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Chaitra 16, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday April 5, 1984/
Chaitra 16, 1906 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Professor ? How are you ? Are you in a fighting mood or a cooperative mood ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Today is Thursday. So today we are not going to raise any issue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज व्रत रखा हुआ है ।

प्रो० मधु बंडवते (राजापुर) : आज बागड़ी जी, बहुत सारी किताबें लाए हैं ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं तो आज कानून की किताब लाया हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन न० 574, श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कोयला कंपनियों को वैगनों का आबंटन

+
*574. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग कोयले की बुलाई के लिए कोयला कंपनियों को वैगन आबंटित करता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्रतिदिन औसतन कितने वैगन आबंटित किए गए;

(ग) क्या कोयला कंपनियों ने इन वैगनों का समय पर प्रयोग किया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान कोयला कंपनियों ने कितने विलम्ब शुल्क का भुगतान किया;

(ङ) क्या आबंटित वैगनों की यह संख्या कोयला कंपनियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो कितने वैगनों की कमी रहती है ?

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

(b) The provisional daily average number of wagons allotted has been 13228 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers, during the current financial year, the average daily loading being 11639 wagons.

(c) Some of the wagons supplied are not utilised by the Coal Companies within the free time allowed for loading, resulting in wagons being detained with accrual of demurrage.

(d) The demurrage paid by the Coal Companies from 1.4.1983 to 29.2.1984 is about Rs. 1.73 crores.

(e) and (f) The number of wagons allotted and supplied are, by and large, sufficient to meet the requirement of Coal Companies, provided they avoid severe seasonal fluctuation in their demand for wagons.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I want to know if the Railways allot wagons on time in proportion to the demand of the different coal companies. Secondly, would like to know if the Coal India have said that if they get a good number of wagons they can reduce the coal stocks. I want to know if the Government know this. If so, what is the reason behind this complaint ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Wagons are allotted according to the requirement of coal companies. They place the indent according to their requirement and we make the allotment. The figures that I have show that the Railways have never failed in meeting the requirement of the coal companies in any of the areas. If the hon. Member has got any specific area in mind, I can find out about that. Except Singareni where coal workers are on strike and there the possibility of complaint may be there for which we are not responsible, but they are responsible, no where else there is any complaint.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Coal India Limited has made this complaint.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : We have received no such complaint. We have been meeting the requirement.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : The demurrage paid by coal companies according to the Minister's answer is Rs. 1.73 crores for not utilising the wagons for loading during the free period. The wagons are being used for transporting coal from coal companies to different companies which require coal. What are the norms for allotment of wagons and in how many cases out of turn allotment of wagons have been made since 1980 ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I am sorry, I do not have the information which the hon. Member is asking. So far as the allotment is concerned, that is done according to the indents. But the primary responsibility is to meet the requirement of the priority sector like power houses, washeries, steel plants and so on. About out of turn allotment, we are not doing

that. But if an industry which is sick and where employment potential is high, suffers from want of coal, there nothing bars us to give out of turn allotment unless one is guilty of moral turpitude. So far as the other information that the hon. Member has asked, I require separate notice.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : My question is not directly connected with the main question.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it by any chance indirectly connected with it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is likely to connect sugar with coal.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : How is it that the two ladies secured the first place today ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is the monopoly business.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें यह शिकायत रहती है कि कोल ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के लिए पर्याप्त बैगन उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। इसके लिए उर्जा मंत्रालय और रेलवे मंत्रालय दोनों एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण करते हैं। लगता है इन दोनों में कोल्डवार चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाट्स चाहते हैं या कोल्ड ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं तो दोनों का ही मुक्त भोगी हूँ। रेलवे बैगन से जब कोयले का ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है तो ओनर्स की जिम्मेदारी होती है। रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती कि कोयला ठीक से पहुंचा या रास्ते में ही चोरी हो गया। इसको रोकने के लिए क्या रेलवे की तरफ से कोई कदम उठाया जाएगा कि बिन साइजेबल लॉस के कोयला डिलीवर किया जा सके और सही परिणाम में कोयले की चोरी रोकने के लिए पिट-हीड के नजदीक या जहां पर डम्प है उसके नजदीक बे-ब्रिज लगाने पर बिचार

करेंगे ? जहाँ कोयला डिलीवर करते हैं क्या वहाँ भी बैगन तोलकर देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : आप कैसी हिन्दी बोलते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, we normally carry the coal from the railhead and not from the pithead. As you know, to avoid pilferage, the type of wagons that are being used is different and in the vulnerable areas where the pilferage is likely to occur, the GRP and the RPF also escort the goods trains. There are no complaints regarding loss quantity of receipt of the coal at the other end for which the coal is taken. If there are any specific cases the hon. Member can refer to these.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, there are complaints every day and in order to check this pilferage, I wanted to know whether he will agree to transport the coal at the responsibility of the Railways without any sizeable loss ? The hon. Minister has not answered this at all.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : As a transporting agency, as long as we take it to the destination, the responsibility is ours. With regard to the earlier mention that the hon. Member made...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Do the Railways take the responsibility of transporting the coal without any shortage ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Certainly. If there is any shortage, they will prefer claims. If somebody does not receive the consignment, he will prefer a claim and then we pay for it.

So far as the charge that is attributed that we blame the Coal Department and the Coal Department blames the Railways, that does not arise because we believe in one government and we mutually cooperate and work together. There is no

question of throwing any blame on the Coal Department.

विदेशों में "भारत समारोह" का आयोजन

*576. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन और अमरीका सहित उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान "भारत समारोह" तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों का आयोजन तिथिवार कब किया गया और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक समारोह पर कितना व्यय किया गया और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार अमरीका में ऐसा कोई समारोह आयोजित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Festival of India was Organised in U.K. jointly by the governments of India and Great Britain from 22nd March to 14th November, 1982. No such Festival was organised in any other country during the three preceding years.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the "Festival of India" in U.K. during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was Rs. 1,76,85,456.23. The details of this expenditure are as follows :—

1. Exhibitions	Rs. 93,57,891.23
2. Performing Arts	Rs. 46,46,717.00

3. Publications	Rs. 22,56,629.56
4. Film Festival	Rs. 4,40,000.00
5. Administrative expenses.	Rs. 9,84,218.44
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,76,85,456.23

(c) Yes, Sir. The tentative dates are from June 1985 to Spring 1986.

(d) Budget Estimates of the Festival of India in U.S.A. will be finalised as soon as the programme in that country is decided.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत उत्सव का उद्देश्य क्या था और उससे देश को लाभ क्या हुआ ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने 1978 में लन्दन में एक फेस्टिवल किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फायदा यह हुआ है कि आपको मौका मिलेगा।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : पहले से यह सिलसिला चला आ रहा था। 1980 में जब नई सरकार आई तो उसने इसको टेक-अप किया। इसके लिए वहाँ की सरकार ने पिछली हिन्दुस्तानी सरकार से कहा था कि यह होना चाहिए। इसलिए यह सिलसिला जारी किया गया। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने कहा था कि जो सामान इस बारे में आएगा, उनके आने-जाने का किराया और पैकिंग का खर्चा ब्रिटिश सरकार देगी। इस पर एग्री करके महीने यह वहाँ किया।

उन्होंने कहा है कि फायदा क्या हुआ है ? फायदा यह है कि वहाँ जो हिन्दुस्तानी रहते थे, जिनके वहाँ पर बाल-बच्चे पैदा हो गए थे जो वापिस हिन्दुस्तान नहीं आ सके, उनको इसका ज्ञान हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की कल्चरल हैरिटेज क्या है। इसका ज्ञान दूसरों को भी हुआ कि कल्चरल हैरिटेज कितनी बढ़ी है। इससे लोगों

की काबलियत बढ़ी और उनमें गौरव पैदा हुआ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : 1 करोड़ 76 लाख 85 हजार रुपए से ज्यादा खर्चा भारत जैसे देश का हुआ। इसमें भारत का खर्च ही शामिल है या ब्रिटेन का शेयर भी है ? और वह कितना है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह अखराजात मिलजुलकर खर्च हुए हैं। वहाँ दो कमेटीयों बनी थीं—एक हिन्दुस्तान की कमेटी थी और दूसरी ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की। इसमें हमारी तरफ से भी हुआ और वहाँ से हिन्दुस्तानियों ने भी डोनेशन दिए और वहाँ के लोगों ने भी दिए। मिलजुलकर काम हुआ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : भारत सरकार की ओर से कितना व्यय किया गया ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी जो आपको बताया है, वही हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें लिखा है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं लिखा है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : 1 करोड़ 76 लाख में दोनों का शेयर अलग-अलग कितना है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैंने बताया कि यही तो कंट्रीब्यूशन है। जो वहाँ हुआ, उन्होंने अपना किया होगा। यह हमारा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा लाभ हुआ है। आपका प्रभाव बढ़ा है।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, it is a very bad habit with some of the people that they want to measure everything in terms of money. it is very reprehensible.

Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Member what were the items exhibited there. Were they liked by the Indians and

others there? I would also like to know whether there is further demand in other countries to have similar exhibitions. When we are exhibiting our culture and other things in foreign countries, I would like to know whether it is possible to exhibit these things, if not in all big cities, at least in four zones? Even here, also we want to know the culture that exists in different places in India. I would like to know whether it is possible to exhibit these things at least in four zones?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने शायद यह पूछा है कि क्या यह मुमकिन हो सकता है कि दूसरे मुल्कों के कल्चर के बारे में यहां पर नुमाइश हो। (व्यवधान) जहां तक विदेश में हमारी तरफ से की गई एग्जिहिबिशन का ताल्लुक है, उनमें से कुछ ये हैं :—

The Indian Perception of the Universe through 2000 Years of Painting and Sculpture; Science in India; Sringer; Design in India; India and Great Britain; Indian Books; Tate Gallery, Modern Indian Artists, Museum of Mankind, Inside an Indian Village; The Art of the Book in India; The Indian Heritage; From Village to City in Ancient India; the Living Arts; An Eye for India...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I ?

Oh!

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Eye—
आंख ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not Congress (I).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I thought it is that I.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Contemporary Art From India; Textiles and Ceramics.

आप देखेंगे कि ये जितने एग्जिहिबिशन हुए हैं, उनमें हिन्दुस्तान के कल्चर का पैतोरामा पेश किया गया है। उन्हें देख कर वहां के लोगों को ताज्जुब हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान का कल्चर इतना पुराना है। मैं समझती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों

को यह जानकर ख़शी होगी।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : क्या दूसरे मुल्कों से ऐसी एग्जिहिबिशन करने की रिक्वेस्ट की गई है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इस फेस्टिवल के बाद यू० एस० ए० और फ्रांस की तरफ से बहुत जोरों से रिक्वेस्ट हुई। वहां हम करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके अलावा और मुल्कों से भी बराबर रिक्वेस्ट्स आ रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : At the IPU, the German delegates told me that they were amazed at the scientific advances made by India. They are arranging a fair at Hanover. They were all praising these things. All of them were in full praise for them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know from the Minister whether she would be able to tell us who the Members of the Festival of India Committee from the Indian side in UK were? Who are the Members going to be on the Committee for USA? Are there any Members of Parliament in that?

MR. SPEAKER : And do you want your name to be there?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you recommend, I will accept.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In the American Committee he should be taken.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : As I said, there were two Committees. Would you like to know about the Indian Committee or the British Committee?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Indian Committee.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mrs. Pupul Jayakar is the Chairman. Other Members are Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Mrs. Usha Bhagat, Mrs. Manorama Bhalla, Mr. E. Gonsalves, Mr. Abid Hustain, Mr. B.V. Karanth, Mr. Girish Karnad, Mr. B. B. Lal, Mr. Mir Nasrullah, Mr. Rajeev

Sethi, Mr. Martand Singh, Dr. B. Venkataraman, Mr. Mohammad Yunus and Mr. B. Ramadorai, Director-General in India..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : And for US ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : There are the patrons who are Mrs. Margaret Thatcher from the British side and from our side, our Prime Minister. Sir Michael Walker is the Chairman. The Members are Rt. Hon. Lord Aldington.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The names are not necessary. Most of them are known.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम इनको लिखकर भेज दीजिएगा ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I want to know about the U.S. Committee.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : About the U.S. Committee, we have not finalised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Would you consider having Members of Parliament on it.

