1	2	3	4	5
8. Karnataka	0.88	3.00	4.00	6.00
9. Kerala	3.15	5.25	4.50	8.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	3.20	4.74	4.25	10.27
11. Maharashtra	13.11	8.50	3.86	20.00
12. Manipur	—	—	0.02	0.11
13. Meghalaya	—	0.05	0.02	0.018
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	1.00	2.50	5.75	7.20
16. Punjab	1.00	0.70	—	—
17. Rajasthan	1.30	3.00	6.00	10.00
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	0.02
19. Tamil Nadu	5.60	6.00	5.00	16.00
20. Tripura	0.15	0.21	0.81	0.32
21. Uttar Pradesh	8.00	8.00	7.30	15.00
22. West Bengal	1.50	2.00	1.75	2.00
23. A & N Islands	0.10	—	0.02	0.18
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	0.20	0.15	0.10	00.12
26. D & N Haveli	—	0.15	0.02	—
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.06	0.07	—	0.21
28. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
29. Mizoram	0.04	0.04	0.21	0.20
30. Pondicherry	0.12	0.15	—	0.50
31. Delhi	4.00	5.00	4.10	6.68
32. NIOH, Calcutta	—	—	—	0.10
33. DGE & I, M/Labour	—	—	—	2.00

**Statement III**  
*Statement showing grants released to the Voluntary Organisations located in various States/U.T.'s under the Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons*

S. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territory Administrations.	Amount sanctioned 1980-81	No. of Orgns. assisted	Amount sanctioned 1981-82	No. of Orgns. assisted	Amount sanctioned 1982-83	No. of Orgns. assisted	Amount sanctioned 1983-84	No. of Orgns. assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	00.04	1	3.10	4	4.34	4
2.	Assam	00.06	3	00.13	2	2.38	1	1.50	1
3.	Bihar	00.06	1	00.03	1	3.38	2	3.91	2
4.	Gujarat	17.10	16	26.02	18	20.18	17	17.30	13
5.	Haryana	05.03	5	06.08	3	3.02	3	0.61	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01.04	1	02.15	1	3.24	2	3.39	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	01.52	2	01.03	2	2.57	3	2.10	2
8.	Karnataka	03.86	5	06.33	5	10.25	9	11.89	9
9.	Kerala	12.10	11	09.57	10	14.16	13	15.07	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	01.77	3	03.06	4	2.76	3	5.50	5
11.	Maharashtra	25.62	20	54.28	22	35.70	22	35.77	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Manipur	—	—	00.67	1	1.99	2	0.37	1
13.	Orissa	00.88	2	01.22	3	9.90	1	2.76	3
14.	Punjab	02.32	2	01.73	2	1.87	2	1.82	1
15.	Rajasthan	02.30	2	03.51	5	2.89	5	2.87	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	04.80	8	02.36	9	8.80	12	7.82	14
17.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	12.50	16	14.14	15	3.29	13	21.10	16
19.	West Bengal	11.50	10	18.34	11	21.92	13	19.80	10
20.	Delhi	09.45	7	10.81	10	13.14	10	16.40	12
21.	Chandigarh	—	—	00.08	1	—	—	0.06	1
22.	Pondicherry	—	—	00.10	1	0.24	1	0.26	1
TOTAL :—		112.04	114	161.68	127	174.98	138	174.93	139

## Statement IV

*Statement of expenditure under the scheme of assistance to Disabled persons for purchase of aids/appliances*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Grands in aid sanctioned during			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	0.50	1.00	2.00
2.	Assam	—	—	0.60	—
3.	Bihar	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Gujarat	—	1.95	2.70	1.80
5.	Haryana	—	4.00	2.00	2.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.50	—
7.	Karnataka	—	9.90	10.50	7.25
8.	Kerala	—	—	1.65	2.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3.00	1.00	1.25
10.	Maharashtra	2.00	7.30	4.25	5.05
11.	Manipur	—	1.39	1.50	3.37
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	4.86
13.	Nagaland	—	—	0.30	—
14.	Punjab	—	5.25	4.00	5.00
15.	Rajasthan	3.00	5.00	13.00	11.00
16.	Sikkim	—	0.15	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	5.20	6.70	7.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	18.00	12.70*	27.52*	38.55*
19.	West Bengal	—	2.68	2.68	5.15
20.	Chandigarh	—	—	0.10	0.05
21.	Delhi	6.74	12.10	15.00	17.36
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.00	—	—	—
Total :—		40.74	76.12	100.00	119.32

\* This includes amount given to ALIMCO, Kanpur.

NOTE : During the year 1983-84 rupees eighteen thousand were drawn for meeting the expenditure on TA/DA etc. of the delegates who attended the meeting of the implementing agencies of the Scheme of Aids and appliances.

## Statement V

*Amount released to States/UTs. for implementation of scheme of Integrated Education for disabled children*

State/UT	Amount released during (Rs. in lakhs)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	0.10	1.00	—
2. Assam	—	—	—	0.25
3. Bihar	—	10.00	—	—
4. Gujarat	—	—	2.78	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	0.70	0.85
6. Haryana	—	—	—	2.00
7. Kerala	—	11.41	—	—
8. Karnataka	1.71	—	—	3.33
9. Madhya Pradesh	—	5.80	8.95	—
10. Maharashtra	—	10.45	9.64	—
11. Manipur	0.20	—	—	—
12. Nagaland	—	—	5.73	3.74
13. Orissa	0.53	5.00	5.00	5.60
14. Rajasthan	—	15.16	—	13.22
15. Sikkim	—	—	0.16	—
16. Tamil Nadu	—	—	16.40	—
17. Tripura	—	—	0.40	3.00
18. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	3.07	—
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2.00
20. Delhi	2.12	14.19	4.16	4.81
21. Mizoram	—	—	—	1.00
22. Jamia Millia Islamia University	—	2.12	1.92	0.78
23. University Grants Commission	—	—	8.52	—

## Statement VI

*Financial provisions (actual expenditure) made for Handicapped Welfare during past four years*

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount
1980-81	407.12
1981-82	619.02
1982-83	735.08
1983-84	870.35

**Amount Received by Medical Council from W.H.O. to Hold Workshop in 1982**

8971. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased state :

(a) whether Medical Council of India, Delhi held a workshop sometime in May-June, 1982 which was financed by WHO ;

(b) if so, whether amount of Rs. 1.65 lakhs was received by Medical Council of India for this workshop ;

(c) if so, the details of amount spent under various heads ;

(d) whether Medical Council also spent some money from their funds ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes. The Medical Council of India held a "National Workshop on Medical Education and Training" for group education activities from 26th to 29th May, 1982 in collaboration with World Health Organisation.

(b) to (e) The Medical Council has reported that an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs only was received by the Council from W.H.O. for the purpose, and they have indicated the details of the expenditure as under :

T.A./D.A. to participants	47,314.10
Stationery	2,042.40
Contingencies	3,547.45
Printing Charges	1,609.50
Remuneration to the Staff	650.00
	55,163.45

They have also reported that part expenditure on Stationery and postage was met out of the routine budget of the Council as per requirements of the W.H.O. that there should be some input from the budget of the concerned institute.

**Tamluk Digha B. G. Line**

8972. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the plan and programme of his Ministry for the construction of Tamluk-Digha Broad Gauge Railway line in the S. E Railway;

(b) when the construction works would start;



(c) the target date of completing and commissioning the project i. e. Tamluk-Digha B. G. Rail line;

(d) how many stations would be constructed on the said rail line; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) The Tamluk-Digha Broad Gauge Rail Link Project (87.5 Kms) has been included in the Budget for 1984-85 at an anticipated cost Rs 43 72 crores with a provision of Rs. 1 crore for 1984-85. The Formal approval for taking up the work is however, awaited from the Planning Commission. The date of completion and commissioning would depend on the clearance by the Planning Commission and availability of resources.

(d) and (e) 6 Block Stations and 3 Passenger Halts are planned. The names of the Stations are :

Nandakumar, Narghat, Bajkul, Haria (Halt), Machinda (Halt), Kanthi, Silampur (Halt), Ramnagar and Digha.

Setting up a Telugu Medium Secondary School at Kharagpur

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

(a) whether it is fact that there are some Railway Secondary/Higher Secondary School at Kharagpur (S.E. Railways) organised and financed by the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no Railway Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools at Kharagpur for the Telugu people;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to set up Railway Telugu Medium Secondary School at Kharagpur;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 1. Boys Higher Secondary School

2. Girls Higher Secondary School

3. Mixed Higher Secondary School

4. Mixed High School

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Railways are finding it extremely difficult to open additional schools to cater the needs of the children of railway employees owing to constraints of finance and policy. The new schools opened are normally limited to Hindi, English and local regional language as medium of instruction.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Protection of decaying historical religious monuments of Karnataka

8974. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to protect the decaying Historical/religious monuments belonging to the rich heritage of Karnataka and other States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) There are more than 3,500 ancient and

historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared to be of national importance in the country which are being looked after and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. Repairs are carried out from time to time according to requirement and urgency of each monument subject to availability of funds. In some cases groups of monuments are protected as one complex and the number, if counted as individual monument, the total may come to about 5,000. The responsibility for looking after the ancient and historical monuments which are not of national importance is of the respective State Governments.

**विदेश मंत्रालयों में हिंदी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या**

8975. श्री अर० एन० राकेश : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) मंत्रालय में हिंदी आशुलिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या हिंदी जानने वाले अधिकारी हिंदी आशुलिपिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) विदेशों में हमारे दूतावासों में हिंदी आशुलिपिकों की नियुक्ति के लिए क्या मान-दंड अपनाए जाते हैं और क्या वहां हिंदी के लिए उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों को सप्लाइ किए गए हिंदी के टाइपराइटरों

का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) मुख्यालय में तथा विदेशों में भारतीय विदेश सेवा (क), भारतीय विदेश सेवा (ख) और उनके समकक्ष लगभग 650 अधिकारी हिंदी जानते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) मुख्यालय में 14 और विदेशस्थ मिशनों में 71 मुख्यालय में वे 9 हिंदी जानने वाले अधिकारियों के साथ तैनात हैं तथा हिंदी जानने वाले अन्य अधिकारियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर पूल बनाया गया है ।

(घ) कई देशों में भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं । इससे वहां हिंदी में पत्राचार और हिंदी स्टेनोग्राफरों की जरूरत पड़ती है जहां उनकी सेवाएं ली जाती हैं ।

(ङ) 30 मिशनों में हिंदी टाइपराइटर नियमित रूप से इस्तेमाल किए जा रहे हैं । अन्य जिन मिशनों में हिंदी टाइपराइटर हैं वहां जब भी जरूरत होती है उनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

**Construction of Holding Line and Spurs at Rantlal Railway Station (S. E. Railway)**

8976. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Food have requested to his ministry for working out the detailed estimates for the construction of a holding line and spurris at

Ranital Railway Station of S. E. Railway (Orissa) for the Food Corporation Depot to enable full rake handling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount worked out to be deposited with his Ministry by the Ministry of Food for the completion of the siding ?

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

(b) and (c) The Railways have finalised a lay out plan for providing siding for Food Corporation of India godowns at Ranital station on Kharagpur-Bhadrak section South Eastern Railway on deposit terms. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 61 lakhs and detailed estimate is being sent by S. E. Railway to Food Corporation of India for depositing the amount.

#### SC/ST Students in Central Universities

8977. DR. A. U. AZMI :  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No 6317 on 1-4-1982 and Unstarred Question No. 2736 on 8-12-1983 re SC/ST students in Central Universities and to state :

(a) whether the remaining information has since been collected;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) when it will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) Information has since been received from Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University. Some information has also been received from

Jawaharlal Nehru University. The information received is being examined and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Number of Engineering Colleges under I. I. T

8979. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of engineering colleges functioning under Indian institutes of Technology and their location and the subjects being taught in these colleges;

(b) the number of Regional Engineering colleges functioning with their location in the country;

(c) the criteria adopted for admission in I. I. T. and in Regional Colleges;

(d) whether it is a fact that still there is a shortage of such colleges in the country; and

(e) if so, steps taken to open more engineering colleges in the country during the Sixth Plan period and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The five Indian Institutes of Technology which are Institutes of national importance are located at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras. These Institutes are not of an affiliating type and as such no engineering colleges are functioning under them. The subjects being taught in these Institutes are indicated in the statement attached

(b) There are 15 Regional Engineering Colleges functioning at Calicut, Surat, Srinagar, Allahabad, Durgapur, Jamshedpur, Nagpur, Surathkal, Warangal, Jaipur, Rourkela, Bhopal, Tiruchirapalli, Kurukshetra, and Silchar,

(c) Admission to under-graduate courses in Indian Institutes of Technology is made through a common Joint Entrance Examination held every year throughout the country. Admission to under-graduate courses in Regional Engineering Colleges is made on the basis of merit determined by the marks secured either in the qualifying examination or the entrance test as prescribed.

Admission to the post-graduate courses in the IITs as well as Regional Engineering Colleges is made on the basis of the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.

(d) and (e) The Indian Institutes of Technology being national Institutes, they are intended to cater to the needs of the whole country. Some proposals for establishment of more Regional Engineering Colleges are under the consideration of the Government.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Course Duration & Name
1	2
<i>B. Tech : 4 Years</i>	
1.	Aeronautical Engg.
2.	Agricultural Engg.
3.	Ceramic Engg.
4.	Chemical Engg.
5.	Civil Engg.
6.	Computer Science.
7.	Electrical Engg. (Power)
8.	Electrical Engg.
9.	Electronics & E. C. Engg.
10.	Mechanical Engg.
11.	Metallurgical Engg.
12.	Mining Engg.
13.	Naval Architecture.
14.	Textile Technology.
15.	Engineering Physics.
16.	Energy Engg.
17.	Instrumentation Engg.
18.	Manufacturing Science & Engg.

1	2
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*B. Arch. : 4 Years*

19. Architecture.

*Integrated M. Sc. : 5 Years*

20. Chemistry

21. Mathematics

22. Physics

23. Applied Geology.

24. Exploration Geophysics.

**Making Sports A Compulsory/Optional  
Subject in Central Universities/Schools**

8980. SHRI A R MALLU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make 'Sports' a compulsory or optional subject in Central Universities and Central Schools in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL.) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to make 'Sports' a compulsory or an optional subject in the Central Universities. However games and sports form a part of Physical Education which is taught as a Compulsory subject in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

**Widening of Bridges on National Highways**

8981. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the National Highways on which new schemes for widening major bridges have been approved by the Government;

(b) the details of the bridges on National Highway on which the widening work is in progress; and

(c) the time since when, the widening working are in progress and when they are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) .  
(a) Presumably the member has in mind the work of reconstruction/widening of

major bridges. During the Sixth Plan, 18 new schemes for reconstruction/widening of major bridges on National Highway Nos. 1A, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8B, 13, 17, 24, 39, 42 and 43 have been approved so far.

(b) and (c) Statement Containing Details is attached.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the details of reconstruction/widening of major bridges on National Highways.*

S. No.	N. H. No.	State	Name of Bridge	Date of sanction or revised sanction (R)	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1—A.	Jam.nu & Kashmir	Padshahi Bagh Nalia Bridge	7-4-82 (R)	9/84
2.	3	Madhya Pradesh	Goi Bridge	6-1-82 (R)	3/85
3.	4	Karnataka	Varada Bridge	13-9-42	9/86
4.	5	Andhra Pradesh	Mamidi Kalwa Bridge	15-7-80	12/84
5.	5	--do--	Ryves canal Bridge	23-4-80	12/84
6.	5	--do--	Swarnmukhi Bridge	28-5-80	3/85
7.	5	--do--	Sharda Bridge	12-2-81	3/85
8.	5	--do--	Krishna Bridge near Vijayawada	25-3-83 (R)	3/87
9.	6	Madhya Pradesh	Kurar Bridge	18-1-83 (R)	6/85
10.	7	--do--	Weinganga Bridge	11-2-82 (R)	3/85
11.	8	Rajasthan	Unda Nalla Bridge	22-7-83	3/85
12.	8—B	Gujarat	Venu Bridge	1-2-83	3/86
13.	13	Karnataka	Bitchkal Nalla Bridge	22-2-82	3/86
14.	17	Kerala	Redecking of Panampuza Bridge	5-5-82	12/84
15.	24	Uttar Pradesh	Rajehra Nalla Bridge	25-6-83	3/88
16.	39	Manipur	Thoubal Bridge	30-3-83	3/85
17.	42	Orissa	Maltijore Bridge		Completed
18.	43	Madhya Pradesh	Attargaon Nalla Bridge	17-1-83 (R)	3/86

**Fellowship given by Indian Council  
of Historical Research**

8982. SHRI N. E. HORO :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item that appeared in 'Statesman' dated 31 March, 1984 that the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi had during the past two years given fellowship worth several lakhs of rupees to many people who have little to do with history ;

(b) whether it is a violation of its own rule which clearly states that these fellowship will be extended to historians in universities, colleges and other institutions who have established their reputation for research or who have the potential for professional growth ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in it, and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the criteria for selecting the deserving candidates ; and

(e) the details regarding the persons selected alongwith their research work done during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) It has been stated by the Indian Council of Historical Research that there has been no violation of the rules, as reported in the news item, in granting fellowships for doing research in history. The fellowships have been awarded strictly in accordance with the rules on the recommendations of experts and with the approval of the competent authorities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The research proposals received from the historians/scholars are examined

by the Council and referred to the experts nominated by a panel of specialists approved by the Council, according to their fields of study for giving their opinion on the viability of the proposal. Thereafter, the proposal together with the opinion of the expert and bio-data of the historian/scholar is placed before the research Projects Committee of the Council for decision. The Committee finally decides each case on its merit taking into consideration all academic aspects of the proposal/scholar.

(e)	(i)	Fellowships for completion of Doctoral work	135
	(ii)	Fellowships for Post Doctoral work	16
	(iii)	Pay Protection fellowships for completion of Doctoral / Post-doctoral work	26
	(iv)	Fellowships given to Senior Scholars	56
	(v)	Airfares/Maintenance given to scholars for consultation of material abroad	7
	(vi)	Affairs/Maintenance given to foreign scholars to visit India for consulting material	1
	(vii)	Number of fellowships extended	49
			Total
			290

**OHE Maintenance of SK 265/270  
and S 227/232 (E. R)**

8983. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of the Railways to minimise inconvenience to commuters ; and

(b) if so, reasons for not doing the OHE maintenance by the authorities at Kalinarianpur on Sealdah-Krishnanagar and Sealdah-Shantipur sections of Eastern Railway by night or by suitable time adjustment rather than causing great hardship to the passengers by terminating SK 265/270 on every Sunday and S 227/232 on each alternative Sunday at Ranaghat on the plea of doing OHE maintenance which after all is done rarely ?

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

(b) The traffic pattern did not so far permit OHE maintenance to be done without terminating the trains SK-265-270 on every Sunday and S-227-232 on every alternate Sunday at Ranaghat, Eastern Railway has been instructed to keep the suggestion made by the Member of Parliament in view, during the next revision of the Time-Table.

#### Printing of Expiry Date of Medicines

8984 SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the drug manufacturers mention on the strips of tablets/capsules and on bottles the date of manufacture while they do not mention the date of expiry ;

(b) whether by not mentioning the date of expiry of the medicines create confusion and the purchaser of medicines often purchases old medicines which cause harm instead of giving relief ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and measures being taken to ensure that the expiry date of medicines are compulsorily mentioned on all bottles/strips of medicines so that the purchasers of medicines may know about it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, all drugs are *not* required not to bear on their label a statement indicating the date of expiry. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules require that only the following three categories of drugs that are likely to deteriorate on keeping shall bear the date of manufacture and date of expiry on their label :—

1. All drugs which are included in Schedule P to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules. (Rule 96(1) (vii).
2. All Schedule C (1) drugs (Biological and special products which are not for parenteral use) (Rule 96(1) (vii)).
3. All Schedule C drugs (drugs like sera and vaccines, antibiotics, corticosteroids, Vitamins etc. in a form to be administered parenterally (Rule 109 (1) (C)).

There are a number of synthetic drugs which do not deteriorate and preparations containing these drugs are not required to indicate the date of expiry.

#### केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का अधिक नगरों में विस्तार

8985. श्री छीतू भाई गमित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना का कुछ और नगरों में विस्तार करने की योजना को त्याग दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) वित्तीय मजदूरियों के कारण छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान किसी नये शहर में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का विस्तार करने के प्रस्ताव को भास्यगित रखा गया है।

**Appointment of Commission to Protect the Interests of Women**

8986. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received from the women for the appointment of Commission for protection of interests of women particularly for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and for the solution of their problems that arise from time to time in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands contained in memorandum ; and

(c) 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. However, the memorandum did not make any reference to the Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe Women.

(b) The important demands included were treating women as a target group in all plans and programmes for employment generation ; ear-marking of financial allocations and staff support ; substantial expansion of training opportunities for women ; provision of support services of hostel and child care ; improving the enforcement of existing laws for the protection of women ; equal rights to husband and wife of total assets acquired

during marriage and establishment of a National Commission on Women with statutory powers.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to fulfil these demands. Financial assistance for social supports like working women hostels, creches, short-stay homes is being provided to voluntary agencies. Training programmes for rehabilitation of women in distress and destitute women are being financially supported by Government. Condensed courses of education for adult women are being held. Regarding setting up of national commission with statutory powers, government is of the opinion that since there is already a national machinery for planning, monitoring and reviewing women's Development Programmes, no useful purpose will be served by constituting a National Statutory Commission.

**Payment of Arrear Wages to Gangmen**

8987. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether G. M , Eastern Railway has received the Memorandum dated 2 November, 83 by the Gangmen of Kaloo-bathan, Asansol Division, E. Railway regarding non-payment of their arrear wages as per Minimum Wages Act from 1973 to 1979 ; and

(b) if so, action taken against the officers concerned for such long delay in paying the arrear wages to these poor labourers ignoring the order of Railway Board communicated by C. P. O./E. Railway Calcutta by the Circular dated 21 December, 1981 to all D. R. Ms. of E. Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.



**News Items Captioned "Most Ayurvedic Colleges Ignoring Standards"**

8988. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'MOST AYURVEDIC COLLEGES IGNORING STANDARDS' appearing in Hindustan Times dated 19 March, 1984 and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to streamline the working in the country in this regard ;

(b) the number of persons registered for practice on the basis of experience only during the last three years giving year-wise and State-wise breakup ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with this system of registration as at (b) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes. The Government of India have addressed the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations impressing upon them the need for maintaining the minimum standards prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

(b) and (c) The Section 17 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 has been enforced in the whole of India with effect from 1.10.1976. In view of this, no person other than those possessing any qualification included in the 2nd, 3rd or Fourth Schedule of the said Act can be registered in the Central or any State Register of Indian Medicine.

**मध्य रेलवे में थाणा रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रमुख गाड़ियों को रोकने की व्यवस्था करना**

8989. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे में थाणा रेलवे स्टेशन (महाराष्ट्र) में सभी प्रमुख गाड़ियों को रोकने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जनता और उसके प्रतिनिधियों से काफी समय से मांग की जा रही है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके उक्त स्टेशन पर रुकने की व्यवस्था की गई है और उन गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं जो उस स्टेशन पर नहीं रुकती है ; और

(ग) इन गाड़ियों को उक्त स्टेशन पर न रुकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) कुछ लम्बी दूरी की मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को थाणे में रोकने की मांग की गई थी ।

(ख) उन मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के नाम जिनको 1-4-1984 से थाणे में रोकने की व्यवस्था की गयी है और उन गाड़ियों के नाम जो थाणे में नहीं रुकती हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) थाणे में सभी गाड़ियों को ठहराना परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक नहीं है ।

## विबरण

उन मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के नाम जिनको  
थाणे में रोकने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

उन मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के नाम जो  
थाणे में नहीं रुकती।

- |  |             |   |
|--|-------------|---|
| 27 डा०/28 अप दादर-<br>वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस            | (1.4.84 से) | 59 डा०/60 अप बम्बई-हावड़ा<br>गीतांजली एक्सप्रेस       |
| 193 डा०/194 अप महानगरी एकम०                        | (वही)       |   |
| 308 अप मिरज-बम्बई कोयना एक्स०                      | (वही)       | 115 डा० बम्बई-गोरखपुर एक्स०                           |
| 10 अप मद्रास बम्बई मेल                             | (वही)       | 31 डा०/32 अप बम्बई हैदराबाद<br>एक्सप्रेस              |
| 82 अप त्रिवेन्द्रम-बम्बई जयंती<br>जनता एक्सप्रेस   | (वही)       | 11 डा०/12 अप दादर मद्रास<br>एक्सप्रेस                 |
| 13 डा० बम्बई-मद्रास जनता एक्स०                     | (वही)       | 309 डा०/310 अप बम्बई पुणे-<br>सिंहगढ़ एक्सप्रेस       |
| 29 डा०/30 अप बम्बई-हावड़ा एक्स०                    |             | 81 डा० बम्बई त्रिवेन्द्रम जयन्ती<br>जनता एक्सप्रेस    |
| 39 डा०/40 अप दादर-नागपुर<br>विद्रभ एक्सप्रेस एक्स० |             | 5 डा०/6 अप बम्बई फिरोजपुर<br>पंजाब मेल                |
| 42 अप हावड़ा-भागलपुर-बम्बई<br>जनता एक्सप्रेस       |             | 301 डा०/302 अप बम्बई पुणे<br>दक्खन क्वीन              |
| 57 डा०/58 अप अमृतसर दादर<br>एक्सप्रेस              |             | 311 डा० बम्बई कोल्हापुर सह-<br>यात्री एक्सप्रेस       |
| 307 डा० बम्बई मिराज-कोयना<br>एक्सप्रेस             |             | 201 डा०/202 अप बम्बई मनमाड<br>पंचवटी एक्सप्रेस        |
| 116 अप गोरखपुर-बम्बई एक्स०                         |             | 1 डा०/2 अप बम्बई हावड़ा मेल<br>बरास्ता नागपुर         |
| 306 अप पुणे-बम्बई दक्खन एक्स०                      |             | 129 डा०/130 अप दादर-बंगलौर<br>उद्यन एक्सप्रेस         |
| 323 डा० बम्बई-शोलापुर सिद्धेश्वर<br>एक्सप्रेस      |             | 41 डा० बम्बई हावड़ा जनता<br>एक्सप्रेस                 |
| 324 अप शोलापुर-बम्बई सिद्धेश्वर<br>एक्सप्रेस       |             | 303 डा०/304 अप महालक्ष्मी<br>एक्सप्रेस                |
| 312 अप कोल्हापुर-बम्बई सहयाद्री<br>एक्सप्रेस       |             | 4 डा०/3 अप बम्बई हावड़ा मेल<br>बरास्ता इलाहाबाद       |
|  |             | 101 डा०/102 अप बम्बई सिक-<br>न्दराबाद मीनार एक्सप्रेस |
|  |             | 9 डा० बम्बई मद्रास मेल                                |
|  |             | 14 अप मद्रास बम्बई जनता एक्स०                         |
|  |             | 305 डा० पुणे-बम्बई दक्खन एक्स०                        |

**अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड की विदेश यात्राएं**

8990. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अनेक बार विदेश यात्रा पर गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ गये अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विदेश यात्रा पर जाने का क्या प्रयोजन था ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन यात्राओं पर कितना व्यय किया गया और इन यात्राओं की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां, दो बार ।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

**विवरण**

अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड जनवरी 1984 में इंटरनेशनल रेलवे कांग्रेस एसोशिएसन की तकनीकी समिति की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए तीन दिन के लिए ब्रुसेल्स (बेल्जियम) गये थे । इस बैठक के बाद अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड आपसी हित के अनेक विषयों तथा डार्मस्टेडट बैंगन रियेअर शाप के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम जर्मन रेलवे के अध्यक्ष के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए एक दिन के लिए फेडरल रियब्लिक ऑफ जर्मनी गये थे । वे, रेलवे सलाहकार के कार्यालय का निरीक्षण करने तथा ट्रांसमार्क के साथ राइट्स और इरकान के सहयोग की संभावनाओं का

गता लगाने के लिए ब्रिटेन भी गये और उन्होंने ब्रिटिश रेल के अध्यक्ष के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया । दिल्ली से उनके साथ कोई अधिकारी नहीं गया था किन्तु सहयोग के मामले पर उपस्कर निर्माताओं और ट्रांसमार्क के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए ब्रुसेल्स और लंदन में उनके साथ राइट्स और इरकान के प्रबंध निदेशक मिले ।

अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड रेलों के वित्त आयुक्त के साथ 28-3-84 से 6 कार्य दिवसों के लिए वाशिंगटन (अमेरिका) गये थे ताकि कारखाना आधुनिकीकरण और रेल विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण के सम्बन्ध में भारत की ओर से बातचीत करने वाले दल का मार्ग दर्शन करने और उन्हें सलाह देने के निमित्त विश्व बैंक दल के साथ भारतीय वार्ता-दल की बातचीत के दौरान वहां उपस्थित रह सकें ।

वाशिंगटन से वापस आते समय, अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड एक दिन के लिए हनोवर मेले में भारतीय रेल मंडप की व्यवस्था और उसकी उपयोगिता की जांच करने के लिए हनोवर (पश्चिम जर्मनी) गए जहां भारत, सार्भेदाग देश के रूप में भाग ले रहा था और पैरिस मेट्रो तथा उसके परिचालन का अध्ययन करने प्रार० ए० टी० पी० के अध्यक्षों तथा यू० आई० सी० के सेक्रेटरी जनरल के साथ विचार विमर्श करने तथा डीजल रेल इंजनों के लिए क्रैंक शाफ्ट्स के निर्माण, टी० जी० बी० गाड़ियों आदि के परिचालन का निरीक्षण करने के साथ-साथ पैरिस में उप रेलवे सलाहकार के कार्यालय का निरीक्षण करने के लिए दो दिन के लिए फ्रांस गए थे ।

ये यात्राएं उपयोगी रहीं । इन दो यात्राओं का कुल अनुमानित खर्च 76,680.00 रुपये है ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का राज्य में ओर  
मेडिकल कालेज खोलने हेतु अनुरोध**

8991. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से राज्य में लगभग सात मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के लिये मंजूरी और आर्थिक सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**विश्वविद्यालयों की पाठ्य विवरणों/  
पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए विश्वविद्या-  
लय अनुदान आयोग के  
मार्ग निर्देश और  
अनुदान**

8992. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का विचार देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए कुछ मार्गनिर्देश तैयार करने का है, जिसके आधार पर उन विश्वविद्यालयों में किसी स्थान विशेष की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप विषयों को पाठ्य-विवरणों/पाठ्यक्रमों में शामिल किया जा सकेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों को दिये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित विशेष अनुदानों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कला, विज्ञान और वाणिज्य विषयों में प्रथम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों की पुनः संरचना के लिए कुछ मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाएं तैयार की हैं। मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं में मौजूदा पाठ्यक्रमों का क्षेत्र/समुदाय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार पुनः अनुकूलन करने और पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले मूल विषयों से संबंधित कुछ संगत प्रयुक्त विषयों को शुरू करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। शुरू किए जाने वाले प्रयुक्त विषयों से समुचित दक्षता और क्षमता का विकास होना चाहिए ताकि छात्र क्षेत्र कार्य, परि-योजना कार्य, विस्तार इत्यादि के माध्यम से क्षेत्र की समस्याओं पर सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान का प्रयोग कर सकें। विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा प्रयुक्त स्वरूप के पाठ्यक्रमों का चयन स्थानीय अथवा क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं और क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को ध्यान में रखकर करना होगा। मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में ऐसे पाठ्यक्रमों की एक निदर्शी सूची भी दी गई है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को पाठ्यक्रमों की पुनः संरचना के लिए प्रारम्भिक राशि के रूप में तथा शिक्षकों के अनुस्थापन, पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री, शिक्षण साधन तैयार करने आदि के लिए 5 वर्ष की अवधि के बास्ते 5.00 लाख २० तक की सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। आयोग कालेजों को कोर स्टाफ की नियुक्ति अंश कालिक शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति

और 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अनावर्ती खर्च बहन करने के लिए 1.00 लाख रु० तक की सहायता करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गया है ।

काठगोदाम/रामनगर और टनकपुर  
रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सार्वजनिक  
टेलीफोन सुविधा

8993 श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में काठगोदाम रामनगर और टनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ग्राम यात्रियों के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में इन स्टेशनों पर यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) काठगोदाम रामनगर और टनकपुर स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोन की मांग न होने के कारण सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । जब कभी औचित्य होगा इन स्टेशनों पर ऐसे टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए डाक एवं तार विभाग के समन्वय से विचार किया जायेगा ।

Sub-Standard Drugs Manufactured by  
Multinational Units

8994. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during last two years a large number of drugs manufactured by the multinational drug units were found sub-standard ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against these multinational units ?

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

Railway Coach Factory in Orissa

8995. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the places identified for the location of railway coach factory in the country ;

(b) whether Mancheswar in Orissa has been selected as an ideal site for the location of Railway Coach factory ;

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Government to establish railway coach factory at Mancheswar in Orissa ; and

(d) the progress made in the construction of the railway coach factory at Mancheswar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) No place has yet been identified for location of Railway Coach Factory The task of preparation of a detailed Project Report including the location survey has been entrusted to Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd, and a decision

regarding its scope, location, etc. will only be taken on finalisation of the same.

(c) and (d) In view of answer to part (a) & (b) above, these Questions do not arise yet.

**Railway Lines under Construction in Orissa**

8996. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the new railway lines under construction at present in Orissa ;

(b) the estimated cost and total

length of each of these railway line ;

(c) the target dates of the completion of each of these lines ;

(d) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned for the construction of each of these lines ; and

(e) the progress made in the completion of each of those lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) ; (a) to (e)  
A statement is attached.

Statement  
(a) to (c) : The details of new railway lines under construction in Orissa are as under : —

S. No.	Name of the Rly. Line.	Estimated Cost	Total Length (In kms)	Target date of completion	Expenditure expected upto 31/3/84	Outlay for 1984-85	Progress made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jakhapura-Banspani	Rs. 39 Cr.	176	Ph. I from Jakhapura to Daitari opened on 22/3/81. No date fixed for Ph. II and beyond.	Rs. 678 lakhs	—	Phase I from Jakhapura to Daitari opened.
2.	Koraput-Rayagada	Rs. 112.10 Cr. ----- Rs. 200 Cr.	174	For Phase I from Koraput to Machiliguda 30.6.1985	Rs. 1970 lakhs	Rs. 1250 lakhs	The bridges and earthwork are in progress in the section between Koraput and Machiliguda. The work on the next stage between Machiliguda & Lakshampur has also been started.
3.	Talcher-Sambalpur	Rs. 46.39 Crores.	171	Not yet decided	---	Rs. 100 lakhs	Nil, as work included in Budget for 1984-85.

**Note :** The entire outlay for the aforesaid projects is under Capital—which is dependent on the Budgetary Support by the Central Govt.

**Construction of over Bridges during Sixth Plan at various Railway Stations in Orissa**

8997. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of over bridges constructed ; under construction and proposed to be constructed during the Sixth Plan at various railway stations in Orissa ;

(b) the amount spent on the construction of these over bridges, the amount earmarked for the construction of the Railway over bridges under construction and the cost estimated for the construction of other railway over bridges in Orissa in the above plan period ; and

(c) the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) It is presumed that the question pertains to construction of Road over/under Bridges. If so, Road Over Bridge at Balasore has been completed and opened to traffic on 13.4.84 and work on Road Under Bridge at Nergundi and Road Over Bridge at Cuttak is targetted to be completed during 1984-85 in the State of Orissa. Including above the following road over/under bridges sanctioned in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan or earlier are under construction. The estimated Railway's share of cost, approximate expenditure incurred upto 31.3.84 and outlay for 1984-85 are indicated below :—

S. No.	Location	Rly.'s share of cost (in lakhs)	Expenditure upto 1983-84	Outlay for 1984-85	Balance to complete
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	TROB in lieu of level crossing at Km. 6/8-74 at Bolangir	13.68	12.69	0.99	—
2.	ROB in lieu of level crossing at Km. 603-09 at Bargarh	16.68	7.06	9.86	—
3.	ROB in lieu of Remuna level crossing at Balasore	43.15	38.11	5.94	Since opened to traffic
4.	RUB between Nergundi and Kendrapara at Km. 400/7-8	26.73	14.99	7.00	4.74
5.	ROB in lieu of level crossing at the South end of Cuttack Railway Station	130.68	88.99	20.00	21.69
	Total	231.16	161.84	42.89	26.43



**Amount Earmarked for Sambalpur  
Railway Station**

8998. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken  
any decision to use Sambalpur Railway  
Station in Orissa as a passenger terminal  
and earmark funds therefor ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated there-  
for ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K.  
JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Trains already  
do terminate at Sambalpur. However,  
no funds have been earmarked in this  
connection.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Establishment of a Shipyard at Paradip**

8999. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese  
Consultants have recommended the estab-  
lishment of two shipyards, one at Hazira  
in Gujarat and the other at Paradip in  
Orissa ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken  
for establishing a shipyard at Paradip ;

(c) whether any final decision has been  
taken for establishing a shipyard at  
Paradip ;

(d) if so, what is the progress made  
so far and whether any foreign assistance  
has been sought ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) to (c) The Planning Commission  
have set up Working Groups for different  
Sectors for formulation of Seventh Five  
Year Plan. The Working Group on Ship-  
building is engaged in assessing the require-  
ments and available resources for ship-  
building industry and preparation of the  
proposals for the VII Plan. The report  
of the Working Group will be considered  
by the Planning Commission before for-  
mally adopting it and including the pro-  
posals in the VII Plan documents.

Thus a decision has yet to be taken by  
the Government in regard to setting up  
of two shipyards i.e. one at Hazira in  
Gujarat and the other at Paradip in  
Orissa.

**चित्तौड़गढ़ में बिना चौकीदार वाले  
रेलवे फाटक**

9000. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में बिना चौकीदार वाले रेलवे  
फाटकों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है  
कि जब इन रेलवे फाटकों के फाटक बंद  
रहते हैं, तब संबद्ध गांवों को अत्यधिक  
कठिनाई और असुविधा का सामना करना  
पड़ता है ;

(ग) वहां पर चौकीदारों को कब तक  
तैनात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) में बिना  
चौकीदार वाले फाटकों की संख्या क्या है,  
जहां पर चालू वर्ष के दौरान चौकीदारों को  
तैनात किये जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि

उन्हें इस वर्ष तैनात न करने का प्रस्ताव है, तो उनको किस समय तक तैनात करने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1983 को भारतीय रेलों पर बिना चौकीदार वाले कुछ 22,531 समपार थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों पर फाटकों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। गाड़ियों को गुजारने के समय चौकीदार वाले समपारों के फाटक बंद किये जाने पर सड़क यातायात कुछ समय के लिए अपरिहार्य रूप से रुक जाता है।

(ग) बिना चौकीदार वाले सभी समपारों पर चौकीदारों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बिना चौकीदार वाले केवल ऐसे समपारों पर निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर चौकीदारों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जहां यातायात की संख्या का औचित्य हो अथवा जिनसे बसें नियमित रूप से गुजरती हों और जो दुर्घटना प्रवृत्त स्थल समझे जाते हों।

(घ) चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों की संख्या 54 है। फिलहाल इन समपारों में से किसी पर भी चौकीदार की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Absorption of Commission Bearers and Commission Vendors

9001. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken in the year 1978 to absorb all commission bearers and commission vendors in regular employment ; and

(b) if so, number of commission bearers and commission vendors absorbed so far, zone-wise and division-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A decision was taken in the year 1978 to absorb in phases on regular scales of pay those Commission Bearers who were working on the Railways at that time. It was decided in the same year (1978) that Commission Vendors were to be considered for vacancies of bearers that would arise after absorption of Commission Bearers.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Production Target of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

9002. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production target of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for manufacturing Electric & Diesel locomotives and also casting at Steel for Foundry in CLW, could not be achieved for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) the present target of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The production target of CLW for Electric & Diesel locomotives and Steel Castings alongwith the actual production for the year 1983-84 is as follows :—

	Target	Actual Production
Electric Locos :	67	47
Diesel locos :	26	25
Total :	93	72
Steel Castings :	5000	4159
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)

(b) The main reason for shortfall in electric loco production has been the inordinate delay in supply of critical sub-components like tap-changers, circuit breakers and Field Shunting Resistance by the suppliers.

The reason for shortfall in Steel Casting production is due to unsatisfactory supply of liquid oxygen from Indian oil Limited and plant repairs.