(Interruption)*

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We will have to see.

Madurai-Bodinayakanur-Kottayam B.G. Link Project

***577. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the Madurai-Bodinayakanur-Kottayam B.G. link project; and

(b) the reason for not taking any concrete steps for starting work on this project ?

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 survey for conversion of Madurai-Bodinayakanur section from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge and construction of a new B.G. line between Bodinayakanur to Cochin is in progress and is expected to be completed sometime in 1984. Cochin-Kottayam are already connected by B.G. line.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Statement says that survey on this project is in progress and it will be completed some time in 1984. Sir, this is a long pending project and the survey had started long back. I want to know why there is enormous delay in completing this survey. When did the actual survey work start ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, actually this was approved in 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. In 1984-85 we have provided about Rs. 30,000. Now, the survey report is expected to be finalised this year. That indicates that the work is almost complete.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the execution of project ?

SHRI P.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : That depends upon the feasibility.

SHRI C.K. KODIYAN : If the work is almost complete, then the hon. Minister should be able to tell us the exact date on which this survey report will be made available to the Government. I want to know what will be the exact date of completing the survey and Government taking up this project for actual execution.

SHRI P.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : When I said the finalisation of this survey work is going to be this year, that is, the end of this year. So far as taking up further action is concerned, it depends on the Planning Commission and the availability of resources.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, so far as the railway projects in Tamil Nadu are concerned, for the last 36 years they have been neglected. Regarding B.G. line, new tracks, doubling, metro of Madras....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, does this concern this question ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This is my constituency matter, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of your constituency. Does it relate to this question ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yes, I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER : It has got to be connected by rail, that I can agree. But it still is not connected with this.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What I want to impress upon the House and the Hon. Speaker and the Government is that we are very much afraid of the railway lines....

MR. SPEAKER : You give me a second question, I will have it answered, but not like this. He cannot be asked to do it. Now, Question No. 578—Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I am asking the question. I want to know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you can't. You give a different question for a different purpose and I will have it answered.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Sir, I will answer this question. The interest of Tamil Nadu is safe in the hands of the Government.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, every time the Railway Minister is shifting the burden on the Planning Commission. I want to know whether it will be economically viable....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want a rail...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Everything is shifted in planning...

MR. SPEAKER : This is logic.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will this be viable ? It cannot be viable... *(Interruptions)*. This has been pending since British times.

MR. SPEAKER : Who do you not listen ? You want a rail so that train can run on it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I want now.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get yourself derailed.

Developmental Projects in Nepal and Bhutan

*578. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many development projects are being undertaken by Government of India in Nepal and Bhutan;

(b) details of the projects completed and also on-going projects;

(c) the total amount of financial assistance given to both the countries; and

(d) whether any trade negotiations with Bhutan and Nepal are going on and if so, outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the projects already completed and those under construction is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Till 1982-83 grant-in-aid assistance under the Indian aid programme to Nepal amounted to Rs. 206.25 crores. In the financial year 1983-84 grant assistance is expected to be around Rs. 15 crores.

In the case of Bhutan, between 1960 and 1984 financial assistance amounted to Rs. 415 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement***Development Projects Completed in Nepal*****I. Roads**

Sl. No.	Projects	Length	Period of construction
1.	Tribhuvan Raj Path	116 Km	1953-59
2.	Siddharth Raj Marg (including urban towns)	2 00 Km	1965-72
3.	Mahendra Raj Marg (Eastern Sector & ling roads)	300 Km	1969-75
4.	Kathmandu-Trisuli Road	69 Km	1972-75
5.	Kosi Area Roads—		
	(a) Hanuman Nagar-Fatehpur	28.2 Km	1975-77
	(b) Hanuman Nagar-Rajbiraj	13.5 Km	1983
6.	Kathmandu-Godavri	16 Km	1973-75
7.	Dakshinkali Road	19 Km	1969

II. Irrigation

1. Chatra Canal Project—35 mile long canal along with 16 distributaries of a total length of 185 miles and minor channels upto 5 cusecs capacity.

Sl.	Projects	Location	Acreage irrigated
1	2	3	4
2.	Tika Bhairab (1961)	Kathmandu Valley	6,700
3.	Mahadeo Khola	—do—	3,500
4.	Budhanilkanth	—do—	2,000
5.	Ashe Khola Kulo	Chautre District	120
6.	Lower Vijayapur	Pokhara Valley	7,200
7.	Phewatal Bund	—do—	3,000
8.	Baglung	Baglung District	400
9.	Jhaj	Bara, Parsa & Rautahat District	15,000

1	2	3	4
10.	Dunduwa	Banke District	7,000
11.	Khotku Khola	Kathmandu Valley	1,8000
12.	Godavari Khola	—do—	2,200
13.	Bosan Khola	—do—	500
14.	Hardinath	Mahottari District	900
15.	Menusmara	Sarlahi & Rautahat District	4,500
16.	Tinao	Pulhi Majkhand District	50,000

III. Power

Sl.	Projects	Capacity	Year of Completion
1.	Trisuli Hydroelectric Power Station	21 MW	1974
2.	Surajpura Power House	15 MW	1981
3.	Kataiya Power House	19.2 MW	1977
4.	Phursekhola Power House	1 MW	1967
5.	Devighoat Hydroelectric Power Station	14.2 MW	1983

IV. Drinking Water Supply Schemes.

Sl.	Location	Population Benefitted	1	2
1	2	3		2
7.	Gaucher			200
8.	Balambu			1,650
9.	Bhimed Bazar			200
10.	Janpremi			150
11.	Satang Darang			11,200
12.	Deorali			900
13.	Sanga			1,500
14.	Panauti			4,000
15.	Amlekhganj			20,000
1.	Sundarijal (Kathmandu)	2,35,000		
2.	Panchami	1,23,000		
3.	Bishnumati			
4.	Chhahre Khola			
5.	Karki Manthali		1,500	
6.	Sankhu	5,600		

1	2	3
16.	Biratgagar	45,000
17.	Dhulikhel	2,000
18.	Pohara	60,000
19.	Bhaktapur	45,000
20.	Birganj	15,000
21.	Bhairahewe	7,500
22.	Nepalganj	10,000
23.	Janakpur	8,000
24.	Rajbiraj	12,000
25.	405 Handpumps in different parts of Nepal	2,00,000

V. Helath

1. PAROPKAR SHREE PANCH INDRA RAJYA LAXMI DEVI MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, KATHMANDU. Cooperation with this project started in 1959 and facilities constructed with Indian assistance include various wards of hospital, Out-Patient Department, Clinics, laboratories and dispensaries, operation theatre, central sterilisation unit, doctor's quarters, administrative block, X-ray unit, mortuary, and equipment for various departments.

Location of hospitals	No. of Beds
2. Rajbiraj	25
3. Dhangarhi	25
4. Taulihawa	15
5. Gulmi	15
6. Illam	15

VI. Industries

Industrial Estates to promote small-scale industries have been set up at Patan

in Kathmandu with 34 sheds, Nepal Ganj with 18 sheds and Dharan with 13 sheds.

VII. Airports

1. Kathmandu
2. Pokhara
3. Biratnagar
4. Bhairahawa
5. Janakpur
6. Simra

VIII. Telecommunications.

Telephone exchanges have been set up at

Location	Capacity
1. Janakpur	200 lines (Manual)
2. Biratnagar	1300 line (Cross-bar Automatic)
3. Jhapa	100 lines (Manual)
4. Birganj	300 lines (Automatic)
5. Hetauda	20 lines
6. Bhainse	10 lines
7. Amlekhganj	10 lines
8. Simra	10 lines

IX. Horticulture

A massive horticulture programme was organised under which research and development extension services and marketing of fruit varieties was taken up. For this purpose fifteen horticulture stations were set up at the following locations.

1. Baitadi
2. Jumla
3. Thak
4. Pokhara
5. Tansen
6. Sarmathang

7. Dhusnone
8. Trisuli
9. Dhunibesi
10. Daman
11. Kathmandu
12. Dhankuta
13. Jaubari
14. Dhunche
15. Palpa

X. Education.**Tribhuvan University**

India's association with the development of Higher Education in Nepal started in 1860, a year after the formation of the first national University of Nepal—the Tribhuvan University at Kathmandu. In this University, the following facilities have been provided/created with assistance received from India :—

1. Science Block
2. Library
3. Staff Quarters
4. Student Hostel
5. Girls Hostel
6. Stadium
7. Research Scholars Quarters
8. Gandhi Bhawan, Students Club, etc.

Provision had been made for science equipment and other facilities to various departments, and books to the Tribhuvan University Library. To man the Post-Graduate Departments of the Tribhuvan University till suitable Nepalese teachers become available services of Professors, Readers and Lecturers were provided to teach Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, Commerce, Economics, Political Science, Sanskrit, Statistics, English, Geology, and Hindi.

Trichandra College

The Trichandra College is a premier college in the Kathmandu Valley. To help in the development and expansion of this college, the Government of India extended assistance in the construction of the Science Building of the College and provision of furniture, fittings and equipments.

XI. National Archives

Construction of National Archives building and assistance in the cataloguing and micro filming of rare manuscripts.

XII. Community Development

A scheme for village development was taken up in 1959. Under this scheme about 1,500 works of local importance were developed under the local development work scheme. They were :

(i) School and libraries	320
(ii) Drinking Water Schemes	710
(iii) Culverts, Bridges and Bunds	280
(iv) Village roads	110
(v) Other works	96

BHUTAN**Projects already completed**

1. PENDEN CEMENT PLANT—production of about one lakh tonnes per annum completed in 1980.
2. GAYLEGPUG LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT PHASE I—Completed in 1981 to cover for irrigation 2000 acres of land.
3. Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources of Bhutan—Completed in 1981.
4. ROADS—2000 Km long road in various parts of Bhutan—
 - (i) Thimpu-Tashigang (East-West Highway) — 550 Kms.

- (ii) Thimpu-Phuntsholing — 179 km.
- (iii) Tongsa-Sarbhong — 246 km.
- (iv) Tashigang-Samdrup
Jongkhar — 180 km.

On going Projects in Nepal

I. Roads

MAHENDRA RAJ MARG—Central Sector 350 Kms. The work on the project started in 1972.

II. Irrigation

RENOVATION AND EXTENSION OF CHANDRA CANAL. The renovation and extension of Chandra Canal including a 34 Km. long pump canal and distribution system of the Western Kosi Canal is presently in hand to provide irrigation facilities to about 34,000 hectares of land and is expected to be completed in June 1985.

III. Health

1. **EXPANSION OF BIR HOSPITAL, KATHMANDU.** Provision of an OPD block and ancillary facilities at a cost of about Rs. 6 crores.
2. **POLICE HOSPITAL.** The Police Hospital is being equipped and furnished at a cost of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs.
3. **PAROPAKAR SHREE PANCH INDRA RAJYA LAXMI DEVI MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, KATHMANDU.** Addition of a ward with 30 Beds and expansion of the OPD Department is presently in hand.

IV. Industrial Estate.

Fifth phase of the expansion of the Patan Industrial Estate in Kathmandu with the provision of additional facilities and sheds for new industries.

V. Sports Complex at Pokhara.

The Sports Complex at Pokhara is

being enlarged at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs provided by the Government of India.

VII. Drinking Water Supply Schemes.

A Scheme for providing water supply in remote areas at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs is in hand.