(c) The target of production for 1984-85 is as follows : -

Electric locos :	60
Diesel locos :	33
Steel Castings :	5000 (Tonnes)

#### SC/ST in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

9003. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) numbers of Class-IV and Class-III Posts to be filled in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works :

(b) whether any selection has been made for crash programme of recruiting SC/ST candidate ; if so, the latest position of the selection ;

(c) whether work is suffering seriously for want of manpower, due to recruitment at CLW, if so, action taken so far ; and

(d) whether ban on recruitment is applicable at CLW due to which certain promotion orders are not being given effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली अहमदाबाद रेलगाड़ी के प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के एक-एक और डिब्बे को सामान्य डिब्बों में तबदील करना

9004. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद सुपर फास्ट गाड़ी से बिना आरक्षण यात्रा करने वाले प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि इस गाड़ी के साथ प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी का केवल एक-एक सामान्य डिब्बा जोड़ा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के एक-एक और डिब्बे को सामान्य डिब्बों के रूप में तबदील करने का है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ती० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) 505/506 दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस में पहले दर्जे के किसी अनारक्षित डिब्बे की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। जहां तक दूसरे दर्जे का संबंध है, दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक केवल अप दिशा में दो ब्रेकयान एवं दूसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बों में फिलहाल अनारक्षित स्थान की व्यवस्था की गयी है। अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक डाउन दिशा में दूसरे दर्जे में इसी प्रकार के अनारक्षित स्थान की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

**Prescribed Quantum of Nutritional Food And Medicines for Pregnant Women/Child**

9005. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ No 264 on 15 March, 1984 regarding pregnant women suffering from Nutritional anaemia and state :

(a) the prescribed quantum of nutritional food and medicines per pregnant woman and per child in PHOs and Subcentres in various States ;

(b) whether Government propose to review the scheme and appoint mobile Health Aid and Services to at least Gram Panchayat level for pregnant women and infants on weekly basis ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and the alternatives proposed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH SINA KIDWAI) : (a) Under the scheme of prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia amongst mothers and children, women are given a tablet containing 60 m.g. of elemental iron (180 mg. of ferrous sulphate) and 0.5 mg. of folic acid daily, for approximately 100 days. The doses for children (1-12 years) are 20 mg. of elemental iron (60 mg ferrous sulphate) and 0.1 mg. of folic acid daily for about 100 days.

Under the integrated Child Development services Scheme of Ministry of Social Welfare supplementary nutrition is provided to pregnant and lactating mothers and children under six years. The women are given about 500 calories with 20-25 gm. of protein per day for 300 days in a year. The children receive 300 calories with 10-12 gms of protein per day.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration for mobile teams, in-

stead, the services are provided through Primary Health Centres, Subcentres etc. and Anganwad is under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. These infrastructures are being further expanded.

**Epidemic of Malaria in Shahjehanpur**

9006. DR. A U AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria has claimed large number of lives in the country in the recent past out of which 600-odd lives alone in Shahjehanpur, a district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when people were dying one after the other no doctor was available at any of the dispensaries and there were signs of an epidemic of malaria which fact was confirmed by investigations conducted by various Central Government agencies like the Central Drug Research Institute in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(c) whether Government have identified all the cases of epidemic and whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the findings of the various investigating teams as are brought out in the article Investigation—Malaria Fatal-Fatal Neglect appearing in 'India Today' of April 15, 1984 and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to check the epidemic of malaria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Government have seen the subject article published in the 'India Today' of 15th April, 1984. According to the information received from the States/Union Territories there were 191 deaths due to malaria in the whole country. Some deaths with clinical symptoms and signs of malarial fever were reported from Shahjehanpur. Investigations were conducted in this regard by the agencies of

both the Union Government and the State Government. The situation has been kept under close watch and a strategy of mass drug administration, intensification of surveillance measures, opening up of the Drug Distribution Centres and immediate insecticidal spray coverage in the affected areas has been adopted. Adequate quantities of anti-malaria drugs and insecticides have been provided to the State Government. In addition, the Government have decided to make the supply of Malathion 100% centrally funded.

**Combined Seniority List of Conductors and TIL's**

9007. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether is a fact that there is a combined seniority with non-selection post of conductor with that of TTI which is a selection post in the Maligaon, N.F. Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for preparing a combined seniority list ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are representations from the employees against this combined seniority with non-selection post of conductor with that of TTI ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action Government propose to take in this regard, and if no action has been taken on the representations, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Since both Head TTE and Conductor in scale Rs. 425-640 have avenue of promotion to the post of TTI in scale Rs. 550-750, a combined seniority list of these two categories is maintained.

(c) and (d) Some representations have been received by the North-east Frontier Railway Administration from Head TTEs in scale Rs. 425-640 against combining their seniority with that of Conductors. The matter is under examination of the Railway Administration.

**संकरी सड़कों वाली कालोनियों में  
मेटाडोर बस सेवा शुरू करना**

9008. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में ऐसी अनेक कालोनियाँ हैं, जहाँ संकरी सड़कें होने के कारण बसें नहीं जा सकती तथा उन कालोनियों के निवासियों को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें पकड़ने के लिये लम्बी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ के निवासियों की सुविधा के लिए इन कालोनियों से मेटाडोर बस सेवा शुरू करने का है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली के कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है जहाँ सड़कें तंग हैं और बसें चलाना कठिन है। यह भी देखा गया है कि ऐसी तंग सड़कों पर मेटाडोर सेवाओं का परिचालन भी उचित नहीं है। दिल्ली परिवहन निगम इस बात का भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि जनता को बस लेने के लिए ज्यादा दूर नहीं चलना पड़े और नगर में यात्रियों के लिए बसों की पूरी सुविधा हो जाए।

दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत मेटाडोर गाड़ियों को चलाना

9009. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत मेटाडोर गाड़ियों को चलाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली में अल्प-विक्रम भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने और बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने की दृष्टिकोण से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अन्तर्गत नये मेटाडोर रूटों को प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :  
(क) से (ग) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान एशियाई खेलों की अवधि में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शहर में 43 रूटों पर 226 माइक्रो मिनी बसों (मेटाडोर) के परिचालन के लिए परमिट जारी किये। चूंकि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम दिल्ली में यात्रियों के लिए पर्याप्त और कम खर्चीली परिवहन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने में सक्षम है अतः निजी मेटाडोर के परिचालन संबंधी किसी प्रकार की स्कीम पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस समय मुख्यतः ध्यान मेटाडोर बसों के बजाय जिन में कम यात्री आ-जा सकते हैं स्टैंडर्ड साइज की और अधिक बसें चलाने पर दिया जा रहा है जो चाहे दिल्ली परिवहन निगम स्वयं खरीद कर चलाये या अपने अधीन प्रायवेट आपरेटरों से चलवाये।

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की कमी

9010. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या तथा शहर में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या को देखते हुए दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पद स्थानान्तरणीय हैं उनके बच्चों को इन विद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप उन्हें कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में और अधिक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिए निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई मांग को यथासंभव पूरा करने के लिए दिल्ली में लगभग प्रतिवर्ष नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाते हैं।

#### Vocationalisation of Education in MP

9011. Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh has demand special aid/grant to start the

scheme of vocationalisation of education in 1984-85 and in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much has been demanded; and

(c) the Government policy on vocationalisation of education, profession-oriented scheme in the rural sectors of backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs had been proposed as part of the Annual Plan for 1984-85 for implementation of the 10+2 system and vocationalisation, but no request for special aid/grant has been received in this regard. The Seventh Plan is still under preparation.

(c) The National Policy on Education states that there is need to increase facilities for technical and vocational education at the secondary stage. School education is, however, largely the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. While the Government of India have constantly impressed upon the State Government the need to introduce 10+2 system together with vocationalisation at the school level, the State has not yet switched over to this pattern.

फलोदी से कोलायत तक रेल लाइन

9012. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :

श्री ए० नीलालोहिथावसन नाडार

श्री टी० एस० नेगी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरतगढ़ बीकानेर रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइव में बदलने का कार्य प्रारंभ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुरतगढ़ बीकानेर रेल लाइन को बदलने से उपलब्ध सामग्री का फलोदी से कोलायत तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिये उपयोग किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब प्रारंभ किया जायेगा ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सीमावर्ती जिले जैसलमेर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधे रेल सम्पर्क सैनिक और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि में उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो फलोदी से कोलायत तक एक छोटी रेल लाइन न बिछाने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जःफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं, बदलाव के बाद निम्न कृत रेल पथ सामग्री पूर्णतया रेल पथ पर पुनः उपयोग के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होती है क्योंकि इसमें से कुछ केबल स्क्रैप के लिए उपयुक्त होती है और जो मात्रा पुनः उपयोग के योग्य होती है उसे सामान्यतः मौजूदा मीटर लाइन रेल पथों को अच्छी हालत में रखने हेतु गौण नवीकरण के लिए अलग रखा जाता है ।

(घ) और (ङ) रक्षा विभाग सामरिक लाइनों की अपनी आवश्यकताओं की सूचना उस समय देता है जब वह यह समझता है कि इन पर रेलों द्वारा विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है लेकिन कार्य निर्धारित प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तथा धनराशि की उपलब्धता के अनुसार शुरू किया जाता है ।

**National Permits issued to scheduled  
Caste/Scheduled tribes Applicants**

9013. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted the policy of National Permits:

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the number of permits issued in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants since the inception of this policy ?

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

(a) and b) Yes, Sir. Since 1975.

(c) According to the information available as received from the States, the number of National permits for trucks and buses allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been 347 for Scheduled Castes and 133 for Scheduled Tribes.

**Security of Indian Embassies Staff**

9014. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide better security to our staff in the Missions abroad by providing them conveyance and telephone facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government giving car advance to all Members of the mission staff, irrespective of their rank, so that they can move by their own conveyance which would give them better security; and

(c) what other measures are being considered by the Government for safety of our diplomats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Government is making arrangements to provide better security to our staff in Missions abroad. This will include provision of transport facilities and greater telephone facilities to the members of staff depending upon the vulnerability of the station and the threat assessment.

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

(c) Various other appropriate measures for the safety of our diplomats are being considered by the Government. However, it is not advisable to divulge full details in view of security considerations.

**Licence for Tea/Bettle/Fruit shop in  
Circulating Area of Allahabad  
Railway Station**

9015. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is provision to award licene for installation of tea/bettle/fruit shop within the circulating area of railway stations; if so, what is the criteria;

(b) whether tea/bettle/fruit shops are functioning within the criculating area of Allahabad Railway Station; if so, who are the owners of these shops and on what ground have they been awarded licences; and

(c) whether unemployed wards/relatives of freedom fighters (expired) who can fulfil the terms and conditions are granted licence for tea/bettle/fruit shop within the circulating area of railway stations in lieu of their services in the freedom Movement and if so, the procedure thereof ?

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



These facilities are provided taking into account the demands of passengers, viability of the proposed units and availability of space.

(b) Yes, Sir. The vending contracts in the circulating area at Allahabad station have been awarded to S/Shri Iqbal Ahmed Khan, Anant Ram Chaurasia, Smt. Nirmala Devi and Smt. Kamala Devi. Allotment of these stalls/shops were made under the orders of the Ministry of Railways considering the merit of individual cases and on compassionate grounds.

(c) As per extant policy, all catering/vending contracts upto  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit each are exclusively reserved for SC/ST candidates. For larger contracts, applications are invited and contracts are awarded as per the following order of preference : —

- (i) SC/ST
- (ii) Co-operative Societies of actual workers/vendors;
- (iii) Mehila Samities;
- (iv) Disabled ex-servicemen/war-widows;
- (v) Individual unemployed graduates;
- (vi) Freedom fighters; and
- (vii) Others.

#### Dispensary at Burmah Nallah

9016. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Public Health Sub Centre with some beds for in door patients at Burmah Nallah, Andaman Nicobar but no doctor is posted there inspite of the requests of the local people of that area;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to post a doctor there so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) There is a Sub-Centre at Burmah Nallah, Andaman and Nicobar which is looked after by an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife and a Compounder. According to the existing approved pattern, there is no provision for posting a doctor in a Sub-Centre. However, a doctor from G. B Pant Hospital, Andaman and Nicobar Islands visits the Sub-Centre once in a week.

#### Panel discussion on mental Health and Steps to deal with problem

9017. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item of Indian Express (Delhi) dated 16 March, 1984 about panel discussion on mental health by persons with the expertise and experience in the field; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to deal with the problem of mental health effectively when mental illness in India is wide spread, serious and curable and mental Health is too important a subject to be left to psychiatrists ?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to provide essential training in mental health to all Government doctors and health workers at primary care level.

NIMHANS, Bangalore, CIP, Ranchi and AIIMS, New Delhi and P. G. I., Chandigarh are trying to develop models of such simplified programmes of training.

**Outbreak of Viral Jaundice and  
Monkey Fever in Karnataka  
and Gujarat**

9018. SHRI RAM VILAS  
PASWAN :  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been outbreak of Viral Jaundice, Monkey Fever which have become epidemic in Karnataka and Gujarat States;

(b) if so, number of persons died as a result of these disease during the last one year;

(c) whether Government are aware that these epidemic are likely to break out in other parts of the country also; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken for the supply of medicine for the cure of these epidemic in Karnataka and Gujarat so that the diseases may not spread further in other States of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) Government are aware about the incidence of Viral Jaundice in some districts of Gujarat and that of Monkey Fever in some districts of Karnataka. According to information received from the State of Gujarat, about 179 cases of Viral Jaundice with 165 deaths were reported upto 21-3-1984 from the districts of Jamnagar, Junagadh, Mehasana, Ahmedabad and Baroda. This outbreak has been investigated by the N. I. C. D. and necessary

remedial/preventive measure have been recommended. Consequently adequate remedial measure have been intensified by the State Government. To control the incidence of viral jaundice, health education measures have been intensified. The local bodies have been advised to safeguard the public water supply system against contamination and monitor quality of drinking water. No case of monkey fever has been reported from the State of Gujarat.

The incidence of Monkey Fever from Karnataka is being reported for quite long time in the Shimoga District. Recently cases of Monkey Fever have been reported from Dakshin Kannada and Uttar Kannada also. According to the information received, there were 645 cases of Monkey Fever with 120 deaths reported from these three districts upto 15th March, 1984. In the absence of any effective medicine, symptomatic treatment is being given to all such cases. To contain spread of the disease, anti-tick measures such as spraying of Lindane and use of repellants for prevention of tick-bites is being imparted. Tick repellants are available free of cost with PHCs/PHUs/Village Panchayats. Health education has been intensified to make public aware of the preventive measure.

As the vaccine against the disease is the only long term preventive the State Government is establishing a vaccine production laboratory at Shimoga under advice from the National Institute of Virology, Pune of the I. C. M. R. The vaccine is likely to be available in near future.

मेडिकल कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों/  
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्र  
और उनके तुलनात्मक  
परिणाम

9019. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर झास्त्री :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान  
संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान  
बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में पिछले 3  
वर्षों से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित  
जनजातियों के कितने पुरुष व महिला छात्र

स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाओं में अध्ययन  
कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इन छात्रों के पिछले तीन वर्षों के  
तुलनात्मक परीक्षा परिणाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
(श्री बी० शंकरामन्ध) : (क) और (ख)  
अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के  
बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में  
दी गई है। आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, बनारस  
हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से सूचना एकत्र की जा  
रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

## विवरण

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली  
अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों (पुरुष और महिला दोनों) के छात्रों की संख्या

पाठ्यक्रम का नाम	अध्ययन कर रहे छात्रों की सं०		परीक्षा में बैठे तथा उत्तीर्ण हुये छात्रों की सं०	
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला
1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1983-84
स्नातकपूर्व कार्यक्रम	9	1	9	1
स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम	19	2	13	6
			4	2
			1	1
			8	4
			1	1
			9	3
			1	1
			18	4
			7	3
			—	—
			13	6
			4	2
			19	10
			2	1

नोट :— बँ—परीक्षा में बैठे ।

उ०— उत्तीर्ण हुए ।

वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर दोनों पाठ्यक्रमों में उपलब्ध कुल सीटों में से 20 प्रतिशत सीटें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जातियों (अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत) आरक्षित होती हैं। अब यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि अगले वर्ष से अनुसूचित जन जातियों के छात्रों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर साढ़े सात प्रतिशत कर दिया जाए।

Steps to activate the research institutes producing vaccines sera and antigens

9020. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to activate the research institutes producing vaccines, sera and antigens in accordance with para 12 (ix) of the New Drug Policy;

(b) if so, the effective steps taken by this Ministry; and

(c) the position of these institutes before and after the announcement of New Drug Policy, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) After the new drugs policy was announced administrative steps were taken to enhance the production of vaccine to meet the requirements of vaccine under the Expanded Programme of Immunisation in the country and expansion is being considered by the Group of Communicable Diseases set up by the Planning Commission for the 7th Five Year Plan,

(c) The details of the installed capacity and production of vaccine in respect of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Haffkine Biopharma Corporation, Bombay and BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras, before the announcement of new Drugs Policy (1977-78) and after the announcement (1982-83) is given in statement attached.

Statement		Central Research Institute, Kasauli		Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bombay		B. C. G. Vaccine Laboratory Guindy, Madras	
Production		1977-78	1982-83	1977-78	1982-83	1977-78	1982-83
<i>In Lakh doses</i>							
D. P. T.		88.88	174.65	22.95	41.08	---	---
D. T.		131.33	169.56	16.28	46.21	---	---
T. T.		134.68	239.22	53.90	76.37	---	---
<i>In lakh ml.</i>							
Typhoid		16.84	86.64	2.09	2.57	---	---
A. R. V.		46.37	60.15	52.0	59.52	---	---
Cholera		143.72	94.37	136.17	13.98	---	---
<i>In lakh doses</i>							
Polio		---	---	37.65	114.96	---	---
B. C. G.		---	---	---	---	6.262	10.77
						Lakh ampoules of 50 doses each	Lakh ampoules of 20 doses each

12 hrs.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will start with Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Thank you for allowing me. Through you I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Health to the fact that in view of the very serious state of Enteric disease in West Bengal, our Government has requested for one crore Halogen tablets and one lakh oral saline tablets from the Central Government. I request the hon. Minister of Health to intervene immediately and get the medicines supplied and the disease and pain stopped. This is very necessary and it is very urgently required by West Bengal.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कुछ हो गया तो मैं क्या करूंगा ? इतने जोर से क्यों बोल रही हो ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Ours is a democratic polity, and our democratic procedures and political processes allow freedom of expression and participation of the people holding different views in the political process.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Right.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What is happening in Jammu & Kashmir.....

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The daughter of an eminent freedom fighter and nationalist leader, Sheikh Abdullah, has been subjected to murderous assault. This is a shame. This kind of organised attack on women has never happened. In view of this, we want a discussion on the increasing activities of extremists. Yesterday you observed that it is a State subject. These Punjab terrorist activities have been discussed in the House several times.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't shout, Prof. Saifuddin Soz, what are you doing ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it and decide on its merits, prof. K. K. Tewary.

मेरी बात आप सुन लीजिये अगर इसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का या किसी तरीके से टेररिज्म की बात आती है, और मैंने पहले भी कहा है तो मैं फिर देख लूंगा ।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not the Government to reply. Please sit down.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी पार्टी के एक सीनियर लीडर, श्री मनीराम बागड़ी को कल एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे को मिला है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उसमें खालसा रेजीमेंट द्वारा उन्हें जान से मार देने की धमकी दी गई है, और वह लोग दिल्ली आ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ खालसा रेजीमेंट, बम्बर खालसा, दशमेश रेजीमेंट, पता नहीं कितने रेजीमेंट हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को दिया है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अगर ऐसे धमकी भरे खत आते रहेंगे तो माननीय सदस्य अपना काम कैसे कर सकेंगे ? उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : We have already taken steps.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What I am going to say concerns you also. A news item has appeared in today's newspapers to the effect that you presided over a meeting of the Presiding Officers of Legislatures, and that you are contemplating constitutional amendment regarding the powers of the .....

MR. SPEAKER: No, the subject does not have anything like that. It is not to be discussed on the floor of the House. It is something which we have discussed in private and that is not going to have anything like this. It is nothing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It has come in the Press.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not read it properly. That is not to be discussed here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What are you contemplating?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already discussed with the Members and leaders of groups in Parliament. We are not going to participate anything.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I know that.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to run on parallel lines smoothly, both wheels, the Legislature and the Judiciary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): We are not in favour of any Constitutional Amendment.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस ने करा है साहब ? क्या कर रहे हैं आप ? बिल्कुल उसका जिक्र नहीं है ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is what the press reports say.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेस रिपोर्ट आपने पढ़ी होगी तो सामने आयेगी ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not make an authoritative statement on behalf of the Presiding Officers of the Legislatures?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे का सारा उसमें है ।  
Everything is there. You read it properly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Let there be a discussion. What harm is there?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आयेगा तो करेंगे ।  
we shall cross the bridge when we come to it. We have not yet come to it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What I am saying is, there is no harm also.

MR. SPEAKER: But there is nothing to discuss.

यादव जी, जब ब्रिज आता है तो डिस्कशन होता है । मैं यही कहता हूँ कि बर्रर डिस्कशन के न अमैडमैट हो सकती है और न कुछ और हो सकता है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें कुछ नहीं है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): What is the secret in it? If you propose certain changes, then why should you not.....

MR. SPEAKER: When need will be there, we will discuss it. Not now.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on fire accidents in Cochin Refinery.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.



**SHRI E. BALANANDAN** : Always accidents occur in Cochin Refinery.....

**MR. SPEAKER** : we will take care of it. You give something else, not Adjournment Motion. There is no question of Adjournment Motion here.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN** : The management is not taking proper steps to avert them. Already some persons have died....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : You are a very refined person. You know that this cannot come as an Adjournment Motion.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN** : The Minister should make a statement on this.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You give something else, not like this.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur)** : You must have read in the newspapers, and we heard on the floor of Parliament also, Government expressing its concern about the security environment and the war preparations being made by Pakistan. You must have read it in the newspapers that uranium is being smuggled to Pakistan.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have got it ; it is under consideration.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL** : I have given a Calling Attention Notice also apart from Adjournment Motion....

**MR. SPEAKER** : We will discuss according to availability of time and priority.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur)** : I have also given notice.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur)** : Sir, whosoever is making

statements regarding Punjab is being threatened as Shri Mani Ram Bagri has been. If all the Members are threatened like this, then nobody will be there...

*(Interruptions)*

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : ध्यान करने में दो आने का पर्चा लगता है, उसमें कोई भी लिख सकता है। आप क्यों चिन्ता करते हैं ? बैठिये।

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri)** : Sir, regarding preventive measures against spreading of dysentery from West Bengal to neighbouring States...

**MR. SPEAKER** : We are going to discuss it. I have already told you.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** : You promised that you would consider it.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Not consider, but I will have it discussed.

**SHRI BHUBANESHWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati)** : A protest hunger strike by the defence personnel, MES, has been continuing on Kushak Road since 16th April.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)** : Yesterday you promised that some way would be found out to discuss the extremist activities in Jammu and Kashmir. Are you going to admit my Calling Attention ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have already said that it is under my consideration.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur)** : Congress-I is instigating extremist activities.

**MR. SPEAKER** : If there are any extremist activities, we will take care of those.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : They want to destabilise the Government there...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot speak on behalf of the Government. There is no explanation needed from you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Kindly listen to me, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have given a Calling Attention notice....

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. Heavens will not fall.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : If Prof. Tewary wants to have a discussion, we also want to have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow both.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज के अखबारों में यह समाचार छपा है कि हिन्द महासागर में अमरीकी विमान वाहक जहाजों पर रखे जाने वाले क्रोजे मिसाइल्स से भारत की सुरक्षा पर गभीर संकट पैदा हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिए, यह भी ठीक है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसके बारे में मंत्री जी बयान दें।

श्री चर्नवास शास्त्री (करौल बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पंजाब के इश्यू पर 5 बार सदन में चर्चा हो सकती है तो काश्मीर के बारे में क्यों नहीं हो सकती? इस बारे में भेदभाव क्यों?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गई बात।

12.10 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for 1982-83

MR. SPEAKER : Kumari Kumudben Joshi.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : On behalf of Miss Kumudben M. Joshi, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1982-83, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (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-8225/84]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year, 1982-83, under section 19 of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83.

- (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-8226/84]

12.11 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th April, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.12 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and ninety-fifth and Hundred and ninety eighth Reports on action taken by Government

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (i) Hundred and Ninety-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Fifth Report of the Committee on Customs Receipts—Delay in revision of tariff values and exemption orders issued under the Customs Act, 1962.
- (ii) Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Delay in Disposal of fired cartridge cases of high calibre.

12.13 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Eighty-third Report and Minutes

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the Eighty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industry—Motor Cars, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

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12.13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ninety-fourth Report and Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the Ninety-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on H. M. T. Ltd. (Excluding Tractors Division) and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

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12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth Reports

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur) : I beg to present the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Fifty-first Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

- (ii) Fifty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Defence—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Defence Services.

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12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harish Rawat—absent.

Shri Bishnu Prasad.

12.15 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (i) Need to develop the air-strip at Misa near Kaziranga, Assam, for Vayudoot service.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : Kaziranga, the National Park in Assam, is famous for one horned Rhinos. This is a rare species not to be found anywhere in the world.

Presently both foreign and Indian tourists, going to this National Park have to get down at Gauhati and from there they have to motor down a distance of 137 miles, which in itself is a tiresome journey.

There is an Airstrip at Misa, constructed during the Second world war. It is about 20 miles from Kaziranga Park area. If this airstrip is renovated and made operational for Vayudoot service, it will give a tremendous boost to tourism which will help improve the economic conditions of the people living nearby.

In and around Misa there are large number of tea gardens and a permanent Military Camp. Probably that is why Misa was included for survey in the Sixth Five Year Plan, as also in the Programme of Action by the Civil Aviation Department to provide an airstrip there.

Keeping all these factors in view, I would request the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation to give serious thought to providing an airstrip for Vayudoot service at Misa which, in my opinion, will be a viable proposition keeping in view the traffic which will originate due to the National Park at Kaziranga, Tea gardens and permanent military camp there.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA  
SINGH) : Today we are going to take  
items 8 and 9 which are on the same sub-  
ject. I request both may be taken to-  
gether and we will sit through lunch hour  
and we may not adjourn for lunch be-  
cause already we are behind schedule.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND  
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEREN-  
DRA PATIL) : I have one submission  
to make. I fully support my colleague.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has al-  
ready been taken up last time.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Last  
time only item 8 was taken up—amend-  
ment to the Payment of Gratuity Act.  
Item 9 is also regarding further amend-  
ments to the Payment of Gratuity Act.  
The suggestion is that I may be allowed  
to move this Bill and make a few remarks.  
Afterwards both the Bills may be taken  
up together for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When it  
is taken up, you can say that.

Now, Smt. Jayanti Patnaik—absent.

Shri Monmohan Tudu—also absent.

(ii) Need to abolish taxes on medicines  
import of drugs and re-vitalise Public  
Sector drug industries

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri  
Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI  
(Patna)—rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shastri  
ji, sometimes you get up and talk and  
sometimes you also sit and speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I  
also stand up and speak if you allow  
me.

Medicines today are the one commo-  
dity taxed heavily. The ailing consumers  
have to pay 48 paise on every rupee  
worth of medicine they buy, 100 to  
125% customs duty on the imported raw  
material, 13% excise duty, 10% sales tax  
on pharmaceuticals raw materials, 12%  
sur charge, 4% sales-tax on pharma-  
ceuticals formulations and 1 to 2% actroi,

And added to this, there are direct and  
indirect taxes on bottle caps, aluminium  
foils, packaging materials etc.

Now, as per new budget, there is again  
5% increase in auxiliary duty (plus appli-  
cable CVD). About 8 essential medicines  
have been exempted from the above duty  
of which import value is only 10 to 15  
crores of rupees whereas the rest are im-  
ported to the tune of 190 crores and the  
burden of this additional duty will auto-  
matically fall on the ailing consumers to  
that extent. The drugs now attracting  
additional auxiliary duty include also  
antibiotics and sulphas which are equally  
essential.

Here the question arises why the medi-  
cines are not available in the rural areas,  
why the medicines are costly beyond the  
reach of the commonman and why there  
still exists a high taxation on medicines.

Almost half of the population of our  
country is below the poverty line. For  
them, it is not possible to purchase such  
costly medicines.

In view of the serious situation, I  
would request the Government to abolish  
all taxes on medicines for stopping the  
import of drugs revitalisation of public

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

sector drug industries for the benefit of the people. I hope, the Government will take appropriate steps in this regard.

- (iii) Demand for Home Minister's directing the Madhya Pradesh administration to stop surrender of dacoits in the State.

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश अनेक वर्षों से डाकुओं का चरागाह बना है। डाकू गिरोह राजस्थान एवं उत्तर प्रदेश आदि में डाके, खून जैसे जघन्य अपराध कर, शान के साथ मध्य प्रदेश में रहते हैं। जब अन्य प्रदेशों में पुलिस से खतरा पैदा हो जाता है तब आत्म समर्पण का नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश में होता है।

पिछले वर्ष में दो महत्वपूर्ण आत्मसमर्पण दस्यु सरदार मलखान सिंह तथा दस्युरानी फूलन के गिरोह के हैं।

आजकल मध्य प्रदेश के जेलों में इन डाकुओं को, अच्छे से अच्छा खाना तथा आराम एवं ऐश की सभी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हैं। इन का जीवन राजनैतिक बंदियों से कहीं अधिक अच्छा है।

दस्यु सरदार रमेश शिकरवार का गिरोह अनेक वर्षों से, अनेक प्रदेशों में जघन्य अपराध कर रहा है। सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश में अभी तक 25 हत्याएँ, 31 अपहरण के प्रकरण पुलिस में दर्ज हैं। प्रत्येक अपहरण में लाखों रुपये की फिरोती बसूली जाती है। फिरोती न मिली तो अपहृतों को मार डाला जाता है। शासन प्रतिदिन एक लाख रुपया इस गिरोह पर खर्च करता है। पन्द्रह सौ पुलिस जवान इस कार्य में लगे हैं। ऐसा शासन का दावा है। परन्तु वास्तविकता कुछ और है।

इन अन्तर्देशीय डाकू गिरोहों के, इस प्रकार के आत्मसमर्पण के नाटक मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर बन्द होने चाहिए। अतएव गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन को आदेश देकर आत्म समर्पणों को रोकें, डाकुओं का मनोबल तोड़ें तथा आम जनता को राहत दें।

- (iv) Need for a Railway Station at Bathna in Sealdah Division

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip). Sir, there is genuine need for a Railway Station at Bathna in between Phulia and Santipur stations on Ranaghat-Santipur section of Eastern Railway, Sealdah Division. The people of Bathna and sixteen other villages in the vicinity have been representing their case since 1979. Around 30,000 people, many of whom are regular passengers, having to cover a distance of 4/5 K. M. to catch a train in all weather, will be benefited by the station. The span between Phulia and Santipur is, perhaps, the longest on the Sealdah-Santipur line and public demand for the station is fully justified. Public meetings, bicycle processions, public conventions attended by Members of Legislative Assembly, Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samities and Village Panchayats concerned have been held over the years to voice the urgency of the need. Village people have agreed to donate the required land for construction of Railway Station, staff quarters etc. On 22-5-81 the D.R.M., Sealdah had assured a deputation of Santipur Sakha Railway Yatri Samity that there would be a flag Station at Bathna. But despite several inspections, spot surveys and a reported blue-print, nothing has happened till date. Railways, as a public utility service, should take cognisance of the long-standing need and introduce a station at Bathna without further delay.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : This is very important. I support her.

- (v) Need to provide financial and other facilities to the inventor, a retired mining engineer, for a breakthrough achieved by him in coke technology.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

Though India is having fairly good reserves of non-coking coal which are expected to last for more than hundred years even after meeting our ever increasing energy demand, however, the reserves of coking coal specially of metallurgical variety are not even 20 per cent of the total reserves and will last hardly 40 years. This is a matter of great concern for the coal industry and the industries based on coking coal, specially steel making. Moreover, coking coal available within the country is of very high ash content which has necessitated import of coking coal from abroad spending valuable foreign exchange.

Attempts were made in this country in various research laboratories particularly CFRI Dhanbad to make metallurgical coke from non-coking coal by blending prime coking coal with different proportions of non-coking and semi-coking coals. But they met with only limited success.

It is in this background that refreshing news has come that a break through has been achieved in making low ash high quality metallurgical coke from non-coking coal with high ash content. The process has been invented by one retired mining engineer of the CIL and is already under production in a small scale in Dhanbad. The new process does not depend on any blending of the prime coke with others but transforms the non-coking into coking coal by injecting some chemical additive. The process has already become a news in the leading dailies. The CIL is also enthusiastic about this new breakthrough. Care should be taken so that such a noble venture is not killed by apathy or neglect.

The attention of the Government must

be devoted to this new breakthrough in coal technology with enormous possibilities particularly for India. I suggest to the Government that finances, facility and help be extended to make this achievement a commercial success.

- (vi) Scarcity of paper in Tamil Nadu resulting in postponement of examinations and need for increasing production of paper by small paper mills

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 :—

More than 20600 students in Tamil Nadu who have taken up the correspondence courses of the Institute of Correspondence Education are in great suspense because of the postponement of undergraduate examinations due to acute paper shortage. Lessons in different subjects readied three months ago have not yet been printed. Education through correspondence courses is sustained through regular supply of paper. When there is shortage of paper it comes to a grinding halt.

It is understood that though the Director General of Supplies and Disposals has accepted the tender for the purchase of one lakh tonnes of paper, the purchases have not yet been effected. The DGS&D must procure one lakh tonnes of paper and supply to the Universities which have placed orders for the paper.

The source of unconventional raw material is getting dried up for the small paper mills after the large paper mills have also been permitted to use the unconventional raw materials. This must be got undone by prohibiting the large mills from using waste paper and other unconventional raw materials. Then only the production in the small paper mills will pick up, which in turn will reduce the paper shortage.

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

The wood pulp which is being imported by small paper mills should be exempted from customs duties, as has been done in the case of wood chips which are being imported by the large paper mills. This also will lead to increased production of paper.

(vii) **Need for Central assistance to Himachal Pradesh Government for giving compensation to those whose land/houses were acquired for constructing roads**

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल के अन्दर राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्मित की हुई बहुत सी सड़कें ऐसी हैं जिन को बने हुए कई वर्ष हो गए हैं। अभी तक काफी सड़कें ऐसी भूमि से निकाल ली गई जिसकी अधिसूचना सरकारी राजपत्र से नहीं की गई और सड़कें हिमाचल के निधन लोगों के बगीचों, मकानों, खेतों को बरबाद करके बनाई गई जिसका करोड़ों रुपया इन किसानों का मुआवजा बनता है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार इसे देने के लिए समर्थ नहीं है। मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार से भारत सरकार इस बारे में ब्यौरा लेकर मुआवजों के रकम अदा करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को अनुदान दे कर मदद करें ताकि लोगों को न्याय मिल सके।

(viii) **Need to provide drinking water to the people of Mirzapur, Varanasi and small vellages of hilly regions.**

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : पेय-जल जीवन को बुनियादी आवश्यकता है। इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रमों में इसे स्थान दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1971-72 में पेयजल की समस्या वाले गांव की एक सूची बनी थी।

उक्त गांवों में पेयजल की आपूर्ति के लिए कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। किन्तु बहुत से ऐसे गांव और कस्बे हैं जो अभावग्रस्त गांव की सूची में नहीं आ पाए हैं। कुछ गांव तथा कस्बों में नए कार्यों से बाद में समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। अतः जो गांव तथा कस्बे पेयजल की समस्या से ग्रस्त हैं उन्हें तत्काल सूची में शामिल करने का निर्देश दिया जाए तथा उन गांवों और कस्बों में पेयजल की आपूर्ति के लिए योजना कार्यान्वित की जाए। जिला मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी के ज्ञानपुर पथा नौगढ़ क्षेत्र एवं बुन्देलखंड में गमियों में अधिकतर क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है। इस वर्ष भी ऐसा हो रहा है।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के छोटे-छोटे गांवों में एक या आवश्यकतानुसार अधिक हैंडपम्प और कुओं की व्यवस्था हो। किन्तु धनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में पाइपलाइन द्वारा पेयजल की व्यवस्था की जावे।

12.29 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1982—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Legislative Business. The House will now take up further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Dharmavir on the 24th February, 1984, namely :—

“That the Bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, be taken into consideration.”

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND  
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA



**PATIL :** Sir, I would like to make a submission for your kind consideration.

This item No. 8 is with regard to the Amendment of Payment of Gratuity Act. Item No. 9 is also with regard to the same to be further amended. Therefore my submission is, I may be allowed to move this item No. 9 to further amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Both the Bills, that is, items 8 and 9, can be taken up for consideration together because it will avoid repetition and we can save a lot of time. I request you kindly to agree to take up both the Bills for consideration.

The next Bill is also the same. I will formally move this Bill for consideration and then the discussion can go on.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We can do one thing. You may move it separately for consideration, but the discussion can be together for both the Bills.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur) : The first Bill has been partly discussed, and we have to interrupt the discussion before we can take up the other Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We will complete the discussion on this Bill and pass it ; immediately we will take up the other Bill. There may not be a further discussion ; the discussion on this Bill can also be linked to the other Bill.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** You may request the Members to cover both the Bills in their speeches.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Unless the second Bill is before the House, how are they going to speak on that ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Discussion can take place, but you can formally move it afterwards.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** If this is the understanding, I have no objection.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This is only to set right this technical thing.

As I said, the House will now take up further consideration of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

Now, the discussion on this Bill is continuing. The next Bill on the agenda also pertains to amendment of the same Act. Three hours have been allotted for the first Bill, and two hours for the second Bill. Hon. Members can take five hours for both the Bills. The earlier Bill will be passed first, and then the Minister will move formally the second Bill and we will pass the same also.

Shri Lawrence has to continue his speech..... He is not present. His speech will, therefore, be deemed to be over.

Shri K. Ramamurthy.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are two Bills before the House for consideration; one, the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1982, and two, the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1984. The first Bill seeks the sanction of this House for raising the salary limit of Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1600/-. I think, there is not much controversy in the first Bill.

The second Bill is sought to be introduced in the House by the hon. Minister and the understanding is that we can take that up also for discussion. This Bill has arisen out of the Supreme Court judgement in the case of Lalappa Lingappa Vs Lakshmi Vishnu Textile Mills in February, 1982 over the question of his continued service.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Just a minute. On the request of Shri Buto Singh some time ago, we would have had a lunch hour today, but you can go and take your lunch. I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** The Supreme Court has held that for every year of the entitlement of the gratuity of the workman, he has to work physically for 240 days, uninterrupted service. In view of this judgement of the Supreme Court, a lot of industrial houses in this country have denied the legitimate gratuity of the workmen. This matter was also receiving the attention of the Government; all the trade unions were also raising this issue, and representations were made to the Labour Ministry and even the Prime Minister for proper amendment to the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In the second Bill, I find, there are only two improvements that the Labour Ministry has made. One is that under Section 2(c), regarding continuous service, they have now added one more sentence about absence from duty without leave. They have also qualified it by saying that if the workman is to be punished under the standing orders for his absence from duty that will also be taken into account for the purpose of interrupted service. This is one improvement.

Another improvement is that in an establishment which works for less than six days in a week, the qualifying or uninterrupted service, i.e. the continuous work which the workman is expected physically to do, will be 180 days.

These are the only two improvements the Labour Ministry has brought in the second Bill. This has raised a lot of suspicion and doubt among the working classes. We in the Parliament are representing workmen as well as our party. We have already got this Bill, and we had circulated it among our members and have elicited their opinion. They have expressed genuine doubts on two grounds. The first is that the requirement of 240 days' work every year for entitlement to gratuity, has not been clearly defined. Suppose a workman is not able to attend to work physically for 240 days, but he has worked only for 220 days in a year, Will he be entitled to gratuity or not? Suppose he has taken sick leave or any

other kind of leave, or the establishment was under lock-out or he was put under lay-off; will all these things be reckoned computing 240 days? This explanation they have not provided.

In the same Gratuity Act, they have provided so many explanations to so many points. For the purpose of entitlement of 15 days wages and gratuity, they have given the explanation : suppose there is a workman whose salary has exceeded Rs. 1000/-, there they have inserted the explanation. Why should not Government come forward and insert the same explanation in this case ?

Another kind of suspicion is that as per the Gratuity Act of 1972, gratuity can be denied by the establishment or management. Suppose a workman has done anything wrong, or he is punished for moral turpitude, or a workman has worked in the establishment for 30 years, and he was to retire in the 31st year—if an establishment wilfully wants to serve notice on him, or if he is found fault with, or if some punishment is awarded to him in the 31st year on the ground of moral turpitude—will he then lose the entire gratuity? This aspect has also not been provided for.

In view of this, these two genuine suspicions should be removed by the Labour Ministry. If this explanation is not given, this Bill will be of no use. It will not do justice to workmen, because of the circumstances arising out of the judgement given by Supreme Court in Lallappa's case in 1982.

So, I would like to receive these two explanations from the hon. Minister. If it is warranted, I think it is warranted, he must bring in an explanation in this amending Bill itself.

With these comments, I support the Bill. But I want to insist that this explanation should be inserted. Otherwise, this Bill will not serve any purpose.

**DR A. KALANIDHI** (Madras Central) : I would like to participate in

the discussions on the Gratuity (Amendment) Bill. I am thankful to you, Sir, for giving me this chance to speak.

It has been mentioned that the Supreme Court has given a judgement in August 1981 that one is eligible for gratuity only if he has worked for 240 days. Even if he has worked for 30 years or 25 years, if he has not worked for 240 days, he is not eligible for gratuity, even though you have announced that an employee is eligible for 196 days leave including medical leave, sick leave, casual leave, festival leave, etc. If you deduct 196 days, the remaining balance will be there. So, it is only an anomaly to say that one has to work for 240 days to get gratuity. So, I feel that the Supreme Court judgement is in favour of the employer rather than the employees. It should be amended in such a way that even if a person works for less than the prescribed period, he should be eligible for such a gratuity.