On going Projects in Bhutan

1. **CHUKHA HYDEL PROJECTS—336 MW** project is likely to be completed in 1985-86.
2. **BLACK-TOPPING OF EAST-WEST HIGHWAY**—expected to be completed in 1987.
3. **Indo-Bhutan Micro-wave link** between Thimpu and Hashimara—expected date of completion 1984.
4. **Gaylegphug Lift Irrigation Project** Phase II to provide irrigation to 2500 acres of land.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :

Around 13 lakhs of people are in Nepal. Now a part from our differences with the Government of Nepal in areas of foreign policy a new phenomenon has taken place there. One American Missionary—Mr. Minzur World—has started Rashtriya Samaj Sudhar Sansthan. Serious efforts are being made against the influx of Indians into Nepal and about the migration of Indians. He is carrying on anti-Indian propaganda, not only against the Government but also against the people of India. This propaganda may affect the trade and transit relationship with the Government of Nepal. What steps has the Government taken to prevent it? Has the matter been taken with the Government of Nepal?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :

I think these two are un-related—what an individual does, what a body does in Nepal. It would have to be seen in a different context. The context of the question is more or less factual. The hon. Member wanted to know how much grants-in-aid has been given, what are the projects, and the projects completed etc. That factual information I have given.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : We have given grant to Bhutan to the extent of Rs. 104 crores. It is not a very huge amount. The fact remains that the Government of Bhutan has permitted the Government of China to conduct aerial survey of Bhutan Tibetan Border. By this survey all the technology that we have transferred and the development that we have undertaken there, all this information will be passed on to Pakistan. Has any steps been taken to prevent it so that no such information is passed on to any hostile country ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is about survey, photography or knowledge about the standing projects. What the Member is perhaps referring to is the information which we consider sensitive. That is not covered by this question. So far as projects are concerned, any survey— aerial or ground, there are records available everywhere. I do not think this supplementary arises from the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We all know that India has participated in a big way in the developmental activities in Nepal and Bhutan. But we are told that in the recent years there has been some lapse on the part of our engineers and others engaged in these projects. This, along with some political factors has resulted into entry of China in Nepal in a big way in the developmental activity of that country. I wonder whether this reflects a set back in our diplomatic relations with the Nepal Government. This worries us because there is a tirade against Indians in general and the Government in particular by certain interested quarters. Therefore, this question of executing the work and how we are participating and helping them should also be viewed in the perspective of some political developments there.

I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that it has reflected a certain set back in our relationship.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I have not heard any serious complaint against the engineers and the manner in which the works have been executed. In fact, the opposite is really true. Some of

our projects have been executed very well indeed and they have earned full praise from the other side. So, I don't think that there is any linkage between the execution of the projects or the manner in which the projects have been executed and certain attitudes that one finds sometimes in some quarters in Nepal. These two are not related at all and I would certainly say that any suggestion to that effect is not based on the facts.

श्री अमर राय प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूटान और नेपाल भारत के पड़ोसी देश हैं। इन पड़ोसी देशों से मजबूत संबंध रखना केवल उचित ही नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत जरूरी भी है। यह बात आपको मान लेनी पड़ेगी कि ऐतिहासिक और आर्कैलाजिकल दृष्टिकोण से यहां मंगोलियन प्रभाव है। हमारे फेसेस देखने से इसका आपको पता चल सकता है। नेरा घर कूच-बिहार पश्चिम बंगाल में है। भूटान और नेपाल के आसपास का इलाका उधर से काफी दूर नहीं है। उधर के आदमियों से हमारे निकट क संबंध हैं। इसलिए इस कल्चर को और बढ़ाना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अतिरिक्त प्रश्न यह है कि कल्चर के विकास को और बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए आपने कितना खर्चा रखा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अति सुन्दर।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You must Compliment the Member for this question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए कहा है— अति सुन्दर, साधु।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : इन देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध बहुत पुराने हैं और उन पर काफी काम हो रहा है। इस मायने में कि हमारे और उनके सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में संबंध हैं। वहां के लोग यहां आ रहे हैं, जैसे भूटान के

बौद्ध धर्म के लोग हर साल बड़े भक्ति भाव से यहां के बौद्ध धर्म स्थलों का दर्शन करने के लिए आते हैं। उसी प्रकार पशुपतिनाथ के दर्शन करने हजारों लोग भारत से नेपाल जाते हैं। इसलिए सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से उनके और हमारे संबंध बहुत अच्छे हैं और चल रहे हैं। जहां तक चेहरों की बात है, चेहरे देखकर सांस्कृतिक संबंध स्थापित या विस्थापित नहीं किए जा सकते हैं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का उत्तरी भाग नेपाल के बार्डर से मिलता-जुलता है। हम में से बहुतों की कान्स्टीचूयेंसी भी उससे लगी हुई है। मेरी भी लगी हुई है। नेपाल में बहुत सी नदियां हैं, जैसे कोसी जो बिहार की तरफ जाती है, इसी तरह से घाघरा है, लेकिन मुख्यतः मेरा प्रश्न राप्ती नदी से संबंधित है। राप्ती नदी के सर्वेक्षण की बात सुनने में आई और बहुत से नैगोशिएशन्स भी हुए हैं, लेकिन करनाली और भालूबन्ध और इसी तरह की योजनाओं के बारे में कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है और हम निश्चित नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। नतीजे के तौर पर मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, वह यह है कि अब नेपाल अपने तौर पर इन नदियों के जो जलग्रहण क्षेत्र हैं उनमें अपने यहां इस तरह की याजनार्यें बना कर काम शुरू करने जा रहा है, जिस से भारत की जो नदियां हैं, जैसे राप्ति, उसके क्षेत्र पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ने जा रहा है। आज के ही समाचार पत्र में एक खबर छपी है कि करनाली नदी के बारे में सर्वे के लिए कोई फाइनेन्शियल अरेंजमेंट हुआ है। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—नेपाल से भारत का जो रिश्ता है वह बहुत गम्भीर है, वह अच्छा होना चाहिए और अच्छा करने का प्रयास भी चल रहा है लेकिन इस रिश्ते को देखते हुए नेपाल की जो समस्या है, जैसे उनके यहां नदियों की समस्या है जिससे हम भी प्रभावित होते हैं

और दूसरी उनकी समस्या यातायात की है, जिससे भी हम प्रभावित होते हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि नेपाल को रेल-लिक से मिलाया जाय और मुझे जानकारी है कि उन्होंने एक सुझाव भेजा है कि गोरखपुर से नौतनवा होते हुए भैरावा तक बड़ी लाइन ले जाई जाय, इस सिलसिले में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? पहली बात मैंने राप्ती नदी के बारे में पूछी है, वह मामला किस स्टेज पर है और नौतनवा-भैरावा रेल-लिक के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : पानी के बारे में जब मेरे मंत्रालय की मांगों के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी, तब बतला चुका हूँ, खास तौर से करनाली के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि बातचीत चल रही है और हो सकता है कि उसके सर्वेक्षण के लिए पैसा जुटाने का प्रबन्ध हो जाय। दूसरे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनके बारे में उनके और हमारे बीच में कुछ मतभेद हैं, उन पर चर्चा हो रही है। हमने उनको छोड़ नहीं दिया है, हम यह देखेंगे कि जो कोई फैसला हो उसमें हमारे हितों की भी रक्षा हो और उनके हितों को भी देखा जाएगा। जहां तक रेल-लिक का सवाल है, इस वक्त मेरे पास उसकी तफसील नहीं है, लेकिन पता करके बतला सकूंगा।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मेरा सवाल भी भाई अशफाक के तर्ज पर ही है। नेपाल के बहुत से प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं जिनको भारत सरकार की तरफ से काफी माली इमदाद दी गई है और काम भी अच्छे हुए हैं, जिसमें कोई शुब्हे की बात नहीं है। पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—बाउण्ड्री फिक्स करने के बारे में सर्वे का जो प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा था वह कहां तक पहुंचा है। चूंकि सारी नदियां नेपाल से निकलती हैं, मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी भी नेपाल से मिलती है, नदियों के कटाव की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान का करीब 20 हजार एकड़ इलाका—गलगलिया,

दीघलबांक और फुलवारिया—नेपाल की तरफ चले गए हैं। हमारे लोग वहाँ फसल बोते हैं, लेकिन वे लोग (नेपाली) काट कर ले जाते हैं। इसलिए वहाँ सब का जो काम शुरू हुआ था, जिसमें हमने पैसा दिया है, वह काम किस हद तक हुआ है और आगे क्या होने वाला है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मसला है—इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है और कितना काम आगे बढ़ा है ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : यह इस सवाल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इस का जवाब पहले भी सदन में दे चुका हूँ कि सर्वेक्षण का काम कहां तक हुआ है, कितना बाकी है और कहां-कहां कुछ कठिनाइयाँ आई हैं। लेकिन जो तफसील मांगी गई है, वह इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। मैं उनको बाद में बतला सकता हूँ।

Fishermen Missing from South Coast

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*579. SHRI N. DENNIS :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of a number of fisherman on the South Coast of India missing have been occurring frequently in recent-months; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) A number of Indian fishermen have been apprehended in recent months by the Sri Lankan authorities for allegedly transgressing Sri Lankan waters.

As soon as information about the apprehension of Indian fishing boats by the Sri Lankan authorities is received our High Commission at Colombo immediately takes up with the former the question of release

of the boats along with their skippers and crew members.

Out of a total number of 8 fishing vessels apprehended till the end of March 1984, the crew member of the two vessels 'Florida' RM 441 and 'Prima' 641 have already been released along with their skippers and crew members.

As of 30th March, 1984, 6 boats were detained by the Sri Lankan authorities. The skippers of all the boats are on bail in Jaffna. The crew members of all these 6 boats, except RM 111, have already return to India. The crew members of RM 111 are expected to return to India shortly. The Sri Lankan authorities have also agreed to release two of the remaining 6 boats.

Our High Commission at Colombo is actively pursuing these matters in order to expedite release of the remaining vessels along with their skippers.

SHRI N. DENNIS : With regard to the information furnished in the answer regarding the apprehension of Indian fishing vessels and crew members and the steps taken by our Government regarding their release, I would like to point out that ever since the agreement between Sri Lanka and India regarding Kachativu some years ago, Sri Sankan Naval Guards in guise of patrolling operations penetrate into the Indian sea waters and loot Indian fishermen of their fish and prawn catches.

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government would take early steps for bringing about an agreement the two Government to enable a free and peaceful fishing by fishermen of both countries in the narrow sea waters dividing India and Sri Lanka to maintain peace and tranquility in that area and also to bring about a permanent settlement on this issue ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The terms of the 1974 agreement are there for anyone to see. They need to be implemented strictly.

What is happening is that our fishermen seem to be straying into waters which are

claimed by Sri Lanka and it is there that they are apprehended.

Similarly, some Sri Lankan fishermen also are straying into our waters and there have been cases where we have apprehended them.

This is more a matter of not knowing so well the boundary in the vast expanse of the sea. We have been trying to see if some visible buoys etc. can be made to float round about the boundary line. But, I am told, that it is very expensive.

Meanwhile, we are also strengthening our coast guard so that proper warnings can be given in time.

These are some of the measures that are being contemplated.

But I have not come across so far any case where Sri Lanka authorities have crossed into Indian waters and apprehended our fishermen.

It has been more a case of straying into each other's waters.

So this question which has been raised by the hon. Members is of a different kind.

We have not come across any concrete instance where it has been alleged that Sri Lanka authorities have deliberately crossed into our waters and apprehended our fishermen or have otherwise harassed them.

SHRI N. DENNIS : There are frequent reports in press regarding this aspect and representations have also been made to Government regarding this matter.

Another point which I would like to make is that in violation of international law and principles in the usage of sea waters, foreign fishing vessels and other vessels intrude and interfere in our sea waters and carry on fishing operations. There are frequent occurrences of snatching away of fishing nets and other utensils and there are also reports of loss of life of fishermen. The strength of our coast guards is not adequate to cover the extensive

territorial waters and the equipment is also not adequate. May I know from the hon. Minister, in the interest of national security and also to protect our fishermen, whether the Government would implement the proposed massive plan to modernise coast guards and take other effective steps to protect the life and properties of fishermen?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have just submitted that we understand that a plan for strengthening the coast guard is under consideration, and it will be implemented. I do not know how massive it will be because at the moment it happens to be inadequate, and given the long coastline that India has, if it has to be massive, I think it will have to be manifold and I am not sure whether it is going to be possible within one Five-Year Plan. But I am sure that the intention of the Government is to progressively strengthen the coast guard. Meanwhile, whatever incidents occur, of the kind referred to in the question, we will have to deal with them on a case-to-case basis. If the hon. Member has any cases where he thinks that certain transgressions have taken place, he may kindly bring them to my notice and I will certainly take action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : All these cases were reported and I am glad that the hon. Minister has taken prompt action in taking up these cases, particularly in the case of Prima, Krishna and Chaffco—all these were apprehended and the Government of India actually took up all these cases. But I would like to know whether it is a question of exploiting the fishes in the economic zone. You know, there is a dispute in the international law regarding the extent. I want to know whether you have got any firm agreement with the Sri Lankan Government as to the extent of the economic zone. This is number one. Secondly, it is possible that in many cases these fishermen may not be responsible; because of bad weather conditions, they stray. It is seen that, when they are apprehended, for two or three months they have to stay there, their families suffer and all that. You must maintain the best of relations with our neighbours, Sri Lanka. Is the Government

thinking of imparting training to our fishermen as to the rules of international law so that, if they are well trained, they will not transgress and put them into difficult conditions ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : To the extent this can be done, it is already being done. But the point is, it is an economic problem; it is not so much a problem of knowing or not knowing the international law. They have been in the habit of going right upto Katchatheevu. In 1974 this agreement came and then they were told that they could not go and fish there. It is difficult to make them understand that because of an agreement, hence forward they would not be allowed to go. They know it. But there are some stray cases of their going to the other side and being apprehended. On the whole, they are observing it. Only when they are not able to observe it for any reason, including reasons of weather, this is being done, there apprehensions are taking place. After all, it is only eight vessels, out of which four have been released now; only four are remaining with them. It is not a very large number considering that for such a long time this has been going on. So, at any given time there will be four or five or six like that with them. These would have to be taken up necessarily on a case to case basis.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the extent of our economic zone ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That has been decided.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What is the territorial water limit according to international law between that country and our country ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : All that has been settled. The point is that there are some areas which are closer to Sri Lanka but fall within our jurisdiction. Kachathivu has now fallen into their jurisdiction. So we have to know where our area is and if these boats cannot go to that area, we will have to think of enabling our own fishermen to have trawlers and so

on so that they could do some deep-sea fishing in our area which is a little distant from our coast. So, as a result of the new situation, certain new steps will have to be taken and these steps are being contemplated.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : The law of the sea has recently been promulgated and I think Sri Lanka is also a party to that law. There the contours of the economic zone and the rights of fishing have been well defined. But may I know whether the Government would explore the possibility of having a bilateral agreement between the two countries in view of the geographical situation so as to confer upon the fishermen of both the countries a mutual right to fish in the concerned waters between the two countries ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Overlapping area.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Bilateral action in pursuance of the law of the sea has not started. Actually, the law of the sea is still in the finalisation stage. So when it is finalised and when internationally it is accepted by all countries, they will enter into bilateral relations. That will be done only when it is finalised.

J and K not Shown as Indian State in West German Maps

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

(a) whether the West German maps ignoring Jammu & Kashmir as Indian State was recently published;

(b) whether all the four maps in Annual Report of the Federal Government separate the State from India by an international boundary;

(c) whether they have drawn a broken line between the J & K and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir;

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

(e) remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) In a set of four maps included in the "Annual Report of the Federal Government" for 1982 of the Federal Republic of Germany, the State of Jammu & Kashmir is shown separated from India by a continuous line, and not by an international boundary line.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany with a view to rectification of India's external boundary in their maps.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : The hon. Minister is pleased to give in his reply that it is not the international boundary and that it is a continuous line. Again a broken line between Jammu & Kashmir and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir has been drawn.

May I know from the hon. Minister—what is the explanation or interpretation of this continuous line, broken line and international boundary and all that ?

Secondly, I want to know whether any international boundary line has been drawn in between Kashmir this side or on the other side of it, whether there is any international boundary line and if so, on what side ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have got a copy of the map. What has been happening is that different countries have been adopting different marks for this line. They are not uniform. In this case we have pointed out that the manner in which they have depicted Jammu & Kashmir and the boundary line thereof is objectionable from our point of view because it does not conform to our stand and the facts as we know them. They have said that they will rectify in future and they have also asked for our clearcut

views in the matter in writing which we are in the process of giving them.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : My question has not been replied. What is the interpretation of this continuous line and the difference between continuous line, international boundary line and the broken line ? And is there any international boundary line drawn in these maps ? If so, on what side ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As I see from the map, the international boundary line which is generally drawn between one country and another, comparing that with the manner in which the lines pertaining to Jammu & Kashmir have been drawn would indicate that they think J & K as separate from India. This is the objection we had and we brought this to their notice.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I want to know from him whether the Government has obtained information as to how many countries have not agreed in showing Jammu and Kashmir as part of India and whether there were any countries which repeated the same mistakes even after the Indian Government has pointed out to them and whether the Government proposes to take serious note of, this in future with the countries with respect to the Indian territory.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Universities and Colleges Imparting Training in Rural Development

*575. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of universities and colleges that are imparting training in rural development; and

(b) the nature and details of financial

assistance from the Centre available to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) There are 23 Agricultural Universities in the country at present. All these Universities are offering Rural Sociology/Rural Development as a Course in M.Sc. (Agr. Extension). Similarly, Community Development/Rural Development as a subject is taught at B.Sc. (Agr.) level also.

In addition to Agricultural Universities, the following Universities have set up Departments of Rural Development/Rural Studies :—

1. South Gujarat University, Surat.
2. Srikrishna Devaraya University, Anantapur.
3. Bangalore University.
4. Banaras Hindu University.
5. University of Hyderabad.
6. Viswabharati.

Rural Development or Rural Studies as a distinct teaching programme is also offered by the Bombay University, Shivaji University, Bhagalpur University, Karnataka University, Gujarat Vidyapith and the Gandhigram Rural Institute.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research provides financial assistance to all Agricultural Universities for the development of their academic programmes. This includes assistance for infrastructural development, purchase of equipment, appointment of staff etc. In respect of the other universities, such assistance is provided by the UGC the all academic programmes including programme of rural development. The precise quantum of assistance in each case is determined after an assessment of the proposals submitted by each University by the Visiting Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission. Besides, the Commission has offered a seed money of Rs. 10,000/- to

each University for preparing projects of integrated rural development.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्राड-गेज लाइनों को बदला जाना तथा पुरानी लाइनों के स्थान पर नई लाइनें बिछाना

*581. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने किलोमीटर रेल लाइन है और उनमें से कितने किलोमीटर ब्राड-गेज तथा कितने किलोमीटर मीटर-गेज लाइने हैं;

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में वहाँ कितने किलोमीटर मीटर-गेज लाइन को ब्राड-गेज लाइन में बदलने का विचार है और प्रत्येक लाइन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या कुछ पुरानी लाइनों के स्थान पर नई लाइनें बिछाने का प्रस्ताव भी मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन रेल लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल सम्बाई = 8,882 कि० मी० (31.3.83 तक)

बड़ी लाइन = 5,924 कि० मी०

मीटर लाइन = 2,956 कि० मी०

छोटी लाइन = 2 कि० मी०

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव की निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं

अनुमोदित की गयी हैं। इनकी प्रगति से संबंधित ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	परियोजनाओं का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)	31.3.84 तक संभावित खर्च (करोड़ रुपये में)	1984-85 में परिष्यय रुपये
1.	मुरादाबाद-रामनगर (ब० ला०)	7.83	2.97	3 करोड़
2.	काशीपुर-लाल कुंआ और लालकुंआ-न्यू हल्दवानी (ब० ला०)	9.08	0.015	1 हजार
3.	वाराणसी-भटनी (ब० ला०)	40.93	4.97	3 करोड़
4.	बरेली से भोजीपुरा तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन और भोजीपुरा से काठमोदाम तक सीधे आमाम परिवर्तन	24.66	कोई नहीं	1 हजार

(अभी इस परियोजना को योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होनी है)

उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने की लक्ष्य तिथि समय-समय पर उपलब्ध धन पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ग) समग्र पुरानी रेल लाइनों का बदलाव करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है। बहरहाल, कहीं-कहीं पुरानी पटरियों/स्लीपरों के नवीकरण अथवा संकटग्रस्त पुलों के आयु-एवं-हालत तथा प्राथमिकता क्रम के आधार पर पुनर्निर्माण करने की योजना है और यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इस प्रकार स्वीकृत किए गए कार्यों को प्रत्येक वर्ष संसद को प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले रेलवे बजट के साथ रेलों के लिए निर्माण कार्य, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम—भाग II में प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के लिए मदवार अलग-अलग दिखाया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

*582. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether vocationalisation of secondary education has proved to be virtual non-starter under the 10 plus 2 plus 3 system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) which of the States have adopted this system and what assistance had been given by the Centre to them;

(d) whether Government propose to enforce this system during the 7th Plan even if necessary by meeting half of the expenditure involved; and

(e) whether this profession oriented

education would be better than the present system which aims at degrees only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) Vocationalisation of secondary education has not been a non-starter under the 10+2 system but the pace of progress has not been as fast as was envisaged. The following 12 States/Union Territories have introduced vocational courses under the programme of vocationalisation of Higher Secondary education :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Karnataka
6. Kerala
7. Maharashtra
8. Tamil Nadu
9. West Bengal
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
11. Delhi
12. Pondicherry.

There was a Central Sector scheme providing assistance for vocationalisation to State Governments till the Fifth Five Year Plan. However, this scheme along with many others got transferred to State Sector from 1979-80. In the Sixth Five Year Plan there has been no Central scheme to provide financial assistance to States for opening vocational courses in schools.

(d) The Seventh Five Year Plan is presently under preparation and the approach to/outlays for vocational education have still to be finalised.

(e) Vocationalisation seeks to relate education to productivity to secure rapid economic development, the principal aim being to equip youth with such technical

skills and competencies founded on scientific principles as would be needed in today's society.

Encouragement to Yoga

*583. SHRI A.R. MAILLU :
SHRI K. MALANNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are encouraging Yoga practice instead of depending solely on allopathic treatment for diseases;

(b) if so, the number of Yoga Research Institutes which have been established by the Union Government in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce Yoga as a subject to be taught in the Medical Colleges also; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) It is the policy of the Government to encourage the Indian systems of medicine and health care including Yoga and Naturopathy.

(b) The Government of India have set up (i) the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and (ii) the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yoga as a subject is already included in the curriculum prescribed, by the Central Council of Indian Medicine, for Ayurvedic Degree Course.

रेल सुरक्षा बल के अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति और स्थानान्तरण संबंधी नीति

*584. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड के रेल सुरक्षा बल में कार्यरत सभी

अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति और स्थानान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त नीति का उल्लंघन करते हुए इस समय उत्तर रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड में रेल सुरक्षा बल के कई अधिकारी तैनात हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) राजपत्रित कोटि में अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (गुप ए और बी के पद) भर्ती नियम, 1981 के अनुसार की जाती है और अराजपत्रित कोटियों में पदोन्नति रेलवे सुरक्षा बल विनियमों के अनुसार की जाती है। जहां तक स्थानान्तरणों का सम्बन्ध है, सामान्यतः रेलवे सुरक्षा बल का कोई भी अराजपत्रित अधिकारी एक स्टेशन पर पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय तक तैनात नहीं किया जाता है बूकि रक्षकों, वरिष्ठ रक्षकों और प्रधान रक्षकों के स्थानान्तरण केवल उनके मंडलों तक ही सीमित होते हैं जहां कि अधिकांश बल दिल्ली और लखनऊ आदि जैसे मंडल मुख्यालय वाले नगरों में, तैनात होता है, उनका पांच वर्ष के बाद स्थानान्तरण करना व्यवहारिक नहीं है। बहरहाल, ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उसी स्थान के भीतर भिन्न पदों पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है। सहायक उप-निरीक्षकों, उप-निरीक्षकों और निरीक्षकों के स्थानान्तरण उनकी रेलवे के अंतर्गत ही किए जाते हैं। सामान्यतः किसी भी राजपत्रित अधिकारी को एक ही पद पर चार वर्ष से अधिक तैनात नहीं रहने दिया जाता।

(ग) हालांकि सामान्यतः यही नीति अपनायी जाती है, फिर भी प्रशासन के हित में अथवा अनुकम्पा के आधार पर अपवाद भी होते हैं।

मृतक कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को रोजगार देना

*585. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का कोई ऐसा आदेश है कि कर्मचारी की सेवा काल में मृत्यु हो जाने पर उसके आश्रित (पुत्र आदि) को रोजगार दिया जाता है, यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त नियम और आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जतनगर डिवीजन और उत्तर रेलवे के मुरादाबाद में मृत कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर ऐसे कितने आश्रितों को रोजगार दिया गया और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) मृतक कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों के कितने आवेदन पत्र मंत्रालय के पास विचाराधीन हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान नियोजित, मृत कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

(i) मुरादाबाद मंडल 413
(उत्तर रेलवे)

(ii) इज्जतनगर मंडल 161
(पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

(ग) रेल मंत्रालय में 373.