Some time back, in 1981 Mr. Era Mohan, a Member of Parliament, had brought this to the notice of the Government. The Minister gave a reply that it should be considered as early as possible and a suitable amendment will be brought forward. After three years you have brought forward an amendment. If for such a small thing you have taken 3 years, I think for a bigger problem, for a bigger project you will take 10 years or 15 years to solve it. So, the Minister should concentrate on this and bring forward a comprehensive formula to benefit the workers rather than the employers.

You know that the judgment of the Supreme Court has given a slightly different version. They are not going to give it in favour of the employees as such. So, I do not know why you have delayed it so much even after the judgment which was given in 1981. I only feel that it is delay tactics which are being followed by the ruling party; you are not really interested in the welfare of the workers. You are adopting an anti-labour policy; the government is only following anti-

labour line. You want to give more benefit to the employers rather than the employees.

It has been widely published in *The Times of India*, dated the 14th July, 1981; and the Minister has assured that a suitable amendment will be brought forward to suit both the employers and the employees. But I don't think that the present amendment is going to benefit in any way the employees.

With regard to the judgement, it should be retrospective operation of the award of the tribunal from the date of presentation of the charter of demands which led to the reference to the industrial tribunal or at least from the date of reference.

You have appointed a high level committee. I do not know what is the necessity for doing it? It is only delay tactics. You want to drag on the issue. You know very well the gravity of the situation and the problems of the employees. You have appointed this committee a long time back. But you have brought forward an amendment now. I accuse this government of following delay tactics and doing it purposely. The main purpose for which I am asking for retrospective effect is that in the last 3-4 years many of the retired employees are affected.

Some time back, we had a meeting where we have submitted certain demands. I would like to read out those demands so that our hon. Minister may go through them, because D.M.K. Labour Progressive Federation of which I am one of the Vice-Presidents, has given certain suggestions to the Government of India. They are as follows :

1. "All kinds of ceilings for eligibility for gratuity should be removed.
2. The provision to pay only seven days' pay as gratuity to workers in certain industries such as sugar which is treated as a seasonal one,

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

should be scrapped and full gratuity paid to all without discrimination.

3. Gratuity should be paid even if one person is employed in a concern.
4. Another point which I want to mention is about the provision that a worker loses his gratuity on dismissal on account of disciplinary action. This should be removed as this amounts to dual punishment and denial of natural justice.
5. Yet another suggestion which I want to put forth to the Minister is that one month's wages should be paid as gratuity for each year of service. Any amount that is paid on a regular basis in any form and as any kind of wage should form the basis for calculation of gratuity.
6. I finally want to tell the hon. Minister that 26 days' wages should form the basis for one month's service, to fall in line with the judgement of the High Court.

I request the hon. Minister to have a comprehensive formula to cover all the points put forth by me so that the benefit, and the welfare of the workers are protected and the Government is not criticised as an anti-labour Government; it should not adopt a procedure which can be called an anti-labour procedure or anti-labour policy. If you are really interested in the welfare of the workers your preaching about the 20-Point Programme and loans for weaker sections are going to be helpful and to be meaningful, you should try to amend the Act in such a way that you will have a comprehensive formula to cover all the points which have been put forth by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूरों के हित की बातें हमारी सरकार बहुत गंभीरता से सोचती है। इसी मिलसिले में वह ग्रेच्युटी बिल पेश किया गया और यह घोषणा की गई कि एक हजार से 1600 तक तनख्वाह लेने वालों को भी ग्रेच्युटी मिलेगी। दूसरी बात आपने 240 दिन की कह दी। उसने 240 दिन तक फिजीकली वर्क किया हो। मान लीजिए कोई बीमार हो जाता है या मारल टरपी-ट्यूड उसका कमजोर हो जाता है तो उसका क्या होगा। आप चाहते हैं कि उसने जो कुछ काम किया है उसके बेनिफिट से वह वंचित न हो जाए। आपने इसमें लिखा है—

'Two hundred and forty day's in any other case'. So, this Clause requires an explanation.

240 दिन का मतलब आप क्या लेना चाहते हैं।

Because there are certain regions, where he falls physically unfit. Suppose he falls ill,

तो उसके लिए आपका एक्सप्लेनेशन नहीं होगा कि आपने इंस्पेक्टर को ये पावर्स नहीं दी हैं। आपने इंस्पेक्टर को जो पावर्स दी हैं कि उनको ग्रेच्युटी दिलवा दी जाए। मगर इस बात का वह फंसला नहीं कर सकता। इस तरह से एक मजदूर के लिए यह मुसीबत हो जाएगी। इसके लिए उसको कोर्ट में जाना पड़ेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो जजमेंट दिया है उस जजमेंट के बाद जो भी उसके प्रंदर बताया है—

"The Supreme Court in its judgement in the case of Lalappa Lingappa Vs. Lakshmi Vishnu Textile Mills, held that in terms of the existing definition of continuous service'

in Section 2(c) of the Act, the permanent employees were not entitled to payment of gratuity for the years they remained absent without leave and had actually worked for less than 240 days in a year."

कोई आदमी ऐसी जगह पर बीमार पड़ गया जहाँ से उसके लिए दरखास्त करना भी पासिबल नहीं था, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि :

"It has been represented that the enforcement of this ruling has resulted in denial of gratuity to a number of employees, whose short term absence had remained unregularised due to lack of appreciation of its significance for the purpose of working out their entitlement to gratuity...It is also proposed to amplify the definition of 'continuous service' to provide—

- (a) that an employee working in an establishment which works for less than six days in a week and who is not in uninterrupted service for one year shall be deemed to be in continuous service for a period of one year if he has actually worked for 190 days in the preceding year..."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि आपने जो एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है, वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। बिल में कहा गया है कि :

"That for determining the continuous period of six months for the purpose of payment of gratuity, an employee should have completed half the number of days of actual work which constitute 'continuous service' for a whole year."

श्रम मंत्री जी जब उत्तर दें तो मेहरबानी कर के यह बतलाएं कि क्या एक आदमी जो 240 दिन काम नहीं कर सकता है और 190 दिन ही करता है जबकि उसका पीरियड सप्ताह में छह दिन है तो उस हालत में वह ग्रेच्युटी पाने का अधिकारी होगा या नहीं? बीमार होने पर जो उसका बोनाफाइड क्लेम बनता है, उसके लिए वह दिन माने जायेंगे या नहीं? फँवटरी में चाहे बहुत कम लोग काम करते हों लेकिन ग्रेच्युटी का एवट हरेक के लिए लागू होना चाहिए। स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्री में मशीनें इतनी डवलप कर गई हैं कि जानबूझकर फँवटरी के मालिक लेबर की संख्या कम ही रखते हैं। कहा जाता है कि फँवटरी एवट के अनुसार लेबर की संख्या कम है, इसलिए ऑप एंटाइटल्ड नहीं हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि घरों में जो सर्वेंट काम करते हैं, उनको भी ग्रेच्युटी मिलनी चाहिए। इनके साथ बड़ी क्रूरता से व्यवहार किया जाता है। इस ओर आपका ध्यान ही नहीं गया है। जब आप 1984 में कानून लाना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप उन लोगों को अधिकार देंगे या नहीं? आपने लेबर-लाज के लिए अमेंडमेंट नहीं किया बल्कि वही कानून लागू होगा जो इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए होता है। आपके बिल में यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि 240 दिन न होते हुए भी अगर उसका हक बनता है तो वह ग्रेच्युटी पाने का हकदार है। यह क्लैरिफिकेशन आपके बिल में नहीं है और इस पर बाद में आपत्ति उठ सकती है। दूसरे, मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून जो बना हुआ है, वह कुछ लोगों के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि जहाँ कम संख्या में लोग काम करते हों, मजदूरी करते हों, कहीं मुनीम हों या दूसरे सभी के लिए भी लागू होना चाहिए और घरेलू नौकर के लिए भी यह कानून लागू होना चाहिए।

श्री राजेश कुनार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार अपने आप को श्रमिक हितैषी कहती है, मैं तो एक किसान का बेटा हूँ। लेकिन जब मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा और लोगों के विचार इग के बारे में सुने, उससे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे यहां खेत में भी मजदूर काम करते हैं, लेकिन उस बेचारे को मजदूरों में नहीं गिना जाता। मान्यवर, इन दोनों बिलों को देखने के बाद मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ, वैसे तो इन्होंने भी कहा है कि अन्य स्त्रोतों के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों और नियोजकों तथा कर्मकारों के संगठनों से इन बाबत सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं। जुलाई, 1980 में हुए श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन में इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी तथा सम्मेलन ने कुछ सिफारिशें भी की हैं। निर्वाह व्यय में हुई वृद्धि के कारण मजदूरी स्तरों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए अधिनियम की व्याप्ति का विस्तार उन व्यक्तियों पर किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है जो सोलह सौ रुपये प्रति मास तक मजदूरी ले रहे हैं। इसके बाद उपदान की बात भी आई है। लेकिन ग्रेच्युटी की बात आपने तब की जब विभिन्न संगठनों की ओर से आपको सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुईं। पता नहीं किस आधार पर आप अपने को श्रमिक हितैषी सरकार कहते हैं। आप तीन साल तक कैसे सोते रहे, तीन साल तक आपने इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं सोचा। अब लगता है कि अगली बार आने वाले चुनावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही आप यह कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि मजदूरों को भी थोड़ा संतुष्ट कर सकें।

दूसरे बिल को लाने की प्रेरणा भी आपको उच्चतम न्यायालय के 1981 के निर्णय से मिली है जिसमें कहा गया है कि

उन्होंने वास्तव में एक वर्ष में दो सौ चालीस दिनों से कम कार्य किया था। वे उपदान के संदाय के लिए हकदार नहीं थे। आपने भी उसी बात को रिपीट भर कर दिया है और उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। सिर्फ 240 दिन की बात कही है। लेकिन जैसा श्री मूलचन्द डागा जी ने तथा कुछ दूसरे साथियों ने इशारा किया, इससे निरंतर सेवा वाली बात स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाई। आपके बिल को पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है, जब आप कहते हैं कि विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से यह उपबन्धित किया जाए कि अनुपस्थिति की वह अवधि, जिसके संबंध में कोई दण्ड या शास्ति अधिरोपित नहीं की गई है, मान्यवर यह बड़ी विचित्र बात हो जाएगी। क्योंकि यदि हमारे उद्योग-पति न चाहे कि उन्हें ग्रेच्युटी दी जाए तो वे मजदूरों को दण्ड देने वाली साजिश कर सकते हैं। ऐसी साजिशें अकबर हुआ करती हैं, जहां श्रमिकों ने कोई मांग उठाई तो उद्योगपतियों ने कोई पडयंत्र रचकर उन्हें बाहर कर दिया अथवा कोई दण्ड दे दिया। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा मान लीजिए किसी ने 20-25 साल तक काम किया, उसके बावजूद यदि वह इस षडयंत्र में फंस जाता है तो सरकार को उसके लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वैसे मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें कुछ अच्छी बातें भी हैं। यदि कोई संस्थान अपने कर्मचारियों की संख्या बचने के लिए 10 से घटाकर 9 कर दें तो उस पर भी यह लागू होगा। सरकार ने यह अच्छा कदम उठाया है। लेकिन मेरा जो संशय है, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस संदर्भ में भी विचार करके कोई संशोधन लायें जिससे श्रमिकों का हित बना रहे नहीं तो उद्योग-पतियों में दण्ड देने वाली प्रवृत्ति को नहीं रोका जा सकता। यह कहते हुए, मैं इस

बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

13 hrs.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have got two Bills before us—Bill No. 133 of 1982 and Bill No. 30 of 1984. The original Act came into existence in 1972. So far as the coverage of the Act is concerned, I would like to emphasize one point. When we are talking of a comprehensive legislation, we must bear in mind the large majority of workers in the unorganised agricultural sector. Though the members of this House without any party affiliations have been demanding a comprehensive legislation, on the model of the Kerala legislation, for covering the agricultural workers, unfortunately, for reasons best known to himself, the Labour Minister has turned down this request perhaps because of certain objections from some quarters. If they are in agreement with the unanimous demand of this House, why can't they bring those workers within the purview of the Act so that they may get the benefit of the gratuity? In that case, a large section of the unorganised sector of workers, who really need protection, will get that benefit. So, you have to bring a large majority of the agricultural workers under the coverage of this Act, as you have done in the case of the other establishments that have been mentioned here. This is one of the points which I would like to emphasize before going into the details of the Bill.

Coming to the first Bill, Bill No. 133 of 1982, it extends the coverage to the administrative and managerial personnel and treats employees in seasonal establishments on par with employees of non-seasonal establishments. These are all welcome steps, which most of the trade unions were demanding. In 1982 the Ministry had called a meeting of the various central trade union to consult them on the Bill and they had put forward various suggestions. Some of these suggestions were incorporated in the Bill.

So far as the coverage is concerned, I

would like to have one information. When the Bill was brought forward in 1982, the coverage was limited to a salary of Rs. 1,000. Now it has been raised to Rs. 1,600. Of course, it is an improvement. But I could not understand the rationale or sanctity of Rs. 1,600. I find that both in the Payment of Wages Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act the limit now is Rs. 1,600. Is it to conform to the present wage levels that this limit is being raised? If you see the recent agreements which have been entered into between management and unions in most of the public sector undertaking, you will see that in most cases the minimum wage is Rs. 1,000/. In BHEL, NTPC and other establishments it is more. That is why perhaps it is being enhanced to Rs. 1,600. But if we see the present wage level, even after enhancing it to Rs. 1,600, you will notice that a large percentage of the workers would be going out of the coverage in various establishments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think it has been done on the basis of the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : No, Sir, I do not think the 15th Indian Labour Conference has recommended on these lines. Now you take any factory or establishment in the public or private sector. You will see that nearly 60 per cent of the workers are drawing more than Rs. 1,600. So, in effect, this measure will cover only a minority of the workers even in the organised sector. Therefore, I would request the Minister to be realistic and considering the erosion in the value of the rupee and also considering the fact that a majority of the workers are not able to get any advantage by this coverage he should see that the ceiling is suitably revised upwards. Of course, I welcome that you are now treating the employees of seasonal establishments on par with the non-seasonal establishments. It is also a welcome measure that the administrative and managerial personnel have also been brought under the coverage of

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

Rs. 1,600. But there also I would say that once this amount of Rs. 1,600 is raised, naturally that would be applicable to administrative and managerial personnel as well.

Therefore, I would say that the Government should be realistic enough and that it should see that it need not have to come again for another amendment after one year. It should take adequate amendments as necessary measures. This is a social legislation and you must see that it benefits the workers in a desirable manner. Therefore, there should be some rationale keeping in view the money wage-level of a large chunk of the organised workers in the organised industries.

Then I come to Bill 30 of 1984. This Bill was really brought in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court in interpreting Section 2 (C) of the Gratuity Act. I welcome this measure. This measure was necessitated because of the unfortunate judgement of the Supreme Court as a result of which lakhs and lakhs of workers were deprived of the benefit of the gratuity. If my information is correct, this judgement came in the later part of 1981. Therefore, I do not understand why it took the Government two years to get this thing amended. Government must know what has happened because of the judgement. As a result of this workers of various industrial establishments could not have the benefit of gratuity and a lot of litigations were resorted to. Even the public sector employers stood strongly behind the judgement saying they cannot do anything contrary to the judgement of the Supreme Court. Anyhow, it has been brought now and it is a welcome measure, but I must emphasise that in this measure there should not be any ambiguity left so that these people again may go to the court and create a situation whereby benefit of gratuity is deprived to the workers.

Sir, the judgement lays down that the employee actually must have worked for

240 days in order to be entitled to gratuity for that particular year. That is why no worker was entitled to the gratuity because of this lacunae in the Act; and that is why the judgement of the Supreme Court was such. If allowance had been made for weekly holidays, casual leave, annual leave, sick leave and other benefits, while fulfilling the stipulated period, the workers would not have been deprived of this benefit for no fault of theirs. Therefore, I stress that the Act should be amended adequately to leave no ambiguity. Shri Mool Chand Daga was also very emphatic on this point that if again an ambiguity creeps into this particular clause of continuous service, the same story is going to be repeated. Employers will go to the Supreme Court and they are capable of doing it and again the stalemate will continue and lakhs of workers will be deprived of the benefit. That should be made clear that the gratuity should be paid for every year of actual employment of service and not only on the basis of days' work. That is my point.

Sir, the Act should further be strengthened by providing that in the intervening period between the closure of an establishment or a unit and subsequent re-opening because of shift, take-over of the management nationalisation or even strike, should not operate as a break of service. This is one more important point. The expression actually employed or actually worked in Explanation 1 and 2 under Section C of the Act should be replaced by 'in employment'. If that is to be replaced as it is 'in employment', there would not be any confusion on any point and the workers should not be deprived of the benefit. My only anxiety is that there should not be any ambiguity so that the people may interpret it differently and again they are left at the mercy of the court and again thousands of workers are denied its benefit. So, I again emphasise that the ambiguity regarding continuous service should be cleared and instead of 'actually worked' the words substituted should be 'in employment'.



Sir, I would like to mention one more thing. Now, as it is the qualifying period of entitling an employee the gratuity is stipulated as five years. If a worker should have the benefit of this gratuity, he should at least have a minimum service of five years. That is the entitlement qualification. I think that has to be waived to a reasonable period. At least it should be waived to three years for the entitlement of the gratuity.

I would also like to mention about badli workers. A large number of badli workmen are there. Especially there are a lot of badli workmen in textile, jute and other industries. This Act should be made applicable to them so that the badli workers will also get the benefit. A badli worker does not get employment not because of his own fault. There is a large chunk of badli workers who are attached to certain types of industries. Their rights also should be protected by giving protection under the Gratuity Act.

These are certain suggestions I tried to make. Unfortunately even though it is a belated Bill, I am glad to find that the effect of the Bill has been retrospective from the date of judgement which came out, thereby the workers' entitlements is protected. Again, if they go to the court, that is a different thing. Anyhow, that provision is a well protected provision; I welcome that provision.

With all the humble suggestions that I have made, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this particular Bill.

**SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon):** Sir, I heartily welcome these two legislations—one regarding extension of the limit to Rs. 1, 600/- and the other regarding the re-definition of continuous employment.

We, the people in the trade unions movement, have always been criticised by Government and other interests saying that our interests are mainly focussed on the higher salaried groups. That, of

course, is a legitimate complaint. Most of the trade unions and organised sections of the people are more interested in extending the benefits to the higher salaried groups, and lesser placed people are not attended to. I think the same charge can be levelled against the Government also in this case. While expressing their anxiety to raise the salary slab from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1600/- I think they would have been more justified in taking into account the large mass of people who remain outside the purview of the gratuity scheme. By raising the salary slab from Rs 1000 to Rs. 1,600/-, only a very small section of the employees will be extended the benefits of gratuity. But I think lakhs and lakhs of employees employed in various industries are still left out of the benefits of gratuity. Sometimes I feel even strongly opposed to the word "gratuity" because it is not a gratuitous payment, it is not a charity that flows out of the kindness of the employer, but it is a matter of right for the employees. Apart from that, I feel that it is one of those benefits that should flow as a result of employment in any industry or any concern just like the minimum wages. We in this country are going in for smaller and smaller units in industries. The other day we were given the figures of small-scale units. From 1973-74 when the number was only 1.64 lakhs of small units, in 1982-83, the number has gone up to 5.96 lakhs. While in the same period the number of employees has gone up from 3.97 lakhs to 79 lakhs in small scale units. By small scale we mean units employing capital of less than Rs. 20 lakhs. None of these can be brought in the definition of units covered by gratuity as the definition stands now. The definition covers only units much larger than the small scale units. The production in the small scale units has gone up from Rs. 7200 crores to Rs. 35,000 crores in nine years. We are lending all sorts of assistance, encouragement and benefits to the small scale units even at the cost of the larger units. But what about the employees? Why should employee of small units be denied the benefit of right to get gratuity. They should be given the benefit of gratuity just as they are getting the benefit of minimum wages. By limiting the scope

[Shri B.K. Nair]

of law to certain units based on the number of employees, the number of people benefited by this amendment is kept very limited. 80% of the total employees in industry are permanently outside the purview of gratuity. I feel time has come for major review of the whole Act and major amendment be brought in.

Another field of activity is the vast area of plantations. We have got 150,000 units of Rubber Plantation employing about one lakh persons. Not more than 500 of these units will be covered by Plantations Labour Act and no gratuity law applies to not more than 20% of the total. About 80% of the employees working in the rubber plantation industry are deprived of the gratuity benefits.

Another peculiar feature of the plantation industry is that area and size of the plantation is within the power of the planter, to vary and adjust. He can subdivide unit of 100 hectares in five or ten smaller units. But it is not within the power of the workman to defend his right to gratuity which may be endangered as a result. Even a unit providing this benefit till about two years ago can be denied the right by partitioning. Partitioning of property is a very legitimate right of the owner.

Similar is the case with Cardamom and coffee plantation industries also.

The rubber plantation industry is one of the most prosperous industries in the country. It is well within the capacity of the planter to bestow the benefit to all the employees.

Where a person has been employed continuously for a period of years, he should be given the benefit of gratuity just as he has been getting benefit of minimum wages. What is the object of gratuity? It is to safeguard the period of the worker's life after retirement. Longevity of life is on the increase—from 32 years the average has gone over 54 years. The period after retirement now is much longer now. The protection

of life after retirement is very necessary. The life after retirement is much longer now and the burden is also higher after retirement. Why should an employee working for a long time in profitable and efficient small scale units be denied the benefit of gratuity? How can he maintain himself after retirement? Shall he beg about? After a service of over thirty years in a productive unit, what should he do? Should he beg? You may not be able to give other benefits. Provident Fund is outside the scope. What should he do for his family? How can he have his living? Just as we are concerned with the smaller units, we should be concerned with the people employed in smaller units.

Government should come out in a large way to amend the Act so as to extend the scope of the Act, the applicability of the Act to cover all persons who are employed in all industries whether it is plantation or agriculture or any other industry. My hon. friend has mentioned about this. In Kerala, we have drawn up a scheme and implemented the scheme whereby gratuity is paid even to the workers employed in agriculture. My main point is that the applicability of the Act should not be limited, based on the size of the unit where a person is employed. It should be extended to cover all occupations, all industries and all places of work where a person is employed so that the benefit of gratuity can be extended to every workman, who can be legitimately called workman, I mean, any person covered by the definition of the Minimum Wages Act. It should not be limited to statutory employment but extended to workmen who are covered under the Minimum Wages Act. Only by extending and liberalising the Act, we can do some justice to every employee in these industries.

The other point is about "continuous employment". My friend has pointed out about the lacuna. He has expressed the point that during the last three years, people employed for longer years were affected because of the judgement of the Supreme Court. Now, I am happy that

it has been restored with retrospective effect. Now, what is lost will be very difficult to recover. At least, in future, the application of the modified scheme would give some benefit to workmen. There are industries where it is just not possible for the workmen to get continuous employment because of their seasonal nature where the interruption is common. My point is, the definition of the industries and the scope or application of the Act should be so liberally extended to cover all persons employed in any occupation, or in any industry or in any service.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ इसको तो बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था। 1982 का यह ऐक्ट है और 1984 में ये संशोधन ला रहे हैं, जबकि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में इस संबंध में 1980 में ही बैठक हो गई थी लेकिन चार साल के बाद इसको यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं इस संबंध में दो तीन बातें उठाना चाहता हूँ।

आज से कुछ दिन पहले रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि अकेले रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में दो लाख कैंजुअल लेबर हैं। तो एक समस्या है प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री की, दूसरी समस्या है कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की और तीसरी समस्या उस लेबर की है जोकि गवर्नमेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज की तहत काम करता है। रेलवे कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में मैं भी था और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि रेलवे में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको ग्रेच्युटी एलाउंस न मिल सके सिर्फ इसीलिए एक सर्टेन पीरियड—90 दिन या तीन महीने काम कराने के बाद उनके नाम बदल दिए जाते हैं हालांकि काम उन्हीं से लिया जाता रहता है। अगर

कंटिन्युअसली उनका नाम रहे तो वे ग्रेच्युटी के हकदार हो जाएंगे इसलिए ऐसा किया जाता है। इसी तरह से एफ० सी० आई० में भी होता है। एफ० सी० आई० में 1977 से ही ग्रान्दोलन चल रहा है।

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** In the Railways, if they put in continuous service for 240 days, according to the Miabhoi Report, they must be absorbed in the Department. I think, the Labour Minister knows this.

**SHRI BAM VILAS PASWAN :** What I am going to say is that the administration does not allow him to work for 240 days regularly. 90 दिन से ही नाम चेंज कर दिया जाता है। एफ० सी० आई० का मामला हम 1977 से लगातार उठा रहे हैं। सरकार वेतन के लिए पैसा देती है, लेकिन ग्रेच्युटी के डर के कारण कान्ट्रैक्टर द्वारा वह काम करवाया जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि कान्ट्रैक्टर कभी एन्जॉब नहीं करेगा कि कोई फायदा मजदूरों को मिले। आपके बिल में अच्छी संज्ञा है कि इसके लिए आप ने इन्स्पेक्टर बहाल किया है। और वह सारी चीजों को देखेगा। आप श्रम मंत्री हैं, आप का जो विभाग है क्या आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि जो मजदूर काम कर रहा है, उसको 240 दिन तक कोई बाधा पैदा नहीं की जाएगी। उसके मांग में कोई स्थानीय प्रशासन द्वारा बाधा नहीं उठायी जाएगी। इसके लिए क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है? प्रत्येक मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर को मालूम रहता है, अधिकारी को छोड़िए, कि किस विभाग में 90 दिन के बाद नाम चेंज कर दिया जाता है। आप सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में जाकर देख लीजिए। हॉर्टिकल्चर विभाग में जाकर देख लीजिए। एक ही

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मजदूर काम करता है, लेकिन तीन महीने के बाद सर्विस में उसका नाम बदल दिया जाता है। जब कि काम वही व्यक्ति करता है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है, मजदूरों के हित में, आपने सशोधन कर दिया है। 240 की परिभाषा तय कर दी है अब उसको 190 दिन पर ले आए हैं। इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर हैं या कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर्स हैं, इनको जब तक इस परिधि में नहीं लाया जाएगा, तब तक कोई फायदा इनका पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। लाखों मजदूर फैक्ट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं, खानों में काम कर रहे हैं, इंट भट्टों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। आप कहेंगे कि इसके लिए फैक्ट्रीज एक्ट बना हुआ है, लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में वह सफि-शियेंट नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह सुविधा मजदूरों को मिलनी शुरू हो जाए तो बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा। इस पर सरकार को कोई न कोई अकुश रखना चाहिए और जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन के नाम बदल कर उनकी सर्विस को डिसकंटीन्यू न किया जाए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या ऐसे मजदूरों की भी है, जो गांवों में काम करते हैं, जिनको खेतिहर मजदूर के नाम से जाना जाता है। जिनका कोई संगठन नहीं है। जिनके लिए आप न्यूनतम मजदूरी लागू करते हैं, लेकिन वह भी उनको नहीं मिलती है। उन गांवों के खेतिहर मजदूरों को जमींदारों की इच्छा पर काम करना पड़ता है। गांवों में तीन महीने काम रहता है और नौ महीने कोई काम नहीं रहता है। हम लोगों ने अपने समय में फूड-फार-वर्क की योजना चलाई थी। इसमें

कुछ गलतियां हो सकती हैं। हम चार कि० अनाज दिया करते थे, तो जमींदारों को भी भूकर मार कर चार किलो अनाज देना पड़ता था। क्योंकि यदि उनको कम दिया गया तो मजदूर सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करना शुरू कर देगा। सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई योजना है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों का भी संगठन हो या वे भी भलिभांति आगे बढ़ सकें? उनके परिवार को भी कुछ बेनिफिट मिले, इस आजाद मुल्क में उनके लिये भी कोई सुनहला भवसर आये—क्या इस के लिए भी कोई योजना सरकार के पास है? यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार कुछ विचार कर रही है कि जो भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, उन को कुछ सालाना या मासिक दिया जाय, जो मजदूरी उनको अपने मालिक से या जमींदार से या किसान से मिलती है, उसके अलावा 200 रु० प्रति माह प्रत्येक मजदूर परिवार को दें जिसे वे अपने लड़के का भरण-पोषण कर सकें, उसको एजूकेट कर सकें, अच्छी तालीम दिलाकर उसको भी आदमी बना सकें। यह ठीक है कि आपकी इस योजना से कल कारखानों में जो लोग काम करते हैं उन का भविष्य सुनहला हो सकता है, लेकिन जो हमारे करोड़ों भाई गांवों में रहते हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जो नौकरी के लोभ में अपने गांवों को छोड़कर दिल्ली का चक्कर लगाते हैं—उनको जब तक कोई इंसेन्टिव नहीं मिलेगा तो वे निराश हो जायेंगे, उनका कोई भविष्य नहीं रहेगा।

इस लिये जहां मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, आप ने जो कदम उठाये हैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ, साथ ही आप से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि जो प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं, जो कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर हैं, जो आपकी रेलवे और अन्य मिनिस्ट्रीज के

अन्दर काम करते हैं—उन की सेवाओं को 90 दिन के बाद डिसकॉन्टिन्यू न किया जाय और उन को भी इस के बेनिफिट मिलें तथा गांवों के खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये आप कोई विधेयक लायें जिस के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार को 200 प्रति माह सरकार अपनी तरफ से दे—जिस से उन का भविष्य सुधर सके।

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि इस में मजदूरों के हितों के लिए विचार किया गया है। हालांकि यह विधेयक 1972 में आया था। उस समय से आज तक देश, काल और परिस्थिति के अनुसार जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के मूल्य जिस तरह से बढ़े हैं उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस को लाना चाहिये था, लेकिन यह परिस्थिति तब पैदा हुई जब शोलापुर लक्ष्मी-विष्णु टैक्सटाइल मिल्स और लालप्पारंगप्पा तथा अन्य लोगों के मामलों को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डिसीजन दिया। कुछ जजेज ने जो आडजर्वशंज पास किये उसके अनुसार इस को लाना पड़ा। फिर भी यह स्वागत योग्य है।

लेकिन जहां तक 1972 से अब तक की प्राइस-लाइन और मूल्य स्तर को देखा जाय तो इन्होंने जो बढ़ाया है, उसमें 1000 से बढ़ा कर 1600 रुपये तक किया है, जब कि प्राइस लाइन के अनुसार यह 2775 रु० तक होना चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी यदि इस को बढ़ाकर 2500 रुपये तक वेतन पाने वालों को इस में शामिल कर दें—तो वह सोशलज्जम के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार होगा। लेकिन इस मसले पर इन्होंने अभी भी यह रक्त दिया है कि क्रमिक वर्ग फिर से आन्दो-

लन करे, उन के आन्दोलन करने के बाद ये फिर से कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायेंगे। लेकिन जरूरत यह थी कि जब एक बार संशोधन हो रहा है तो उसके अनुसार 2500 रु० तक रखते जिससे सभी मजदूरों को, सभी नियमित कर्मचारियों को इस का लाभ प्राप्त होता।

यह बात भी बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण है कि बहुत से खान-कोलियरी और बाग-बगीचों में काम करने वाले जो नियमित कर्मचारी हैं उन लोगों के बारे में कोई खास विचार नहीं किया जाता या उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। मैं विशेष रूप से निजी सैक्टर में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ इसके अंदर जो नियमित काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनको तो किसी तरह से यह उपदान मिल जाता है, लेकिन इसके मिलने को कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं होती है। गवर्नमेंट में भी इस तरह के कई उद्यम हैं, जिनको न्याय सही ढंग से नहीं मिलता है। अलीगढ़ गवर्नमेंट प्रेस, जो भारत सरकार का उपक्रम है, वहां पर भी कर्मचारियों को ग्रेचुयेटी या दूसरे नामों से जो यह दी जाती है, डेढ़-डेढ़ वर्ष तक नहीं मिलती है। कई कर्मचारियों की मेरे पास दरख्वास्तें आई हैं और वे घूमते-घूमते हैरान हो जाते हैं और उनको ग्रेचुयेटी समय से नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि पेमेंट ग्राफ ग्रेचुयेटी के लिए सरकार को एक टाइम फिक्स करना चाहिए। जो आदमी रिटायर हो जाता है या सेवा से मुक्त हो जाता है, तो कितने दिनों के बाद उस को ग्रेचुयेटी मिलनी चाहिए, इसके लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं है और इसके पेमेंट में डेढ़, दो और ढाई वर्ष तक लग जाते हैं और कर्मचारी दौड़ते-दौड़ते परेशान हो जाते हैं। मेरे पास छः अधिकारी प्रोवीडेंट फंड के मिले

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]  
 और उन्होंने बताया कि दो-ढाई वर्ष से उन की प्रेच्युयेटी का मामला क्लियर नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकार की शिकायतें घनबाद से भी मिली हैं जोकि श्रमिक बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है और वहां पर प्रोवीडेंट फंड कमिश्नर रहता है। यहां तक होता है कि जब कमिश्नर रिटायर होता है तो उसकी भी वही हालत हांती है। अब आप सोचिये कि जब उसके साथ ऐसा हो सकता है, तों अन्य मजदूरों की क्या हालत होगी इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि पेमेंट आफ प्रेच्युयेटी के लिए या जो अन्य उपदान हैं, उनके भुगतान के लिए एक निश्चित भ्रवधि होनी चाहिए। रिटायर होने के बाद दो महीने, तीन महीने में पेमेंट हां जाना चाहिए और मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि तीन महीने की मैक्सिमम लिमिट इस के लिए रखनी चाहिए। आप यह सोचिए कि जब सरकार के अंदर ऐसी अंधेरगदों चलेगी, तो प्राइवेट लोगों के साथ क्या होता होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि इसके पेमेंट के लिए कोई टाइम फ्रैक्टर होना चाहिए क्योंकि इस बिल में इसके बारे में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। भुगतान का समय निश्चित होना चाहिए ताकि संबंधित अधिकारी को भ्रष्टाचार करने का अवसर न मिले क्योंकि बार-बार जब लोग घूमते हैं, तो वे उन से कहते हैं कि आप हमें इतना परसेन्ट दो, तब प्रेच्युयेटी का पेमेंट होगा। जब तीन महीने का समय निश्चित हो जाएगा, तो कम्पलसरीली उनको इतनी अवधि के अन्दर पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा। मंत्री जी को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि कर्मचारियों को इस मामले में राहत मिले।

मैं आपका अधिक समय न लेते हुए यही

कहना चाहता था कि टाइम लिमिट फिक्स होनी चाहिए और निश्चित भ्रवधि के अन्दर पेमेंट होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जैसा कि राम विलास पासवान जी ने कही है कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनकी बहुत सी शिकायतें मेरे पास भी आई हैं कि उनके नाम चेन्ज करते रहते हैं और इस कारण वे नियमित नहीं होते और मौसमी मजदूरों यानी रीजनल लेबर की तरह से काम करते हैं। इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोई आदमी काम पर लगे, तो जिस दिन से वह उद्योग में लगा है, उसको एक आइडेंटिफिकेशन कार्ड इशू होना चाहिए और यह कार्ड लेबर सुपरिटेन्डेंट या ऐसे ही किसी अधिकारी द्वारा इशू किया जा सकता है ताकि उसके जो अधिकार हैं, उनका हनन न हो सके। नाम बदल दिया जाता है हालांकि वही आदमी काम करता है और इस तरह से उसका जो प्रेच्युयेटी का पैसा होता है, उस को वे हजम कर जाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी वृत्त सभास्त करता हूं।

श्री राम लाल राहो (मिसरिख) :  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो उपदान संदाय (संशोधन) विधेयक है, इसके दो खंड हैं और यह प्रेच्युयेटी के सम्बन्ध में है।

माननीय मंत्री जी को लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने धन्यवाद दिया है कि वे ऐसा बिल लाए हालांकि वे देर से यह बिल लाए पर देर आयद दुस्त आयद। मैं श्री इनको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं लेकिन

मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे तो खुद खेद व्यक्त करेंगे अपनी सरकार की नीति के प्रति क्योंकि सन् 1980 में जब ग्रेच्युटी आदि के सम्बन्ध में बैठकें हुईं श्रम मंत्रियों की तब यह निर्णय लिया गया कि ग्रेच्युटी के संबंध में कोई विधेयक लाया जाए। तो चार साल के बाद यह विधेयक लाना, इससे पता लगता है कि सरकार की नीति मजदूरों के प्रति कैसी है ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के जितने संगठित मजदूर हैं कल कारखानों में उनकी बात तो सरकार का सुननी ही पड़ती है। तालाबंदी हो जाती है, इंकलाब जिंदाबाद हो जाता है। लेकिन जब तक गोली लाठी न चले तब तक सरकार किसी की बात सुनती नहीं है। लेकिन इस देश में 80 फीसदी किसान हैं और उसमें कम से कम 20 फीसदी खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। आपने मिनिमम वेजेज का कानून बनाया है। 13 अप्रैल 1984 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने बताया है, मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ, बहुत समय लग जायेगा, इसमें आपने राज्य-वार ब्योरा दिया है कि राज्यों में हम यह निम्नतम मजदूरी दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आप जवाब दें तो सीने पर हाथ रखकर इस बात का भी जवाब दें कि क्या आपने यह जवाब ईमानदारी से दिया है। या फिर यह कह देना कि जैसे सरकार चलती है वैसे ही जवाब दे दिया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राय बरेली जहाँ से प्रधान मंत्री जी आती हैं वहाँ पर खेतिहर मजदूर को दो-तीन ६० से ज्यादा मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती।

श्री बिल्ल बसु (बारसाट) : मेडक में।

श्री राम लाल राही : मेडक का तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात बता सकता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र में महसूदाबाद, मिसरिख तहसीलों में दो-तीन ६० से ज्यादा मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती। यह क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में बैठे दो मंत्रियों के हैं। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही : जिस सरकार ने 8 ६० मजदूरी निर्धारित की है उसी सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री के क्षेत्र में दो रूपए से तीन रूपए मजदूरी प्रति दिन लेकर मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। यह अत्यंत दुखद है। (व्यवधान)

यह बिल जो मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है, इसके लिए सब ने प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की है। सबने कहा कि मजदूरों के हित में यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं भी कहता हूँ, लेकिन सन् 1972 में कानून के हित में ग्रेच्युटी का लेकिन क्या उस पर इमानदारी से अमल हुआ है? क्या अमल नहीं होने पर न्यायालय की शरण में जाना पड़ता है? जब लोग न्यायालय में गए, तब आप संशोधन ला रहे हैं। आप, अच्छे-अच्छे कानून बनाए लेकिन इन कानूनों पर अमल कैसे होगा; क्या इस पर आपने कभी विचार किया है। जो कानून बनते हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि रद्दी की टोकरी में चले जाते हैं। कानून वह जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के रक्षक हैं जहाँ उन को टैक्स की चोरी करने का अवसर मिलता है। जहाँ पर मुनाफा कमाने के अधिक अवसर मिल जाते हैं, ऐसे कानून थे पर अच्छी तरह से अमल होता है। मुझे याद है, 1980 में जब सरकार बनी थी और यहाँ

[श्री राम लाल राही]

पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश किया था तो उस समय यह कहा था कि भ्रमुक-अमुक चीजों पर इतनी एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर दी गई है। इसके मायने यह थे कि जो चीजें उसी मूल्य में बिक रही थी, उनके दाम कम होने चाहिये थे। लेकिन क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी और श्रम मंत्री जी ने इस बात का जायजा लिया कि मूल्य घटे या बढ़े? कल भी इसीलिए मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत स्टेटमेंट दिया था आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में गरीब को मजदूरी व प्रोच्युटी देने के लिए कानून तो अच्छा बना रहे हैं लेकिन आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। इसीलिए अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है। आपका जो प्रशासन इसको लागू करने का काम करता है, उस पर कड़ाई से निगरानी कीजिए ताकि गरीब का हित हो अन्यथा उसका हित होना संभव नहीं है। हमारे यहां सीतापुर में लक्ष्मी शुगर मिल है जिसको सरकार चला रही है। टेक-ओवर कर लिया है। आपने आठ रुपए निर्धारित किए हैं परन्तु मजदूर को सात रु० दिए जाते हैं। राम विलास जी ने भी कहा और मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० हार्टिवल्वर, और मूचना मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत टी० वी० रेडियो में हजारों की तादाद में लेबर व केजुअल आर्टिस्ट काम करते हैं। इन सबको निर्धारित मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। एक-दो महीना काम करने के बाद चार-पांच दिन के लिए बैठा दिया जाता है। आप ने कहा है कि 240 दिन जिनके हो जायेंगे, उनको इसका लाभ मिलेगा। जो अधिकारी 240 दिन पूरे नहीं होने देते और दो महीने या 45 दिन काम करने के बाद ही बैठा देते हैं और दो दिन के बाद पुनः लगाते हैं

या मजदूर का नाम बदल देते हैं, ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कोई एक्शन शिकायत मिलने पर लिया जाता है? नहीं लिया जाता, यह मुझे मालूम है। सरकार विभागों में यह हाल है और सरकार की नीयत खराब है। इसीलिए तो इंदिरा गांधी के क्षेत्र में रहने वाले किसान या गरीब मजदूर को दो-तीन रुपए दिए जाते हैं तो कोई पाप नहीं है। हमारे क्षेत्र में भी ऐसी हालत है। बड़े मंत्री जी इस समय चले गए हैं लेकिन छोटे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। जिस वर्ग से छोटे मंत्री जी आते हैं, मैं भी उसी वर्ग से आता हूँ। इनके और हमारे वर्ग के 80 फीसदी मजदूर किसी संगठित असंगठित प्रतिष्ठान या किसी खेत में काम करते हैं लेकिन हम तो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, हम यहां पर बैठे हैं, वाहवाही जरूर लूट रहे होंगे, कि हम संरद-सदस्य बन गए, हम मंत्री हो गए, लेकिन हम इन लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस सरकार में आप बैठे हैं, यह सरकार भी कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। आप उनके लिए कुछ करिए। जितने आप ने उनके लिए कानून बनाये हैं, उनपर अमल हो और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाए कि उनके हित की बात हो। यदि आप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं कर सकते तो सरकार छोड़ दीजिए, आपको वाहवाही मिलेगी नहीं तो लोग कहेंगे कि सरकार में भी बैठे और काम भी कुछ नहीं किया। मैं फिर से मंत्री जी को घन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आप जो बिल लाए हैं, वह मजदूरों के हित में है, लेकिन 1972 से आज तक कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। आप आज यह प्रतिज्ञा कीजिए कि जो संशोधन आप लाये हैं, उन पर सच्चे मानों में अमल होगा और उससे किसी भी तरह से मजदूरों का अहित नहीं



हो पाएगा। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेमेंट ग्राफ ग्रेच्युटी (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1982 तथा पेयमेंट आफ ग्रेच्युटी (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1984, दो बिल सरकार ने इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किए हैं। दोनों ही स्वागतयोग्य हैं। पहले 1982 वाले बिल में 1600 रु० तनख्वाह तक पाने वाले मजदूरों को कवर किया गया है, जब कि यह लिमिट पहले कम थी। इसको बढ़ाने से अब ज्यादा तादाद में मजदूर इसकी परिधि में आ जाएंगे तथा पहले से ज्यादा लोगों को ग्रेच्युटी मिल सकेगी जो निश्चित रूप से स्वागत योग्य कदम है। दूसरे बिल में जो मैनेजीरियल कैपेसिटी में रहने वाले व्यक्ति उसके प्रावधानों में शामिल नहीं होते थे, अब इस बिल के द्वारा जिनको 1600 रुपये माहवार तक तनख्वाह मिलती है, चाहे वे मैनेजीरियल कैपेसिटी में ही क्यों न हों, इसके प्रावधानों में सम्मिलित कर लिए गए हैं, जब कि वे पहले भी मजदूरों की श्रेणी में ही आते थे। इस कदम की भी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। तीसरे, ग्रेच्युटी की पेमेंट के संबंध में बड़े लोग अक्सर बाधाएं और विपदाएं डाला करते थे कि कैसे उसको गिना जाए, साल में 14 या 15 दिन कैसे बनाए जाएं अथवा कैसे मजदूर को फायदा न हो सके। अब वर्तमान प्रावधान के अनुसार एक साल में 15 दिनों की पेमेंट सुनिश्चित हो जाने से यह मसला हल हो जाता है। अब मंत्री जी ने ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी है कि पंजीपति लोग अनुचित लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे और यह भी स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इससे सारी व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से चल सकेगी। लेकिन जैसा हमने पहले भी कई

दफा कहा है, हमारे बर्मा जी ने भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय का हवाला दिया, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि लगातार 5 साल तक काम करने पर ग्रेच्युटी दी जाएगी जबकि पहले व्यवस्था के अनुसार एक साल में यदि वह 240 दिन पूरे कर लेता है तो उसके बाद लगातार उसको ग्रेच्युटी मिलती रहेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के कारण अब व्यवस्था पैदा हो गई थी और 1984 वाले बिल में जिस तरह से प्रावधान किया गया है, उससे निश्चय ही लाखों मजदूरों को लाभ होगा। क्योंकि जैसा आप जानते हैं, मैं बड़े शहरों की बात तो नहीं करता, वहाँ लोगों को बराबर काम मिलता रहता है और वे उसी में लगे रहते हैं, मगर छोटे-छोटे टाउंस में तथा एग्रीकल्चर क्षेत्र के नजदीक पड़ने वाले स्थानों पर ऐसे मजदूर ज्यादा है जो खेती का काम तो करते ही हैं, साथ में मजदूरी भी करते हैं। इस कारण बहुत सारे लोग 240 दिन साल में लगातार काम नहीं कर पाते और ग्रेच्युटी से वंचित रह जाते थे। अब किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार, पहले साल 240 दिन, उससे अगले साल 190 दिन और जिन अस्थाई कामों पर, जहाँ 6 महीने काम चलता हो, यदि उनमें भी 75 परसेंट उसका अटैन्डेंस रही हो तो वह ग्रेच्युटी का हकदार बन जाता है। इससे निश्चय ही लाखों मजदूरों को लाभ होगा। यह व्यवस्था सरकार को पहले ही करनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि इससे मजदूरों को काफी नुकसान हुआ। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि यह लेबर से संबंधित बिल है, हम उसको आज भी प्राथमिकता नहीं देते, पार्लियामेंट भी प्राथमिकता नहीं देती और लेबर विभाग भी उसमें विशेष दिलचस्पी नहीं लेता क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ लेबर सबसे पिछड़ा वर्ग माना जाता है

[श्री गिरधारी लाल ग्यास]

और उसके बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाता जिसके कारण सारी व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ पैदा हो जाती है। 1982 में प्रस्तुत किया हुआ बिल आज यहाँ सदन में आया है इसी से मालूम होता है कि लेबर से संबंधित कानूनों को क्या प्रायरीटी दी जाती है। लाखों मजदूर जो सुपरएन्युएशन में आ गये हैं उनको ग्रैच्युटी नहीं मिल रही है। बहुत से पूंजीपति ग्रैच्युटी देना ही नहीं चाहते। क्या आपने इसके लिये कोई पीनल प्रोवीजन लगाया है जिससे ऐसे डीफाल्टर पूंजीपतियों को सजा मिल सके? हमारे यहाँ मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल में 25, 30 आदमी ऐसे हैं जो साल भर से ग्रैच्युटी के लिये परेशान हैं, उस का पेमेंट नहीं किया गया है। हमने भी इस बारे में लिखा, राजस्थान के श्रम विभाग को लिखा, मंत्री जी, आपको भी लिखा कि ग्रैच्युटी का पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जो आदमी रिटायर हो गया उसको पेंशन न मिले और समय पर ग्रैच्युटी भी न मिले तो उसका कैसे काम चलेगा? लोगों को प्रोवीडेंट फंड की रसीदें नहीं मिलती हैं जिसकी वजह से वह अपने फंड से पैसा नहीं ले सकते। खानों के अंदर मजदूरों द्वारा प्रोवीडेंट फंड में 10, 10 साल से जमा की हुई राशि की आज तक रसीदें नहीं मिली हैं। इसी तरह से मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल में पैसा जमा नहीं होता, और अगर जमा होता है तो रसीद नहीं मिलती। मिल मालिक मजदूरों के प्रोवीडेंट फंड का 30, 40 लाख रु० खा गया। उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। उल्टे उसको आपने 3, 4 करोड़ रु० और दे दिया। आम मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने वाले हैं इसलिये ऐसे मालिकों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करें ताकि मजदूरों को प्रोवीडेंट

फंड का पैसा न खा सकें। ई० एस० आई० में 20 रु० मजदूर देता है और 30 रु० मालिक का कटौतब्युशन होता है। इसका भी 5, 10 लाख रु० मिल मालिक खा गया, सरकार के पास जमा नहीं किया जिसकी वजह से मजदूरों को दवाई नहीं मिल रही है। डिपेंडेंसी में दवाई नहीं है, अगर बाजार से खरीदें तो उसका कोई पेमेंट करने वाला नहीं है। कोई भी सुविधा मजदूरों को नहीं मिल पा रही है। आपका श्रम विभाग क्या काम करता है केवल भाषण देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। कानून में जो सुविधायें मजदूरों को दी हैं वह उनको मिल सकें तो अच्छा रहेगा। इस तरह जो मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है हमें आशा है कि श्रम मंत्री होने के नाते आप उस अन्याय को दूर करेंगे।

मंत्री जी आपको इसलिए मैं फिर दोहरा दूँ कि मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल का मालिक प्रोवीडेंट फंड के लाखों रु० खा गया, ई० एस० आई० का पैसा खा गया, मजदूरों को दवायें नहीं मिलती हैं। मजदूरों को ग्रैच्युटी साल, साल भर नहीं मिलती है। उसके बाद भी उनको पेमेंट नहीं होता है। वहाँ इस प्रकार के हालात हैं, उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

प्रोवीडेंट फंड की रसीद नहीं मिलती है, कर्जा नहीं मिलता है जिसकी वजह से सारी समस्याएँ हैं जो कि हल होनी चाहियें। मजदूरों को जो सहुलियतें मिलती हैं, ग्रैच्युटी भी एक सहुलियत है। इसके अलावा मजदूरों का पैसा काटकर जो सहुलियतें मिलती हैं, उन्हें वह भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिये यह भी मजदूरों को समय पर दिलाने की आप कोशिश करें।

14 hrs.

लेबर डिपार्टमेंट का काम लेबर के हित में काम करना है न कि पूंजीपतियों के हित में करना है। डिपार्टमेंट को पूंजीपतियों से पैसा बसूल करना चाहिये और अगर नहीं देते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और मजदूरों को मिलने वाली सहूलियतें दिलवानी चाहियें। जिससे वह आपकी जय बोलें और इंदिरा गांधी जी की जय बोलें, वरना आज लोगबाग आपको भी गालियां देते हैं, हमको भी गालियां देते हैं। इस सारी ब्यबस्था को आप ठीक कीजिए।

आप बिल अच्छा लाये हैं, इससे मजदूरों को फायदा मिलेगा। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मजदूरों की कठिनाइयों को निश्चित तरीके से दूर करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is under a deception that the two Bills combined together would give much to the workers. On the contrary, the way the Bills have come reflects a very sad and unfortunate attitude of the Government towards the workers.

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

The benefit to labour has become a non-issue to the House, and, so the labour legislations have now been receiving or have received the lowest priority. This is the first time I am facing a situation where we have to take up and discuss at one time two amending Bills, one pertaining to the year 1982 and the other to 1984. The Bill of 1982 has its origin to a Labour conference of—1980 and the Bill of 1984 has come up because of a judgement of the Supreme Court in 1981. This is the

urgency the present Government attaches to the interests of the workers, as shown in bringing these two small Bills.

Gratuity is not something of a charity to the workers. It is something due, it is an expression of the gratefulness of the employers to the employees, who serve the employers. If we go through the debate on the original Bill of 1972 in this House, you will find that the Members referred to certain limitations of the original Bill. The Select Committee which processed that Bill also referred to certain limitations. We expected that the new Bill which would come as a comprehensive Bill would take care of those limitations, at least correct some of the principal limitations. What are the principal limitations of the original Bill? Firstly, its coverage should have been extended.

The Indian working class does not mean the organised working class. The Members are praising the Minister. They should praise, because he has done a great thing by enlarging the scope from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,600 per month. I would like to know what per-centage of the Indian working class comes under that category? What percentage? Are all legislations made for them only? Sir, the organised working class, public sector and private sector minus Government employees, State and Central, would not be more than 5 to 6 million. That is my calculation. The total number of organised sector's workers and employees combined together, comes to 22 or 23 millions. And the number of organised sector's workers for whom these Gratuity Bills etc. are applicable, would not be more 5.5 million or 6 million workers, i.e., less than one crore. But the number of working people in India is nearly 20 crores—25 crores as per the 1981 Census. So Sir, the number of total employees and workers in the organised sector becomes one-tenth of the total working force of the country. So, it is not the point. The Minister has extended the scope from Rs 1000/- to Rs. 1600/-. I am not opposed to that. That matters very little. The point is, how to extend the benefit of the Gratuity Act to those people, whose pay is less than Rs. 300/- leave alone Rs. 1,600/-.

[Shri A K. Roy]

The average worker's wage in our country is less than Rs. 300/-, that means Rs. 10/- per day. I would like to know upto what extent you are bringing your Gratuity Act to benefit those people, those who work in the fields, those who build roads, construct houses, casual workers, construction workers, etc? How are you benefiting those people? Is there any provision in your entire Bill like that? Sir, you have made a small concession. Shops and establishments, etc, which employ less than ten people would also be covered by the Gratuity Act. But it does not specifically say whether it can be applicable to those people who are engaged in rural reconstruction, agricultural workers, road makers, people engaged in construction work, etc. You don't mention anything about it. But, what is more, what are the principal limitations regarding which, many members pointed out even in 1972 debate?

Your condition of 5 years continuous service to make a worker eligible for gratuity would deprive the unorganised sectors from its purview. You must formulate certain rules. I do not say this in a flat way, it is very easy to say so, but attempts should be made in that direction, so that, that particular limitation of 5 years continuous service to make people eligible for gratuity, does not become a harsh condition.

The second point is how to define this continuous service. There is nothing about it in your Bill. You are very vague about it. Mr. Daga is correct when he says that your object is not reflected in your legislation. In the text of the Bill you say that you have made this concession. Suppose somebody is sick, sick leave and other things should not be considered in counting the continuity of service. Or, they would be included, by counting your actual days' work. That is the only concession. But you have also spoken about strikes, lock-outs and other thing for which the employees are not responsible. Who will decide whether the strike or lock-out was justified? There, you have said that it will not be included. Because of strikes,

lock-outs, closures etc., if they would not complete 240 days of service, they would be debarred from gratuity. This is what your Act says. That should be clarified.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would remind you that in 1972, you opened the debate on the Gratuity Act. Very rightly you then referred to the judgement of Justice Gajendragadkar or disqualifying the workers for gratuity, when it results from termination of service for alleged misconduct. Who decides that the employee's services were terminated rightly or wrongly? It is totally under the management's discretion. For this, should he be deprived of his earning in the form of gratuity? It means he is losing both, i. e. the job as well as the gratuity. Even if we accept that any employee has committed some fault, for a fault committed to-day, should he forfeit the right to gratuity for services rendered earlier?

We have this judgement given by Justice Gajendragadkar in 1961. Gratuity is earned by an employee for long and meritorious service. It is difficult to understand why the benefit thus earned for long and meritorious service should not be available to the employee, even though at the end of such service he might have been guilty of misconduct which entails his dismissal.

Gratuity is not paid to the employees, gratuitously or merely as a matter of boon. It is paid to him for the service rendered by him to the employer. Once earned, it is difficult to understand why it should be necessarily denied to him, whatever may be the nature of the misconduct leading to dismissal.

But your amendment only says 'partially and totally'. That particular clause should have been removed. That actually means denial of natural justice. But you have not done it. You have simply touched it and said that it is total or partial.

There are other important things. One of them is about the purview. The

second is about the denial of gratuity. Delay in payment of gratuity should be dealt with here. There must be a provision in the rules which you have made. There are rules; and in the rules, there is so much scope for confusing things. Hardly any employee, whether he is working in the private or public sector, gets gratuity in time. There should be a provision that it should be paid within a particular time-limit. If within that particular time-limit gratuity is not paid, some penalty should be there. A penal rate of interest should be levied, and paid to the employees. Unless that provision is made, you cannot ensure timely payment of gratuity to the workers. They are asked to pay interest 9 percent or 10 percent or whatever it is on it for delaying the payment so that they are afraid to delay the payment of gratuity, because people get gratuity at the old age; at that time, they are not in a position to pressurise you for quick payment and all that. So, for old people, infirm people, you must be very considerate and any delay should not be excused.

You have mentioned about the misconduct of the workers; they should be deprived of the gratuity. What about the misconduct of the employers? What provision have you kept for them? It is only three months imprisonment or Rs. 1000 fine. Is it any deterrent measure against the employers? It should be made 3 months imprisonment and Rs. 1000 fine. Instead of 'or' it should be 'and'.

So, these are things which should be corrected. Though I do not approve of the Bill, this Bill should have sent to a Select Committee and asked them to give their report within 2 or 3 months, so that they can give certain very comprehensive suggestions, so that those points which were agitating the mind of the people should have been correctly incorporated in the Bill; and we could have presented really a beneficial Bill.

श्री अशुल शशीव काबुलो (श्रीनगर) :  
आनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, यह बिल जो इस

वक्त हाउस के सामने लाया गया है, बल्कि दो बिल हैं पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्युटी (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1982 और पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्युटी (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1984—इन्में जो भी कशेशंस दिए गए हैं उनका तो मैं स्वागत करूंगा। जहां पहले 1000 रु० की आमदनी की हद मुकर्रर थी बढ़ाकर 1600 कर दिया गया है और साथ ही साथ पहले के ऐक्ट में जो कमियां रह गई थीं उनकी बजाह्त की गई गई है, पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्युटी ऐक्ट, 1972 की कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कदम भी उठाए गए हैं। इसमें वाजय किया गया है। कि कंटिन्युअस सर्विस में जो माइंस में काम करने वाले लोग हैं या इमी किस्म के जो दूसरे इस्टैबलिशमेंट हैं जहां वकिंग डेज 6 दिन हैं उनके लिए कान्टीन्युड सर्विस (Continued Service) 190 दिन मुकर्रर किए गए हैं। बाकी केसेज में 240 दिन मुकर्रर किए गए हैं। माइन्स के लिए आधे साल के लिए 95 दिन मुकर्रर किए गए हैं और इसी तरह से बाकी इस्टैबलिशमेंट्स में 120 दिन मुकर्रर किए गये हैं जोकि एक बहुत अच्छी बात है और इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए।

लेकिन एक बात मेरा समझ में नहीं आ रही है। जो पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्युटी ऐक्ट, 1972 है उसके आब्जेक्ट्स ऐंड रोजन्स में यह बात कही गई है कि यह फॅक्टरीज, माइंस, आदल फील्ड्स, प्लांटेशंस, पोर्ट्स, रेलवे, दूसरे किस्म के कारखानों और शास के सिलसिलों में बनाया गया और फिर यह भी कहा गया है :

“The matter came up for discussion in the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 and the Conference has also made certain recommendations.”

[श्री अब्दुल रहीद काबुली]

सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि दस साल तक सरकार कहाँ थी। 1972 में जो प्रोच्युटी ऐक्ट बना उसमें तबदीली लाने के लिए मजदूरों ने आबाजें उठाई, हर तरफ से इस सिलसिले में सरकार की तबज्जह दिलाई गई फिर ऐसा क्यों हुआ कि दस साल तक सरकार ने कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई? हालाँकि सरकार का दावा है कि सरकार मजदूरों के लिए काम कर रही है। जुलाई 1980 में लेबर मिनिस्टर काफ़ेस हुई, जिनमें कुछ पास हुई, 1980 से 1984 तक चार साल और गुजर गए, अब 1984 में इस एक्ट को पास कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि सरकार ने खास तौर से श्रम मंत्रालय ने कोताही का सबूत दिया है। इससे जाहिर होता है कि मजदूरों के साथ जो हमदर्दी करनी चाहिए थी और पसामांदा लोगों के लिए सरकार को जो कदम उठाने चाहिए, उनमें, सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी का सबूत नहीं दिया है। इसके लिए मुझे बड़ा दुख हो रहा है। इस के साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के लिए सिर्फ़ लिखा-पढ़ी या बिल बनाने से मसायल हल नहीं होंगे। मेरे ब्याल से करीब एक करोड़ मजदूर इस कानून की गिरफ्त में आयेंगे। फाइनेंशियल मैमोरेंडम में बताया गया है सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस मशीनरी का फायदा उठाकर भगनूत को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए इन्स्पेक्टर्स नियुक्त किए जाएंगे जिन पर रिकॉरिंग एक्सपेंडिचर 18 लाख के करीब होगा और नान-रिकॉरिंग एक्सपेंडिचर दो लाख ६० के करीब होगा। इस रकम से तकरीबन एक करोड़ मजदूरों के लिए काम किया जा रहा है। जिनको इस कानून की गिरफ्त में लाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ इतनी थोड़ी सी रकम से किस हद तक अपनी इयूटी को अन्जाम दे पाएगा। यह इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी का काम है। सब से बड़ी बदकिस्मती यह है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में सबसे ज्यादा बाधनी है, सबसे ज्यादा नाइंसाफी हो रही है। मजदूरों के हक तलफ हो रहे हैं, उनके हकूक पर डाका डाला जा रहा है। मैं खुद अपनी रियासत में देख रहा हूँ कि हजारों लाखों की तादाद में दस्तकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में काम करते हैं, जो किसी भी हाल में लेबर लाई के तहत नहीं आते हैं। जब प्रोच्युटी का प्रश्न आता है तो सारी की सारी लिस्टें बदल दी जाती हैं। न सिर्फ़ इसी को दुस्त करना पड़ेगा, बल्कि प्रोच्युटी के मामले में सैकड़ों केसेस हो रहे हैं, न सरकार के पास कोई ताकत है और न अमली तौर पर कुछ काम ही हो रहा है। इसके अलावा प्रोवीडेंट फंड और मैडिकल ऐड इत्यादि बातें हैं, जिन पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आप लाए हैं, इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के सिलसिले में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? दस बरस तक आप कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं, 1972 से 1982 तक, 1982 में नया कानून लाए और 1984 में अब यह कानून ला रहे हैं, देखना है कि किस हद तक आप प्राइवेट सैक्टर को फँस करेंगे। किस हद तक आप ज़रूरतमंद हैं। (courageous) मजदूरों के प्रोवीडेंट फंड और उनके जो बाकी हकूक हैं आप किस तरह से दिलायेंगे?

मैं एक बात यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मशीनरी में भी काफी थपला होता है। इन्स्पेक्टर्स को आपने इस काम को करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है, अगर वह अमली तौर पर कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ किस

कानून के तहत कौन भी कार्रवाई करेंगे। कौन से एक्सांज उनके खिलाफ लेंगे—इस बिल में इसके बारे में बजाहत नहीं की गई है। मेरी नजर में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जिन इंसपेक्टर्स को इस कानून को अमली-जामा पहनाना है—वे अगर अपने फराएज को सही तरीके से सरअन्जाम न दें, तो उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी इसकी बजाहत होनी चाहिये। आम तौर पर इस तरह की शिकायतें आती हैं—प्राइवेट सेक्टर के साथ उनकी अंडरस्टैंडिंग हो जाती है, मजदूरों के हित में काम न करके वे कार-खानेदार की मदद करने लगते हैं। इस बिल के लागू होने से जाहिर बात है प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत बढ़ाकर देनी होगी, उस रकम का कम करने के लिये इंसपेक्टर्स को करप्ट करने की कोशिश की जायगी और वे उनसे पैसा लेकर मज-दूरों के मुफाद के खिलाफ काम कर सकते हैं। जिन इंसपेक्टर्स को आप यह जिम्मेदारी दे रहे हैं कि वे रजिस्ट्रारों की जांच करें, जो कानून-शिकनी हो उसके खिलाफ सरकार को बतलायें ताकि उन मालिकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके बिलफर्ज अगर वे अपने फराएज सही तरीके से सरअन्जाम नहीं देते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ आप क्या एक्शन लेंगे ?

जहां तक आप इस कानून में तबदीली लायें हैं और जो कंसेशन आपने दिये हैं—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन 10 साल का अर्सा गुजर जाना सरकार की बहुत बड़ी क़ोताही को जाहिर करता है। यह कानून बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था और अब तक इम्प्लीमेंट होना चाहिये था।

श्री عبدالرشद क़ाबिल (मरी नगर): आरंभिल चिर्मिन صاحب-ये بل جو اس وقت اؤس کے سامنے لایا گیا ہے بلکہ دو بل ہیں۔ پینٹ آف گریجویٹ (ایمپلمینٹ) بل ۱۹۸۲ اور پینٹ آف گریجویٹ (ایمپلمینٹ) بل-۱۹۸۳ ان میں جو بھی کنسیشن دیئے گئے ہیں ان کا تو میں سو اگت کر دوں گا۔ جہاں پہلے ۱۰۰ روپیہ کی آمدنی کی حد مقرر تھی بڑھا کر ۱۶۰ کر دیا گیا ہے اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ پہلے کے ایکٹ میں جو ترمیمیں تھیں ان کو بھی وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔ پینٹ آف گریجویٹ ایکٹ ۱۹۷۲ کی گیموں کو دُور کرنے کے لئے قدم بھی اٹھائے گئے ہیں۔ اس میں واضح کیا گیا ہے کہ کینیڈنس سو سو میں جو مائنس میں کام کرنے والے لوگ ہیں یا اس قسم کے جو دوسرے اسٹیبلشمنٹ میں جہاں رنگڈ ڈیز ۶ دن ہیں ان کے کینٹونڈ میٹروں ۱۹۰ دن مقرر کیئے گئے ہیں بانی کیسٹری میں ۲۳۰ دن مقرر کیئے گئے ہیں۔ مائنس کے لئے آدھے سال کے لئے ۹۵ دن مقرر کیئے گئے ہیں اور اسی طرح سے باقی اسٹیبلشمنٹس میں ۱۲۰ مقرر کیئے گئے ہیں جو کہ ایک بہت اچھی بات ہے اور اس کا سو اگت ہونا چاہئے۔

لیکن ایک بات مری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہی ہے۔ جو پینٹ آف گریجویٹ ایکٹ ۱۹۷۲ ہے اس کے آجیکٹس ایمپلیمینٹ میں یہ بات بھی لکھی ہے کہ یہ فیکٹریز مائنس آف فیلڈس پلانٹیشن بورڈس ریلوے دوسرے قسم کے کارخانوں اور شاپس کے سلسلے میں بنایا گیا اور پھر یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے۔

“The matter came up for discussion in the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 and the Conference has also made certain recommendations.”

سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ دس سال میں سرکار کہاں تک ۱۹۷۲ میں جو گریجویٹ ایکٹ بنا اس میں تبدیلی لانے کے لئے مزدوروں نے آوازیں اٹھائیں ہر طرف سے اس سلسلے میں سرکار کی توجہ دلائی گئی پھر ایسا کیوں ہوا کہ دس سال تک سرکار نے کوئی دلچسپی نہیں دکھائی۔ حالانکہ سرکار کا دعوہ ہے کہ مزدوروں کے لئے کام کر رہی ہے۔ جولائی ۸۰ میں لیبر منسٹر کانفرنس ہوئی جن میں کچھ سفارشات پاس

نہ سرکار کے پاس کوئی طاقت ہے اور نہ عملی طور پر کچھ کام ہی ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ پرائیویٹ فنڈ اور میڈیکل ایڈیا تیاری بائیں ہیں جن پر سرکار کو دھیان دینا چاہیے۔ اس لئے ہم آپ سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو بل آپ لائے ہیں اس کے اسپیشلائیشن کے سلسلے میں آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ دس برس تک آپ کچھ نہیں کر پائے ہیں۔ ۱۹۶۶ء سے ۱۹۸۲ء میں نیا قانون لائے اور ۱۹۸۳ء میں اب یہ قانون لے رہے ہیں دیکھنا ہے کہ کس حد تک آپ کا ایجوٹیو سیکڑہ کو فیس کرینگے کسی حد تک آپ جرات مند ہیں مزدوروں کے پرائیویٹ فنڈ اور باقی جوان کے حقوق ہیں آپ کس طرح سے دنا گئے۔

میں ایک بات یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسپیشلائیشن مشینری میں کافی گھٹنا ہو رہا ہے۔ اسپیکر اس کو آپ نے اس کام کو کرنے کی ذمہ داری دی ہے۔

اگر وہ عملی طور پر قانون کو امپلیمنٹ نہیں کرتا ہے تو اس کے خلاف کسی قانون کے تحت کون سی کارروائی کریں گے؟ کون سے ایجنٹس ان کے خلاف لینگے۔ اس بل میں اس کے بلے میں وضاحت نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ میری نظر میں یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ جن اسپیکر اس کو اس قانون کو عملی جامہ پہنانا ہے وہ اگر اپنے ذرائع کو صحیح طریقہ سے سرانجام نہ دیں تو ان کے خلاف کس کارروائی کی جائے گی۔ اس کی وضاحت ہونی چاہئے۔ عام طور پر اس طرح کی شکایتیں آتی ہیں۔ پرائیویٹ سیکڑہ کے ان کے انڈر اسٹینڈنگ ہو جاتی ہے۔ مزدوروں کے ہمت میں کام نہ کر کے وہ کارخانہ دار کی مدد کرنے لگتے ہیں۔ اس بل کے لاگو ہونے سے ظاہر بات ہے پرائیویٹ سیکڑہ کے لوگوں کو بڑی دقیقت برداشت کرنا ہوں گی۔ اس رقم کو کم کرنے کے لئے اسپیکر اس کو کوپٹ کمنے کی کوشش کی جائے گی اور وہ ان سے پیسے کمزوروں کے مفاد کے خلاف کام کر سکتے ہیں۔ جن اسپیکر اس کو آپ یہ ذمہ داری ہے یہ ہیں کہ وہ رجسٹروں کی جانچ کریں جو قانون شکنی ہوا اسکے خلاف مہار کو

ہوں۔ ۱۹۸۰ء سے ۱۹۸۳ء تک چار سال گزر گئے اب ۱۹۸۳ میں اس ایکٹ کو پاس کر رہے ہیں۔ میں اس بات کو کہے بنا نہیں رہ سکتا کہ سرکار نے خاص طور سے شرم منتر لے کر تباہی کا ثبوت دیا ہے۔ اس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ مزدوروں کے ساتھ جو ہمدردی کرنی چاہئے تھی اور پس مانوہ لوگوں کے لئے سرکار کو جو قدم اٹھائے چاہئے تھے اس میں سرکار نے اپنی ذمہ داری کا ثبوت نہیں دیا ہے۔ اسکے لئے مجھے بڑا دکھ ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے مجھے یہ بھی غمزدگنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مزدوروں کے لئے مرنے لگا ہے۔ بائیں بنانے سے مسائل حل نہیں ہوں گے۔ میسر خیال سے قریب ایک کروڑ مزدور اس قانون کی گرفت میں آئیں گے۔ نیشنل سٹیبل میمورنڈم میں بتایا گیا ہے سینٹرل انڈسٹریل ریلیشنس شینڈی کا فائدہ اٹھا کر قانون کو کاپیٹل کرنے کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کو کٹ گئے۔ جن پر رکننگ ایکسپنڈیچر ۱۸ لاکھ کے قریب ہو گا اور ان۔ رکننگ ایکسپنڈیچر دو لاکھ روپے کے قریب ہو گا۔ اس رقم سے تقریباً ایک کروڑ مزدوروں کے لئے کام کی جا رہا ہے۔ جن کو اس قانون کی گرفت میں لایا جا رہا ہے میں جانتا ہوں کہ اس قانون کی رقم سے کسی حد تک اس کے سیکرٹس کی ڈیونٹی کو انجام دے پائے گا۔ یہ اتنی بڑی ذمہ داری کا کام ہے۔ سب سے بڑی برہمنی یہ ہے کہ پرائیویٹ سیکڑہ میں سب سے زیادہ دھندا نھل ہو رہی ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ دانا لہ افی ہو رہی ہے۔ مزدوروں کے حق تلف ہو رہے ہیں۔ ان کے حقوق پر ڈاک ڈالا جا رہا ہے۔ پیر جو داپنی ریاست میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ ہزاروں لاکھوں کے ہزاروں دستکار پرائیویٹ سیکڑہ میں کام کرتے ہیں جو کسی بھی حال میں ایسے لاکھوں کے ہتھیار ہیں جب کہ پرائیویٹ سیکڑہ میں تو ساری کی ساری سٹیبلس بدل دی جاتی ہیں۔ نہ صرف اس کو درست کرنا پڑے گا بلکہ کچھ کوشش کے معاملہ میں سیکڑہوں کی سٹیبلس ہونے پڑے ہیں



کو سٹائیں تاکہ ان مالکوں کے خلاف کارروائی کر جاسکے۔ بالفرض اگر وہ اپنے فرض صحیح طریقے سے سر انجام نہیں دیتے ہیں تو ان کے خلاف آپ کیا ایکشن لیں گے۔  
 جہاں تک آپ اس قانون میں تیسری لائن لائے ہیں۔ اور جو کسٹمر آپ نے دیئے ہیں یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے لیکن ۱۰ سال کا عرصہ گزر جانا سروسز کی بہت بڑی کوتاہی ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ یہ قانون پہلے آنا چاہیے تھا۔ اور اب تک ایمپلینٹ ہونا چاہیے تھا۔

**SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri) :**  
 Before I come directly to the Bill I should say that the Government should have come with a more comprehensive Bill in the light of the experiences that we all have earned during the last ten years.

The provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act are not negotiable. It should be adhered to both by the employers as well as the employees. But in the case of weaker sections, what do we find today? Take for instance plantations. When we go there, we find that some 100 or 200 persons who have already retired, have not received any gratuity. There is a great backlog. It did not behave either on the part of the trade unions or the Government officials to negotiate. We have to negotiate payment of gratuity on instalment basis. The Government should have taken notice of it. Why should the Government not come with a comprehensive Bill? Like Provident Fund, Gratuity Fund will have to be created by the enterprise. In the life insurance business, there is assessment of life fund and life fund is kept apart. If in computing the balance-sheet the employer can very well set apart for depreciation, why should not the Government prescribe something in the nature that assessment should be made every year as to the liability in regard to the gratuity and create a gratuity fund like the provident fund and other funds and out of that gratuity should be paid outright and it should remain non-negotiable and non-instalment payment?

Another thing which has come to our notice is this. Nowadays, in the time of

recession, quite a large number of enterprises very often changes hands. What happens? The new employer tells the workers that he is not going to take up any responsibility for the payment of gratuity or even the arrears or wages, which are likely to have accumulated over the bygone years. When the Act is being amended, some provision should be made to protect the workers. So, the new employer should be made responsible for the payment of gratuity and other dues of workers.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :**  
 Is it not there now?

**SHRI SUBODH SEN :** Suppose one company owns ten tea estates and it sells one estate to a new company, which is a different company. Then there is no continuity of the company. I think there is no precise law to regulate it.

Coming to 26 working days in a month, some companies and establishments have started saying that they would take into account 13 days, and not 15 days' wages, for every year of service. This is a new development during the last two years, which should be taken care of while bringing new amendments.

Then you have practically sought to remove the clause regarding superannuation. According to the parent Act. "superannuation" in relation to an employee means (i) the attainment by the employee of such age as is fixed in the contract or conditions of service as the age on the attainment of which the employee shall vacate the employment; and (ii) in any other case, the attainment by the employee of the age of fifty-eight years. How you have sought to remove the provision about 58 years. You have simply stated :

"Superannuation", in relation to an employee means the attainment by the employee of such age as is fixed in the contract or conditions of service as the age on the attainment of which the employee shall vacate the employment."

[Shri Subodh Sen]

Unfortunately, there are establishments in our country where there are no conditions of service stipulated, where there is no system of giving an appointment letter. So, if you remove that clause then it would be interpreted in any way the owners like. So, I think this clause should have been retained.

Regarding the forfeiture of the right to gratuity in the original Act it is stated :

“the gratuity payable to an employee shall be wholly forfeited—

- (i) if the service of such employee have been terminated for his riotous or disorderly conduct or any other act of violence on his part.”

You have not thought of removing the main difficulty. You have only modified it. For the words “shall be wholly forfeited”. You want to substitute the words “may be wholly or partially forfeited”. But what is the Connotation of “riotous or disorderly conduct”? Who is to determine it? Sir, I come from a very backward area. I have noticed that for three months the workers in some plantations have not been paid their full wages. So, if on the third month some four hundred workers come to the office and ask the Manager to make the payment since they are starving and that they have got to feed themselves and their family members, the Manager may issue a chargesheet for the disorderly behaviour and riotous conduct and by that way some five, six or ten leaders are dismissed. That way their right to payment of gratuity is forfeited. I am sure that will be deemed as disorderly behaviour and riotous conduct by the employers and they will issue chargesheet like that. We have got some model rules of standing orders. But the model rules of standing orders need to be amended in relation to this. In the period of recession it will invariably come to your notice that the workers will not be paid and that they will be coming in block demanding their wages. For that

reason their services will be dismissed and that they will be taken to task. So, the question is, for this reason should they forfeit their right to payment of gratuity? All these are regarding the Amendment Bill No. 133 of 1982. Particularly in this regard I would emphasise that Clause; 58 years should be retained and that it should not be deleted.

As regards the new Bill of 1984, I would say—as Shri Mool Chand Daga has said and many of our friends have also said—in Clause under 2A for the purpose of this Act the qualifying clause—really to qualify lay-offs strikes, lock-outs, or cessation of work not due to any fault of the employee has been stated in a way that if will infringe upon the right of the workers. After all, if there is a strike, the question is : is it justified or is it not justified; if there is a lock-out, is it justified or not justified? In case of strike, if it is justified, then the fault lies with the owner and if it is not justified then the fault lies with the employees. Who will determine this? Then do you mean to say that notwithstanding the fact that even if a Union and the employer come to an agreement for a settlement, for this simple issue, they have to rush to the tribunal to decide whether it was justified and with whom lies the fault. So, this qualifying clause that ‘not due to any fault of the employee’ should be removed. All cases of lay offs, strikes, lock-outs, cessation of work etc. should be regarded as a period within the uninterrupted service. That is my humble suggestion.

No, the question is what do you mean by cessation of work? From my experience I have found that on alleged constraint of funds, employers have reduced, rather imposed the reduced working days per week to three or four days. There is a method for doing so. For three or four months they carry on this practice. That is, you may call it ‘work punctuated by cessation of work’ or you may call it ‘cessation of work punctuated by work’. So, what is the suggestion here? The employers themselves have imposed cessation of work sometimes for three days at a time or

cessation of work on every alternate day. So, these things need to be clarified. Otherwise, I think the purpose will not be served. Obviously the purpose is good, but it may not be served and it may give rise to dissensions.

So, while supporting this, I would request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill in the light of the experiences of the working of this Payment of Gratuity Act for the last 10 or 12 years to plug all the loopholes so that the intention with which the Act has been passed will be realised.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions on The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1982 and Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which are being discussed together.

The hon. Members who preceded me have spoken eloquently and elaborately about the provisions of these two Bills and also about the steps to be taken for strict enforcement of the provisions of these Bills. Hence I would be brief in my remarks.

The present act was passed in 1972 and during the past 12 years many defects and deficiencies have been noticed, which are sought to be removed by these two bills now in 1984. Though these bills have been brought forward belatedly, yet I welcome them because the workers are being assured of legal protection for their rightful claims and the workers are the beneficiaries. I wish to take this opportunity for making a few suggestions for the good of the workers in our country.

In 1980 the State Labour Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi, in

which many of the problems confronting the workers were highlighted and many suggestions were also made at this Conference. It has taken four years for the Government to give legal shape to the decisions arrived at this Conference. In 1980 the ceiling of Rs. 1200 per month was there for gratuity entitlement. The State Labour Ministers' Conference felt in 1980 that this ceiling was very low in view of the then prevailing value of rupee and suggested the enhancement of this ceiling to Rs. 1600. After four years this ceiling of Rs. 1600 is being enforced through this Bill. I need not tell you what is the value of rupee today. What was considered feasible in 1980 is not really feasible today in 1984 because of the steep fall in the value of rupee. The Government on its own should have enhanced this ceiling to Rs. 2200 so that wide spectrum of labour can become entitled to gratuity. After five, six years even this Rs. 2200 may have to be revised upwards because by then the value of rupee would have still gone down. Since the Government have not done this *suo motu*, I demand that this ceiling should be raised to Rs. 2200 by the Labour Minister. The workers should not become the scapegoat for the Government's inordinate delay in implementing the decision arrived at in 1980. In view of the prevailing value of rupee, the ceiling of Rs. 1600 for gratuity entitlement should be enhanced to Rs. 2200.

Sir, the provisions of these two Bills will not be applicable to lakhs of workers who are withering and wilting under the casual labour system and the contract labour system. The Government which swears by the name of labour welfare is also not an example to be emulated by the private sector. There are about 2 lakhs of casual labour on the Railways. The Central Government is Manning the Railways. The State Governments cannot be blamed for the existence of casual labour on the Railways. These two lakhs of workers are denied the gratuity facility. The hon. Minister of Railway on the floor of this House expressed his antipathy towards the casual labour on the

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

Railways. But at the same time he pleaded his inability to get rid of this system. If the Cabinet Minister in charge of Railways, where there is this system of casual labour, pleads his helplessness in doing away with the system of casual labour, I wonder who else can get this done. Can anyone go to a Court of Law and get this blot removed? This kind of administrative policy of running with the hare and hunting with the hound must be stopped immediately in the interest of workers on the Railways. The casual labour system on the Railways must be ended forthwith.

It is not merely the Railways who are to be blamed. In many of the Central public sector understandings the casual labour system is prevalent. In private sector we have the contract labour system. We have in Shri Veerendra Patil a Labour Minister who is committed to the cause of labour welfare. He must ensure the abolition of casual labour and also the contract labour system in our country. These workers must become entitled to gratuity.