बिबरण

सेवा के दौरान बिबरण होने वाले क्षेत्रीय रेलों/उत्पादन यूनिटों आदि के कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों (पत्नी/पति/पुत्री/पुत्र) को अनुकम्पा

के आधार पर नियुक्ति देने के लिए एक योजना मौजूद है। मोटे तौर पर इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियां निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में की जाती हैं :—

(i) जब रेल कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी के दौरान मृत्यु हो जाए।

(ii) जब रेल कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति से पहले सेवा में रहते हुए मृत्यु हो जाए।

2. सामान्यतः ऐसी परिस्थितियों में, जिनमें कि इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियां अनुमेय हैं, कर्मचारियों के पुत्र/पुत्री/विधवा/विधुर अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति के पात्र होते हैं। कुछ शर्तों के अध्यक्षीन अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति का लाभ निकट संबंधी को भी दिया जा सकता है।

3. ऐसी नियुक्ति सामान्यतः ग्रुप सी (श्रेणी III) और ग्रुप डी (श्रेणी Iv) के भर्ती ग्रेडों में की जाती है। अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्ति के उम्मीदवार को सामान्यतः आयु सीमा और शैक्षिक अर्हताओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करनी चाहिए।

4. अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकता क्रम निर्धारित किया गया है :—

(i) ड्यूटी के दौरान दिवंगत होने वाले कर्मचारियों के आश्रित।

(ii) ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों के आश्रित जिनकी, ड्यूटी से बाहर, रेल दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप, सेवा में रहते हुए, मृत्यु हो जाय।

(iii) सेवा में रहते हुए दिवंगत होने वाले कर्मचारियों के आश्रित।

5. नियुक्तियां आमतौर पर यथासंभव शीघ्र कर दी जाती हैं और आश्रित के नाबालिग होने की दशा में पांच वर्ष की छूट देवे की व्यवस्था है जिसकी गिनती सम्बन्ध घटना की तारीख से की जाती है।

6. रेल मंत्रालय खास में सेवा में रहते हुए दिवंगत होने वाले कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों की अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नियुक्तियां कार्मिक विभाग द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार की जाती हैं।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के शैक्षणिक सत्र

*586. श्री जंजुल बशर : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बंद रहने के कारण अपने शैक्षणिक सत्र के मामले में पिछड़ रहे हैं और किस सीमा तक; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में केवल बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ही कुछ संकायों के शैक्षिक निर्धारित कार्यक्रमों में पिछड़ रहा है। विश्व-विद्यालय सामानान्तर सत्रों के संचालन जैसे कई उपायों के माध्यम से विलम्बित सत्रों को नियमित करने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर रहा है।

हज यात्रियों के लिए कोटे में वृद्धि

*587. श्री बिरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हज यात्रा को जाने वाले इच्छुक भारतीय मुसलमानों की संख्या में प्रति वर्ष हो रही वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार हज यात्रियों के लिए कोटा बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि हज यात्रा के लिए आवेदन करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में प्रति वर्ष कितनी वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 के दौरान वर्ष-वार, कितने व्यक्ति वास्तव में हज करने गए और कितने इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को यह सुविधा नहीं मिल सकी ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :
(क) जी, नहीं। 1984 के लिए हज यात्रियों का कोटा 21,000 नियत किया गया है। इसके अलावा 1,000 व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में बसे हुए अपने संबंधियों से प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा के आधार पर यात्रा पर जाने की अनुमति दी जाएगी।

(ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हज यात्रा के लिए आवेदन करने वालों की संख्या हर वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है। सूचना इस प्रकार है।

(ग) सदन की भेज पर एक विवरण रखा दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष	समुद्र द्वारा		विमान द्वारा	
	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	हज यात्रियों की संख्या	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या	हज यात्रियों की संख्या
1980	20,630	13,173	4,866	4,866
1981	16,333	13,245	7,699	7,699
1982	34,513	9,965	11,010	11,010
1983	उपलब्ध नहीं	9,885	12,743	11,585

National Highways and Bridges in Various Pending Completion

588. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of National Highways and bridges thereon have not been completed in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to get these projects completed ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) to (c) Presumably, the Member is having in mind the missing road links and missing bridges on the National Highways. A statement indicating the position is laid on the table of the Sabha. Deficiencies on these accounts are being attended to according to the

availability of resources as part of the development of National Highways which is a continuous process. In the missing

links, alternative routes are however available along States roads adopted as temporary National Highway alignments.

Statement

*Present position of Missing Road Links and Missing Bridges on National Highway**

S. No.	National Highway No.	State	Section	Approximate length (kms.)
Details of missing roads :				
1.	23	Bihar	Gola-Ormanji	35
2.	23	Bihar	Kolebira-Schariore (near Birmitrapur in Orissa)	35
3.	23	Orissa	Talchar (Pitri Junction-) Kamar	40
4.	17	Maharashtra	Zarap-Gea Border	24
5.	4A	Karnataka	Khanapur-Anmod	35
TOTAL				169

Details of missing major bridges :

1.	17	Goa	Colvale Bridge	In progress.
2.	49	Tamil-Nadu	Pamban Bridge	In progress.
3.	23	Orissa	Brahmani Bridge	
4.	31	West Bengal	Torsa Bridge	

*NOTE : Present position of missing road links and missing bridges indicated above pertains to the National Highway length as on 1 4.1980 and does not cover the length of 2375 kms added to the National Highway system in the North Eastern region etc. during the Sixth Plan for which inventorisation of deficiencies is still in progress.

Short Stay Homes for Women Facing Social and Moral Danger Due to Family Problems

*589. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some centres are running under the scheme of

short stay homes for protecting and rehabilitating women facing social and moral danger due to family problems;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of centres in Delhi;

(c) the names of the voluntary

organisations associated at these centres for this scheme; and

(d) the work done by them in the last three years and money spent thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) In February, 1984 the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8,000/- to SAHELI, for setting up Short Stay Home in Delhi.

(d) SAHELI was set up in early 1981 and got itself registered on 6.4.1983. The important activities of this organisation have been to provide various services, such as, employment, legal advice, shelter, counselling, medical advice etc. to women in distress.

Conversion of Dehri-Pipradih Line

***590. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large deposits of lime stone in Rohtas and Palamau districts of Bihar which can sustain many cement plants of several million tonnes capacity each;

(b) whether due to lack of transportation facilities lime stone deposits have not been utilised for the establishment of cement plants;

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to modify the existing narrow gauge line between Dehri and Pipradih into a broad gauge line extend it upto Jaradag near Bihar, U.P. Border; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to extend the existing Garwa-Bhavanathpur line to eight Km. east of Bhavanathpur so that Bhavanathpur and Jadunathpur is linked and a cement plant could be established there ?

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

limestone deposits in the area, and limestone movement to Cement Plants is taking place on the existing NG line, though the quantum of traffic has been fluctuating. Enquiries made during the survey carried out in connection with the provision of a BG line from Dehri-on-sona to Amjore/Banjari to Pipradih revealed that the shortfall in movement were mainly due to power shortage, labour trouble, break down in Cement Plants etc. A re-appraisal of the earlier Survey Report of 1976 has recently been carried out (1983), and the Project Report is under examination. The question of providing a BG line will be decided in due course on completion of examination of the re-appraisal report subject to availability of resources and clearance by the Planning Commission.

(d) No, Sir,

Expenditure Incurred on Construction of Jetties of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

***591. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many jetties have been constructed by the Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands since its inception and the total expenditure incurred on each jetty; separately;

(b) whether Inter-island ships Yerewa, Onge, Sentinel and Chawra can go alongside Diglipur, Mayabunder; Rangat, Hut. Bay, Katchall, Kamotra and Campbell Bay;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend the jetties of these areas for providing facilities to bigger type of vessels to go alongside; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) The under-mentioned Jetties have been constructed by ALHW in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island since its inception :—

Sl. No.	Location of Jetty	Total Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
I. For mainland vessels		
PORT BLAIR		
1.	Haddo Point	238.51
2.	Chatham	150.58
II. For Inter-Island vessels		
PORT BLAIR		
1.	Cholunga	18.79
2.	Phoenix Bay (Fisheries jetty)	67.18
NORTH ANDAMAN		
3.	Diglipur	9.58
MIDDLE ANDAMAN		
4.	Mayabounder	15.90
5.	Rangat	13.00
6.	Havelock	6.30
LITTLE ANDAMAN		
7.	Hut Bay	34.80
GREAT NICOBAR		
8.	Campbell Bay	31.50
9.	Kamorta	14.91
10.	Katchal	22.82
III. For Local Ferry Boats		
PORT BLAIR		
1.	Marine Dockyard	9.07
2.	Panighat	2.54
3.	Bamboo Flat	2.86
4.	Dundas Point	2.73
5.	Haddo	4.98

1	2	3
	6. Junglighat	6.29
	7. Gandhighat	9.89
	8. Mithakhari	3.24
	9. Neil	4.83
	10. Long island	9.93
MIDDLE ANDAMAN		
	11. Bajota	2.12
	12. Parangara	1.48
	13. Kalighat	1.60
	14. Yeretta	3.27
	15. Strait	4.86
	16. Nilambur	16.36
	17. Uttara	9.62
LITTLE ANDAMAN		
	18. Dugog Creek	4.32
CAR NICOBAR		
	19. Malacca	5.00
	20. Teetop	4.98
IV. For Vehicle Ferry		
MIDDLE ANDAMAN		
	(i) Kadamtala	9.62

(b) Inter-Island ships YEREW A and ONGE can go alongside all seven places, namely, Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat, Hut Bay, Katchal, Kamorta and Campbell Bay whereas SENTINAL and CHOWRA can go alongside all places except Diglipur, Rangat and Katchal.

Extension/Strengthening of three jetties at Diglipur, Rangat and Katchal to enable

accommodation of SENTINAL and CHOWRA is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1984.

(c) and (d) Extension/Strengthening of Mayabunder and Kamorta to accommodate ships bigger than SENTINAL and CHOWRA is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1984. Berthing of bigger

vessels in other jetties is found not necessary at present.

Providing a Stoppage of Dehradun and Janta Express at Malarna Station

***592. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a request from Government of Rajasthan and also there is a great demand of public for providing a stoppage of Dehradun Express and Janta Express at Malarna Railway station;

(b) if so, whether the matter has since been considered by Government;

(c) if so, the time by which a stoppage of both the trains are proposed to be provided at Malarna Railway stations as there is no stoppage of these trains between Gangapur City and Sawaimadhopur stations; and

(d) if not reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No request has been received from the Government of Rajasthan for stoppage of 19/20 Dehradun Express and 23/24 Janata Express at Malarna.

(b) to (d) However, this proposal has since been examined but not found justified due to meagre long distance traffic offering from Malarna station.

Doubling and Electrification of Bandel and Katwa Line

***593. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that persistent demands have been made for all these years for doubling and electrifying the railway line between Bandel and Katwa in the Howrah Division; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take in near future to fulfil the above long standing demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There have been representations for doubling and electrification of Bandel-Katwa section (BG).

(b) A survey has been included in the Budget 84-85 for augmentation of the capacity on this section. Further action will be taken after the survey has been completed and survey report examined subject to the availability of funds.

Electrification of the section will be considered in due course depending on the growth of traffic and availability of resources.