Another important issue is the misuse of gratuity money by the private sector. Proper accounts are not being maintained. The gratuity money is being utilised for personal aggrandisement by the industrialists. There is presently no check on this. I demand the creation of a separate fund exclusively for gratuity. I suggest that the Government must also have regular check on the use of gratuity money for other purposes. If necessary, the Government should not hesitate to have a separate law for the purpose of prohibiting the use of gratuity money for other purposes.

Through the payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1984, the Government has annulled the obnoxious judgement of the Supreme Court which denied gratuity to workers who have put in less than 240 days of continuous services. I welcome this Bill because I represent Coimbatore Parliamentary constituency

which has the largest labour force. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are employed in the textile mills here. After the Supreme Court's Judgement in 1980, during the past 4 years thousands and thousands of workers have retired after having put in 30 years and 40 years of service. They have all been denied gratuity by the textile mill owners who took shelter under the Supreme Court's judgement. They just get gratuity for 5 or 6 years of service only. All their hopes and aspirations for a happy retired life have thus been belied. To a question of mine in 1981, the Labour Minister had replied that the Government would soon bring an amendment to the Act. This amending Bill has come only in 1984. This is a classic illustration of sluggish working of the Government even in regard to labour welfare. Inquire upon the Labour Minister that retrospective effect must be given to the provisions of this Bill so that thousands of workers who have retired after the Supreme Court's judgement are also enabled to get their full gratuity. I do not know whether ways and means have been evolved for this purpose. If they are not there, they should be evolved. The sufferings of workers must be redressed, if necessary even be further amending the labour laws to plug the loopholes. I welcome these two Bills. While concluding my speech, I demand the abolition of casual labour and contract labour system which deprive the workers from getting gratuity and other benefits from the labour laws.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am having names of 4 hon. Members, May I request the hon. Members that each may take between 5 minutes and 7 minutes.

Shri S. N. Jatiya.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :  
समापति महोदय, उपदान संदाय अधिनियम  
1972 का संशोधन के रूप में पेमेंट आफ  
ग्रेच्युटी ऐक्ट, 1972 के संशोधन में और

संशोधन इस प्रकार है, इस विधेयक की धारा 2 की उपधारा (1) में जो वर्णन किया है उसको मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है कि 1,000 रु० शब्दों के स्थान पर उन चारों स्थान पर जहाँ वे आते हैं 1,600 रु० शब्द रखे जायें। यह संशोधन इस विधेयक के माध्यम से लाना चाहते हैं, और इसके लिये जो उद्देश्य और कारण में बताया गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि निर्वाह व्यय में हुई वृद्धि के कारण मजदूरी स्तरों में जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है उसको दृष्टि में रहते हुए निर्वाह व्यय में वृद्धि के कारण अधिनियम की व्यापता का विस्तार उन व्यक्तियों पर किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जो 1,600 रु० प्रतिमास तक मजदूरी ले रहे हैं।

मतलब यह कि निर्वाह व्यय बढ़ा है, उस आधार पर 1000 रु० के बजाय 1,600 रु० रखना उपयुक्त होगा। 1600 रु० का आधार क्या है? कोई बेसिस तो होना चाहिये? 1,700 रु० या 2,000 रु० क्यों नहीं? उसका आधार क्या होगा? यदि मूल्य सूचकांक ही लें तो उसकी तुलना कर लीजिए 1971 के प्राइस इंडेक्स के आधार पर। उस साल यदि बेस 100 मान लें तो इस वर्ष 1984 मार्च में बढ़कर 323.3 है। आज तक जो मंहगाई बढ़ी है सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार वह तिगुनी बढ़ी है। उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के भाव 3 गुना बढ़ गये हैं। अगर आपने मंहगाई को आधार बनाया है तो यह हजार के बजाय 3 हजार होना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे इसका कोई आधार दिखाई नहीं देता।

अगर 60-61 को आधार वर्ष मान लें तो जो फरवरी 1984 का 'प्राइस इंडेक्स' मिला है उसमें 519 है तो उससे तो यह 5 गुना बढ़ गया। 70-71 को आधार मान लें तो

3 गुना बढ़ गया। अब आप बतायें कि इस का आधार क्या है? यह 1000 की जगह 1600 कैसे रखा गया है? इसे 1600 की बजाये 1700, 1800 भी रखा जा सकता था। जब आप उत्तर दें। मैंने मूल्य सूचकांक के आंकड़े इसलिये दिये हैं कि आपने उद्देश्य में कहा है कि निर्वाह करने के लिए बड़ी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है इसलिए यह सारा परिवर्तन किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह साइंटिफिक नहीं है। इसमें आपने सारे वेजेज भी मिलाये हैं और मंहगाई भत्ता भी शामिल है। जो कर रहे हैं, तो उपकार के बदले प्रतिकार मिल रहा है। यह उसकी सेवाओं के बदले मिलना चाहिये और यह विलम्बनीय वेतन है जो कि उनको मिलना चाहिये था। यह हम उसको दे रहे हैं सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद जिससे वह परिवार का ठीक से जीवन यापन कर सके। यह ठीक है, लेकिन मूल विधेयक का जो आधार है, उसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

आप यह विधेयक टुकड़े-टुकड़े में ला रहे हैं। अगर आपको परोचना है, कुछ देना है तो पूरी थाली परोसिए, टुकड़े-टुकड़े में मत दीजिए। आप श्रमिकों का भला चाहते हैं तो चाहे दाल रोटी दीजिये, ठीक दीजिये, लेकिन दाल में पानी मत मिलाइयें। इस तरह से दाल का काम का पता नहीं लगता है।

जो विधेयक आप लाये हैं, यह शुरूआत है। कुछ न मिलने से जो कुछ मिले अच्छा है लेकिन यह नहीं कि कुछ तो देना है इस लिये आष यह करें।

सभापति महोदय, आप मजदूरों के बारे में बहुत कुछ जानते हैं कि उनके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही ही हो नहीं पाती। भविष्य निधि के बारे में 24 अप्रैल को मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था सं० 8537। उसके जवाब में

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]  
 बताया गया है कि जो भविष्य निधि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है उसकी राशि 49 करोड़ 7 लाख है। जो जमा नहीं कराया गया है प्रबंधकों के द्वारा और जिन एस्टै-ब्लिशमेंट्स को छूट दे दी गई है, वह राशि है 43.37 करोड़। इस बारे में कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। उसका कोई परिणाम नहीं है। इस तरह के लुंज-पुंज नियमों के आधार पर, जिनका कोई प्रभावी परिणाम नहीं हो सकता, कोई लाभ नहीं है। आप इन श्रम कानूनों को टुकड़ों में न करके एक बार पूरी श्रम नीति बनायें और सेन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशंस को आमंत्रित कीजिये और फिर निर्णय कीजिये। आप करते तो जरूर हैं, लेकिन बहुत देर से करते हैं, पता नहीं क्या रुकावट आती है। श्रम मंत्रालय शर्म की स्थिति में नहीं आना चाहिये। "श्रमेव जयते" का एक नारा दिया गया था जिसका अर्थ था कि श्रम की ही विजय है। किन्तु आज तो श्रम की जगह बंधुआ की स्थिति हो गई है।

सारे मजदूरों के बारे में पूरा विचार कीजिए। आज खेतिहर मजदूरों को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इंस्पेक्टर बढ़ाकर आप सारा करने वाले हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप करना चाहते हैं वह करना चाहिये, परन्तु जिस प्रकार की मशीनरी और कानून आपके पास है, वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है, बल्लम है और इससे मजदूरों का हित होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मजदूरों के कानून को इंप्लीमेंट करने की दृष्टि से पुस्तक कानून लाइये। जितना बढ़ाया है, उसके बारे में जितना मजदूर को मिलता वह तो लेना चाहिये। लेकिन आगे के लिए संघर्ष करना चाहिये। जितना आपने दिया है, वह साइंटी-

फिक नहीं है। आप इसे साइंटीफिक बनायें, इसका आधार बनायें। इससे मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी। आपने जो समय दिया उसके लिये धन्यवाद।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, I do not want to tax the patience of the hon. Minister. Therefore, I will be brief in my speech. I will take only three or four minutes.

I have already said something on this subject.

So far as bringing this legislation is concerned, I have a word of appreciation for it. This should have been brought forth earlier in the House. The hon. Minister is bringing forward this legislation at least at this stage. I appreciate it.

The workers should have the fundamental right of getting payment of gratuity. The workers may be in the private sector or public sector. They may be permanent or casual. But they must get this benefit.

15 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the chair*]

Gratuity should be paid to the agricultural workers, to the construction workers and to the workers in various private sector organisations and factories etc. working temporarily on daily wages because they are the greatest sufferers at present. If Government is really interested in the welfare and good of these poor and miserable workers, it must come up with a comprehensive legislation for payment of gratuity to these workers. Some of hon. Members have demanded such a legislation and I hope that the hon. Minister will give consideration to this demand.

About 25,000 railway employees are working in any Constituency. Therefore,

I am compelled to speak on this amendment to the Bill. I know their miseries and their problems after their retirement from service. They are not being paid their gratuity in time. This is the greatest tragedy. Gratuity is of great help to the workers. They immediately require this amount, once they retire. But we find that some of them are very much harassed. They are not paid gratuity in time. That is why, they are always getting frustrated and running to us all the time.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that the workers after retirement must get gratuity immediately so that they may not feel harassed.

Lakhs of casual workers are working in Indian railways and they are deprived of gratuity. These workers are unfortunate that they are not made entitled to receive gratuity. Therefore, I have demanded that casual workers should be made entitled for gratuity and this gratuity should be paid to them also. Some of the casual workers have been working for the last ten to twelve years. But unfortunately they are not yet declared permanent in service. This is also a very serious matter.

We have raised this point in this House several times before and requested the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Labour also to fulfil our demand. But so far nothing has been done in the matter.

A general assurance is given to the Members that the casual workers would be made permanent. All their problems would be solved and they would get all the benefits of the permanent employees. Effective action should be taken in this regard immediately.

I would like to make the demand that even if the workers are not made permanent, they should be paid gratuity. The workers whether permanent or temporary put in hard labour as a result of which production is increasing in various sectors. It is through the hard

labour of the workers that the economy is improved. And if those hard-working workers are denied the service facilities like gratuity, they get demoralised and they lose all interest in increasing production and in the working of the organisation in which they are employed.

Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and specifically ask his colleague the hon. Minister of Railways to provide the payment of gratuity to the casual and permanent workers in the railways so that they do not get frustrated and feel the satisfaction of getting all the service benefits. This would go a long way in increasing production.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had given notice of an amendment to Clause 4 of the Bill, to insert "within three months" after the word "shall" on page 3, line 16. Clause 4 of the Bill as it stands now reads :

"The Controlling authority shall, after due inquiry and after giving the parties to the dispute a reasonable opportunity of being heard, determine the matter or matters in dispute and if, as a result of such inquiry any amount is found to be payable to the employee, the controlling authority shall direct the employer to pay such amount or, as the case may be, such amount as reduced by the employer."

Although I had given notice of the Amendment, I did not press it. But all the same I would urge upon the hon. Labour Minister to take this into urgent consideration. As a matter of fact, labour disputes have been lingering on for years together as a result of which discontent is spreading resulting in manifestation of violence and different forms of unrest which is not desirable. If we are to make this working class democracy a success in India, my submission would

[Shri Brajmohan Mohanty]

be that all controversies and disputes must be settled at the earliest point of time. So, my request to the hon. Minister would be that he should take this fact into consideration and provide a time limit for disposal of the disputes so that the disputes are settled expeditiously and a healthy atmosphere is created.

Two Bills are there, one arising out of the Supreme Court judgment and the other arising out of the fact that the value of the money has gone down and, therefore, a higher income group has been included. It is alright, it is welcome, and I fully extend my support to the Labour Minister for this. But the problem is this. I am recalling one observation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Chandrachud, in the Silver Jubilee function of the Jammu & Kashmir High Court. He has categorically observed that some judges, who have been brought up in aristocratic environment, in an affluent atmosphere, are not able to appreciate matters relating to compensation to the labour, if for example, a labourer is crippled by accident and the question of compensation comes up, they are not able to appreciate because they have been brought up in a different atmosphere; but when the question of giving reduction in income-tax comes, they are very enthusiastic and they could appreciate the difficulties of the assessee. The problem is because of the social values obtaining in the society, or atmosphere in which they have been brought up. That attitude is prevailing in their mind, as a result of which justice is not being done. This is not my observation, this is the observation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This is the case whenever any labour law is to be interpreted. I do not mean any particular law or any particular court. But a section of judges, as a matter of fact, is not sympathetic to the cause of the working class.

Then I come to public sector undertakings and also private sector. So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, there is no question of exploitation as in the private sector because the

ownership vests in the community. But in that background the difficulties of the working class in the public sector undertakings should not be minimised because the attitude of the Manager or Director in the public sector undertakings is unsympathetic towards the working class, that is because they have been brought up in a different atmosphere and they are not acquainted with the agony of the workers, with the sufferings of the workers, with the exertions of the toiling masses. Naturally, although on principle, statutorily, on the basis of the rules formulated, the workers are entitled to some benefits, because of the mischief done by the Managers or Directors, they are not getting those benefits. It is this that creates crisis. So my submission would be: let the Labour Minister take into consideration these two aspects. It is not that I have to tell you. You may like to make a statute completely immune so that no court can do any mischief. But you cannot do that. It is humanly impossible. All the statutes, however carefully drafted, come before the court and it may take a different view and give a different interpretation. It is a matter of the attitude of the Judges that will decide the fate of the labour. My submission is: nowhere in the world it is also possible. The problem is the question of attitude.

Similarly, in the case of public sector undertakings, the Managers and Directors in some cases are not sympathetic. I do not want to give any particular illustration of it. But I have the experience of it. I do not want to place it. That will be very awkward. I do not want to name any particular Director or Manager. But the fact remains that they are not sympathetic and their attitude is not sympathetic to the cause of the working class. This is the problem.

Another aspect in the Indian trade union movement is that certain sections of the political leadership are using the trade unions as an instrument of political gains. They are using it for political purposes—not for the genuine purpose of the working class interest,



One thing—the trade union movement is not only a negative movement it is not only a movement only to be directed for the economic and Social upliftment of the workers. So far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, it has also the responsibility of the trade union to see that the performance improves, to see that there is no corruption, to see that corruption is reduced and to see that wastage is reduced. I am reminded of the way the present leaders of the Soviet Union are tackling it. Within 2 to 3 days of their coming to power, they had given a directive, a directive to all the men of literature and journalists. For what? They have to create a new theme so that the workers will be influenced to check the wastage, to check corruption and to improve the performance. That was the directive. Of course, in this country no Government can give any directive. We have not got that much of freedom. They have got total regimentation of the society there. They can do that. My submission would be that so far as trade union is concerned, there should be a national consensus. I do not say about the private sector undertakings. There there is exploitation and the surplus value of the labour is being misappropriated by certain other persons. But in the public sector there is no such feature. Why should there not be a positive approach to improve the performance, to remove all the weaknesses that are there in the industrial management, to remove corruption and to reduce wastage. These are positive things. So the various aspects of the positive responsibility the trade union movement in this country should take up so far as public sector undertakings are concerned. Unless drastically and radically we change our approach, I think we are not going to succeed.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has now realised one thing. He has evolved a concept—the concept of work ethics. Now he has learnt the lesson. I know some friends of the Left Front are opposed to it. I do not know whether Mr. Chitta Basu is opposing it or accepting it. Now the fact remains that it is a very positive attitude. The worker should have

a certain ethics and what is that ethics—to improve the performance and to reduce corruption and wastage and to improve the management. So, unless we incorporate these things and unless we create a conscientiousness in the country amongst the workers about their positive responsibility, I am sorry we cannot reach our objective.

Thank you very much. I can again request the Labour Minister to consider my point and let him fix up a time limit for inquiry and final disposal of labour disputes.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, इस विधेयक का साधारणतः समर्थन ही किया जाना चाहिये और मैं भी इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। यद्यपि मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि जिन विधेयकों पर हम इस समय विचार कर रहे हैं उनमें से एक 1982 में पेश किया गया था और दूसरा 1984 में पेश किया गया था, ऐसी कोन सी बाधा आ गई थी जिसके कारण आप इन इन विधेयकों को अभी तक पारित नहीं कर सके। 1982 से 1984 तक आप क्यों मो रहे थे? इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Was Parliament sleeping?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ranga Ji, Parliament was not sleeping.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Parliament was sleeping for two years. Otherwise, this Bill should have been passed. Why was it introduced in 1982? And why is it that we are discussing it here now?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : This is what I am saying. The Government has brought forward this Bill in Parliament two years back for consideration. इसीसे मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि आप इन संशोधनों को कितनी प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं। फिर भी 'देर-आयद-दुरुस्त-आयद', यदि अभी भी पारित हो जाय तो मुझे प्रसन्नता ही होगी।

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

सभापति जी, संगठित मजदूरों की तरफ तो सबका ध्यान है, उनका वेलफेयर कैसे हो, किस प्रकार से उनका कल्याण किया जाय, लेकिन आप उन मजदूरों की भी कल्पना कीजिये जिनके बारे में अभी श्री राय ने बतलाया था। 20 करोड़ के लगभग इन असंगित मजदूरों की संख्या है और खास कर देहातों में जहां से मैं आता हूँ—“भादों के काषों में पानी से भीगते हुए, जेठ की दोपहरी में लू से तपते हुए और माघ की शीत लहर में आधा तन ढक कर सर्दी में काम करते हुए”—खेतों में काम करते हैं। आप जरा कल्पना कीजिए—इन हालात में काम करते हुए जब उनका बुढ़ापा आता है, तो उनकी क्या दशा होती होगी। आपने इस विधेयक में सुपरेनुएशन का प्रावधान रखा है, लेकिन उनका रिटायरमेंट, उनका सुपरेनुएशन तब होता है जब वे अशक्त ही जाते हैं और अशक्त होने के बाद एक बूढ़े कुत्ते की तरह से मरने के लिये उनको घर से भगा दिया जाता है, भीख मांगने के लिये विवश कर दिया जाता है। उनके लिये आपके यहां क्या प्रावधान है? क्या कभी किसी ने उनके बारे में सोचा है? जनता राज के समय में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन की व्यवस्था हुई थी और पिछले दिनों में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन बहुत जगहों पर दी भी गई है, हालांकि उसकी भी इस सदन में और सदन से बाहर कटु आलोचना हुई है, मगर मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वृद्धावस्था पेंशन उपयुक्त और उचित लोगों को दी ही नहीं गई है। जिन उपयुक्त और उचित लोगों को दी भी गई है, वह उनके लिये बहुत अपर्याप्त है। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि जब आप संगठित मजदूरों के बारे में सोचते हैं तो इन लोगों के बारे में भी सोचना हमारा और

आपका कर्तव्य है। हमसे ज्यादा आप इस बारे में सोचने की स्थिति में हैं, क्योंकि आप शानम में हैं, सत्ता में हैं। इसलिये इस पर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। जब संगठित मजदूर की बात आती है, तो जैसा कि पहले भी कहा जा चुका है 1600 रुपये वेतन की सीलिंग आपने रखी है और वहां तक इस सुविधा को बढ़ाने की बात आपने की है मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, उन को देखते हुए यह कम है। जिन लोगों को 1972 में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध थी और 1972 के 1000 रुपये के वेतन की तुलना में कम से कम 2250 और 2500 रुपये वह वेतन होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि 1972 को अगर आप आदर्श मान लें, तो 1600 रु० की सीलिंग को बढ़ा कर आप को 2500 रु० कर देना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, 1972 में जिस समय यह विधेयक यहां पर आया था और विधेयक पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही थी, तो उस समय वाद-विवाद को मैंने पढ़ा और उस समय के भी सौमनाथ चटर्जी ने दो मुद्दे उठाए थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि वे बहुत प्रासंगिक हैं। एक तो यह है कि 15 दिन जो रखा गया है वह कम है, इस को 30 दिन किया जाना चाहिए और दूसरे 5 वर्ष का बंधन क्यों लगाया गया है। पांच वर्ष का मतलब यह है कि जिस मजदूर ने 4 वर्ष और 364 दिन काम किया है, वह इस सुविधा को नहीं ले सकेगा इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह सही नहीं है। पांच वर्ष पूरे न हों, इसके लिए फिर प्रकार से उपाय किये जाते हैं, यह आप जानते ही हैं। पांच वर्ष पूरा होने से पहले किसी न किसी कारणवश कोई भी कार्यवाही करके या तो उसे सेवा से हटा दिया जाता है या सजा दे दी जाती है जिससे लगातार

5 वर्ष काम करने में व्यवधान आ जाए। बड़े उद्योगों में ऐसा न होता हो लेकिन जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, जहाँ पर 10-15 मजदूर काम करते हैं और जो इस कानून के घेरे में आते हैं, इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन मजदूरों को कोई हानि न होने पाए।

एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 10 मजदूरों के काम करने का बंधन है और जिस उद्योग में 10 मजदूर या इससे ज्यादा मजदूर काम करते हैं, उस उद्योग में उन मजदूरों को सुविधा मिल जाएगी, इससे बचने की किस तरह से कोशिश की जाती है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मान लीजिए किसी छोटे उद्योग में 10 या 10 से ज्यादा मजदूरों का काम है। इस कानून के बंधन से बचने के लिए वे केवल 9 मजदूरों की ही काम पर लगाते हैं लेकिन उनसे ओवरटाइम करा कर काम को पूरा करते हैं। अगर एक मजदूर को 8 घंटे काम करना है, तो उससे 12 घंटे प्रति दिन काम लिया जाता है और उस को ओवर टाइम दिया जाता है। इस तरह से जहाँ पर 12 मजदूर काम करने चाहिए, वहाँ पर 9 से ही काम लिया जाता है। अब ऐसे उद्योगों के लिए आप क्या करेंगे। वह उद्योगपति छोटा है लेकिन इस तरह से बेईमानी करके वह इस कानून के बंधन से मुक्त होना चाहता है जिससे मजदूरों को लाभ न मिल सके। उनको आप किस तरह से इस कानून के घेरे में लाएँगे, इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये। छोटे उद्योग तो क्या, आज रेलवे का जो सबसे बड़ा भारत-वर्ष का सरकारी उपक्रम है, वहाँ पर लाखों मजदूर काम करते हैं और वहाँ पर मजदूरों को

नैमित्तिक मजदूर, केजुअल लेबर के रूप में रखा जाता है। साल भर में उनसे बीच-बीच में काम लेकर उनको कुछ दिनों के लिए छुट्टी दे दी जाती है और इस तरह से वह नैमित्तिक मजदूर की तरह ही काम करता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस पीरियड में, जिस पीरियड में केजुअल मजदूर को छुट्टी दे दी गई होती है रेलवे में कोई दूसरा नैमित्तिक मजदूर काम नहीं करता है। किसी विभाग में, किसी भी मंडल को आप लीजिए इस तरह के नैमित्तिक मजदूर काम करते हैं। तीन महीने तक 50 मजदूरों को वहाँ रखा और तीन महीने बाद उनको छुट्टी देकर दूसरे 50 मजदूरों को रख लिया। इस तरह से रेलवे दो तरह की बेईमानी करती है। एक तो उनके ग्रैज्युटी के हक को समाप्त करती है दूसरी उनको रेगुलर करने से कतराती है। तो इस तरह की बेईमानी जो सरकार के उपक्रम में हो रही है, उसके लिए आप क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं।

मेरे इन सुझावों पर आशा है आप ध्यान देंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ-साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in today's debate 18 hon Members have participated. Almost all the Members who participated in the debate have supported the two amending Bills to the Payment of Gratuity Act. While supporting, they made certain suggestions also. In the beginning I made an appeal to hon. Members that although the second amending Bill has not been formally moved, it is also before the House and Members participating in the debate should express their views on the second amending Bill also. I am very happy and indeed grateful to hon. Members that they have responded to my request; they expressed views on the second amending Bill also.

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

Many hon. Members took exception to the delay in moving the two Bills. I agree there has been some delay. I don't say that there is no delay at all. Prof. Ranga pointed out that this was introduced in 1982 and only today we are in a position to pass it. I don't know whom is to be blamed for it, I don't blame anybody because there is so much rush of work not only in Parliament. Many members may not be able to appreciate the procedure I have to go through, the formalities to be completed, before I introduce any Bill in the House and get it passed. The Bills have to be drafted by Law Minister. Their hands are also full. There is lot of rush of work. Therefore I do not wish to blame anybody and I own this responsibility and I say there has been some delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Probably the point is : Why should the Bill after introduction take this much time ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : After introduction, it is for the Business Advisory Committee to fix up time and date for consideration. But before the Business Advisory Committee there are so many other pressing engagements ; there are many other legislations also. Therefore, I am not here to apportion any blame, but anyhow there has been some delay.

Simply because there has been delay in introducing this Bill, its consideration and passing, it should not be said that the Government is anti-labour, or Government is interested in delaying such legislation and the Government wants to help the employers.

So far as the second amendment is concerned, we have made it very clear that it will take retrospective effect ; this amendment is proposed to be given effect to from 11th February, 1981, that is, the date of judgement of the Supreme Court. There has been delay, but because of that we do not want the workers to suffer. Therefore, we have made sufficient pro-

visions in the Bill itself in order to give retrospective effect to that.

Some hon. Members, Shri Jatiya and others, wanted to know the basis for fixing Rs. 1600. The existing Act is applicable to the workers who are getting wages of a thousand rupees or below, not above. As and when they go above a thousand rupees, they go out of the scope of this Act. We are now amending this Act and bringing workers getting upto Rs. 1600 within the scope of this Bill. I agree that Rs. 1600 also may be low under the present circumstances, looking into the cost of living and other things. The basis is that in other labour laws also, the wage limitation is Rs. 1600, for instance in the Provident Fund Act and Payment of Wages Act, the wage limit is Rs. 1600.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : बोनस का आधार साढ़े सात-सौ ही है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : आपको मालूम होगा, बोनस में भी सौलह सौ है । लेकिन, बोनस जो दिया जाता है, वह साढ़े-सप्त सौ के बेसिस पर केलकुलेट किया जाता है । सौलह सौ जो बेजेस पाता है, वह बोनस के लिए एंटाइटल्ड है ।

He is entitled for bonus. In other labour laws, the wage limit is Rs. 1600 ; in the Employee State Insurance Act also the wage limit is Rs. 1000 ; we are thinking of bringing that also to Rs. 1600. The idea is to bring it at par with other labour laws.

I agree that this wage limit of Rs. 1600 is not going to be there for a long time, because the wage level is increasing. In that case, we have to increase it ; it may become Rs. 2000 or 2500 after some time. As and when we are in a position to raise the wage limit in other labour laws, we will see that the wage limit fixed here is accordingly raised, but before doing that I have to consult the State Governments and after that it

will be possible for me to take a decision.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** My Suggestion would be, that if it is possible now, the Government should have powers under the rule making provision, not only for this, but for other labour legislations also regarding this kind of fixture of wage limit. Once in every five years, they should be able to review the limit in the light of rising level of prices to raise it, of course it can never be lowered, to a corresponding reasonable level.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Professor, I am afraid that cannot be done. They make a specific proposal for that later.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** The proposals that have been made by Prof. Ranga are not so easy, because it is not the only legislation where we had fixed the wage limit. There are so many legislations where we have fixed wage limit and whenever we want to fix the wage limit, we have to come before the Parliament and take the Members of Parliament into confidence. Supposing if we want to take powers, the Members from the other side will complain that Government wants to exercise more power and ignores the Parliament.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** That has to be made through legislation itself.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** That is why, I say, this Rs. 1600 is also not final. A time may come very soon that I may come forward or whoever is there in charge of this Ministry, he may come forward with another legislation saying that in the present circumstances, Rs 1600 is not adequate and we have to go upto Rs. 2000/- and after some time it may be Rs. 2500/-.

**SHRI A. K. ROY :** Instead of making it Rs. 1600/- or Rs. 2000/- can you not make it Rs. 1000/- at the 1972 price level?

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** I have to make similar provision in other Labour Laws and that is my problem.

Hon'ble member gave several suggestions. I can only tell at the outset that it is not a comprehensive Bill. Both the Bills are not comprehensive. These two Bills have been introduced only to overcome certain specific difficulties that have arisen in the implementation of the provision of the Act and not to change the entire scheme of the Act. So, there is a limited purpose in bringing forth these two legislations. We are not proposing a whole change in the scheme with these legislations. Because of the judgment given by the Supreme Court here were certain difficulties and in order to overcome those difficulties I have to bring in an amendment. Similarly we have to bring other amendments because time and again we have been consulting the Labour Ministers of different States and the suggestions that we received from Labour Unions also we have to incorporate to an extent.

I want to repeat that this is not a comprehensive Bill and a time will come when we think of a comprehensive Bill and bring it as early as possible.

Sir, some members felt that this gratuity benefit is being denied to casual Labour, contract labour, etc. Some members mentioned casual labour and contract labour in Railways and others. I may make it clear that so far as this Gratuity Act is concerned, it does not make any distinction between permanent, temporary or casual employees in the matter of payment of gratuity. All these categories of employees are eligible for gratuity. The only condition is that they should complete a minimum 5 year qualifying service prescribed in the Act. Sir, regarding this 5 years also, some members wanted to know why this 5 years is prescribed. The Supreme Court has declared that the gratuity scheme must provide for a reasonable minimum period of service, after which a workman becomes entitled to gratuity. In the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in passing this

[Shri Veerendra Patil] ...  
legislation in the year 1971-72, this 5 year period was fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point is that some employers find out some device by which they will not allow an employee to continue for 5 years. If I may repeat, that is the difficulty.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Act is meant for those who have completed 5 years to be specific. If any employer is misinterpreting or misusing this, there are several safeguards. The employee can go to a Labour Court and fight out his case. He can represent to the Conciliation Officer and seek justice. Even though the legislation is there, if anybody wants to escape from the provisions of the Act, while implementing it, then what is the remedy? Although the legislation is there, in the matter of implementation if anybody wants to escape from the clutches of the Act, what is the remedy? Can you find every remedy in the Act itself? It is not possible.

There seems to be a lot of confusion about this 240 days' continuous service. So, for the benefit of the hon. Members, I want to read the definition of continuous service in the original Act, passed in 1972. This Act envisages two categories of services. One is uninterrupted service; and the other is interrupted service. So far as uninterrupted service is concerned, there is no condition like putting in 240 days of continuous service, or anything like that. So, I am reading the definition of continuous service. Under Section 2 (c) of the Act, the definition of continuous service is given. It says :

“Continuous Service” means uninterrupted service and includes service which is interrupted by sickness, accident, leave, lay-off, strike or a lock-out.”

So, even if there is any interruption because of strike, it is continuous service. One hon. Member was asking; “If the

strike is there, how can it be continuous service?” Deliberately, the definition is made in this way. Government wanted to help the workers. Therefore, we have made it fool-proof. I will read the whole definition. It says :

“ ‘Continuous service’ means uninterrupted service and includes service which is interrupted by sickness, accident, leave, lay-off, strike or a lock-out or cessation of work not due to any fault of the employee concerned. ....”

“Cessation of work not due to any fault of the employee concerned”—So, this is not relevant to strike or lock-out. It is only relevant to the word ‘cessation’—whether such an uninterrupted service was rendered before or after the commencement of this Act.

And then the Explanation says this. That is the second category of interrupted service. It says :

“In the case of an employee who is not in uninterrupted service.....”

that means a person who is in interrupted service.

“.....for one year, he shall be deemed to be in continuous service if he has been actually employed by an employer during the twelve months immediately preceding the year for not less than ...

- (i) 190 days, if employed below the ground in a mine, and
- (ii) 240 days, in any other case, except when he is employed in a seasonal establishment.”

So, when will he be in interrupted service? He will be in interrupted service, only when he is on unauthorized leave. If he goes on unauthorized leave, then he is considered to be in interrupted service. Even with an interrupted service, if he puts in 240 days, then he is eligible for gratuity.

This was the judgement of the Supreme Court. So, in order to overcome this difficulty, now the amendment that we have thought of, says *vide* Clause 4 of this Bill :

“An employee shall be said to be in continuous service for a period if he, has,” .....for that period, been in uninterrupted service, including service which may be interrupted on account of sickness, accident, leave, absence from duty without leave .....

All that we have continued, and also said :

“(not being absence in respect of which an order imposing a punishment or penalty or treating the absence as break in service has been passed in accordance with the standing orders, rules or regulations governing the employees of the establishment.)

Only when the employer passes an order imposing a Penalty or declare; it as break in service, will he come under the category of interrupted service. Other-wise he will not come under it. Supposing he is on unauthorized leave, if the management has not taken any action, if they have not penalized him—they have to penalize him; even for penalizing him, even for punishing him, even for declaring that it is treated as break in service, they have to follow a certain procedure. That is why we have said that “These orders have to be passed by the management in accordance with the standing orders, rules and regulation, governing the employees of the establishments.” Only then he comes in the category of interrupted service. Otherwise, he will continue in uninterrupted service. So long as he continues in the category of uninterrupted service, the question of 240 days or whatever it is, is not attracted. That safeguard we have given now. I think the workers and the trade unions should be fully satisfied with this provision.

Now, in the original Act, it is said that those who are working underground, for them, it is 119 days. Now, there we have said about it because we know that there are establishments who work only for 5 days a week; those establishments who work below 6 days—because even if they want earned leave and other leave, all put together, it comes nearly to 95 days; so, those who work only 5 days in a week, they cannot do continuous service for 240 days. Therefore, in that case, also we have said that those who are working in establishments where the working days are below 6 days, the need not put in 240 days, but 119 days are enough for that purpose. So, we have seen that sufficient safeguard is made for the workers working in such establishments also.

Several hon. members mentioned about the agricultural labour and also unorganised labour. I agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members that in our country out of total work force, which is only 10 percent of the work force which is in organised sector, the remaining 90 percent of the work force is in the unorganised sector and compared to the plight of the workers in unorganised sector, I entirely agree with the hon. members that the plight of the workers in unorganised sector is very bad and pitiable; and all these benefits about labour laws and the benefits about social security legislation and measures, they are the main beneficiaries, only the organised sector employees, not at all the agricultural sector employees or the unorganised sector employees.

Now, the question is whether this Gratuity Act should be extended to other agricultural workers. There are several laws. I do not want to enter into any controversy or the details about legislation for the benefit of the unorganised sector; that is a different matter. But the question is whether we should extend this Gratuity Act to unorganised sector, particularly to agricultural sector. So, we have to consider whether in agricultural sector, whether a farmer is in a position to pay gratuity and other benefits; we have to look into the conditions of the employers

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

in agricultural sector also, because I know that under dry farms, even for a farmer holding 50 acres of land, if the seasonal conditions are bad, then he will desert the land and go also in search of an employment. But in the case of government farms, I have already made it clear, whether it is the agricultural sector, whether it is the casual labour, whether it is the contract labour, whoever puts in 5 years service, he is entitled for this gratuity. In government farms also, if any worker has put in 5 years service, he is entitled; and in agricultural farm owned by the government, the minimum wages are fixed; if the farm is owned by the government of India, we fix the minimum wages; but if the farm is owned by the State Governments, the State Governments are fixing the minimum wages; and we are asking the State Governments not only to fix the minimum wages but also to revise them.

Some hon. Members suggested that some time limit should be there for payment of gratuity. And, as hon. Member, Shri Mohanty, even went to the extent of suggesting that three months' time should be fixed for the payment of gratuity, and for settling the dispute also. For settling the dispute the controlling authority has to set the records and look into them. He has to get the records from the employers and the employee also and unless both the employer and the employee cooperate it is not possible for the controlling authority to dispose of the case within a particular time limit. Therefore, instead of putting a time limit in the statute—while I entirely agree with the spirit in which he has moved his amendment—I will see if it is possible to issue some administrative instructions or orders to ensure that the cases are disposed of within a time limit. But it is not possible to have a part of the statute.

As regards the time limit for payment of gratuity also, under the Payment of Gratuity (Central) Rules, it is already provided that an employee shall apply for the payment of gratuity due to him,

within thirty days from the date it becomes due and the employer shall pay the gratuity within thirty days from the date of receipt of application for payment of gratuity. So, if he does not act, in the Act itself there are certain provisions that he has to undergo imprisonment and all that. All these provisions are there. If there are any such cases the concerned authority will take action.

One or two hon. Members mentioned that while calculating the gratuity it is done on the basis of 30 days a month, instead of calculating it on the basis of 26 days, with the result they are getting only 13 days, for one year's service. That is not the case. According to the Supreme Court judgment, monthly wages are to be divided by 26 and multiplied by 15, which comes to 17 days of wages for every year of services. There is no possibility of any worker being paid for 13 instead of 15 days. On the other hand they are paid 17 days wages.

These are the few points; because the time is short I do not want to take more time, but I want to clarify one point. The agricultural farms are not at present covered under this Act. But we have got the power to cover establishments and agricultural farms and we have so many other establishments and if time comes and it is found possible we will think of covering them also. But these are not covered by the Act now. I have replied to hon. Members to the extent possible. These two Bills have been welcomed from all quarters. I do not want to take much time of the House. I am again thankful to the hon. Members who have participated and expressed their valuable suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jatiya, first. We are very much short of time. Just the question.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : In the case of employees getting salary of more than Rs. 1,600 per mensem, while calculating the amount of gratuity due to him as per the amended gratuity rates the period of service served by the employee



after touching the maximum limit of Rs. 1,600 is not taken into consideration, I want to suggest here one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No suggestions now. If you want to seek any clarification, You may do so.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : जो कर्मचारी एक बार ग्रेचुइटी नियमों के अन्तर्गत आ जाए, वह निरंतर वहां बना रहना चाहिए। परन्तु 1600 रुपए की एमालुमेंट्स होने के बाद उसको ग्रेचुइटी नहीं दी जाएगी। मंत्रालय इस बारे में क्या कर रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : This cannot be decided at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How does this question arise at this time ? This is not a new point. I am not allowing it.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मेरा प्रश्न 1600 रुपए की लिमिट से संबंधित है। जो फायदा किसी कर्मचारी को मिलता है, उस लिमिट के बाद वह उसे नहीं मिलेगा, वह डिस्कॉन्टीन्यु हो जाएगा। जो फायदा उस को मिल रहा है, वह निरंतर मिलना चाहिए। मेरी सभक में नहीं आता कि आप मुझे एलाऊ क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Supposing, today a worker is getting Rs. 1000/- he will go on getting gratuity at the rate of 15 days of wages every year upto the wage limit of Rs. 1600/-. The moment he crosses Rs. 1600/- he will not get this benefit.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : If the period is less than five years, then what will happen.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is not applicable here.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : On the second Bill I raised a very simple doubt. The Minister has stated that uninterrupted service arising out of the Supreme Court judgment is 240 days. Now, they have incorporated an amendment absence from duty without leave. If any worker works physically for 220 days and the rest of 20 days he happens to be absent from duty by sickness or by lay off or lock out, is he entitled for gratuity ? How far complete denial of gratuity on the ground of moral turpitude is justifiable ? Has that attracted the attention of the Minister ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If you go through the definition I have made it very clear...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not repeat it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Regarding unorganised workers the Minister has said that when they work for five years they are entitled to get gratuity in Government concerns. Lastly he has stated that agricultural labourers will not be covered in this. There are many Government agricultural farms where the workers work. Will they get gratuity after working for five years ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : What I have said is that today the agricultural farms are not covered. But if the Government wants to extend this Act to be the agricultural farms, it can extend to those workers also.

SHRI SUBODH SEN : The hon. Minister has stated just now that the definition of uninterrupted service also means cessation of work not due to the fault of the employee. But here note the wordings 'lay-off, strike or lock out or cessation of work'. Cessation of work has been placed in the same category. So, who will accept that interpretation ? It has been made analogous.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already made it clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, be taken consideration.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 4)  
Amendment made :

Page 2, line 38,—

for “1982” substitute “1984” (3)

(Shri Veerendra Patil)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5—(Insertion of new sections 7A and 7B)

Amendment made :

Page 4, line 16,—

for “assistance” substitute “assistants” (9)

(Shri Veerendra Patil)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1—(Amendment of section 2)

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for “1982” substitute “1984” (2)

(Shri Veerendra Patil)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

The Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Thirty-third” substitute “Thirty-fifth” (1)

(Shri Veerendra Patil)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”

*The motion was adopted.*

16 05 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL, 1984**

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND  
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEREN-  
DRA PATIL) :** I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the  
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972,  
be taken into consideration.”

**MR. CHAIRMAN ;** The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the  
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, be  
taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, the House  
will take up clause-by-clause consid-  
eration.

Since there are no amendments in  
Clause. 2 to 6, I will put Clause 2 to 6  
together to the vote of the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The ques-  
tion is :

“That Clause 2 to 6 stand part of the  
Bill”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 to 6 were added to the Bill  
Clause 1—(Shrot title)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN ;** There is an  
Amendment to Clause 1. The Minister  
may now move the amendment.

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 3—

for “(Amendment)”

substitute “(Second Amendment)” (1)

(Shri Veerendra Patil)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand  
part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended was added to  
the Bill.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is ;

“That the Enacting Formula and the  
Title Stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula and the title were  
added to the Bill.*

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Sir,  
I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be  
passed”.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The ques-  
tion is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be  
passed.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-  
TURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :**  
I beg to move that the Bill.....