Repair of Temples Around Mansarovar and Kailash

***594. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 1443 on 1.12.83 regarding disrepaired temples around Mansarovar lake and state :

(a) whether temples in the Mansarovar and Kailash areas of Tibet are now in ruins;

(b) whether China has been sounded for the repairs of these religious monuments;

(c) if so, the reactions so received; and

(d) whether the Buddhist religious monuments were also included in the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Government have come across reports to this effect.

(b) and (c) The Government of China has been requested to look into the matter and its response is awaited.

(d) Monuments of religious significance in general in the Kailash and Mansarovar region were covered by the request.

**भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम का तेल टैंकर
खरीदने का प्रस्ताव**

*595. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम का विचार अगले मार्च तक 11 तेल टैंकर खरीदने का है;

(ख) खरीदे जाने वाले प्रत्येक टैंकर की क्षमता कितनी होगी और ये टैंकर किस देश से खरीदे जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या उनकी खरीद के लिए कोई निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गई हैं या इस उद्देश्य के लिए ठेका दिया गया है; और

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

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री के० विजय भास्कर रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां। इन टैंकरों की सप्लाय करने के लिए आर्डर दिए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) 62,500 डी डब्ल्यू टी। इन टैंकरों का निर्माण हुण्डाई हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज, दक्षिण कोरिया कर रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय नौवहन निगम

ने यूरोप, कोरिया, जापान आदि में इन जहाजों के निर्माण के लिए 53 प्रमुख शिपयार्डों को अपनी विशिष्टियां भेजी थी। प्राप्त प्रस्ताव और इन यार्डों के साथ तकनीकी विचार विमर्शके आधार पर 6 शिपयार्डों की एक सूची तैयार की गई थी। इन यार्डों ने अंतिम रूप से जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया, उस पर भारतीय नौवहन निगम की जहाज क्रय समिति ने विचार किया और सबसे कम लागत वाले प्रस्ताव का चयन किया गया।

शिमला से आलू और सेब की ढुलाई

*596. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान शिमला से विभिन्न राज्यों को राज्यवार रेल द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में आलू और सेबों की ढुलाई की गई; और

(ख) रेलवे ने माल भाड़े के रूप में कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान, शिमला से राज्य-वार बुक किए गए आलू के माल डिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

राज्य

वर्ष

1982-83

1983-84

1

2

3

1. आंध्र प्रदेश

4

8

2. असम

16

कोई नहीं

1	2	3
3. बिहार	88	8
4. हरियाणा	200	150
5. गुजरात	76	226
6. कर्नाटक	844	1050
7. उड़ीसा	6	कोई नहीं
8. मध्य प्रदेश	218	260
9. महाराष्ट्र	276	678
10. पंजाब	4	38
11. पश्चिम बंगाल	32	4
	जोड़	1764
		2422

इन वर्षों के दौरान शिमला से सेब की कोई टूलाई नहीं हुई थी।

(ख) 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान शिमला से आलू की टूलाई से अर्जित भाड़े की राशि क्रमशः 38.16 लाख तथा 57.23 लाख रुपए थी।

Bridges Sanctioned and Approved Under Inter-State on Economic Importance Loan Scheme in Orissa

*6531. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bridges suggested by the Government of Orissa during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan for inclusion under "Inter-State of Economic Importance" loan scheme; and

(b) bridges sanctioned and approved

during the year 1983-84 if any, with its estimated cost, year of starting and completion and the agreed amount from his Ministry as loan assistance to that State for the said bridges therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the proposals received from Orissa Government and those approved by the Government of India during 5th and 6th Five Year Plans for inclusion in the Central Aid Programme of State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance is attached. The bridge over Baitarni on Anandpur-Bhadrak road was taken up during the 5th Five Year Plan and according to the State Government progress made is about 35%. Action has been initiated to sanction loan assistance of Rs. 108.00 lacs for the Vansadhara bridge and Rs. 150,000 lacs for the bridge over Brahmani under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance, the balance being met by the State Government from their own resources.

Statements

Sl. No.	Works proposed by the Govt. of Orissa for loan assistance.	Works approved by the Central Govt. during 5th/6th Plans.
1	2	3
	5th Plan	5th Plan
1.	Bridge over river Brahmani (in Dhenkanal Distt.) on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar Road near Kamagarh.	1. Construction of Vansadhara bridge on Parlakhomudi-Gunupur-Bissan-Cuttack road. Estimated cost Rs. 257.31 lacs.
2.	Baitarni Bridge (in Keenjhar Distt.) on Anandapur-Bhadrak Road.	Loan Assistance Agreed to by Government of India Rs. 108,000 lacs.
3.	Brahmani Bridge (in Sundargarh Distt.) on Rourkela-Benai Road.	Balance agreed by the State Government to be met from State resources.
4.	Vansadhara bridge (in Keraput Distt.) on Gunupur-Rayagada Road.	
5.	Bridge over Ramial ¹¹ (in Dhenkanal Distt.) on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar Road near Kamgara.	2. Construction of Baitarni bridge on Anandpur-Bhadrak Road.
6.	Bridge over river Aung on Basana (Rayapur in M.P.) Padmapur (in Orissa) Road.	Loan Assistance agreed to by Government of India Rs. 45,00 lacs.
7.	Bridge over Chiror on Basana (Rayapur in M.P.) Padmapur (in Orissa) Road.	
8.	Bridge over Sundara on Kharjar-unarks to Siahapalli Gopalpad-Deebhog-Karnal in M.P. and Mohana and Jharia in Orissa.	
9.	Bridge over river Udenti on Khariar-Umarke to via Sinhapali-Gopalpad-Deebhog-Karnal in M.P. and Mohana and Jharia in Orissa.	

1

2

3

6th Plan

10. Improvement to road from Balasore to Jaleswar (a portion of Balasore-Jaleswar-Kharegpur Road) upto West Bengal border including construction of bridges and cross drainage work.
11. Improvement to Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar Road including construction of a bridge over river Brahmani at Ramial.
12. Construction of bridge over Mahanadi on Boudh-Kiakata Road.
13. Construction of bridge over river Aung near Jagadalpur on Indrapur-Jagadalpur Road.

6th Plan

3. Construction of bridge over Brmahani (including approaches on either side) on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar road.

Estimated cost Rs. 652.55 lacs.

Loan Assistance agreed to by Government of India Rs. 150.00 lacs.

Balance agreed by the State Government to be met from State resources.

Scheduled Tribes Quota in Railway Board Office

6532. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason as to why the persons recruited even in 1974, through the Institute of Secretariat Training and management as lower division clerks against the Scheduled Tribes quota in Railway Board's Office, have not been confirmed so far;

(b) the total number of persons recruited as lower division clerks, upper division clerks, assistants and Section officers, against Scheduled Tribes quota in Board's office in 1974;

(c) the number of permanent vacancies among lower division clerks, upper division clerks, assistants and section officers reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidate in Board's office and how many have been confirmed against the existing vacancies; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Confirmation will be made as soon as confirmed Lower Division Clerks who have been promoted, get confirmed against the higher posts, thus making available the permanent vacancies in the lower grade for this staff.

(b) Three Scheduled Tribe candidates were appointed in 1974 to the grade of Lower Division Clerk against vacancies reserved for them. No reservation was due for recruitment of Scheduled Tribe candidates to the grades of Assistant and Section Officer in 1974. No direct recruitment is made to the grade of upper Division Clerk.

(c) Reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates is made taking into account the overall vacancy position and not only with reference to permanent vacancies.

(d) Confirmation of Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited against vacancies reserved for them from time to time is made against permanent vacancies in accordance with the extant rules in this regard.

Unemployment among Indian Seamen

6533. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present a large number of Indian seamen are unemployed;

(b) if so, the number of such seamen registered for the job at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(c) reasons for such a large number of unemployment among seamen in the country; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A number of Indian seamen are unemployed presently due to considerable shrinkage in the jobs available. As on 1.1.1984, the total number of registered seamen was 23,132 at Bombay and 9,737 at Calcutta. So far as Madras is concerned, there is no regular Seamen's Employment office. The unemployment situation has been aggravated due to withdrawal of several foreign ships by foreign shipping lines who were traditionally recruiting Indian seamen. Further due to recent, recession in the international shipping industry, many shipping companies including leading Indian shipping companies are confronted with serious cash flow problem with the result that they have not been able to operate their vessels economically. As a result the anticipated expansion of Indian shipping tonnage has not taken place.

(d) Government constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Admiral S.M. Nanda (Retired) to go into question of unemployment among Indian seamen. This Committee has submitted part I of its report containing 18 recommen-

dations which deal with various methods for tackling the unemployment situation affecting Indian seamen. These recommendations are in various stages of implementation.

Construction of Mathura-Alwar Railway Project

6534. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Mathura-Alwar Railway project;

(b) how long will it take to complete it;

(c) whether it is likely to be carried over to the 7th Plan; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed and the section opened to traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The Mathura-Alwar New Line Project has been approved in November, 1983. Preliminary arrangements for commencement of work are on hand. The work will spill over to the 7th Plan. No target date for this project has been fixed. Its completion will, however, depend on the availability of resources.

Increasing the number of Bogies to trains running between Samastipur Junction and Jaynagar

6535. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is overcrowding in trains running from Samastipur Junction (North Eastern Railway) to Jaynagar and as a result of which old and lady passengers are very often unable to enter the compartments;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to increase the number of bogies atleast from 5 to 10;

(c) whether it is also a fact that bogies are not cleaned and remain dirty and at night lights do not work;

(d) if so, steps being taken in this regard;

(e) whether it is also a fact that on account of irregular supply of electricity, platforms remain dark and there are no patromax to light on such occasions; and

(f) if so, steps being taken to supply patromax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Out of 6 trains (3 Up and 3 Dn) running between Samastipur and Jaynagar, occupation of only 3 trains as per census, was found to be slightly more than the seating capacity.

(b) Two pairs of trains run with 10 coaches between Samastipur and Darbhanga and after bifurcation 5 coaches go to Jaynagar and 5 to Nirmali. The third train Janki Express runs with 14 coaches out of which 7 go to Jaynagar and 7 to Nirmali. Due to acute shortage of coaches increase in number of coaches is not feasible at present.

(c) and (d) Carriage & Wagon and train lighting staff are posted at Samastipur, Darbhanga and Jaynagar to ensure that coaches are cleaned and that the lights are in working order before the start of the journey and enroute. Railways have been directed that greater attention should be paid to these aspects.

(e) and (f) It is a fact that due to erratic supply of Electricity, Stations do not have light on many occasions. Standby arrangements have been provided at Samastipur, Darbhanga and Lahriasarai. Subject to availability of funds, these arrangements will be extended to more stations.

Reduction in Working Hours of Train Drivers

6536. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the working hours of train drivers with a view to improving their alertness;

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

(c) from which date the above proposal will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) Instructions have been issued on 21.2.1984 to the Zonal Railways to the effect that cases of long hours of duty of Drivers and Running Staff should be reviewed and necessary action taken so that drivers are not required to work as a regular measure beyond their rostered hours and that facilities and amenities provided in the running room are satisfactory.

Number of Persons Benefited out of Adult Education Scheme

6537. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons benefited by the Adult Education Scheme during 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(b) what is the target fixed to provide education during the year 1984-85 and the steps taken by Government to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The enrolment of adult in the age group 15-35 under Adult Education Programme during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 31st December, 1983) was 43.57 lakhs and 46.16 lakhs respectively.

(b) The target of enrolment under the Adult Education Programme during 1984-85 is yet to be finalised. It is, however, proposed to cover about 70 lakh adults in

the age-group 15-35 under the programme. The following steps have been taken to achieve the proposed target :

- (i) 70 additional projects under the centrally sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects have been sanctioned recently. It is expected that there will be corresponding increase in the numbers of project under the State Adult Education Programme.
- (ii) Voluntary organisations have been involved in a big way by giving grants under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education.
- (iii) Involvement of students in the removal of illiteracy has been stepped up in a phased manner by the University Grants Commission.
- (iv) Special emphasis is being attached to the coverage of women and weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (v) To encourage better coverage of women, a scheme of awards has been introduced to step up removal of illiteracy amongst women.
- (vi) Use of mass media including Radio, T.V. and folk dances is being made to popularise the Adult Education Programme.