*(Interruptions)*

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : राव  
साहब भी बहती गंगा में हाथ धो रहे हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस को कर दो,  
छोटा सा बिल है, उसके बाद तसल्ली से  
डिस्कशन करना ।

संभापति महोदय : बिजनेस-एट-हैंड  
निपटा दिया है, नया बिजनेस नहीं लेंगे ।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और  
प्रावास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : मेरी एक  
सबमिशन है—इसको सिर्फ मूव करने की  
आज्ञा दे दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : इसकी क्या जरूरत  
है ?

16.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

16.08½ hrs.

DISCUSSION ON SITUATION ARISING  
OUT OF INCIDENTS OVER  
FENCING ON INDIAN SIDE  
OF INDIA—BANGLADESH  
BORDER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now  
take up discussion under Rule 193. The  
time allotted to it is two hours. I would  
very much like and request the Hon.  
Members not to go beyond two hours.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :  
You also do not go out within two  
hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will  
not go, but what I say is that at least  
those who are present and those who  
speak should remain present when the  
Hon. Minister speaks. I would request  
all the Hon. Members to be very brief.  
The points which they can make in half  
an hour can also be made within ten  
minutes if the Hon. Members are brief.  
Therefore I would request the Hon.  
Member to be responsible and specific.  
This is a very specific and important sub-  
ject. Therefore, let us complete it within  
two hours.

Now, Shri R.N. Rakesh. I hope Shri  
Rakesh will set an example.

श्री प्रार० एन० राकेश (चैल) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, 1971 में बंगला देश रूपी\*\*

जन्म लिया था, वह बच्चा जमीन पर खड़ा  
भी नहीं हो पाया था कि\*\* वहीं  
हालत बंगला देश की भी है ।

वही हालत बंगलादेश की हुई । आज बंगला  
देश किस की गोद में खेल रहा है, गंभीरता-  
पूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा । बंगलादेश एक  
तरफ चीन की गोद में बैठा है.....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV  
(Azamgarh) : Sir, I must draw your  
attention that the Foreign Minister should  
have also been here. It does not relate  
only to the Home Ministry, it relates to  
the Foreign Ministry also. The Foreign  
Minister should also have been here.  
(Interruptions). I am telling, this is not  
good. These are the practices which are  
just adopted, which weaken the parlia-  
mentary practice. What is the harm in  
it ? The Foreign Ministry has two  
Ministers. At least somebody should  
have been here on this issue. It is very  
much concerned with the Foreign  
Ministry.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is  
not the question of fencing only, but the  
relationship with Bangladesh also is invol-  
ved in this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY  
(Puri) : It is a small matter. So, how  
can a Minister be present here ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir,  
the Foreign Minister should also be here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The  
Government understands it. Now, Mr.  
Rakesh may continue.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA  
(Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I  
have a small objection and that is, we are

discussing about a State which is a sovereign State, and we have friendly relations with them. Now, the hon. Member is referring to that State, Bangladesh, as \*\* This is rather a derogatory term. We should, of course, agitate our point, that is a different thing, but should not cast aspersions. Therefore, he should be very cautious. You may expunge it from the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : You may expunge it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already mentioned about it on a different occasion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Everybody need not say it. When we discuss the international matters, we must exercise restraint. I had made that request once. That is my humble opinion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Otherwise, are you going to expunge it from the record ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Please do it immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible, Mr. Banatwalla. I will go through the record. Please sit down.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are going through the record. He has clearly stated, \*\* That is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the procedure. Please leave it to me.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मेरे कहने का मतलब वह नहीं था, जो यह कह रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The hon. Member should not have said that. I also join with others in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through it, I have understood.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Please expunge it, Sir.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : और दूसरी तरफ अमेरिका भी बंगलादेश को अपनी गोद में लेने की कोशिश कर रहा है और हमारे संबंध उस पड़ोसी देश से बिगड़ते चले जा रहे हैं। ये क्यों बिगड़ रहे हैं, इस की गहराई की ओर जाने की जरूरत है।

सबसे पहले मैं पानी के विवाद की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। 29 अप्रैल, 1977 को दोनों देशों के बीच में एक समझौता हुआ, जिसके अनुसार अकाल के दिनों में भारत को 20,800 क्यूसेक और बंगलादेश को 34,700 क्यूसेक पानी मिलेगा; गंगा नदी 97 प्रतिशत भारत में बहती है। इसके अनुसार भारत को ज्यादा पानी मिलना चाहिए था फिर भी पड़ोसी देश से हमारे संबंध अच्छे हों, हमने इस शर्त को स्वीकार कर लिया लेकिन अक्टूबर 1982 को भारत की प्रधान मंत्री और बंगलादेश के सैनिक शासक जनरल इश्शाद के बीच में गंगा नदी के बारे में जो समझौता हुआ, उस समझौते के तहत ब्रह्मपुत्र और गंगा के बीच में एक वाटर लिंक चैनल कायम होना था लेकिन 7 मई 1983 को जनरल इश्शाद ने इस समझौते को नाकामयाब यह कहकर कर दिया कि उन्होंने इस समझौते की आलोचना की थी। आज मुख्य समस्या यह है कि भारत चाहता है कि गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र के बीच में

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

लिक नहर कायम हो। बंगलादेश दूसरी तरफ चाहता है कि भारत गंगा नदी पर जो भी बूज बनाए उसकी राय लेकर बनाए। इस मामले में बंगला देश नेपाल को भी शामिल करना चाहता है। बंगला देश चाहता है कि बंगला देश और नेपाल के बीच एक सड़क मार्ग हो, साथ ही साथ बंगलादेश और नेपाल के बीच वाटर चैनल भी कायम हो। बंगला देश ने यह भी शर्त रखी है कि वह भारत से जो समझौता 1982 अक्टूबर में हुआ था, उसमें ब्रह्मपुत्र और गंगा के वाटर चैनल की शर्त को तब मानने के लिए तैयार है जब भारत नेपाल तक सड़क के लिए रास्ता दे देता है। दूसरी तरफ वह पानी के बाबत मांग करता है कि बंगलादेश और नेपाल के बीच वाटर चैनल जोड़ा जाए। उस चैनल में नेपाल को भी हिस्सेदार बनाया जाए।

फरखा जल समझौता 31 मई को समाप्त हो रहा है। सरकार ने वादा किया था कि इस समझौते को स्थायी रूप दे दिया जाएगा लेकिन अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ है। बंगाल की खाड़ी में सुन्दर वन के निकट न्यू मोर्य द्वीप को लेकर बंगलादेश 1983 में कब्जा करने की कोशिश कर चुका है और आज भी उसका क्लेम बरकरार है। यह भी संबंधों को सुधारने में एक रुकावट है।

1975 में जो समझौता हुआ था जिसमें भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा पर कांटेदार तार और खंभे लगाने का फैसला हुआ था ताकि घुसपैठ को रोका जा सके, तस्करी को रोका जा सके और सीमाओं का डीमार्केशन हो जाए सभी विदेशी आर्म्स एंड एम्प्लिशान जो सप्लाई होते हैं, उपवादियों को जो मिल

रहे हैं, उनको रोका जा सके। इस समझौते के बावजूद गत 19-20 अप्रैल को बंगलादेश रायफिल में भारतीय क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे मजदूरों पर गोली चलाई, उनको घायल किया। फायरिंग 24-25 अप्रैल को भी बरकरार रही है।

सीमाओं का डीमार्केशन न होने के कारण घुसपैठ की समस्या एक विकट समस्या भारत के लिए बन गई है। इसका उदहारण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर 21.64 प्रतिशत थी जबकि आसाम की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर 34.97 प्रतिशत थी। 1971 की ही एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सारे भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर 24.80 प्रतिशत है और आसाम की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दर 34.94 प्रतिशत है। घुसपैठ की इस समस्या से आसाम ही नहीं बल्कि पश्चिम बंगाल भी प्रभावित हुआ है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल की हरिदासपुर चौकी में जो प्रवेश हो रहा है, उसमें एक बटा चार प्रतिशत लोग वापिस नहीं जाते हैं जिससे इस जिले की जनसंख्या में 27 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इसी प्रकार हिरपुर की आबादी साठ हजार से बढ़कर एक लाख दस हजार हो गई। बंगलादेश, जलपाईगुडी और और उसके पास के दो गांवों पर भी अपना दावा कर रहा है। लेकिन, सरकार की ओर से इस संबंध में कोई प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी है। 48 बंटे पहले बंगलादेश के सैनिक प्रशासक श्री इरशाद ने घोषित किया है कि वह भारत और बंगलादेश की सीमा पर 24 चौकिया कायम करेगा और इन पर जबर्दस्त पहरा लगाया जायेगा। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि श्री इरशाद की कुर्सी की भूख समाप्त नहीं हुई है। उन्होंने चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी है लेकिन वह चुनाव नहीं

कराना चाहते। इसकी वजह यह है कि बंगलादेश के लोग अपनी भूल समस्याओं को भूल जाएं जिनको हल करने में वहां की सरकार नाकामयाब है। इसलिए, वह चाहते हैं कि सीमा पर इस तरह की हरकतों की जाएं। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बंगलादेश ने चीन से मी पनडुब्बियां ली हैं जिसमें एक तो बंगलादेश के पास पहुंच चुकी है और आठ अभी रास्ते में हैं। यह पनडुब्बियां बहुत ही शक्तिशाली हैं। वे, लड़ाई के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। कल के अखबारों में जो समाचार आया है, उसके अनुसार पाकिस्तान के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने लन्दन में यह रहस्योद्घाटन किया है कि गत वर्ष वाशिंगटन में एक बैठक हुई जिसमें पाकिस्तान, चीन, अमेरिका और बंगलादेश के सैनिक अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया। उसमें यह तय किया कि चारों देश भारत पर चारों ओर से सैनिक दबाव डालें। उत्तर से चीन, पश्चिम से पाकिस्तान, दक्षिण हिन्दमहासागर से अमेरिका तथा पूर्व से बंगलादेश। अमेरिका के आग्रह पर चीन ने बंगलादेश को युद्धपोत, पनडुब्बियां, लड़ाकू विमान और टैंक देने की बात की है और बदले में अमेरिका ने चीन को नए हथियार देने का भी आश्वासन दिया है। इस जानकारी के अनुसार अब तक 36 विमान, 6 युद्धपोत और संख्या में टैंक बंगलानेश में पहुंच चुके हैं। यह भी अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है कि लगभग दो हजार चीनी सैनिक बंगलादेश में पहुंचकर के सैनिक ट्रेनिंग लोगों को दे रहे हैं। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि बंगलादेश में त्रिपुरा युवा जनजाति संघ के लोग सैनिक ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं। और उनके माध्यम से बंगलादेश से हथियार आसाम और नार्थ ईस्टर्न एरिया में भेजे जा रहे हैं। वहां की आदिमजातियां "चकमा"

के नाम से जानी जाती हैं, उनके द्वारा खाने-पीने के सामान की तस्करी भारत से ब्रंगला देश को की जा रही है। जहां तक त्रिपुरा जनजातीय लोगों का प्रश्न है, ये वही लोग हैं, जिनके साथ हाल ही के चुनावों में कांग्रेस आई ने चुनाव समझौता किया था। उस समय हमारे वैद्य जी नार्थ ईस्टर्न सैक्टर में कमान्डर इंचीफ हुआ करते थे। उन्होंने इन उग्रवादियों को क्लीन-चित दी थी। साथ ही आसाम के तत्कालीन राज्यपाल श्री प्रकाश मेहरोत्रा ने इन उग्रवादियों को कांग्रेस आई के निकट लाकर चुनाव समझौता कराने में काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका भ्रदा की है। जिस की कीमत उनको अब मिल चुकी है।

अब यहां सवाल उठता है कि जब हमने अपने दूसरे पड़ोसी देशों बर्मा, थाईलैंड, इंडो-नेशिया और श्री लंका के साथ समुद्री क्षेत्र का सीमांकन किया है तो, फिर बंगला देश के साथ समुद्री सीमांकन क्यों नहीं किया। इसके साथ-साथ यह सवाल भी उठता है कि हमारी सरकार की ऐसी कौन सी नीति है जिसके कारण हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध लगातार बिगड़ते चले जा रहे हैं और सुधर नहीं रहे हैं। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि भारत की वैदेशिक नीति इस दिशा में घातक सिद्ध हुई है, जिसके कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। हिन्द महासागर शांति का क्षेत्र होना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार को चाहिए कि वह पड़ोसी देशों के साथ और अन्य महाशक्तियों के साथ बातचीत करके, जिन्होंने इस क्षेत्र को अशांति का क्षेत्र बना रखा है, उनको बाहर करने की दिशा में पहल करें। हमें उन शक्तियों का विरोध करना चाहिए जो इसको शांति का क्षेत्र बनाए रखने के रास्ते में रोड़ें अटका रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

की नीति इतनी गोलपोल है कि हमें अपने पड़ोसी देशों का सहयोग नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अभी मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार, भारत सरकार की ओर से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र को शांति का क्षेत्र बनाए रखने की बात कही गई है। अब जब कि वह प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हो चुका है, पता नहीं भारत सरकार उसपर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया क्यों नहीं व्यक्त करती। कोई स्पष्ट रवैया सामने नहीं आ रहा है। भूटान के साथ लगने वाली हमारी सीमाएं भी आज सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। अभी हाल ही में भूटान ने चीन के साथ सीमाओं के संबंध में विस्तार से वार्ता की है और शीघ्र ही एक चीनी प्रतिनिधि मंडल भूटान आने वाला है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बार-बार कहती रहती हैं कि हमें अपने पड़ोसी देशों से खतरा है। पड़ोसी देश भारत पर आक्रमण करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब-जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि पड़ोसी देश भारत के ऊपर आक्रमण कर रहे हैं, पड़ोसी देश हमसे कट जाते हैं और घबरा कर हमारी तरफ देखने की बजाए चाइना की तरफ देखने लग जाते हैं... (व्यवधान)..

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The Prime Minister has never said like that.

**SHRI R. N. RAKESH :** The Prime Minister has always and always said like that. But you have overlooked that.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The Prime Minister has never and never said like that.

**SHRI R. N. RAKESH :** She is always saying like that.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You please say a few words about fencing. That is

the subject-matter of discussion under rule 193.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** The Deputy Speaker should always sit on the fence.

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** पड़ोसी देश हमारी ओर देखने की बजाय मजबूर होकर चीन और हमारे दुश्मनों की ओर देखने लगते हैं। मतलब यह हुआ कि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री भले ही भारतीयों को भयभीत करने के लिए कर रही हों, लेकिन उसका असर पड़ोसी देशों पर बुरा पड़ रहा है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री और मौजूदा सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है? नहीं। अगर किया होता तो ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आती।

पहले ही कह दिया गया था कि सदन में विदेश मंत्री को होना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह नहीं है इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पड़ोसी देशों के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने से उन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है? साथ ही हमने इन संबंधों को सुधारने के लिए कोई महत्वपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाये हैं। हमारा बंगलादेश से व्यापारिक संबंध हो सकता था क्योंकि कोयला उसे चाहिए था, लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया और आज उसको कोयला यूरोप और आस्ट्रेलिया से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। जब तक वह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान था जूट का व्यापार भारत के साथ होता था। लेकिन बंगला देश बनने के बाद हमने उसे व्यापारिक संबंध को कायम नहीं रखा जिस की वजह से बंगला देश को 10,000 किलोमीटर दूर स्थित अमरीका से जूट का व्यापारिक संबंध उसको कायम करना पड़ा। इसी तरह से पेपर के बारे में भी हमारा व्यापारिक संबंध हो सकता था, लेकिन उस



में भी हम फेल रहे हैं। नैचुरल गैस बांगला देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में पैदा होती है और बांगला देश से इस बारे में व्यापारिक संबंध कायम कर सकते थे। लेकिन हमने वैसा नहीं किया।

इसी तरह काठमंडु को छोड़कर किसी भी पड़ोसी देश की राजधानी से हमारी एयर फ्लाइट का संबंध नहीं है, टेलीफोनिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इस्लामाबाद से जरूर हैं, लेकिन एस० टी० डी० नहीं है। आज बांगला देश और भारत के बीच में कैसे सम्बन्ध है यह इसी से साबित होता है कि बांगला देश का कोई व्यक्ति अगर भारत में आता है तो उसकी प्रोपर्टी जो वह बांगला देश में छोड़ कर आता है, ऐसी भी प्रोपर्टी डिक्लेयर करके नीलाम कर दी जाती है। लेकिन बांगला देश के लोग जब पाकिस्तान या नेपाल जाते हैं तब उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारे सम्बन्ध बांगला देश से बहुत खराब हो गये हैं। इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिये।

जहां तक फीसिंग का सवाल है लगभग 3,000 किलोमीटर लम्बा वह एरिया है। बांगलादेश, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, असम और पश्चिम का एरिया है, जहां पर कंटीले तार लगने चाहिये। अगर कंटीले तार और खम्बे नहीं लगाये जाते हैं तो बराबर घुसपैठ बरकरार रहेगी। बांगला देश का सैनिक शासन चाहता है कि बराबर घुसपैठ होती रहे, तस्करी होती रहे। कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों ने चुनाव जीतने की दृष्टि से देश की कीमत को बेचकर उग्रवादियों और युवा अनजाति से समझौता करके चुनाव लड़ा है। उन लोगों के द्वारा विदेशी हथियार असम और नार्थ ईस्टर्न सीक्टर में बराबर

आते रहे हैं और उससे जो विस्फोटक स्थिति बनी है, वह बराबर बनती रहेगी।

पिछले साल 22-12-84 को तत्कालीन गृह-राज्य मंत्री श्री लस्कर ने एक सवाल के उत्तर में कहा था कि भारी मात्रा में असम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा में हथियार पकड़े गये हैं और उन हथियारों पर विदेशों—बांगलादेश, चाइना और पाकिस्तान की मुहर लगी हैं। इससे यह साबित होता है कि सीमा पर अगर कंटीले तार नहीं लगाये जाते हैं, खंबे नहीं लगाये जाते हैं, सीमा का डिमाकेशन नहीं होता है तो हमारे सम्बन्ध बराबर बिगड़ते चले जाएंगे।

बांगला देश ने कांटेदार तार और खम्बे लगाने में जो आपत्ति पैदा की है, वह 1975 के समझौते का विरोध करती है और उस समझौते के विपरीत है। दोनों देशों द्वारा यह तय हो चुका था किन्तु उन्हीं मुद्दों को फिर से उखाड़ने का आज सवाल पैदा किया गया है। सच तो यह है कि भारत और बांगला देश की समस्याएं सुलझने के बजाय उलझती जा रही हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि बांगला देश की सरकार द्वारा अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप जो किया गया है, जो बाधा पैदा की हैं, उनको हटाया जाये और तार व खंबे लगाने का काम तत्काल पूरा किया जाये। यह न सिर्फ भारत के ही हित में है, बल्कि बांगला देश के भी हित में होगा।

समुद्री क्षेत्रों में सीमांकन जिस तरह अन्य देशों के साथ हुआ है, उसी तरह बांगला देश के साथ भी तत्काल किया जाये। दोनों देशों के बीच में पानी का समझौता भी सही ढंग से होना चाहिए। बांगला देश से जो

[श्री आर०एन० राकेश]

हमारे व्यापारिक संबंध आज तक नहीं बन पाये हैं, उन्हें तत्काल कायम किया जाये। ऐसा न करके हमने जानबूझकर बंगला देश को मजबूर कर दिया है। उसे धकेल दिया है कि वह दुश्मनों और विरोधियों की गोद में खेले।

बंगला देश सबसे ज्यादा गरीबी की रेखा का देश है। अगर उसके साथ हम अपने व्यापारिक संबंध जोड़ेंगे तो उसकी गरीबी को दूर करने में भी हमें कामयाबी मिलेगी।

बंगाल देश अपने मजदूरों को असम, बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में फेंक रहा है, इसके लिये हमें अपनी सीमाओं की चौकसी रखनी चाहिये। वहां के लोग जो घुसपैठ कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकना चाहिये और व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों के द्वारा उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें।

भारत की प्रधान मंत्री बार-बार कहनी हैं कि पड़ोसी देश हमपर आक्रमण कर रहे हैं। इससे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध तो बिगड़ ही रहे हैं, साथ ही साथ हमारे दुश्मनों को इस उपमहाद्वीप के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का मौका भी मिल जाता है। इन बातों को रोका जाए।

प्रधान मंत्री भारत के भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री, बाबू जगजीवन राम, के उस बयान से सबक लें, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर कोई देश हमपर आक्रमण करेगा, तो हम आक्रमणकारी की भूमि पर लड़ेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री को आक्रमण की बात कह कर देशवासियों को डराने की नीति नहीं अपनानी चाहिए। इससे हम अपने देश को छोटा कर रहे हैं,

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ रहे हैं और देश के दुश्मनों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं।

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : We have received a very disquieting news from Punjab that the rail communication has been thoroughly disrupted by the extremists. I demand a statement from the Home Minister on this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, may I make a submission to you? At the end of the debate the Minister will reply, But it would be helpful for the debate if he at this stage, if you so agree—he has made a statement in the other House on this very subject—he can repeat the same statement here if you like. It will give some basis on which we can debate. Otherwise, we have got nothing to go on. We are reading so many types of contradictory reports in the Press.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : You can collect it from Rajya Sabha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should this House be deprived of it? Why should we go about collecting from the Rajya Sabha? I am not a collector of Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : If they want, I can read it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This is a very pertinent thing. When I demanded that there should be a debate, I also demanded that the Government should come out with a statement on the basis of which we can continue the debate fruitfully. But, unfortunately, in its wisdom the Government has not issued any statement. So I support Mr. Indrajit Gupta's contention that Mr. Sethi should make a statement on the basis of which we can continue this debate.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh) : He can reply at the end, but let him read out the statement at this stage.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : The statement should not be a substitute for his reply. But definitely it will help the debate.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI** : I will read it just now.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI)** : Sir, Infiltration of persons has been taking place from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) into India right from the time of the partition of India in 1947. In the context of acute problem in Assam and reports of infiltration in West Bengal and other States bordering Bangladesh, a set of measures was formulated by the Government of India. This included construction of a physical barrier in the form of a barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border ; construction of a network of roads along the border ; intensifying patrolling by the BSF on the border ; establishment of more BSF outposts etc. The fence is to be erected over a stretch of 3200 KMs of border of all the States. It was decided to undertake detailed survey and start the construction of fence initially along 100 KMs of the border in each of the districts of Dhubri in Assam and West Dinazpur in West Bengal.

Instructions were issued on 24th March, 1984 to the CPWD unit at Gauhati to take up construction immediately of one KM of fence on experimental basis at the tri-junction of Assam, Bangladesh and West Bengal at Ram Rai Kuti village in Dhubri district of Assam. The CPWD started the survey work on 27th March, 1984 near the boundary pillar 1001, on Indian territory. As soon as survey work commenced, Bangladesh, Rifles personnel came to find out what was going on. Small groups of BDR personnel kept visiting the site. On 2nd April, about a platoon strength of BDR personnel took position about 100 yards from Pillar 1001

and about 100 persons in civil clothes came to the pillar and shouted slogans. Some of them pulled down the bamboo poles fixed by the PWD on Indian Territory to mark the alignment for the fence. The CPWD erected 2 test pillars for fencing on 5th April, 1984. According to reports received by Government the strength of the Bangladesh Rifles post at Behalguri was raised to 1 coy. that day. A battalion of Bangladesh forces with heavier weapons also took position about 300-400 yards inside their territory from where wire fencing is being erected. On April 6, a group of about 30 Bangladesh nationals escorted by about a dozen Bangladesh Rifles personnel came near the pillar 1001 and shouted slogans against erection of the fence. They dispersed after some time and B.D. Rifles men took up positions near the pillar. In order to defuse the tension, flag meetings of the officers of the BSF and the BDR were held on 7th and 8th April, 1984 at Sonahat. At these meetings Bangladesh Rifles Sector Commanders protested against fixing of pillars on the international border.

Things remained quiet during the next few days, except for demonstrations by Bangladesh nationals from time to time. On 19th April 1984, about 200 Bangladesh Rifles personnel and about 150 civilians came close to the border where our CPWD men were working and tried to obstruct the work by physically sitting on their side of the border. The local BSF commander met the 2nd-in-Command of 6th Bangladesh Rifles and asked him not to resort to such activities. In spite of the above provocation by personnel of the Bangladesh Rifles and Bangladesh nationals, the CPWD continued their work up to 1630 hours and dug 14 pits for erecting pillars for fencing purpose.

On 20th April 1984, at about 0400 hours (early in the morning) some BDR personnel started digging near the zero line in Bangladesh area and subsequently tried to fill up pits dug by our CPWD on the Indian Territory. The BSF troops on duty resisted their attempt. At about 1100 hours, 600-700 Bangladesh civilians

[Shri P.C. Sethi].

equipped with spades and baskets concentrated at border pillar No. 1001 to prevent the work being done by our CPWD. The BSF troops warned them not to cross the border or disturb the fencing work. At 1830 hours, about 200 armed BDR personnel along with 30 Bangladesh civilians came close to the site and tried to uproot the pillars erected by the CPWD. When warned by BSF personnel on duty not to resort to such activities, BDR personnel opened unprovoked fire on BSF troops at Jhaukuti and Ram Rai Kuti. The firing continued for about 10 minutes. The BSF personnel deployed in Ram Rai Kuti area returned fire in self-defence. One constable of the BDR was believed to have been killed and another person injured.

The BDR troops have been seen digging trenches opposite 3 BSF border out posts south of Ram Rai Kuti. On 22nd April 1984, Sector Commander of the BDR, Rangpur, accompanied by the Commandant and other officers of 6th BDR came near the border pillar No. 1001 and told the BSF post Commander, Ram Rai Kuti, that he had got instructions from the higher authorities that in case the border fencing is continued by India on the border line, it will be stopped by opening fire if necessary. Necessary protection to the survey party and the CPWD workers is being provided by the local BSF Battalions.

The survey party started their work on 24th morning. The work had gone on for barely 45 minutes when an officer of BDR came to Pillar No. 1007/S 4 and ordered their men to fire. The BSF took protective action and exchange of fire continued for some time. In the firing one of our Sub-Inspectors received a bullet injury but unfortunately one of the workers has been killed. The Sub-inspector has been removed to hospital where he is progressing satisfactorily.

The Government of Bangladesh submitted two notes to our High Commission on 2.4.1984. While reiterating their

earlier objection, it was incorrectly claimed that the fence was being erected on ground zero. The reasons which had led to our taking decision to erect the border fence were explained to the Bangladesh Government at Dhaka and to their High Commissioner in Delhi. It was also pointed out that building a fence on our side of the border had become unavoidable because of continuous influx of illegal immigrants and Bangladesh Government should respect our sovereign decision. It should not be made into an issue in our bilateral relations. On receiving information that units of Bangladesh Army had been deployed in support of Bangladesh Rifles, the Bangladesh High Commissioner was again called on 12th April 1984 and conveyed our serious objection and concern.

After the incident on 20th April, the Bangladesh High Commissioner was called in the Ministry of External Affairs and our strong objection and concern were conveyed to him and he was informed that the incident had greatly disturbed us. It was pointed out that the incident of unprovoked firing by the BDR had taken place despite the strong request by the Foreign Secretary on 7th April that the Government should defuse the situation. The same day Bangladesh Foreign Office handed over a protest note to our High Commissioner in Dhaka.

Barbed wire fencing is being erected within the Indian territory. It is aimed at checking illegal and unauthorised crossing as well as smuggling of goods, with provision however, for lawful traffic at check-posts. It is not contrary to the '1975 border guidelines' with Bangladesh. We do not seek and do not want any sort of conflict with this neighbouring country of ours and would hope that equally Bangladesh would respect our sovereignty and right to raise fence on our side of the border.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA**  
(Guna): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the subject is precise, the points are obvious and, I think, on the principal points there is broad agreement from all sides

of the House on action the Government has taken, and what action the Government should take. Therefore, Sir, with respect and in deference to your wishes and keeping within the fence you have erected round the subject, I will not stray into irrelevant and untouched areas and be brief and precise.

Sir, a little over a decade ago because of the persecution and discrimination practised by the then government of combined Pakistan—by those who held the reins of power in west Pakistan—millions of terror stricken refugees crossed from what was then East Pakistan into India causing socio-economic problems of gigantic proportions.

In their hour of suffering, India in keeping with her age-old humanitarian traditions, gave these millions of deprived refugees food and shelter and helped them tide over their personal and national crisis. As such times we never have been found wanting and our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, rose to the need of the hour. In fact, in March 1971 I did happen to spend one night in Tihar jail agitating for the quick and immediate recognition of Bangladesh. The human response of any human government in an hour of human tragedy is obvious.

Our government has always adhered to those high principles to alleviate the sufferings of those who are innocent and needy and who have undergone untold deprivations in their own little worlds. But equally it is the responsibility of the other government concerned to ensure that in normal times such an exodus is completely prevented. And if Bangladesh cannot create conditions conducive to the economic emancipation of her own countrymen; if Bangladesh has not been able to create hope and faith in her own countrymen towards their future well-being, and, if, because of the prevailing conditions in despair Bangla Deshis are crossing over in hundreds and thousands into West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, the Bangladesh Government will have to understand that India will have to take adequate steps to safeguard her security,

to safeguard her national interest and to safeguard the interests of her own citizens living on her side of the border. We have always shown patience and consideration in all our dealings with Bangladesh. But the New Moore issues Farakka, and now border-fencing—all these seem to be a part of a pattern—almost an avowed policy of the Bangladesh Government—to create issues from time to time to divert the attention of her citizens from Bangladesh's economic and political problems. Can this show of misplaced and misguided belligerence be an attempt to risk a finesse against the queens and begums of Bangladesh? If it is so, Bangladesh must also understand the consequences that will ensue if the gamble fails.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Unfortunately, instead of more sober thinking predominating in Dacca the media in Dacca has continued to whip up sentiments and emotions and resort to jingoistic terminology. The influential Dacca weekly, HOLIDAY has said :—

“Why is India violating the border guidelines between the two countries which prohibit putting up defensive structures of any nature within 150 yards on either side of the border? Does India have any other designs in mind?”

The Bangladesh daily ‘AZAD’ warned editorially and I quote :—

“The people of Bangladesh have reached the limits of their patience and will no longer tolerate any non-sense. They will fight with their bare hands to defend the honour and integrity of their country. And this fight will be the last and final one against India's impertinence.”

“How melodramatic !

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

The Daily then went on to say somewhat mysteriously : —

“Your evil design has reached its final stage. You will now suffer the consequences of your misdeeds. You have already seen the people of Bangladesh in their struggle for liberation and you will see them again now. The rights of succession of Bangladesh on the side of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have not yet expired.”

The tenor and the phraseology is thoroughly mind boggling. There is some suspicion that this mass hysteria is Government inspired. We are a nation wedded to policy of peace, friendship and understanding. And if these attempts are inspired by the Bangladesh Government, then these can only be deplored and condemned in the strongest possible terms.

All along, our Government has made efforts to impress upon Dacca the reality of Bangladesh's influx into our country and its impact demographically, and on the internal situation. All these things should be totally manifest to Bangladesh. The havoc that unchecked illegal immigration from Bangladesh into Assam has wrought in Assam is obvious to the whole world. And it cannot be wished away merely because the Bangladesh Government want to shut its eyes to it.

17 hrs.

The situation in West Bengal and Bihar also is very acute and our Government has given Dhaka conclusive evidence of illegal flow of immigrants backed by facts and figures. Yet, it is unfortunate, that in spite of toning down the diatribe there is almost a predominated campaign and Dhaka has chosen to move from harsh words to harsh deeds, from provocative attitudes to provocative actions. The Hon. Home Minister has very comprehensively described all the incidents that took place, Eversince 5th April,

when the first concrete pillar was placed at the tri junction of Assam, Bangladesh and West Bengal near international boundary pillar 1001, the Bangladesh Rifles have begun reinforcing and strengthening their forces. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is true, that all along their part of border, along a 300 meter belt, the population on the Bangladesh side has been evacuated and their houses taken over by the Bangla Desh Armed Forces in preparation for some future action. There are also other signs of a large scale build up. At Ram Rai Kuti village in Goalpara district 3000 Bangladeshis infiltrated into India and pushed back our heavily outnumbered workers. Then they began digging trenches on their side of the border with the motive that when the rains come and the rains fill up the trenches, the pillars will themselves collapse. The hon. Minister has just said that they physically tried to pillars too.

The latest incident on the 24th April is not a minor incident. A sub-inspector of the Border Security Force has been injured and a worker killed; a humble worker, an Indian citizen has been killed. No one can treat this now as a minor incident. The situation has become intolerable. Our patience has been tried to its limits. My friend, Shri Rakesh has dwelt briefly on the possible motives that Bangladesh might have. Bangladesh is a least developed country with enormous pressure on land. Its population of 100 million is expected to go up in the decades to 150 million, and there may be a design to allow the population to spill over the border from time to time so as ease the pressure. But the trickle has now become a torrent. The other possible motive, as my hon. friend Shri Rakesh said, can be of diversionary tactics from its political and economic situation. Finally, the most dangerous motive may be that by these border incidents, it may create a situation which may become interesting for a Super Power to dabble in, and using the interest evinced by that Super Power, keeping in mind the cut-backs on IDA and various other world funding institutions, Bangladesh may extract more finance from such a Super

Power to tide over its economic problems in the short run.

Washington has already given Pakistan high-tech. Weaponry and we have been forced to divert our precious resources from the supreme task of development to the task of re-armament in our own national interest. We know that Washington has her eyes on Trincomalee to cause us discomfort in the South, and there are disquieting reports that the Singapore based Consortium which has been given the tank farm contract by the Sri Lankan Government is American inspired and American financed. This may suit that particular super-power, to give us now a little anxiety in the East and complete the encirclement of an arc of "uncertain intentions". We are wedded to a policy of peace and good neighbourliness. And many times, because of our predominant size, we choose to act with extra restraint, lest we be misconstrued, Mr. Rakesh stated that our relations with our neighbours seemed to have become more delicate, seemed to have deteriorated in the last four or five years. There is a complex sometimes that people suffer from, when they think about large countries. It is our effort always to ensure our neighbouring countries of our peaceful intentions of our good will, of our desire that they have a share in whatever way they feel proper, in the development of our technology, our science, so that we can help them also. But there is this complex. And it is natural that when a predominant country becomes stronger, that complex manifests itself a little more, is felt a little more, without any justification whatsoever and Mr. Rakesh, in the last four or five years, a world statesman has again taken over the reigns of our country and our Government, and because of that our country has grown in strength and our Government has a voice in World Councils. It may be because of the strength of our country, contrasted against its weakness from 1977-79, that there is this fear complex, quite unjustifiable, which may lead to a slight delicacy in our relationships which we are trying to overcome. But Sir, let our restraint not be taken as a sign of weakness. The 1975 Guidelines

which were accepted by both the countries have clearly laid down that neither of the two countries would erect any defence structure within 150 yards of their borders and that they would both check all unauthorised crossing and smuggling activities and prevent them. Sir, can the barbed wire fence, and by stretch of imagination, be considered a defence structure? On the other hand, this barbed wire fence will go a long way in achieving the second guideline which is the prevention of unauthorised crossings smuggling, population migration, and other things like dacoities, cattle lifting, etc. We must go ahead with our perfectly legitimate target and complete the 100 km Assam-Bangla Desh stretch of the border before the end of the year. General Ershad would be treading on very dangerous ground.

I would like to verify from the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs whether it is a fact that he has put the Bangladesh Army on the alert. Certain sources say that they have already come within six kilometres of the border at the tri-junction at satrasal, where the first incident on 20th April took place between the Bangladesh Rifles, and the BSF, and that Maj Gen Nuruddin, the Chief of General Staff, Bangladesh Army has reportedly been given the demand for greater coordination between the Bangladesh Rifles and the Bangladesh Army.

India is well known in international councils for her sagacity and for her patience. But the ultimate touchstone of our actions, of our reactions, the ultimate measuring stick, must be the repercussions on our national interests, both from the economic and from the security point of view.

In the present action, we are on very strong moral and legal grounds. We must continue to try and impress upon the Government of Bangladesh the peacefulness of our intentions, our peaceful motives and then proceed with the fence. And ultimately, let the Bangladesh Government have a clear understanding of the consequences that may ensue, if they

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

persist in going ahead with their unfortunate belligerence towards an action undertaken by us, on our own sovereign territory.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh) : It is indeed a sad commentary on our relationship with our friendly neighbour Bangladesh that we have had to take a decision to erect fences on our borders. It is not a very happy thing that neighbouring countries should come to this. It is only very rarely that these things happen. We had never expected that this will have to be done on the borders with Bangladesh.

With Bangladesh, we have a very special kind of relationship, a kind of emotional relationship with the people of Bangladesh, because they were the people who fought for their independence, for their own country; and they got it. And in that fight, we had our contribution also, because of a special situation. So, our relationship with that country is a very special kind of relationship.

I was a little surprised to hear the speech of Mr. Scindia. He criticised one newspaper, "The Daily" that they used very belligerent language, and very provocative language. But I think he also should have been a little restrained. He almost used the same language, and said, I think that we had come to a point where our patience had been exhausted; and, therefore, we must Act. And all that.

I think this kind of language does not help. It is the major responsibility of India, because India is a big country. We must also think of our special relationship. There are powers and outside forces which do not relish India becoming politically and economically a stronger country. They do not relish it. They would like such things to take place. So, it is right that we should see that with all our neighbouring countries, our relationship is friendly and good; and that we do not fall into any

kind of provocation and we do not provide any kind of opportunity to other forces, which want to interfere in our matters.

A statement has been made by the Home Minister. Things have happened during the last one month. It is very unfortunate that Bangladesh Rifles, their Border Rifles were the first to take the provocative action. I think this has to be taken serious note of, namely, that they were the first, really speaking to do it. They should not have done this, particularly at a time when India has erecting these fences on its territory. It was not that we were erecting, these fences on the disputed territory. I think the government of India was conscious enough to choose only those areas which were our territory.

There are no two opinions that there had been influx of people from Bangladesh because of various reasons and continuous influx for many years; illegal immigrants have been crossing the border and creating problems for us politically as well as economically. We have to face lots of problems on our border State. We know that Bengal Government has been bringing to the notice of the Government of India that they should take steps to prevent this kind of illegal influx. The agitation in Assam has its origin because of that problem. The same thing is also happening in Tripura. Until and unless our relations are very friendly and very good, are we in a position to erect this wire along the 3000 km. area will it be possible I don't think that it is going to happen. If we erect it, it will be going to have another problem; whether we are going to defend our border or whether we are going to defend the wire also; whether we could have done it in a better way by raising more BSF battalions on the border and making them more active, having some other method. I think this has been the problem which our Government of India has been considering for quite some time.

*The Hindu* and the Home Minister's statement made it clear. Only yesterday,



an unfortunate thing again had happened where Bangladesh had lodged a protest saying that there was unprovoked firing on Indian border by the Indian security force; and there was a violation on the border. They said that two Indian aircrafts also yesterday violated their country's air space. Gen. Ershad made a very provocative speech. He called an urgent Cabinet meeting saying that incidents are taking place these are serious sign.' Then 700 people belonging to the Jamaite Islami demonstrated against the India Information Centre; and they raised very objectionable slogans. Certain political parties in Bangladesh, small political parties, using very provocative language said that Indian Governments actions are expansionist actions and we are adopting an aggressive attitude. There are certain political parties which are trying to use these things for their political reasons. We have to be careful because we have our own experience in our country.

Political parties have got their own freedom; they do raise certain slogans; they do organise certain demonstrations. We have been misunderstood by Chinese rulers many times. I would like to remind you that Chinese rulers could never appreciate that in a democratic country like India there can be demonstrations against their leaders; there could be certain slogans. They said, "Oh a tomato was thrown on the photo of Mao Tse Tung and, therefore, our President was insulted; and the Government of India remained a silent spectator." They could not understand that in a democratic country, even again our own leaders, demonstrations are held, effigies are burnt, slogans are raised and so many objectionable things are done.

Unfortunately, in our neighbourhood, today, there are undemocratic governments functioning. They perhaps do not have a better understanding and appreciation of the urges and aspirations of the people, their own people. Therefore, they have to face problems; they have to face political confrontation with their own people. Maj. Gen. Ershad raised certain problems. He said, "I am trying

to improve relationship with India. Our problems are on Farakka and division of Ganga water and other things. We are slowly and gradually sorting out our problems. I am trying my best." 'If you erect any fence in the border, my country's international image will be tarnished, as if there is a big influx from country. Therefore, keep this under consideration.' I would like to know whether our Foreign Ministry took this issue up formally with the Bangladesh Government, and said, "Look here, we have decided to do that in our country's interest to check these illegal immigration which we have failed to check." We have to know whether they brought this to the notice of the Bangladesh Government or not, before erection of the fence.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Yadav, the first question is obvious. Anybody will do it. Without that nothing will happen.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** : Let the Home Minister say so.

**SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY** : That is obvious.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** : Let the Home Minister say it, because they have not said it. Let him make it very clear. Secondly, I will request one thing, because certain unfortunate incidents have taken place, one person on our side was killed and one of their constables was killed. That is, casualties have taken place on both sides. It would have deteriorated further, and therefore it should not be totally left to our Police officials on the border that they should take the whole thing in their hands, but at a political level, as the ministerial level, if possible, this question should be taken up by the External Affairs Ministry. Gen. Ershad must be told that because they have failed to curb illegal immigration, therefore, we are doing it on our own territory and they should see that no provocative

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actions take place. If he goes on raising his forces, or sends his army or sends his Bangladesh Rifles in greater numbers, I think that will further provocation and we cannot take it lightly, we cannot simply sleep over all these matters. Particularly, our border security has become a very important issue today. In view of the foreign forces.—I am particularly referring to the United States of America—seeking every opportunity to create problems for India and unfortunately the Bangladesh Government has not learnt the lesson that laying greater reliance on any foreign power like the United States of America is not good. The United States of America has proved by its deeds and actions and policies that all over the world they are not the friends of any developing country. This lesson must be learnt by the Bangladesh Government and the Pakistani regime also. Unfortunately if they decide to depend on the United States of America instead of improving their relationship with a country like India which has a friendly policy, and of mutual understanding and helping with each other, it will not help them.

It was really a very heartening feature, during the last few months, that the SARC countries have met first at the Foreign Secretaries' level, and then at the Foreign Ministers' level, and then there will be a meeting at the Head of the States level, or a summit meeting should take place.

When these nations develop, India will have a major role to play in the fields of commerce, cultural field and also possibly for joint development and mutual socio-economic cooperation. At this time this thing has happened which I feel that it is the responsibility of both the Governments.

Both the Governments should really face the realities and I will conclude my observations by saying that the Government of India being a bigger country and a country with greater responsibility should be more careful. If certain force in Bangladesh

want that we should be the victims of provocation we should take the precaution not to be led by certain political parties which are raising their faces or by certain instigators. But we should impress upon the Bangladesh leadership that they should also see reason and see that these questions are solved amicably.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Mr. Chairman Sir, the issue we are discussing is very important. And at the very outset, I would like to state as to what has happened. It is most unfortunate that one of our workers has been killed and one of the BSF jawans has been injured. It is also very unfortunate that one from the other side has also been killed. This thing should not have happened. And also the reports say that in many areas the situation is fast becoming explosive. Unfortunately, today in the Statesman I find that Mr. Ershad, the Chief Martial Law Administrator has said :

“Speaking at a function at a city college General Ershad called upon the people to forge “greater national unity” by sinking political and other petty differences for “safeguarding national independence and sovereignty”.

We should have resorted to some sort of restraint. His speeches should be more balanced. Unfortunately, I find today that our Information office in Dacca was attached. And also there is much sabre rattling centring around the barbed wire fencing by India.

My mind goes back to 1972 Indo-Bangladesh Treaty of Cooperation, Friendship and Peace signed on 19th March, 1972. The Treaty starts with these words :

“Inspired by common ideals of peace, secularism, democracy, socialism and nationalism;

Having struggled together for the realisation of these ideals and cemen-

ted ties of friendship through blood and sacrifices which led to the triumphant emergence of a free, sovereign and independent Bangladesh;

Determined to maintain fraternal and good neighbourly relations and transform their border into a border of eternal peace and friendship."

This is how the Treaty begins; "border of eternal peace and friendship". It was an example of good neighbourliness. The high contracting parties agreed that the border should be a border of eternal peace and friendship. Also I request you to mark the words; "cemented ties of friendship through blood and sacrifices which led to the triumphant emergence of a free, sovereign and independent Bangladesh". It came through blood and sacrifices of both the people of Bangladesh and India. We had to bear the burden of 10 million people who came here as refugees. India fed them. After that, when the Pakistani troops withdrew, they returned. I sincerely want that the spirit of 1972 should continue. A sincerely want that we should have good neighbourly attitude, because Bangladesh is our next door neighbour. I do not want to say anything about their poverty. Our country is equally poor. May be, compared to them, we are advanced, but we have also poverty. That is not the question. In the Agreement we said that we will be working together to fight poverty, we will be working together for economic co-operation, for trade and commerce. But unfortunately, what we find today is that on the question of the erection of the barbed wire fence, certain words are being used, which should not have been used, by the Head of the State of Bangladesh.

Let us try to understand the problem. Even when it was East Pakistan, we had these problems, our border problems, our water problems. These problems were there. In the Border Agreement of May 1974 it was agreed to define the border more accurately at certain points so that the demarcation of the land boundaries between the two countries

would be completed. So, it was recognised that we have certain border problems in certain areas and it was decided that the demarcation would be undertaken. Unfortunately, this demarcation work was not undertaken, and that is the root cause of the crisis.

What do we find today? If this demarcation is undertaken there is problem in West Bengal because, according to the joint survey, three villages of West Bengal will go to Bangladesh though, for all practical purposes, as the records show, they belong to India. These are sensitive subjects. According to newspaper reports :

"A Bangladesh Government spokesman said on April 3 that Chandra, who was also semmend so the Foreign Ministry on April 2, was told that Bangladesh considered the move a 'blatant disregard or the universally accepted international norm that no structure can be erected unilaterally on the zero line or any border. The Indian construction engineers and workers were escorted by border security force and police, he said."

All these stretches are not disputed areas. I do not think there is any international law which can prohibit us from constructing barbed wire fencing in these stretches which are not disputed. How does it affect the sovereignty of Bangladesh? How is that Gen. Ershad is giving a call to the whole nation to be prepared for a war? This is a matter which must be settled through discussion and negotiation. If it fails at the lower level, it should be settled at a higher level. People who wield power should exercise it in such a way that on very simple issues this war psychosis is not created. It will not be good either for Bangladesh or for India.

At the same time, we should not shut our eyes to facts. Dakhra has said that there is no illegal emigration. But we think that there has been illegal immigration into our country, crossing of the bor-

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ders, including some smugglers. So, we have a right to protect and defend our borders, just as Bangladesh has got the right to defend its own borders. We do not say "You do not have your right". If they feel like that, they can do it; but, let them not challenge us or expect us to agree to whatever they say. Well, before you do this, let us discuss what is your problem. We shall tell you our problem, you tell us your problem. That is the spirit of give and take. That is the spirit of good-neighbourliness. I expect the Bangladesh Government will show it. But there are problems.

Sir, in Tripura, the Chief Minister of Tripura has demanded that the whole border should be sealed and that there should be erection of barbed wire fencing. Why? He has said this because the extremists who are killing persons in Tripura and are retreating to Bangladesh areas. They are using the Bangladesh areas as their sanctuary and creating problems for us. I think Bangladesh should realise it. Either they stop it or they must accept our claim and accept our right to erect barbed wire fencing. We must stop these activities of the extremists. We cannot allow the extremists having sophisticated arms to operate in India and when we take action, they retreat to Bangladesh areas with Bangladesh areas either encouraging or remaining indifferent.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to another very grave measure that the Bangladesh Government is taking. The Chakmas for all practical purposes are the citizens of Bangladesh. They have right to remain in Bangladesh. But the Chakmas are being systematically exterminated and wiped out. Sir, what happened in the case of the Red Indians? They were killed. It is happening now in the case of the Chakmas. And unfortunately they are trying to transport them or drive them out. They are also taking their own people to inhabit those areas where the Chakmas live. That is what they are trying to do. We cannot remain

unconcerned to it, because the Chakmas are crossing the border and coming over here and are creating problems in Tripura also. We just cannot say you get out, but we cannot just say you come. It is their problem. They are exporting their problem of destabilisation to us. You settle your problems, we have nothing to say. But it concerns us because they are crossing the border for their own security. You are exterminating them. Sir, I think the Bangladesh Government is answerable to that. The must not do it. That is why the Union Government should take a particular note of it and of what the Tripura Government is saying. I would like to know from our Home Minister whether he has got these reports from the Tripura Government? If so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto? And also, Sir, how has this become the meeting ground of the MNF, the Mizo National Front and other people who are fighting with arms against us?

Then there is another problem of immigrants. I don't know that is the number of the immigrants and all that. But it is there. That is why this question of barbed wire fencing has come because of Assam agitation. I do not agree with what Assam agitationists are saying. That all these people who are there are foreigners and all that. But it is true that there has been some infiltration and no political party has denied it. But what we have said is that let 1971 be the cut-off year for various reasons for which I have not enough time to come to. We are all agreed that anyone crossing the border after 1971 should be detected and also sent back. That is why this measure should be taken. Sir, you know there are other problems also. As you have said at the present moment this is our main problem. I want that the Indian Government becoming very firm about protecting our own border and also stopping illegal immigrants should have a flexible policy, because we want to have good-neighbourly relations not only with Bangladesh, but with all our neighbours upto the point that is possible. Our gesture should be friendly. That is why we should tell them that this type of jingoism

is bad for them and bad for us. And they should not indulge in it and we should also not do it. I am happy that Shri Chandrajit Yadav has mentioned about this. Decision should be taken at the highest political level so that these irritants can be removed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would again request our home Minister—it would have been better had the Foreign Minister been present here because these are the issues which are to be taken up with the Government of Bangladesh. Also we should try to project our border. We have constructed some watch towers, they have also constructed some. But we should be more vigilant; I am sure that this is not going to solve the problem: We have 4000 kilometers of borders. Then also we have to define maritime border. These are the problems that have to be settled. But there should be more vigilance on the part of the BSF so that we protect our border; at the same time we should try to conduct negotiations with Bangladesh so that we can settle all these issues amicably.

**SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN** (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has already been stated on this question of border firing. This is a very grave issue for the country.

Sir, as already mentioned, you are aware that because of this continuous influx of people across the border particularly into the Assam region as well as other neighbouring States of our country, the serious question of infiltrators has come up and on this very question the agitation in Assam has started since 1979. As a result of this agitation, in order to stop this menace of infiltrators into the Assam border specially, as well as into the border of other neighbouring States of our country, the Government has decided to erect border fences and for this purpose an order has been passed for erecting barbed wire fencing. Now, when the attempt has been made to erect barbed wire fencing in particular places, these incidents of border firing have taken place with the consequent loss to our country, to our citizens as well as to the neighbouring countries.

In this context I would like to draw the attention of our Home Minister that just now he has mentioned that the order has been passed for erecting test pillars and that order has been passed for test barbed wire fencing only for a kilometre length, although the border is for 3,200 kilometres, as he has stated. Sir, does this statement reveal a clear-cut determination on the part of our Government to erect border fencing on this long-long border between India and Bangladesh? This is a question and on this question, you know that many people of Assam are still launching their agitation and till now they are continuing the agitation in some form or the other. So, I do not think that our Government has taken sufficient measures to erect the border fencing on all possible borders, particularly covering the Assam border. Although a test case has been made in Dhubri District of Assam, you know the result. It has already been reported in the newspapers. Long back when this question of border fencing had been raised, assurance was given by the Government of India to the agitationists, to the people of Assam, Bangla Desh raised their objection I do not know what steps were taken since then to convince that country that although we are going in for erecting the border fencing, we are not interfering with their internal affairs nor interfering with their integrity. I do not know whether such an attempt has been made to convince them on this aspect of this particular issue. I shall be glad, as has already been mentioned by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty from the Opposition benches, if this measure is taken now at the highest political level to convince our neighbouring country—that we are not going to interfere with their internal affairs, while we are going to protect the interest of our own country and we are going to stop all sorts of smuggling, etc.

It is also reported, as has already been mentioned, that Banga Desh is also going to build some watch towers. Building of the watch towers, etc is their own matter. But the thing is that this cannot be an issue of creating some border troubles and

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thereby attracting some foreign agents into our land, into our sub-continent. Therefore, attempt and initiative should be taken at a high political level of diffuse tension.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : At the earliest.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : In this context I would like to refer that some time ago a very senior opposition leader had mentioned about the firing at the border. I do not know why he has not mentioned about stoning of the Indian Library at Dacca, I, therefore, request that our Government should lodge not only Protest but also make our points very clear to them. The Government of India must express and clarify that border fencing is to protect the interest of the people of this country. This should be done without any further loss of time. With this, I conclude.

श्री जगजाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा हो रही है और 37 साल के बाद देश की सीमाओं को सुरक्षित करने का इस सरकार ने प्रयास किया है। मैं सरकार को तो नहीं, लेकिन इस सदन के दोनों सदनों को जरूर धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि असम के आन्दोलन के बाद बार-बार चर्चा के बीच में हमारे सांसदों और नेताओं ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि इस 3200 किलोमीटर की सीमा की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और सांसदों की बात अन्ततोगत्वा इस सरकार को माननी पड़ी।

सभापति जी, मैं सदर का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनरल इरशाद ने 15 अगस्त, 1983 को चटगांव में जबकि बाड़ लगाने का काम भी शुरू नहीं हुआ था, बार-बार बंगलादेश

के अन्दर इस बात का विरोध किया था और देश की जनता का आवाहन किया था कि वह संगठित हो कर इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रहे। गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि बार-बार जनरल इरशाद की तरफ से जब ऐसे बयान आते रहे हैं, तो उन बयानों के विरोध में हमारी सरकार ने वहां की फौजी सरकार से प्रोटेस्ट के तौर पर कभी पूछताछ की कि बाड़ लगाने में आप को क्या एतराज है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से ऐसे बयानों के बारे में किसी तरीके की पूछताछ नहीं की गई और अगर की गई है, तो मंत्री जी जवाब दें लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है और मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता कि सन् 1947 से लेकर अब तक करीब-करीब पौने दो करोड़ हिन्दू और मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आए हैं और इस देश में बस गये हैं। यह आज भी ज्यों का त्यों चालू है और मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं इस तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले इन सीमाओं पर बाड़ नहीं लगी थी और जब से लगाने का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है बंगलादेश के लोग और ज्यादा गति से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर घुसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और लगातार घुसते जा रहे हैं। जो दो महीनों की बला-बायों की रिपोर्ट हैं उनके अनुसार 80 हजार आदमी हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं में बंगलादेश से आकर घुसे और सरकार को यह बात मालूम है। मैं इस तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलादेश के अन्दर जो बिहारी मुसलमान हैं, उनको बंगलादेश के फौजी प्रबंधक पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान का एजेंट समझते हैं और जो वहां पर हिन्दु हैं, उनको काफिर समझते हैं। इसलिए बाड़ लगाने की प्रक्रिया जब से शुरू हुई है, तब

से हिन्दु और बिहारी मुसलमान बड़ी तादाद में बंगलादेश से भागने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। लगातार भाग रहे हैं और आपकी सीमाओं को पार कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आपको इस में बड़ी सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिए और आप अपनी फौज और बी० एस० एफ० की वहाँ पर ठीक से व्यवस्था कराएँ वरना जनरल इरशाद एक-एक हिन्दू को और एक एक बिहारी मुसलमान को, जिनको वह पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान का एजेन्ट समझता है, वहाँ से भागने पर मजबूर कर देगा। अगर वे भागना नहीं चाहते हैं, तो भी जबर्दस्ती, उनको भगाने की कोशिश की जा सकती है और की जा रही है। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में सतर्क रहे। जब सरकार ने कंटीले तार लगाने का काम शुरू किया था, तो वहाँ पर सुरक्षा के लिए उसे बी० एस० एफ०, मिलिट्री और पुलिस की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी लेकिन ऐसा प्रबंध आपने नहीं किया है। आपको बंगलादेश के प्रशासक जनरल इरशाद से पूछना चाहिये था कि किस सीमा पर, किस जगह पर और किस मोड़ पर उनको तार लगाने पर एतराज है जबकि उनके एतराज लगातार आ रहे थे और आप को उनसे बातचीत करनी चाहिए थी। मैं अपनी सरकार की कोई आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। हमारी सरकार और हमारा देश हमेशा शान्ति, सहयोग और सह अस्तित्व में विश्वास करता है और हम नहीं चाहते कि हम बंगलादेश या किसी और पड़ोसी मुल्क के साथ अपनी ताकत की अजमाइश करें। हम शान्ति में विश्वास रखते हैं लेकिन जनरल इरशाद ने कहा है कि बंगला देश के बहादुर लोगों की हिम्मत को हिन्दुस्तान को देखना चाहिए कि उन्होंने पाकि-

स्तान से बंगलादेश बनवाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संकट के वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साहस और दोस्ती को जनरल इरशाद ने देखा है लेकिन अगर सीमा पर तार लगाने के मामले में हमारे साथ कोई छेड़खानी की गई, तो वे दुश्मनी का हाथ भी देखने के लिए तैयार रहें। हम इस चीज को कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे कि हमें अपनी सीमा पर तार लगाने से रोका जाए। वे अपनी सार्वभौमिकता के लिए, अपनी सोवरेटी के लोगों को भड़काते हैं गलत तरीके से और हम अपनी सोवरेटी के लिए अपनी सीमा में तार लगाएँगे और अगर हमें तार लगाने से रोका गया, तो हम इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में सरकार सतर्क रहे।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक सरकार ने नदियों से जो हमारा बार्डर बंगलादेश के साथ लगा हुआ है, उस पर कंटीले तार लगाने का कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया है। कई जगहों पर हमारी सीमाएँ नदियों के जरिये मिली हुई हैं और लोग दूसरी तरफ से न आकर नदियों के बोर्डर से आना शुरू कर देंगे। इसलिए नदियों के किनारों पर, जहाँ पर हमारी सीमा बंगला देश से मिलती है, भी कोई कंटीले तार लगाने का आपका विचार है। क्या भारत सरकार नदियों से मिली हुई सीमा पर भी इसी तरीके से कंटीले तार लगाने की व्यवस्था करेगी? एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम के मुख्यमंत्री ने फीडर रोड बनाने का सुझाव दिया था। जब तक वहाँ पर कंटीले तारों के साथ-साथ फीडर रोड नहीं होंगे तब तक जरूरत पड़ने पर हमारी सेना कैसे पहुंच सकेगी। इसलिए

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जिस तत्परता से वहां पर कंटीले तार लगाये जाएं, उसी तत्परता से फीडर रोड्स का निर्माण भी होना चाहिए।

शरणार्थियों की समस्या एक मानवीय समस्या है। हमने कभी बंगलादेश से आए हुए शरणार्थियों के बारे में यह नहीं कहा कि उनको हम बंगाल की खाड़ी में भेज देंगे या उनको मार देंगे, जैसा वे चकमाज के बारे में कहते हैं। हमने उनको आसाम से हटाकर देश के दूसरे प्रदेशों में बसाया है। 1971 के बाद और उससे पहले श्री मुजीब से जो भी समझौते हुए, उनका हमारी सरकार ने हमेशा पालन किया है और करती रहेगी। इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि इस सारी समस्या को मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाएगा। सारी संधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बंगलादेश सरकार द्वारा इस तरह का व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस डिबेट के बाद बंगलादेश सरकार हमारे देश के साथ जूझने का काम नहीं करेगी। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I want to make it clear as to whether the issue involved is a bilateral issue or anything that is being done by Bangladesh is an interference in our internal affairs or an interference in the sovereignty of our great country.

A shrewd attempt is being made to internationalise the issue as in the case of Farakka issue, Nepal is being dragged into it being that reservoirs should be built in Nepal. You imagine from which point we started. When the partition was made, the Ganga was a river of India. Nobody said that Bangladesh or East Pakistan would have any share of the

Ganga waters. As a matter of fact, Khulna which has a majority of Hindu population was given to East Pakistan and Murshidabad which has a majority of Muslim population was given to India, with a view that the Ganga waters would be used by India and that East Pakistan has nothing to do with that.

Subsequently, as a magnanimous gesture of our nation, the Government of India from the beginning till now have responded and accepted the magnanimous gesture throughout all these years. Now, it is not only the Farakka issue but an attempt is being made to internationalise this issue also. Once the issue is internationalised, I ask, what will be its implications? My submission is, as Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty said, it is our right to raise barbed wire fencing in our territory. Does it require the consent of the Bangladesh Government? No.

18 hrs.

It is not the case of the Bangladesh Government that India is trespassing into their territory, or that we are posting our fencing in their territory but that India is fencing in its territory. What is the objection of the Government of Bangladesh for India fencing its own territory? Why should Bangladesh object? It is because the international reputation of Bangladesh would be spoiled. Every country in the world would come to know and form an opinion that Bangladesh is a poor country. Bangladesh Government does not want such an idea to be formed by the other nations of the world. This is the reason for their oft-repeated saying that "There are other reasons and we have to examine them"

The military rulers are now confronted with a big movement and revolt by the people, called the popular upsurge, as in Pakistan. Forces believing in secularism and democracy are arrayed against the military rulers. This is national upsurge. The Leader of the Student Federation, a Muslim boy, challenged the military



[Shri Brajamohan Mobanty]

rulers' saying that religion is a matter of the heart, not of the Government. He straightaway challenged. The people of East Bengal and Bangladesh are very much concerned and their contribution to the freedom struggle is unique. Everybody connected with the freedom movement knows the contribution of the people. They may be Muslims or Hindus. But, first a foremost, they are nationalists. We know their struggle for freedom during the various stages of history in the various nations all over the world.

Now, an attempt is being made by the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan to divert the attention of their people towards some other affairs and for that purpose, these controversies have been raised. Some such issues which have been raised merely for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people are the More Island, the three villages of Jalpaiguri and some areas of Tripura. Those Governments are now trying to raise many more such issues with a view to create ill-will against India in the minds of those people and to make their own people forget the real issues at home of the existence of the military Government. This is the crux of the whole matter.

14 Soviet diplomats have been expelled from their country, for the reason that they are involved in espionage activities. Similarly, we should purge our country of anti-national elements.

An attempt is being made, particularly after the non-alignment movement, to weaken and destabilise India. That is the reason why all these issues are springing up all around India. This house may see the scene of superpower diplomacy. You can see that particularly they want that India should be weakened and should not have good relations with Islamabad. You will find that your country is surrounded by disputes and these innumerable disputes are being engineered and created by one superpower or the other which does not want

non-alignment to grow, the peace movement in the world to grow, India to be a stable country and to lead the peace movement of the world.

I am sure that in spite of all these obstacles, India will surely lead the movement against all sorts of colonialism whether it be economic or political and that India will lead the nations of the world in this respect. It is the basis of the freedom movement.

We must judge the affairs in the background. I have advised the hon. Minister of Home affairs that we should have that magnanimity which is being continuously followed by successive Governments of this country towards other nations in their hour of tribulations.

Look at the people of Bangladesh and at their agony, their sufferings and how they are being tortured. We can have nothing but magnanimity of heart and harmony towards them. This should always be our policy.

We should be very very careful to see that the issue remains bilateral. It should not be internationalised. An attempt will be made for that. We should be very careful on this matter.

In Bangladesh, 14% of the population are Hindus. In India, the population of Muslims is only 12%. It is not a question of having a majority or minority of Muslim population. Our enemy is fundamentalism. Our friend is the secularism. Therefore, all countries which believe in fundamentalism are our enemies. All nations which believe in secularisms are our friends. Today in Bangladesh garlanding of martyrs is forbidden because that is 'un-Islamic'; that is the position of this military government. We must be careful. The people of Bangladesh are now fighting to establish secularism and democracy in that country. The military ruler is afraid because the former President was murdered and the daughter of the former President was also killed. He is now afraid and he is in a tottering position. That is why he wants an issue

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

to divert the attention of the people—so that he can continue in power. We must be very careful. I would advise the Home minister not to show any weakness. We should have magnanimity plus firmness. That is how we have to handle it and we should not allow them to internationalise this issue.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House is called upon to discuss a piquant and irritating situation that is taking place, that has arisen, across our border with Bangladesh. If you view it from the historical background, in this country there is nothing but a fund of goodwill for Bangladesh and we cherish their friendship immensely. I would say that we are emotionally attached to them as there is a historical background; there are even geo-political factors. Because of these, there is nothing in the heart of India against Bangladesh, the government of Bangladesh and the people of Bangladesh. But unfortunately a series of events have taken place which have unfortunately and very strangely culminated in the present skirmishes that are taking place. I don't know, but it appears that, in these series of events that took place, there is much more that we can understand if we go through some of them. I will not go into details. In the beginning, the Farakka issue was raised, sharing of the Ganga waters. The modalities on sharing of these were decided with the full cooperation of India. Then the Chakma, Mizoram infiltration, problem was raised. Then the Law of the Sea; the New Moore Island incident occurred. Every time some irritating factor was raised very systemically by those who were sitting on the pedestal, not by the people of Bangladesh but by those military rulers who have come there one after another; they have raised this bogey one after another. On 10th March 1983 when Gen Ershad was in Delhi, he made a statement. Our reporters asked him, talking about Indo-Bangladesh friendship, "Why are these irritating factors there? Why don't you take action? Why don't you see that this

friendship is cemented further?". Then he said,—it was on 10-3-1983 and it was reported in all the major newspaper— "No major issues with India". These were the headlines in the papers. He said, 'No major issues with India'. But after some time the incidence of trans-border crimes increased, dacoits started taking place, kidnapping, cattle-lifting, illegal crossing, all these started again, and these go on very systematically. One can read into these. If we read all these events, if we go through them and analyse them, we will find that there is some method in madness. The method in madness is that, whenever there is some trouble, domestic trouble, then the military rulers want to distract the attention of their people. Because they are pestered by domestic difficulties, these military rulers, one after another, have been raising this bogey against India—on the pretext of one or the other issue.

10 10 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR *in the chair*]

Some friends have spoken including the hon Member, Maharaja Scindia and the hon Member Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap and they have spoken in stern language.....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You being a very progressive member, why do you address any member as a Maharaja?

SHRI RATANSINH: All right, I will correct it—Mr. Madhavrao Scindia.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): He represents a princely State.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not recognise the princes.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am glad that in the BJP there are some progressive elements also. I have fought against the Rajas and Maharajas during my student days. I do not know about you.

**SHRI SATJSH AGARWAL :** There are more Maharajas and Rajas in Bombay.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You have also some 'Raj' word in your own name.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** What about Rajyog ?

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :** Don't try to divert my attention, I will not succumb to this temptation. Kindly bring the hon. Member to order.

I was stating that there is a method in madness of these military rulers. Because of their domestic difficulties they are raising these issues and thereby divert the attention of the people. When this infiltration continuously started, we have been right from the beginning adopting a policy of restraint every time. When we have drawn their attention and whenever posters, offensive posters of violence and threats, etc. come from the other side, I must commend, I must say and congratulate that so far our country has maintained the policy of restraint. We have never used any aggressive language or harsh words and we have always stressed the importance and our intense desire to have friendly relations with Bangladesh. In spite of that, when this infiltration continues, it has created a serious problem for our country. In Assam the situation is created in such a way that people of Assam were so much agitated that we have faced a very complicated situation. Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Tripura—all these places were highly disturbed. If you see the growth of population in other States in comparison with Assam, Assam has had a growth of 40%. More than 50% of this is due to infiltration from other States. Unfortunately it was due to our slackness and our government moved very slowly and it has aggravated the situation. The detection tribunals that we have established were completely ineffective. The facts are there. Therefore, in future there should be guidelines for the government and the government would not show any slackness any further.

Now we have decided that as these detection Tribunals are ineffective, we shall have combing of the area and a statement was issued that it was the desire and the Government would carry on combing of the area and that we shall throw out the infiltrators and all those people who have come from across the border. But that was not done very promptly. I wonder whether it is done even to-day. It is the duty of the administration to put it before the Tribunal. Now there is one clause and the whole trouble arises out of that—that a private citizen is required to lodge the complaint before the detection tribunal and the administration on its own and *suo motu* does not take action.

Now, Sir, who will be the private citizens who will incur the wrath of all those infiltrators and then go to the Administration and put the entire machinery into action? This was a very incongruous and absurd clause that was added to it. I would like that as far as our Administration is concerned, they must themselves see that they take *suo motu* action with regard to finding out the infiltrators and taking action against them.

Sir, a suggestion was made about giving identity cards to the people, to those citizens, in the border areas so that, in future, further complications do not arise. Especially, it is necessary in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. The Election Commission has also suggested that identity cards would be distributed for the voters. These are just some of the suggestions so that, in future, we can act very promptly on all these things.

I am not going to say anything more, I would merely request and I would plead with our Government to impress upon the leaders of Bangladesh, the authorities in Bangladesh, and tell them that as far as these border skirmishes and the violent postures that they have adopted are concerned, India's policy is that we are a matured nation and, with maturity and restraint, we shall work.

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

But, if these provocations continue, then also we have no evil designs against Bangladesh but, at the same time the Government is called upon to utilise its utmost tact coupled with firmness and our action as far as constructing and erecting the barbed wire fencing on our border is concerned, every Indian will stand by the Government, if the Government speeds up the work as far as completing the erection of barbed wire fencing throughout the 3200 k.m border in Bangladesh is concerned. This infiltration by the infiltrators has created a grave situation. We cannot allow the outsiders to come into our country and create economic, political and other problems as also to indulge in subversive activities etc. in our country.

From this view point, Government must speed up the work. The slogan of the Government must be more speed, still more speed, coupled with tact and firmness. If this policy is adopted by the Government, I think that wiser counsel shall prevail with the military rulers in Bangladesh. Having stated this, arising out of this, I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Home Minister to one thing. In this very House, we have often discussed the problem of infiltrators from across the border. We have a large border and coastal area where infiltration has been going on from different parts. Our Government has shown slackness throughout. Sometime back I have already written about it. People have written to me from Kutch that people in large numbers from across the borders have infiltrated into Kutch and they are carrying on subversive activities; they are terrorising the local population and they are indulging in all sorts of smuggling and other activities. The limbs of law on our side are not active at all. On the contrary, they are found to be hand-in-glove with these people because the smugglers and other people are the people with resources and that is why it is urgently necessary to understand the seriousness of this problem. I would say that infiltration itself should be discussed

in this House as a matter of national importance because throughout we have shown this slackness and, if this slackness continues on the part of the Government, there are ominous portents and our nationhood and our very national security would be endangered. From this point of view I would like our Government to rise up to the occasion and shed their slackness and to take firm action coupled with firm determination also.

I have done, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are few more hon. Members from the Opposition side. I shall call them one by one.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the incidents which have been reported both in the Press and by the hon. Home Minister this afternoon are serious enough to provoke drawing up the necessary conclusions and formulating our reaction and our policy in regard to these incidents.

The first thing is to draw our appropriate conclusions. I do not know whether they have been drawn by the government. They do not seem to have been drawn by the hon. Members who spoke from the ruling party. Since the time is too short I will only seriatim describe what I believe the main lessons we must draw.

The first is that the border contrary to the assurances given to the people of this country continues to be unguarded; infiltration continues and the serious matter for introspection is if after we have decided to be vigilant: if after our work force is on the border and after our security forces are stationed there still this kind of insecurity prevails, what must have been happening at the time when all these precautions had not been taken.

This provokes another thought that atleast today show some gratitude for

those who drew your attention to this danger whom you called agitators ; whom you accused of being anti-national and whom you accused of acts of violence. At least recognise today in retrospect that they draw your attention and the nation's attention to a great menace and they indeed were patriots.

The second conclusion which forces itself upon anybody who seriously thinks about the problem is that even today there is no adequate vigilance or intelligence. Why is it that you did not anticipate all that has happened between 5th of April and today ? Were you informed in time that there is going to be resistance to the erection of these pillars and to the carrying out of this defence work ? Suddenly you have been caught unaware on the 5th and you have been caught so unaware that inspite of the warnings given to you on the 5th and 6th you could not muster up your forces and summon enough vigilance to be able to protect the workers employed there and your own security forces. Incidents have on the latter dates in April and the disgraceful part of it is that on 20th when the incidents took place for two days you were forced to stop the construction work on your side. What does it show ? It shows that we were totally unprepared ; we continue to be unprepared inspite of the warnings and we were unable to protect the safety, the life of the poor workers whom we have employed ourselves on our projects inspite the presence of our so-called security forces.

The third conclusion and this must cause discomfiture to my friends in the Congress (I) and I am citing Prof. Ranga as my witness, I can tell you that only the other day a responsible member of the Congress (I) seriously claimed that after we put the stewardship of our foreign affairs in the charge of our present Foreign Minister and after Shrimati Indira Gandhi has become the Chairperson of the non-aligned movement, India has become a super power. This was a serious claim which was made and I make no statements unless I have respectable witnesses.

Sir, this must induce some feeling of humility in us that a small weak power on our border is able to humiliate us is able to provoke us, is able to shoot across our border, and cause casualties amongst our ranks, not only amongst our Security forces but our labour force which is employed.

The serious question of introspection is this. We must not live in a world of illusions. We are beginning to live in the same world of illusions in which we lived in 1962 when that world of illusion was shattered but then there were great men in those days who acknowledged that they were living in a world of illusion. We have no such great men today. The sooner we disabuse our minds of this great illusion the better it will be for the country.

That a small little incident of this kind compelled us to stop our work for 2 days provokes the 4th conclusion. You have embarked upon a project of covering up a border of 3200 KM out of which I believe 1500 KM will constitute the Assam Bangladesh Border. The report which has appeared in the Times of India—I wish Government as taken us into confidence—is that the Government has a very ambitious programme. The ambitious programme is that by the end of the year 1984 we are going to guard by the erection of this fence only 100 KM out of this 1500 KM or, out of the total 3000 and odd IM. It means that this Government intends to complete the work of safeguarding our borders after 32 years. Sir, they are playing a joke upon the nation. According to me this is a big joke with the nation. They never had any serious intention of safeguarding our border for the last 30 years. They are now playing a fraud on this nation by telling the nation that we are out to complete the work and that we have seriously decided to safeguard our borders. This fraud must stop. This throwing dust on the eyes of the people of this country must stop.

The last but one conclusion is this : Again it is a fact which has not been

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

noticed. There seems to be corruption in the execution of this very small work. The Times of India reports that one pillar which was enacted was pulled down. By whom? Not by a tank Not by an armoured car. But by a Bangladeshi teacher across the border, I don't know what kind of magic this teacher had in succeeding in pulling down one of the erected pillars from across the border. This teacher from Bangladesh is able to pull down your structure, which means, these are not even being constructed out of genuine concrete or cement or any material which will held these pillars erect. This kind of corruption is going on there. If this pillar could be pulled up by a teacher, this whole fence in one night can be laid to rest and levelled up by one tank which you will not observe because you have no vigilance there.

And then the last disturbing conclusion is this. I am told not in clear explicit terms but at least in veiled camouflaged terms. One gentleman, my friend, Mr. Mohanty insinuated so. This is the disturbing conclusion. The border area is predominantly inhabited by people whose support and loyalty you do not command. Otherwise this is not possible. It is the population alone—loyal population on the border—which can safeguard our installations. No amount of security force is going to do it. If a teacher across the border could go and demolish your structure what were our people doing on this side of the border? I am told this is situated right in front of 2 villages. Draw your own conclusions. They are very uncomfortable conclusions. They are humiliating conclusions. Draw your conclusions. If you go to sleep you are not going to solve this problem at all. That takes me to a much more serious problem.

Yesterday, the leader of my party, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai asked a question in this House, to tell us the names of the districts in West Bengal and Bihar where from 1971 to 1981, (a) the population, has increased from 40 per cent

to 99 per cent, and (b) the population has increased hundred per cent and above. The answer which was given was that the number of districts, where the population had increased hundred per cent and above was 8 districts in West Bengal and 4 districts in Bihar, with a total number of 51 villages; and the number of districts where the population had increased from 40 to 99 per cent, was 8 in West Bengal and 6 in Bihar and the total number of villages involved was 181.

A big country like India may take this in its stride, but what appals me is this. I do not wish to use any strong word, because the answer was given by a lady and even at my age, my sense of chivalry has not gone away, and I would transfer the burden of this answer to the very strong shoulders of Shri Sethi and leave the lady out.

**SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY :** What the hon. Member is talking is not proper. Whom is he referring to? Is he referring to the Prime Minister?

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) :** The only lady he respects is the Prime Minister... *(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :** He does not know my love and affection for the Prime Minister.

This is the answer given. In answer to the question for reasons for increase in population, the reply given is : one, fertility. I agree with that. Then, the second reason is mortality. It speaks volume for the ministerial common sense, that mortality is the cause of increase in population. The three reasons given are : fertility, mortality and migration. I can assume that this was a mistake. But the answer goes further, and it says that it is difficult to attribute the growth of population to any single factor. Have they completely lost their commonsense? Have they completely lost method of drawing conclusions? Have they no commonsense of drawing even a corollary when

a theorem is presented to them? Fertility throughout the country on an average is about 2 per cent annually. I can concede, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 25 per cent or even 30 per cent. But here there is 100 per cent increase in population. So the remaining 70 per cent is at least because of migration. If mortality has brought no decrease, 70 per cent must be the increase. What is the Home Ministry's level of intelligence, that they are not even aware that 70 per cent of growth of population is due to migration? In that case, how is this country safe in the hands of these gentlemen? I would like to know that. The nation is entitled to ask and question their commonsense.

To me, it appears that the only advice one could give them is the advice which was given during the Second World War when Chamberlain had to be asked to go. He was not asked by the opposition, but he was asked by his own party, that the only sacrifice that he could make for the nation was that he must lay down the seal of his office. And somebody, from their own party, has to ask this Government to lay down the seal of its office.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):** On the subject which is under discussion, I thought of sharing my views, especially because we have some emotional touch with our neighbouring countries, specially with Bangladesh.

I recollect December 1971 when war was on. After Bangladesh was declared, some of the soldiers were called to Dacca. There were those young girls, families and other people who met us. They were all there with tears in their eyes. We used to ask those people: "How many brothers and sisters are you?" They did not have any answer to that question, except affection and love for the Indian people.

This was the situation in Dec. 1971. I go further to show how much attachment Bangladesh people had for the Indian people. Now because the war is over,

and I am away from the Air Force, I can disclose one of the bombing missions. I was coming back from Kurmitola, after a bombing mission. The Pakistani transmitter transmitted a wrong order. We were supposed to bomb at a particular height. They transmitted: "Go down to height such-and-such" It was one sharp order. They said: "Close throttle; descend bomb". There was another transmitter which was controlled by Mukti Vahini. It immediately came on the line and said: "It is a wrong transmission. Don't listen." It is not that I have listened to the order given by the Pakistani transmitter: but imagine their attachment to us. This one-second transmission did make me think.

So, these were the feelings between our two countries. The POWs—those people who were caught when their aircraft was shot, or some of the POWs who were caught by the Pakistani forces—were kept in a small barrack near the run-way. The idea behind keeping these pilots next to the run-way was that in case Indian planes came, or they bombarded these runways, they will automatically be killed. So, the officer who was on duty with these POWs met us after the war, and after they were released. He was a Pakistani Officer, a Pakistani national. His wife was from Bangladesh. At that time, it was East Pakistan. When she used to bring them food—there was a camp—she used to bring extra food or some extra magazines and sometimes fruits to these Indian officers. Somehow she used to manage to bring these things to us.

Since we departed from there with these feelings, I think none of the soldiers could believe, even it was difficult to believe that it was a different country. It was a feeling that we were one—India and Bangladesh were one. It was the feeling among the people.

When we discuss this subject to-day, when we read that firing is taking place between our two countries, is unbelievable, especially for those who have taken part in the liberation of Bangladesh. It is

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

beyond imagination. I still feel that the news is wrong. I cannot cherish the notion that firing has taken place.

But what are the causes? When this wiring work was taken up, I remember there was a lot of news coming from Bangladesh, and from within India itself. In every newspaper, I used to read that there was a lot of smuggling taking place across this border. There was a news item that 5 lakh bales of jute were caught. This was the news in one of the Bangladesh newspapers which I read at Calcutta. Also, there were reports that 476 smugglers were arrested last year; and out of these 476, 336 were Bangladesh people. A lot of people were coming into our territory.

18.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As you have heard during the last debate and at other times, Assam is one of the States in our country which always had the problem of Bangladesh people crossing over to them.

It is not towards Assam, other north-east States like Mizoram, Tripura and then West Bengal, a lot of influx has gone into a few states. If I am wrong the Home Minister will clarify this that till March 1984, 2321 people crossed from Bangladesh to India. Last year, the same number did it—2086 people crossed from that country to our country. Maluna Mia, who was 50 year old, was picked up by the nationals from Bangladesh on 10th April, 1984, and was taken Chattarpur BDR Camp. Then meetings took place between BSF and the Bangladesh Rifles and an assurance was given that he will be released from detention. With all these complications and problems coming up, it was decided that we will have a fencing along the border.

My esteemed friend, Mr. Jethmalani was talking about defence wiring. Wiring is not done for defence purpose. I think

he is mistaken about the codes. I do not know what is the word given for the wooden structure—this side prosecuting witnesses and that side defence witnesses, it is mixed up with those words. For defence purpose, wiring is not a solution. You cannot afford to have a wiring all over the border of the country. So, this is purely to stop smuggling, to stop influx of the Bangladesh people coming to India. That was the main intention. It was decided purely to solve our own problem and we have a problem in those northern States. A decision was taken. As regards Bangladesh situation, as on today, which I read from the newspapers, political situation is not static, there is no political leadership, there is no political party which has some support from the people. The military people have tested power, you do not expect them to go back to the barracks, they have said it on the Chair of power that you do not expect us to go back to barracks and do the same job which they had done 13 years ago; it was very difficult. They have tasted power for 13 years after 1971. So, it is becoming a problem for them to get released of them. The political situation is bad. So, they are trying to divert the attention of the people through different acts. 13 political parties including Jmaite-Islami, on 13th April, 1984, went in a procession to the Indian High Commission Office and demanded that the peace agreement entered into between Bangladesh Government and the Government of India should be violated. It has come in the newspaper; it is a confirmed news. None of the government officials from Bangladesh denied that; no responsible person came out saying that this is an agreement which we had done on peace lines, and we should not go against it. Not only that, on 20th December, 1983, there is a news in (*The Hindu* and *Times*) where they have quoted that one of the important newspapers of Bangladesh, which is called *Bangladesh Today* has issued a news on 16th November, 1983, saying that Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim are different nations and not part of India. With these intentions, there is no denial of the news also in that country. Things have become suspicious. There is a bad



intention behind this move; and with all these things coming unfortunately, I would call them unfortunately, Gen. Ershad on 6th November 1983 gave another statement "that if India goes on doing fencing on the border the relations between our two countries will be spoiled." He has said that. The Head of the State who is running the Government, he has made the statement. So I must ask the Government that they must take this notice seriously.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That was in November 1983.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: On 6th November 1983 he had issued that statement that in case we do not stop this it may lead to a difficult situation.