1983-84 के दौरान प्रस्तावित परन्तु आरम्भ न की गई रेल-यात्री सेवाएं

6538. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे रेल यात्री-सेवाएं कौनसी हैं जिन्हें देश में वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव था परन्तु उन्हें आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० चाकर शरीफ) : 1983-84 के दौरान नयी

गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए औचित्यपूर्ण और व्यावहारिक पाए गए सभी प्रस्तावों को कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है।

Foot over bridge at Howrah end of Andul in Kharagpur Division

6539. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in absence of a foot-over bridge hundreds people cross the railway lines near the ganghut at Howrah end of Andul in Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct a foot-over bridge at the above place to avoid accidents;

(c) if so, when the construction is expected to be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) Sir, some people are unauthorisedly crossing the railway lines near ganghut at Howrah end of Andul station in Kharagpur Division of South-Eastern Railway.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A level crossing is available nearby for the use of public. Also the cost of any additional accommodation work for the use of public after ten years of opening of a railway line such as level crossing/foot-over bridge is to be borne by the State Government/Local Authority requiring such facility. No such proposal has been sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority.

Utilisation of Solar Cells in Signal System

6540. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that solar cells are proposed to be utilised in signal system;

(b) whether it is a fact that low voltage bulbs are provided in the signals on Lucknow-Partapgarh Section by the Signal Department; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Railways to improve the situation by introducing solar cells in signalling ?

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

(b) No, Sir. All signals on Lucknow-Partapgarh section are provided with kerosene lit signal lamps, except a few signals in Lucknow Yard which are provided with Electric Lighting, working on 6 volts which is a standard voltage for such lamps.

(c) The provision of solar cells in signalling has been started on a trial basis.

Electric Lighting of Distant Signals with the help of solar cells is being undertaken by the Indian Railways on a large scale. Extension of this arrangement to other signalling equipment will be considered after gaining adequate experience.

Repayment of Loans Taken by Shipping Companies from Foreign Banks

6541. SHRI AMARSHINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Shipping Companies which have availed of loans at concessional rates of interest from foreign banks;

(b) the amount outstanding against each of the Shipping Companies as on 31st March, 1983;

(c) the names of Companies which have defaulted in repayment of the loans as on the 31st March, 1983 and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what help, if any, Government have extended to those companies for repayment of their loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Information is available only in respect of those cases where companies have availed of loans from foreign banks against SDFC guarantees/counter-guarantees. Details of outstanding amounts as on 31.3.1983 against such loans availed of by shipping companies is given in the attached statement I.

(c) A number of shipping companies sought reschedulements or loans from foreign banks due to cash-flow difficulties. Some companies have also sought fresh term loans to enable them to repay loans from foreign banks due to the same reason. The names of these companies are given in the attached statement II.

(d) The Government have agreed to the request of the companies for raising fresh term loans for repayment of loans raised from foreign banks. SDFC have also agreed for amending its guarantee/counter-guarantee and extending it to cover the period of reschedulement of the loans obtained by the companies from the foreign banks in some cases.

Statement

Statement Showing the Rupee Equivalent in Respect of Guarantees and Counter-Guarantees Outstanding as on 31-3-1983.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Outstanding as on 31.3.1983 (Principal only)		
		Guarantees	Counter Guarantees	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(Ruppees in crores)				
I. PUBLIC SECTOR				
1.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	21.01	22.79	43.80
2.	Mogul Line Ltd.	—	6.74	6.74
Total : I		21.01	29.53	50.54
II. PRIVATE SECTOR JOINT SECTOR				
1.	Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	—	2.40	2.40
2.	Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	—	1.08	1.08
3.	Dempo Steamship Ltd.	—	—	—
4.	India Steamship Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
5.	Nilhat Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	—	—
6.	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	9.81	12.00	21.81
7.	R.A.J. Lines Ltd.	—	—	—
8.	Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.	—	2.65	2.65
9.	Scindia Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	19.64	0.36	20.00
10.	Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	—	36.60	36.60
11.	Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	0.56	—	0.56
12.	South India Shipping Corporation Ltd.	5.30	—	5.30
13.	Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
14. Kerala Shipping Corpn. Ltd.		—	—	—
15. Karnataka Shipping Corpn. Lid.		—	—	—
16. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.		—	0.25	0.25
17. Streamline Shipping Co. Ltd.		—	0.69	0.69
18. Hede Navigation Co. Ltd.		—	1.77	1.77
19. Indoceanic Shipping Co, Ltd.		—	7.22	7.22
20. Panchsheel Shipping Co. Ltd.		—	4.04	4.04
	Total : II	35.31	69.04	104.37
	Grand Total : I+II	56.32	98.59	154.91

Statement —II

The Names of the Shipping Companies who have sought the Reschedulement of Foreign Exchanges Loans

1. M/s. South India Shipping Corporation., Madras.
2. M/s. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Seven Seas Transportations Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Scindia Steam Navig. Co. Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Stream Line Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Nirvan Shipping Co. Ltd. Bombay.

The following Shipping Companies have sought terms loans for the payment of foreign exchange loans.

1. M/s. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd., Bombay.

Number of Passport Offices

6542. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport offices functioning in India with their location;

(b) the number of new applications received for issuing of new Passports by each office during the year 1982 and 1983;

(c) the number of New Passports issued by each office during the year 1982 and 1983;

(d) the number of applications still pending with each Passport office as on 31st December, 1983; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to open more passport offices in the country, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (d) Detailed information is appended in the statement attached.

(a) Yes Sir, Government have agreed, in principle, to open a Passport Office at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and a Passport Liasion Office at Trivandrum in Kerala, during the finacial year 1984-85.

Statement		Number of new applications received during the years 1982 & 1983		Number of new passports issued during the years 1982 & 1983		Number of applications pending as on 31.12.1983	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Location Passport Office	1982	1983	1982	1983		
1.	Ahmedabad	79168	86761	74915	82247	12920	
2.	Bangalore	63177	71457	64559	69901	6003	
3.	Bareilly	—	31071	—	40502	8539	
4.	Bhopal	17047	18690	15826	19564	1243	
5.	Bhubaneswar	6756	4419	6299	4234	449	
6.	Bombay	279868	266432	271211	261341	26499	
7.	Calcutta	36058	40149	31549	149789	3810	
8.	Chandigarh	88785	94122	86286	102087	6875	
9.	Cochin	147165	145233	149043	102087	3661	
10.	Delhi	92420	122817	93484	118193	10707	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Gaubhati	2295	2632	2237	2416	556
12.	Hyderabad	106911	117809	111755	19907	10016
13.	Jaipur	70744	75202	78018	75496	7736
14.	Jalandhar	108575	105217	117006	103613	8914
15.	Kozhikode	84588	74246	96754	91829	3661
16.	Lucknow	82927	71610	77761	62916	7619
17.	Madras	235519	151130	238730	150295	3605
18.	Patna	23897	25705	25057	23232	2417
19.	Srinagar	8624	10542	8641	9961	2526
20.	Tiruchirapalli	—	94818	—	100731	8257

Changing the Departure Timings of 1 RM Passenger Train from Ratangarh

6543. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger train 1RM and 2RM running between Ratangarh and Merta Road in the Northern Railway has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, what are the departure and arrival timings of this train at Ratangarh;

(d) whether this train leaves Ratangarh after the arrival of 1BD passenger train there;

(e) if not, whether his Ministry has received any memorandum for changing the present departure timings of 1RM train to 18.00 hrs.; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 1RM leaves Ratangarh at 17.10 hrs. and 2RM arrives Ratangarh at 10.10 hrs.

(d) to (f) There does not appear to be any demand for changing the timing of 1RM to 18.00 hrs. From 1.11.83 to 25.1.84 1BD/2BD used to run between Delhi Sarai Rohilla and Bikaner and 1CR/2CR between Rewari and Chufu.

Since timings of 1BD/2BD were not liked by the passengers as it involved missing of connection with trains going to/coming from Suratgarh and Merta Road at Bikaner and also with trains going to/coming from Sardarshahar at Ratangarh, Railways restore the running of 1BR/2BR between Rewari and Bikaner and 1BDS/2BDS between Delhi Sarai Rohilla and Sadulpur as per timings obtained before 1.11.83. This envisaged discontinuance of

1BD/2BD and 1CR/2CR from 26.1.84. In this revised pattern 1BR now arrives at Ratangarh at 13.10 hrs. and provides connection with 1RM leaving Ratangarh at 17.10 hrs. for Merta Road.

Assistance for Education for Children of Families below Poverty Line

6544. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government propose to take with the State Governments in order to promote education among the children of the families below poverty line;

(b) how many meetings he had with the education Ministers of State Governments in this respect in 1983;

(c) what were the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to assist State Governments if they desire to provide stipendary assistance or clothes, books and meal assistance to the children of age group 6 to 10 years having their primary education compulsory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) School education is primarily the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. In universalisation of elementary education special attention is being paid for enrolling children from weaker sections of the society including SC/ST, landless agricultural labourers, urban slum dwellers, etc. Various measures have been envisaged and undertaken to achieve universalisation of elementary education. They are indicated in the statement enclosed. Besides these, special central assistance is being given to nine educationally backward States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, on a 50 : 50 sharing basis under the centrally-sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children. In order to increase the enrolment of girls who constitute the hard-core of

non-enrolled children, assistance for non-formal education centres exclusively for girls, is being given to these States on 90 : 10 Centre-States sharing basis from 1983-84. To achieve the same objective, assistance is also being given for recruitment of women teachers for primary schools in the educationally-backward States on 80 : 20 Centre-States sharing basis from 1983-84.

(b) and (c) Education Ministers and their representatives participated in the 39th Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in June, 1983. The Board, *Inter Alia*, adopted resolutions on the coverage of difficult target groups and/or backward areas under the programme of universalisation of elementary Education.

(d) Incentives like stipendary assistance or clothes, books and meals are being operated in the State sector. The States/UTs have been advised to expand the coverage under the various incentive schemes.

Statement

Measures envisaged and undertaken to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education :

- (i) 'Elementary Education' has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and in the new Twenty Point Programme of the Government and, elementary education has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Sixth Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.
- (iii) Intensification of the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.
- (iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.
- (v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.
- (vi) Provision of non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

(vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts of primary and middle schools.

(viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.

(ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.

(x) Adequate provision of incentives like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.

(xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(xii) Introduction of an ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

(xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry, into any class in the elementary stage.

(xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each States.

(xv) Monitoring of attendance in Primary and middle schools.

(xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block-level.

(xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xix) Constitution of a National Committee on point 16 of the 20-Point Programme to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education in these States.

(xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.

(xxi) Mounting of national campaigns for intensive efforts for increasing enrolment and retention during the campaign period with follow-up action throughout the academic year.

Retirement Benefits for Running Staff of Railways

6545. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for determining the retirement benefits of running staff of railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that retirement benefits of post-31 January, 1982 retirees (running staff) are being calculated on basis of pay plus 55 per cent of pay as mileage while pre-31 January, 1982

retirees were deprived of this calculation for determining their retirement benefits;

(c) whether representation dated 7 January, 1984 on this alleged discrimination to pre-31 January, 1982 retirees has been received from All India Retired Railwaymen's Federation; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to redress the grievance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARJEF) : (a) to (d) The normal rules and orders governing retirement benefits which include inter-alia pension, gratuity and provident fund are commonly applicable to all categories of railway staff including those classified as "running staff". Running staff are also eligible to Kilometrage allowance, a portion of which is reckoned as pay for the purpose of computing the post-retirement entitlements of running staff. Certain clarifications were issued by the Ministry of Railways with regard to computation of retirement benefits in the case of running staff, consequent to treatment of a portion of Dearness Allowance upto the index point 320 as Dearness Pay. It is understood these clarifications have been given effect to on the railways from different dates. The question whether these orders should have effect from an earlier date, when a revised formula was introduced for reckoning a portion of Kilometrage allowance as 'pay' for the purpose of retirement benefits, is already engaging the attention of the Ministry of Railways. While examining this issue, various representations received on the subject, including one from the All India Retired Railwaymen's Federation, are also being taken into consideration.