I want to ask the Home Minister about one or two things. Is it a fact that *pucca* bunkers are being built around the borders. Of course, some were there in 1971; they are already there. Is it a fact that more work is going on, on their border, and that some new ones are being built? Of course, some were destroyed by our forces.

Secondly, is it a fact that the villagers from Bangladesh side are being evicted and handed over to their defence forces for being trained? There is some information that in Selhat some of the forces have already moved near the canal. There are two or three very big villages where the forces have already occupied positions last week and civilians have been told to go out from there.

Also,—Professor Chakraborty should not get annoyed on this—there is a news item, that the West Bengal Government is encouraging some of the infiltrators to get into West Bengal and they are being encouraged in West Bengal. There is a statement given by Mr. Justice Khanna and Gen. Arora. I do not know whether this news has reached them or not.

SHRI CHITA BASU : I say that it is not correct.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On the contrary, the West Bengal Government has reintroduced the permit system. It is the West Bengal Government which has drawn the attention of the Central Government that one lakh people come over, with passports, every year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to make it clear that the West Bengal Government, on the contrary, is trying to stop it and the Bangladesh Government have introduced the permit system which was prevalent when it was East Pakistan.

SHRI CHITA BASU : They have asked the Government of India to reintroduce the resident permit system which was there when Bangladesh was not Bangladesh but East Pakistan. It has been abandoned when Bangladesh was brought into being. The Central Government has not agreed so far with the proposal of the West Bengal Government to restrain the infiltrators.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I was present at the Calcutta meeting. No such statement was made by Mr. Khanna or anybody.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Anyway, that is the information which I have received and I have given in it to the House. It can be checked.

The last point which I was to mention, my friend Shri Jethmalani mentioned about the loyalties of the border people. It is a wrong opinion, and I think he has reached a wrong conclusion. However, I think, as far as loyalties are concerned, unfortunately he stays in Bombay, and Bombay is away from all the borders, and my friend may not know them. Those who participate in the war are total loyal. There is no question of their loyalty to be doubted.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

Then he gave some advice. I can only recall something else. I advised one of my senior officers of something. I said, 'If I were you I would do this'. Then, he just told me, "Sometimes you talk more than your height."

I close my speech with a request that the Government must do the work they are doing very quickly and we must continue the work which we have taken up in the interest of the people of this country and the interests of the Bangladesh people also.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Many of earlier speakers have rightly mentioned about our soft feelings towards Bangladesh. Sir, if they felt so soft, you can well imagine, speaking the same language being a Bengali myself, how much more soft we will be towards the people of Bangladesh. Our whole nation always want to be very friendly with Bangladesh and to live in peace with them.

Here, naturally, this situation is very serious. Everybody has said about it. I do not want to dwell upon it. But the fact is that every now and then Bangladesh's military ruler is coming out with statements saying that sovereignty of that country is being violated by erection of the fence. It goes without saying that he is intending to create a hostile feeling towards our country among the Bangladeshi people. I would like particularly to draw the attention towards that aspect of the problem and would request the Minister to think on that. The fact remains that there has been influx in our country. That cannot be denied by anybody though Mr. Ershad is denying it. But the facts do speak of themselves and of which enough reference has been made here. It is also true that this is a big problem for us. At the same time, the persons who generally come away on this side are poor people. They are both Hindus and Muslims among them. And there is a genuine problem for them because of the very much backward state

of affairs in Bangladesh. That being the case, it is very easy to provoke them. Keeping that in mind I feel that all the points that have been raised by the military ruler of that country to provoke the people of that country, must be answered in a very persuasive and friendly manner, so that this provocation can be really and effectively checked through our eternal bond of friendship between the two peoples. With that idea in mind I am raising certain points for consideration of the Minister.

Propaganda has been made against our intending fence that this will be electrified so that the bordering people, their children, their cattle, etc. will die. This is one problem. Then there is, of course, this propaganda that we are violating the earlier agreement about the defence installations. Then there is the propaganda that we are building this fence on the zero line. I would like to know about this zero line because I am not very clear about it and in the statement of the Minister also, he has mentioned about the zero line but has not explained about it. I read in the Times of India of 24th that the first row of pillars are being sunk 22 cms apart from the international line. Obviously 22 cms is a very small space. Naturally, this propaganda about our building the fence on that side or our violating the sovereignty can easily be countered.

I would like the Minister to make it clear as to what exactly is meant by the zero line. Is there a zero line with some free space on both sides? Further, this business of 22 cm should be explained, not only for our benefit but also for the benefit of the people of Bangladesh. The propaganda about electrification should also be effectively countered.

Coming to influx, there may be some people who would be thinking that there is not much influx. It is up to the Bangladesh Government to check that influx. If they are not doing it, then it becomes our responsibility to check it by a fence or by other means. It is not as if we wanted the fence earlier. I would

not also blame the Government for not building the fence earlier.

But the question still remains how we shall check or prevent this infiltration, because it cannot be done by a fence alone. We have to make the Bangladesh Government understand that it is their duty for their own benefit as well as for our benefit that this influx is stopped. Neither the erection of a fence, nor sabre-rattling will solve the problem. It is very necessary that this question is explained to everybody, because the erection of a fence is not a simple thing. You will remember that when the Berlin Wall was built, what great international propaganda was unleashed at that time against GDR that they are doing something very wrong. So, we should be prepared for such propaganda. We have to give answers to all the questions which have been wrongly posed by Bangladesh. We shall have to give very persuasive answers to them. That will help us a long way in defeating the provocative things which they are doing

Doubtless, Gen. Ershad is doing it with the election in mind and also to curry favour from the USA in getting arms. In that effort he wants to involve the entire people of Bangladesh into a hostile attitude towards India so that the military regime can continue and the democratic movement can be curtailed.

What are we doing to counter this propaganda. During the liberation struggle of Bangladesh, we made very powerful propaganda through the radio and the television. At that time we made an appeal to the people of Bangladesh. That aspect must be considered. We must know what is being done with regard to that. Absolutely effective measures are needed in this direction. I am not sure whether it is being done.

19 hrs.

I am a little bit intrigued by a news item published in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the widely circulated Bengali daily, which also goes to Bangladesh. It published one news item on the 24th April, which Shri Jethmalani would be

interested to hear. It is dated 23rd April from Gauhati. It says: Yesterday, Shri Jaswant Singh, Secretary of BJP, complained that peace in Bangladesh border has been disturbed due to the adventurism of the Government of India, because they have not discussed it adequately with the Bangladesh Government; they have taken this adventurist course. They have not adequately discussed with the Bangladesh Government and have taken this adventurist step. *Anand Bazar Patrika* is nowhere a communist paper. They are your friends and the friends of the Congress (I) as well. So, I was intrigued after listening to your speech and seeing this as to what is the matter; what is your stand? You know, Sir, inside our country there are some forces. I am also sorry to say that the same thing was said about Shri Sulaiman Sait who is not there. He has also made the same complaint. It seems both the extremes meet on the complaint. It is rather intriguing. So, if inside our country such campaign is on, naturally what will happen on the other side of the border. So, my point is that it is not a happy thing that we have to go in for building our fence; nor can that alone be a solution. So, an ultimate solution really could be to be at peace with Bangladesh on honourable terms and it will be mutually beneficial. For that we have to make all attempts. For that on our part falling into any provocation would be very very wrong. Thousands times we shall have to repeat our efforts, though each one of us knows and that it is true that we have no aggressive intentions against Bangladesh. This is not for defence. This is just for the inevitable problem that is arising and we are very particular about that. So, Sir, I would like the Minister for Home Affairs to tell us what is being done in regard to this and what is being done about this 22 centimetre thing. I would also like to know if this is really the stand taken by the BJP and the Muslim League and how this is to be looked into. In my opinion, this is not correct to state like that, even if they do not agree. With the powerful propaganda drive we will have to make the Bangladesh people understand, I say the people, not Ershad Sahib. I mean the people of Bangladesh

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

to whom we must appeal and we can appeal successfully given all caution and tact.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it appears that the whole House is united on the question of constructing fencing around our boundary and that to barbed wire fencing. Sir, if it is true today I would like to speak for a few minutes only to record my view that I am opposed to this. I am opposed to the very concept of putting barbed wire fencing to prevent alleged infiltration.

Sir, barbed wire politics is against the Indian culture. And fencing and friendship, the two things, cannot go together. We should not deceive ourselves. That is the first thing I say. We may be successful, we may be unsuccessful; we may fail, we may succeed, but at least one tradition of the Indian culture we should not forget; that we should not be dishonest in our political and old thinking. This barbed wire fencing is not coming because lot of people are infiltrating in our country. It may be that some time past some people infiltrated and that too for different historic reasons, but today this is not there. Today we are constructing this fencing because we are succumbing to the blackmail of the most racist communalist organisation of Assam. To appease them and to appease these people we are unable to contain the discontent, unable to contain the most unreasonable demands of some racialists and fascist organisations and that is why we are constructing this fencing. Sir, this is absolutely a dishonest posture and I say that the Government should think hundred times before proceeding with that. I would like to know where will you go on constructing the barbed wire fencing. Does our identity need protection of barbed wire? Is it not an insult to Assam? Is it not an insult to India? The GDR constructed barbed wire, But was it a good thing? It was a necessary evil, it was a compulsion, and too GDR was weak in the face of the Western world. Have you ever heard that any

bigger nation is constructing barbed wire fencing against smaller nations? Today we are constructing barbed wire fencing here. Tomorrow there will be Naga people may be operating from Burma. I would like to ask: Should we have a barbed wire fencing on Burma border? We hear that Punjab extremists are helped by Pakistan. Are we going to have electric barbed wire fencing? Today Lanka people are coming. Our fishermen are being attacked. So, should we construct some barbed wire fencing in the high sea? Where should we go for it? The patriotism of the people and the will of the people is the highest defence for any country and is the highest guarantee against any infiltration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, do you recognise the borders of each country in the world?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, Is there any barbed wire fencing in any border of the world? (*Interruptions*). Sir, the UN is the highest forum and movements are important for the nations. There are as many as 130 or 140 countries who are members of the U.N. Is there any barbed wire fencing around any border?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : How many countries are suffering from influx of infiltrators?

SHRI A. K. ROY : Every country. You know, the refugee problem is an international problem. You do not know it. You may be a good 'Pilot', but kindly study (*Interruptions*). I will explain this, he does not know. The refugee problem is a big international problem today. but nobody thought of or nobody dreamt of putting barbed wire fencing. Can you tell me how many tonnes of steel you require for it? Sir, five lakh tonnes of steel would be required, and I was told that the SAIL is the happiest organisation because it has got one lakh tonnes of rods and steel unsold. They say that they will sell it. What is it? Is it making fun

of the country? Rs. 550 crores would be spent for it.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI MADHUSUDAN VIRALE** (Akola) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : No, you don't raise it.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI MADHUSUDAN VIRALE** : I will withdraw it.

**SHRI A. K. ROY** : He has no point of order. Tomorrow, what will happen? Mr. Jethmalani would say that there will be a threat of war as you are having it. That will be another problem. So, I say that instead of that, let us face boldly the communal threat. Today who is the happiest person for this fencing of barbed wire? The happiest person is Ershad of Bangladesh because it has given a new lease of life to him. This Government is helping him. Today the happiest person is Mr. Jethmalani, who has got the courage to advise the Government that those people are patriots who say that there was a lot of infiltration. Tomorrow Tamilians will be coming from Lanka. Should we put a fencing there? Would you like it? What is the point? The point is...

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : There is a barbed wire between Mexico and the United States. I do not think the hon. friend knows that.

**SHRI A. K. ROY** : I do not know that there is a barbed wire fencing between Mexico and the United States. I will enquire into it.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH)** : When he has still to enquire, why say all these things?

**SHRI A. K. ROY** : We should not lose our sanity when we are faced with problems.

Yesterday, the Home Minister while answering a question said that there was infiltration in six districts of Bihar. The corollary was that there were Bangla Desh students. They are seeing Bangla Desh people everywhere and even in Bombay.

Which are the districts? Those are— West Champaran, East Champaran, Seetamarhi, Madubani, Saharsa, Purnea. Not a single district is in border with Bangla Desh. All these districts are in border with Nepal. What does it mean? It means in border villages we are confronted with the smugglers, with anti-social elements. By barbed wire we cannot protect ourselves. Nowhere in the world by barbed wire smuggling can be protected. It can be protected by political will, by strengthening vigilance, patriotic will of the people. I should again appeal to the sanity of the present Government, we should be honest. We should not succumb to the extremists and communalists and racialists within our country and invite trouble abroad.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA** : You have given sanity to us at least.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब डिप्युटी स्पीकर साहब, यह बड़े अफ-सोस की बात है कि जब हमारा बाउंडे वायर की तामीर का काम शुरू हुआ है, तो दोनों तरफ से फायरिंग हुई और कुछ अमबात बाके हुई। इसके अलावा ढाका में हमारे इन्फार्मेशन डिपार्टमेंट के दफतर को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया है और वहां एक बार फीज पैदा की जा रही है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि दोनों मुल्कों के दरम्यान टेंशन पैदा हो रहा है। हमारी हुकूमत का यह फर्ज

[श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

बनता है कि वह अपने बार्डर को सिक्युर बनाए। वैन अनक्वामी कानून के मुताबिक भी और अपने मुल्क की हिफाजत और दिफा के लिहाज से भी यह हमारा हक है। दुनिया के किसी भी कायदे-कानून की रू से बंगलादेश की कार्यवाही मुनासिब और मौजू नहीं है। वह इंटरनेशनल ला की खिलाफ-वर्ती कर रहा है।

लेकिन मैं सरकार से अर्ज करूंगा कि बंगलादेश एक बहुत छोटा मुल्क है। दूसरी बात यह है कि उसके साथ हमारे नात-रिश्ते रहे हैं। उस मुल्क के साथ हमारे कल्चरल और सांस्कृतिक ताल्लुकात रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही हमें अपने इंट्रेस्ट और मुफीद की हिफाजत करनी है। जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है, बंगलादेश के साथ हमारी सरहद 3200 किलोमीटर लम्बी है। हमने यह भी देखना है कि वह गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, जो हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता। हमारे सामने उसकी कोई हैसियत नहीं है, ताकत के लिहाज से हमारा और उसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। इसके अनावा बंगलादेश के लिए हमने कुर्बानियां दी हैं। बंगलादेश के सूरते हाल अलग हैं। पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका की सूरते हाल अलग। बंगलादेश में हमारे जवानों ने अपना खून बहाया है। बंगलादेश की आजादी की जंग में हिन्दुस्तान का हाथ रहा है इसलिए हमारी तबक्को है कि बंगलादेश में डिमोक्रेटिक और सेक्युलर सिस्टम कायम होगा। ऐसे मुल्क के साथ हमारे ताल्लुकात बिगड़ रहे हैं तो हम अपने हक का इस्तेमाल करके अपने बार्डर्स को सील करना चाहते हैं, अपने बार्डर पर वार्ड वायर और पिलर्स लगाना चाहते हैं

और दूसरी तरफ से जो प्रोवोकेशंस हो रही हैं उनका एक ही नतीजा हो सकता है कि हालात और बिगड़ जायें और ऐसा तनाव पैदा हो जाए कि हमें उस मुल्क के साथ जंग करनी पड़े। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ बंगला देश के साथ हमें बड़ी समझदारी और अकलमंदी से काम लेकर ट्रीटमेंट करना होगा और अपने ताल्लुकात बनाने होंगे क्योंकि बंगलादेश के साथ हमारा टकराव वैनलअक्वामी तौर पर हमारे लिए मसायल पैदा करेगा। आज श्रीलंका के साथ हमारा तनाव बढ़ रहा है और इस तरह से हमारा जो जन्मी बार्डर है उसके लिए चिन्ता पैदा हो रही है और इंडियन ओशन को हम अपने लिये महफूज नहीं समझते, क्योंकि बड़ी ताकतें वहां आ रही हैं जो श्रीलंका और दूसरे छोटे राष्ट्रों को हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ भी हमारे अच्छे ताल्लुकात नहीं हैं। चीन के साथ भी हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे नहीं हैं। इन हालात में क्या हिन्दोस्तान इस पोजीशन में है कि हम एक-दूसरा फ्रंट खोलें? मैं समझता हूँ इस मुकद्दस हाउस में जो भी यह बात कहेगा कि हमें जल्दबाजी में बंगला देश के प्रोवोकेशन का ताकत के साथ जवाब देना होगा, हमें गुमराह कर रहा है यह हमारे देश के हित में नहीं होगा। हमें डिप्लोमेटिक तौर पर अकलमन्दी के साथ उस मुल्क से निपटना होगा। बार्ड-वायर्स और पिलर्स की बुनियाद पर यह देश अपनी हिफाजत नहीं कर सकता है। बार्ड-वायर्स या पिलर्स जो भी इस बस्त आप वहां बना रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ स्पग्लिंग और इन-फिल्ट्रेशन बंद होगा। उसको रोकने के लिए और मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिये चाहिये— लोगों में नेशनलिज्म और मुल्क की हिफाजत करने का जज्बा। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना

पड़ रहा है कि जेठमलानी साहब ने यहां पर कहा—उधर से एक टीचर आता है और हमारे पिलर को उखाड़ देता है और दूसरी तरफ एक आबादी है जो उस इलाके में रहती है, उन लोगों की नेशनलिज्म इतनी पक्की नहीं है कि अपने देश के इंटरेस्ट की हिफाजत करें। मैं पूछना चाहूंगा ये कौन लोग हैं? क्या किसी खास रिलिजंस कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं जिन पर से ऐतमाद उठ गया है? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है, जेठमलानी जी बेहतर तौर पर बतला सकते हैं। मैं तो जाती तौर पर समझना हूँ—बंगाल, आसाम, त्रिपुरा में हिन्दू-मुसलमान या बाकी कौमों के लोग बसते हैं वे पक्के नेशनलिस्ट हैं और इस देश की हिफाजत के लिये वे अपनी जान की कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। बंगला देश अलग मुल्क है। हिन्दुस्तान अलग मुल्क है। हिन्दोस्तान के मुसलमान हों, हिन्दू हों या कोई अन्य देशवासी हों, उनको इस देश की उतनी ही चिन्ता है जितनी जेठमलानी जी या किसी और को हो सकती है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इफिल-ट्रेशन की बात को इतनी अहमियत दी गई—यह तो सरकार ही बतायेगी कि बंगला देश से कितना इफिलट्रेशन हो रहा है। हम जानते हैं कि सी० पी० एम० की जो वैस्ट बंगाल है, वह 1971 को ही डिमाकेशन लाइन बतला रही है। उसके बाद जो लोग आए हैं, उनको निकालने के लिए बात करते

हैं, जो सवालात बंगला देश के बारे में उभारे गए हैं, उनसे सिचूएशन फिटिकल हो गई है। असम्भ में जो टर्न लिया है, बाद में जो हालात पैदा हुए, उसमें दो काम्युनिटीज में टकराव पैदा हुआ। एक काम्युनिटी का नुकसान हुआ, यह भूल नहीं सकते हैं। नील में जो पसंकर हुआ है, वह हमारे लिए कलक का टीका है। यह हमारे दिलों पर जख्म है। इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलादेश को एक अलग फॉरन कंट्री के तौर पर ट्रीटमेंट दिया जाए। हमें हिन्दुस्तान और बंगलादेश के ताल्लुक बिगाड़ने के बजाय बनाने चाहिए, सुधारने चाहिए और किसी न किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचना चाहिए। इस बिना पर भी कि हिन्दुस्तान के बंगला देश के साथ सांस्कृतिक ताल्लुक हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो पटसन के कारखाने चलते थे वैस्ट बंगाल में, उनका सारा पटसन ईस्ट बंगाल से आता था। जब इंडिपेंडेंट बंगला देश बना तो सारा रॉ मैटीरियल आना क्यों बंद हो गया, इसके संबंध में कदम क्यों नहीं उठाए गए। कामशियल बिजनेस की दृष्टि से भी हम फायदा उठा सकते हैं। मैं सरकार को खबरदार करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी ताकतें बंगला देश को हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं, क्योंकि बंगला देश छोटा मुल्क है। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि इस मसले को बड़ी अकलमन्दी और समझ से डील करना चाहिए।

بنگلہ دیش کی آزادی کی جنگ میں ہندوستان کا مدد ملے۔ کہ بنگلہ دیش میں ڈیکریٹنگ اور سیکورسٹن قائم ہوگا۔ اس ملک کے ساتھ ہمارے تعلقات بگڑ رہے ہیں تو ہم اپنے حق کا استعمال کر کے اپنے بارڈر کو سیل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اپنے بارڈر پر بارڈر وارمر پولس لگانا چاہتے ہیں اور دوسری طرف جو پروویکیشن ہو رہی ہیں ان کا کام ہی نتیجہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ حالات اور بگڑ جائیں اور ایسا تازہ پیدا ہو جائے کہ ہمیں اس ملک کے ساتھ جنگ کرنی پڑے۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں بنگلہ دیش کے ساتھ ہیں بڑی سمجھداری اور مصلحتی سے کام لے کر ٹریٹ مینٹ کرنا ہوگا۔ اور اپنے تعلقات بنانے ہوں گے کیونکہ بنگلہ دیش کے ساتھ ہمارا ٹھکانہ بین الاقوامی طور پر ہمارے لئے مسائل پیدا کرنے کا۔ کج شری لنکا کے ساتھ ہمارا تناؤ بڑھ رہا ہے۔ اور اس طرح سے ہمارا جو جنوبی بارڈر ہے اس کے لئے چننا پیدا ہوا ہے اور انڈین آرمی کو ہم اپنے سٹے محفوظ نہیں سمجھتے کیونکہ بڑی طاقتیں وہاں آ رہی ہیں جو شری لنکا اور دوسرے چھوٹے ملکوں کو ہمارے خلاف استعمال کر سکتی ہیں۔ پاکستان کے ساتھ بھی ہمارے اچھے تعلقات نہیں ہیں۔ چین کے ساتھ بھی ہمارے تعلقات اچھے نہیں ہیں۔ ان حالات میں کیا ہندوستان اس پوزیشن ہے کہ ہم ایک دوسرا فرٹ کھولیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں اس مقدس ماؤں میں جو بھی یہ بات کہے گا کہ ہمیں جلد بازی میں بنگلہ دیش کے پروویکیشن کا طاقت کے ساتھ جواب دینا ہوگا نہیں قرآن پڑھا ہے۔ یہ ہمارے دیش کے بہت میں نہیں ہوگا ہیں ڈیپلومیٹک طور پر عقل مندی کے ساتھ اس ملک پہنچنا ہوگا بارڈر وارمرس باپرسس کی بنیاد پر یہ دیش اپنی حفاظت نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ بارڈر وارمرس یا پارسس جو بھی اس وقت آپ وہاں بنا رہے ہیں اس سے میں سمجھتا ہوں اسملنگ اور انٹرنیشنل ہند نہیں ہوگا۔ اس کو روکنے کے لئے اور ملک کی حفاظت کے لئے چاہیے۔ لوگوں میں نیشنلزم اور ملک

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سرری نگر) : جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ ریٹائرمنٹ کے وقت سے کہ جب ہماری بارڈر وارمر کی تعمیر کا کام شروع ہوا ہے، تو دونوں طرف سے یہ قانوننگ ہوئی اور کچھ اموات واقع ہوئیں اس کے علاوہ ڈھاکہ میں، ہمارے انٹرنیشنل ڈپارٹمنٹ کے دفتر کے قریب پہنچا گیا ہے اور وہاں ایک فرینٹری پیدا کی جا رہی ہے یہ بڑے دکھ کی بات ہے کہ دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان ٹینس پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔ ہماری حکومت ہائی فرینٹ بنا رہا ہے کہ وہ اپنے بارڈر کو سیکور بنا لے۔

بین الاقوامی قانون کے مطابق بھی اور اپنے ملک کی حفاظت اور دفاع کے لحاظ سے بھی یہ ہمارا حق ہے۔ دنیا کے کسی بھی قاعدہ قانون کی دوسرے بنگلہ دیش کی کارروائی مناسب اور مؤثر نہیں ہے۔ وہ انٹرنیشنل لاکھ طاقت دہری کر رہا ہے لیکن میں سسر کہہ رہے عرض کروں گا کہ بنگلہ دیش ایک بہت چھوٹا ملک ہے۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اس کے ساتھ ہمارے نسبتے رشتے رہے ہیں۔ اس ملک کے ساتھ ہمارے طرز اور مسائل کنگ تعلقات رہے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی ہمیں اپنے انٹریٹ اور مفاد کی حفاظت کرنی ہے جیسا کہ مشر صاحب نے کہا ہے بنگلہ دیش کے ساتھ ہماری سرحد ۳۲۰۰ کلومیٹر لمبی ہے۔ ہم نے یہ بھی دیکھا ہے کہ وہ غریب اور پچھڑا ہوا علاقہ ہے جو ہندوستان کی طاقت کا متاثر نہیں کر سکتا۔ ہمارے ملنے اس کی کوئی حیثیت نہیں ہے۔ طاقت کے لحاظ سے ہمارا اور اس کا کوئی مقابلہ نہیں ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ بنگلہ دیش کے لئے ہم نے قربانیاں دی ہیں۔

بنگلہ دیش کی صورت حال الگ ہے۔ پاکستانی اور شری لنکا کی صورت حال الگ۔ بنگلہ دیش میں ہمارے جواؤں نے اپنا خون بہایا ہے۔



حفاظت کرنے کا جذبہ۔ مجھے دکھ کے ساتھ کہنا پڑا ہے کہ جب تک  
ملانی صاحب نے یہاں پر کہا۔ ادھر سے ایک پتھر آتا ہے اور  
ہمارے بار کو اٹھا دیتا ہے اور دوسری طرف ایک آدھی ہے  
جو اس علاقے میں رہتی ہے ان لوگوں کی سیشن نرم اتنی ہوتی  
ہے جس کو اپنے دل میں کو انٹرنیشنل کی حفاظت کریں۔ میں پوچھنا  
چاہوں گا۔ یہ کون لوگ ہیں۔ کیا کسی خاص فوجس ٹیمونٹی سے  
تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ جن پر سے انعام دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ بات میری سمجھ  
میں نہیں آتی ہے جیتھ ملانی جی بہتر طور پر یہ بتلا سکتے ہیں میں  
قرذاتی طور پر سمجھتا ہوں۔ بنگال۔ آسام۔ تری پورہ میں ہندو مسلم  
یا باقی قوموں کے ہونگ بننے میں وہ کئی نیشنلسٹ ہیں اور  
اس دل میں کی حفاظت کے لئے وہ اپنی جان کو قربانی دینے کے  
لئے تیار ہیں۔ بنگلہ دیش الگ ملک ہے۔ ہندوستان الگ ملک  
ہے۔ ہندوستان کے مسلمان ہوں ہندو ہوں یا کوئی بھی دل میں  
واس ہوں۔ ان کو اس دل میں کی اتنی ہی چنتا ہے جتنی جیتھ  
ملانی جی یا کسی اور کو ہو سکتی ہے۔ مجھے انیس کے ساتھ کہنا  
پڑتا ہے کہ انٹرنیشنل کی بات کو اتنی اہمیت دی گئی یہ تو سرکار نے  
گئی کہ بنگلہ دیش سے دن انٹرنیشنل ہو رہا ہے۔ ہم جانے ہں کہ  
سی۔ بی۔ ایم۔ کی جو دل میں بنگال سرکار ہے وہ ۱۹۷۱ کو ہی ڈیڈ  
لائن بتلا رہی ہے اس کے بعد جو لوگ آئے ہیں ان کو بنگالے  
کے لئے بات کر رہے ہیں۔

سوالات بنگلہ دیش کے بارے میں اٹھارے گئے ہیں۔ ان سے  
سچو ٹیمونٹی کر بیٹیکل ہو گئی ہے آسام میں حالات نے جو ٹرن لیا  
ہے بعد میں جو حالات پیدا ہوئے اس میں دو کمیونٹیز میں ٹکراؤ  
پیدا ہوا ہے۔ لوک کیمونٹی کا نقصان ہوا۔ یہ بھولی نہیں  
سکتے ہیں۔ میں جس جو میسر ہو رہا ہے وہ ہمارے لئے کلک کر  
یہ ہمارے دنوں پر نہ سمجھے۔ اس بنا پر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں  
کہ بنگلہ دیش کو ایک الگ فارین کنٹری سے طور پر ٹریٹ منٹ  
دیا جائے۔ یہیں ہندوستان اور بنگلہ دیش کے تعلقات بگاڑنے  
کے بجائے بنائے چاہیے۔ بسدھارے چاہئے اور کسی نہ کسی

نتیجے پر پہنچنا چاہئے اس بنا پر بھی کہ ہندوستان کے بنگلہ دیش  
کے ساتھ سانس کرنا متعلق ہیں۔ میں سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔  
کہ ہمارے جو میٹن کے کارخانے چلتے تھے ویٹ بنگال میں  
اس کا سارا پٹن ایٹ بنگال سے آتا تھا۔ جب انٹرنیشنل  
بنگلہ دیش بنا تو سارا میٹریل آنا کیوں بند ہو گیا۔ اس کے  
سمجھ میں قدم کیوں نہیں اٹھائے گئے۔ کمرشیل بزنس کی طرف  
سے بھی ہم فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ میں سرکار کو خبردار کرتے  
ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بڑی طاقتیں بنگلہ دیش کو ہمارے  
خلاف استعمال کر سکتی ہیں کیونکہ بنگلہ دیش چھوٹا ملک ہے  
میں سرکار سے گزارش کروں گا کہ اس مسئلے کو بڑی عقلمندی  
اور سمجھ سے ڈیل کرنا چاہیے

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the matter which is under discussion is very sensitive and it is expected that it is to be discussed in a correct perspective. Nobody can deny that following an unfortunate incident of exchange of firing between the BSF of India and Bangladesh Rifles, tension has been building up in several parts of our mutual borders. The erstwhile peace and tranquillity which was prevailing in the border villages has disappeared and a sense of insecurity, anxiety and concern prevails.

An immediate provocation, as I mentioned earlier, has been an exchange of firings centring round the erection of barbed wire fencing. So far as barbed wire fencing is concerned, India is within legal competence to have the barbed wire fencing. The legal competence is derived from the 1975 agreement between Bangladesh and India. It was specifically

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mentioned in the agreement that barbed wire fencing or any such arrangement can be made in order to minimise, if not eliminate, the infiltration and also to check the smuggling activities. It was also stipulated in the agreement that there should not be any defence construction. The barbed wire fencing is not a defence construction. Moreover, it is within our territory; it is within 125 yards of our territory.

The question arises that ours is a sovereign country and we have got the sovereign right to have a construction if it is not of military nature, if it is not of an aggressive nature, which is just for our own safety and security and, in this particular case, it is to minimise the infiltration and to check the smuggling activities.

Therefore, the Government of India is within its legal competence and within its moral rights.

Unfortunately, the position which has been taken or the posture which has taken by the Government of Bangladesh is one of belligerency and hostility. I say it is unfortunate on the part of Bangladesh to take up such an anti-India posture because India has no designs to have any kind of aggression on any neighbouring country, be it Bangladesh or Sri Lanka or any other country. But there is a calculated effort on the part of Bangladesh to unleash anti-India campaign. Some of the instances have been mentioned by my good friend Shri Madhavrao scindia. I have got an article with me which is published by 'Azad', and another article which is published in 'Holiday', a very important weekly in Bangladesh. All these tantamount to nothing but sabre-rattling, mass hysteria and jingoism against India.

As I have mentioned earlier, we are a responsible nation. We should not be provoked by this kind of jingoism. It is in the interest of our country that we

restrain ourselves. The greatest need is to restrain ourselves.

Some of my friends have uttered equally belligerent words. I do not approve of those words.

Ours is a big country. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :  
It is not our fault.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Just listen. Don't become impatient. It is not your fault. It is unfortunate that you are ruling over such a big country. It is unfortunate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is the will of the people. When people have thrown you out, it is not our fault.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is not the subject now. The subject is that we should not display big-brotherly attitude.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
Who is doing it ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Just listen. This is in our own interest. But, at the same time, I also feel that friendship, cooperation and good neighbourliness is not one-way traffic. That is also a fact to be taken into account. The bigger the country, the bigger is the responsibility. Ours is bigger responsibility than of Bangladesh. It follows that we must have a better perspective than Bangladesh. We are proud of being a bigger country. Then why should we not shoulder bigger responsibility ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What should we have done to fulfil our bigger responsibility ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We should always adopt the policy of persuasion.

As suggested in the article in 'Holiday', we should also try to convince the Government of Bangladesh that we have no evil designs against Bangladesh. We should firmly oppose the policy of jingoism which has been unleashed by others and that the period of succession has not expired so far as West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar are concerned

We have got our diplomatic relations. We have got diplomats. We have got political leadership. Therefore, we can tell them. We can explain that it is not in the interest of Bangladesh that this vicious campaign has been unleashed against India. After all, yours is a free and sovereign country. Ours is free and sovereign country. We want to have friendship, cooperation and good neighbourly relations. You should not behave in a way that the relations between us are spoiled. It is not a question between Governments alone. The people are also concerned. There, I want to mention a particular remark of my good friend, Mr. Ram Jethmalani. The people who are inhabiting the border villages in India may belong to a particular community, but they are no less loyal to India than any one of us. I can give you a picture today.....

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :** Who talked of community? You have got a very dirty mind.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Do not say 'dirty mind'; suspicious mind.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I would go through the record whether he can say like that. (*Interruptions*) About an hon. Member's mind, whether he can express any such thing, I will go through the record.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** I do not mind any of his expressions. I know what he is.

The question is this. Even the Muslim population of the three villages of Jalpaiguri over which Bangladesh is

reported to have laid their claim are saying that they do not want to go to Bangladesh, they want to remain in India. Therefore, that kind of observation is not good for the country's interest.

Therefore, the Government of India should continue the work of constructing, erecting, the barbed wire fence, but peacefully (*Interuptions*) Do we want that our army should go to the border? Do you want to say that?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Nobody has said that.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Therefore, what is the harm if I say 'peacefully'.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** By peaceful means. That is our policy.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** You have to protect yourselves...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** How to protect oneself in a peaceful manner?

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** It is the Government which has to say that, it is the officers in charge who have to say that.

Such disputes have come because some misunderstanding has been created. It can be dealt with diplomatically and politically. It is not always to be dealt with by arms. I think he understands. If he has got that mind that our country is big and, therefore, why should our army not move towards the border, then his mind is not clear. I say, it has to be considered in a correct perspective, and correct perspective is the political leadership...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** What is your advice to Bangladesh?

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Bangladesh should refrain from unleashing that kind

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of jingoism. Bangladesh should also refrain from creating a condition in which the situation may be aggravated. I have got the right to address the people of Bangladesh. It is not only Gen. Ershad who constitutes Bangladesh. We have got our stake in the restoration of democracy in Bangladesh and in Pakistan. That is the greatest guarantee for our defence. Restoration of democracy in Bangladesh and in Pakistan is one of the greatest bulwarks for our defence. Such a situation prevails in our surroundings. Therefore, do not forget that aspect, that we have also got a stake in the restoration of democracy, we have a stake in building up friendship with the people of Bangladesh. The people are not our enemies. We want to have friendship with the people of Bangladesh. Unfortunately, the ruling clique of Bangladesh is creating that kind of hostile atmosphere, they are creating mass hysteria, they are creating that kind of sabre-rattling, that kind of jingoism. Raising that kind of jingoism from their side does not build a bridge between the people of Bangladesh and the people of India.

Lastly, I say, the solution lies in bilateralism, solution lies in the wisdom of the political leadership. Our government should take the initiative in the matter of solving this problem arising out of this particular situation through bilateral talks and at political level.

There are other things also. There are certain bilateral disputes, That you cannot isolate.....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** They are different from this. Why do you bring all that ?

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Just listen. There are disputes in regard to the sharing of waters of the Ganga..... Just listen. Why are you impatient ?...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am not impatient. You must see the time also.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** There are disputes in regard to the sharing of Teesta waters. There are disputes in regard to Tin Bigha. There are disputes with regard to certain demarcation of border villages. If these problems are not also treated with equal wisdom, with equal understanding and with the same perspective, then this problem will not also be solved. Therefore, this problem is not just merely that we want to erect a border barbed wire. The relation between India and Bangladesh has to be taken into consideration as a whole and the problem has to be solved through bilateralism and through political leadership.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** At the very outset I thank the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. The Government appreciates the grave concern expressed by the hon. Members regarding the latest incidents on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

The current situation is not of our making. We are concerned about the uncontrolled infiltration into India from Bangladesh. One of the measures, we think, is necessary is the construction of a fence. This is to be on the Indian territory. This is also something which was known for some time to the Bangladesh Government. The proposed fence is in no way designed against Bangladesh. On the other hand, once the fence is constructed, it could remove the major irritant of infiltration and thereby strengthen our relations.

We wish to live in an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill. We sincerely hope that the Government of Bangladesh would appreciate our position and act in that spirit.

As far as the defensive works are concerned, I may say that it is in complete accordance with the 1975 agreement. The 1975 agreement says that if defensive works of any nature including trenches exist in the stretch of 300 yards—that means 150 yards on each side of the

boundary, it must be destroyed or filled up. Our stand is that as far as barbed wire fencing is concerned, it is not a defensive work it is only a protective work in order to check the infiltration.

A question was also raised here whether before starting the work, we talked to the Bangladesh Government. During the visit to Dhaka in August 1983 our Foreign Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao has explained to the high authorities in Bangladesh in detail the rationale for construction of the barbed wire fence. The foreign Minister has conveyed that this may benefit both the countries once completed. Foreign Minister explaining this said that this was not an issue in our bilateral relations. Since then this has been explained in diplomatic contacts also several times

Mr. A.K. Roy happens to be the only Member who is opposed to barbed wire fencing. Although many of the hon. Members have said that barbed wire fencing is not the only answer, but nobody else has opposed it. I may inform the hon. Members that there are two Asian countries -I do not want to name them—which have got barbed wire fencing across their border and both are building it as a protection measure because there is also this question of infiltration. Sir, Mr. Rakesh has raised the point of interference by India in the internal matters of any other country.

I want to assure the honourable House that we have never interfered in the internal affairs of any country. Why should we interfere with the neighbourly countries with whom we want to build friendly relations ?

Shri Madhavrao Scindia has raised a question that there is a report of army being present. One other hon. Member also raised a question that two aircraft crossed the border and our army crossed the border. This report is not correct and no army is being present there.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** I asked whether Bangladesh Army is present in the 6 K M. area.

**SHRI P.C. SETHI :** Mostly it is the B.D.R. Beyond that, there is Bangladesh army.

As far as Mr. Chakravarty's point is concerned, the Tripura Government has reported to us about the serious matter of the *chakma* and other persons crossing their border for terrorist activities and, as desired by them, we have sent them further forces.

As far as the B.S.F. posts and barbed wire fencing are concerned, we have increased the B.S.F. patrol forces and now the distance between one check post and another check post has been reduced from 15 K M. to 8 K M. and we have got sufficient armed forces on our side as is warranted by the situation.

As far as the river water prevention of infiltration is concerned, there are river boards and there are people manning them in order to check infiltration in the river, water. As far as the barbed wire fencing is concerned, it will be followed by feeder roads. They will also be given more mobile units and more jeeps in order to move round the country.

Shri Ram Jethmalani has said that our border is unguarded and we have no check posts there. As I have just now pointed out, we have check posts and our border is fully guarded and still, I must admit that there are some people who are crossing the border. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee asked a question as to what is the zero line. The border between the two countries is demarcated. There are connections between one pillar with the other and this connecting line is called the zero line.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** What is the distance ?

**SHRI P.C. SETHI :** It is demarcated and there are pillars. I cannot say

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what is the distance between one and the other. I am told that it is 150 yards. I would like to reiterate that we have got friendly relations with Bangladesh. We will make all diplomatic efforts to convince the Government of Bangladesh that it has become necessary to erect barbed wire fencing because of the problem of infiltration and persuade them to respect our sovereign decision for construction of the barbed wire fencing on our soil. It is our intention to continue the work after making arrangements for the safety of the personnel. I would also like to assure the House that we shall not abandon this work and, at the same, we will try to build friendly relations with Bangladesh. But in case there is any danger from Bangladesh side or, for that matter, from any other country, this country is well prepared to face it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : One clarification, please.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow any clarification on his statement. Now, Papers to be laid. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

19.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—  
CONTD.

Notification under Customs Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 303 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to barytes from the whole of the export duty leviable thereon, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-827/84]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

1.46 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 27, 1984, Vaisakha 7, 1906 (Saka).*