Rates of Eatables in Zonal Railways

6546. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are different rates for same similar eatables on different zonal railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that a thermos-glass of tea is sold at Rs. 1.10 on North

Eastern and Northern Railways whereas the same is sold for Re. 0.70 on South-Eastern Railway; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHAKIEF) : (a) to (c) The selling rates for standard thali meals/ready-to-serve pick-up meals, western style breakfast, lunch, dinner (both vegetarian and non-vegetarian), janta-khana packets, tea and coffee in cups and pots (including thermos) are determined centrally by the Ministry and are made airtight uniformly all over Indian Railways (both for departmental and contractor-operated units). The rate for tea in pots (258 ml.) as revised with effect from 1.1.1984 is at present Rs. 1.25 plus 10 paise when served in trains on all the Railways, besides sales tax wherever leviable by State Governments. The rates for A-la-carte items are fixed by the individual zonal railways taking into consideration the local conditions and as such vary from railway to railway.

Morinda-Chandigarh Rail Link

6547. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the construction of Morinda Chandigarh link, as consequent upon the construction Nungal-Talwara Railway line so as to provide an alternate line for north western India from Ambala onward to Mukerian by passing the congested Ambala-Jullunder section;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the period of construction for this line; and

(c) if not, whether this link (Morinda-Chandigarh) would be approved and taken up for consideration at an early date ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to severe constraints of resources, there is no proposal to take up construction of the suggested line at present.

Demand of Indian Railways Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Moradabad

6548. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum dated 6 March, 1984 from Indian Railways Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Moradabad:

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether they have given notice for hunger strike before Minister's residence from 19 April, 1984; and

(d) if so, whether Government are taking steps to settle their demands and to avert the proposed hunger strike ?

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

(b) Main demands contained in the said Memorandum are as under :

(i) Stoppage of victimisation.

(ii) Restructuring of the cadre of Loco Mechanical Staff.

(iii) Filling up the existing vacancies.

(iv) Payment of hard duty allowance to staff in diesel and steam loco sheds.

(v) Supply of standard quality of material.

(vi) Supply of uniform.

(vii) Induction of steam loco staff in diesel and electric sheds on priority basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All such demands received from all sections of staff are examined on merits and necessary action taken within the framework of Government's overall policies and administrative and financial constraints in consultation, where necessary, with the recognised Trade Unions, who represent all categories of staff.

Protection of Indian Ships and Seaman from Iran-Iraq War Zone

6549. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received protest memoranda/telegram etc. from Forward Seaman's Union of India, Calcutta against forcing Indian ships and their crew to the war zone of Iran-Iraq;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to protect the lives of India seamen and Indian ships from being damaged by missiles in the Iran-Iraq war zone;

(c) how many incidents of Indian ships being hit by missiles in the Iran-Iraq war zone have been reported; and

(d) number of Indian seamen died or injured in such incidents ?

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

(b) Navigational Warnings are issued from time to time by Director General of Shipping Companies to avoid areas declared as exclusion/war zone by Iran-Iraq.

(c) 4 ships have been hit by missiles in the Iran-Iraq war zone and 3 others were trapped in war ports.

(d) No loss of life is reported. However, three seamen are reported missing and one seaman is injured.

Introduction of High Potency Inactivated Injectable Vaccine against Polio

6550. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a UNICEF sponsored field study to introduce the new High Potency inactivated injectable vaccine against Polimelitis (polio) for the first time in the country is likely to come into operation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers in Ministry of External Affairs

6551. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) what is the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year;

(d) what is the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) No, Sir. There is no automatic procedure of regularisation.

(b) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have laid down norms for regularising Casual Labourers working in Government offices. These are :

(i) Casual Labourers should have recruited after 20-3-79 only through

Employment Exchange.

(ii) They should have put in 240 days work is each of two consecutive years.

(iii) They should possess other prescribed qualifications regarding age, education, etc.

(c) 26, Sir.

(d) 26, Sir. These Casual labourers were engaged after 20th March, 1979, but not through Employment Exchange.

(e) No, Sir. There is no time bound programme since waiver of the norms cannot be assumed.

Security of Lives of Indian Seamen on Iran-Iraq War Zone

6552. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the serving seamen of the Shipping Corporation of India's oil tanker Chhatrapati Shivaji are being compelled to proceed to Iraq-Iran war zone despite their vehement protests; and

(b) if so, whether adequate measures have been taken for the security of their lives in view of the Indian ship APJ Ambika being hit recently by missiles and 18 out of its 44 crew still untraced ?

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

(b) Adequate measures in the shape of Navigational Warnings are being issued by Director General of Shipping, Bombay from time to time advising all Indian ships to avoid areas declared as exclusion zones or war zones. All the 44 crew and officers of APJ Ambika have been traced and are back in India, without injury or loss of life.

Supply of E.M.U. Rakes to Central Railway

6553. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 533 on 17 November, 1983 regarding more train, coaches and over bridges for the commuters of V.T.-Kesara Route and state :

(a) whether any improvement has been made in the supply of EMU rakes to Central Railway; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) During 1982, Central Railway received 4 EMU rakes and 6 during 1983. In the current year, i.e. up to March, 1984, Central Railway has received one rake. Thus, from 1982 to 1984 (upto March) Central Railway received 11 rakes.

भाँसी रेलवे डिबीजन में कथित जाली नियुक्तियाँ

6554. श्री निहारसिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1984 के दैनिक जागरण में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भाँसी रेलवे डिबीजन के बीवा, भोपाल, आगरा, मथुरा कैंट और ग्वालियर स्टेशनों में तृतीय श्रेणी में 35 जाली नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में की गई जांच तथा उन नियुक्तियों के संदर्भ में दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों का ब्योरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जुलाई, 1983 में भाँसी रेलवे मण्डल में 35 क्लर्कों की जाली नियुक्तियों का पता चला था। विभागीय छानबीन के बाद 5.3.84 को स्थानीय पुलिस, भाँसी के पास प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज की गई

पी। एक रेल कर्मचारी, जिसे निलंबित किया गया है, के विरुद्ध नियमित मामला दर्ज किया गया है।

Introduction of a new bus route connecting Mayur Vihar with Hauz Khas

6555. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees who are working in Central Warehousing Corporation and National Cooperative Development Corporation and are residing in Mayur Vihar are put to hardship due to non-availability of straight bus service to reach their office at Hauz Khas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a new bus route connecting Mayur Vihar with Hauz Khas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Due to various operational and other constraints, it is not practicable for the D.T.C. to connect all localities of the city with all major points with direct buses. Every effort is made to see that a commuter is able to reach his destination with one change-over. The commuters from Mayur Vihar can reach Hauz Khas with a single change-over either at I.T.O. by taking Route Nos. 501, 502, 503 and 515 or at Central Secretariat by taking Route Nos. 510 and 530.

Cultural Cooperation with France

6556. Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the establishment of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with France;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken in this regard in 1983-84; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to implement the above programme in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) With the object of establishing closer relations between India and France in the educational, cultural, scientific and technical fields, an Agreement concerning cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries was signed on 7th June, 1966.

In pursuance of this Agreement, seven programmes of exchanges in the educational, cultural, scientific and technical fields have been drawn up and implemented. The current programme which is 8th in the series was finalised in January, 1984 for the calendar years 1984 and 1985, on the expiry of the previous one for the calendar years 1982 and 1983.

Under the 1982-1983 programme of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between India and France, exchanges and cooperation took place in the fields of :—

- (a) art and culture including reciprocal visits of artists, dance and music troupes and art exhibitions; literature and publishing; radio, television and films including an exposition of Indian feature and documentary films in France; museology, archaeology and archives.
- (b) school and higher education including promotion of the study and teaching of each other's language, provision of language teachers; award of scholarships/fellowships for study/research to each other's students; cooperation in the field of health and sports, physical and engineering science, animal husbandry and rural planning.
- (c) social sciences and humanities including public administration.

The highlight of the 1984-85 programme finalised in January, 1984 is that the two sides have agreed to hold a major manifestation of Indian art and culture in France during the validity of the Programme as

part of the Festival of India. In the field of literature and publishings both sides have agreed to encourage translation and publication of each other's literary works and development of close cooperation between publishers in each other's country including participation in each other's book fairs/exhibitions. Both sides have also agreed to explore the possibilities of helping in the compilation of French-Hindi and Hindi-French dictionaries as well as French-Urdu and Urdu-French dictionaries.

In the field of radio and television, besides the usual exchanges of radio and TV programmes, there is provision for training of Indian producers/directors and technical personnel in the areas like film news, animation, productions etc.

Closer cooperation between India and France in the field of higher education, school education, humanities and social science, archaeology and sports including developments of each other's language by providing French language teacher for teaching in Indian universities and vice-versa are other areas of continued cooperation provided under the Programme.

Award of scholarships/fellowships to each other's students and scholars for study/research in the other country would also be continued.

**Reservation for SC/ST in Central Schools
in Delhi and New Delhi**

6557. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Central
Schools in Delhi and New Delhi area,
area-wise;

(b) what are the criteria for admission
of children in these schools; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some
percentage of admission of children is
reserved for SC and ST students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The 29

Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in
the Union Territory of Delhi are located at
the following places :

1. Lawrence Road
2. Shalimar Bagh
3. Andrews Ganj
4. Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt.
5. Kandar Lines, Delhi Cantt.
6. Gole Market
7. IIT Hauz Khas
8. INA Colony
9. Janakpuri
10. CRPF Campus, Jharoda Kalan
11. Sector II, R.K. Puram
12. Sector IV, R.K. Puram
13. Sector VIII, R.K. Puram
14. Tagore Garden
15. Masjid Moth
16. AGCR Colony
17. Tughalakabad
18. Arjangarh
19. Pragati Vihar, Lodhi Road
20. Pushp Vihar, M.B. Road
21. Badargur Thermal Power Station,
Badarpur
22. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya Janak-
puri.

(b) Subject to qualifying of a child in
the admission test, transferability of parents
is the sole criterion for admission to Kendriya
Vidyalayas. In the case of Kendriya
Vidyalaya, Badarpur, children of employees
of Badarpur Thermal Power Corporation
get first priority in admissions. The Vishesh

Kendriya Vidyalaya at Janakpuri is a residential school meant for the children from Ladakh, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and northern districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Pay Scale of Registrars of Central Universities

6558. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scale for Registrars in the Central Universities;

(b) whether all of them have been appointed in the prescribed pay scale; and

(c) if not, the reasons for deviation from the prescribed scale and other conditions of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The pay scale for the post of Registrar in the Central Universities is Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000.

(b) and (c) The Registrars of all Central Universities, except Jawaharlal Nehru University, have been appointed in the prescribed pay scale. In the case of Registrar, Jawaharlal Nehru University a scale of pay of Rs. 2000-125/2-2250 was approved as personal to the present incumbent in order to protect the total emoluments that he was getting in his previous assignment.

Employees in N.E. Railway Retired/ Appointed

6559. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many employees in the North Eastern Railway have retired during 1981-1982 and 1983; how many appointed

category-wise and the number and method of appointment and selection therefor; and

(b) how many persons selected by the Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur, have been appointed and how many have been appointed from outside and reasons therefor ?

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.

Financial Help from Foreign Countries Received by Social Welfare Organisations

6560. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) which are the Social Welfare Organisation who received financial help from foreign countries and number and names of such organisations which are getting such money during last five years;

(b) how much money came to our country during last five years, year-wise;

(c) names of the countries who gave such financial help and the amount of money thereof, country-wise;

(d) whether Government have enquired about any misuse of such money against our national interest and if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government will enquire and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) Information is in the process of computerisation by the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are the nodal Ministry to monitor the inflow of foreign assistance, to organisations and individuals in the country.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has no definite information about

misuse of foreign contributions against national interest.

सागर रेलवे स्टेशन पर शायिकाओं का आरक्षण

6561. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें समाज सेवी समितियों और संगठनों से सागर रेलवे स्टेशन पर 166 साबरमती एक्सप्रेस में द्वितीय श्रेणी की कम से कम दस शायिकाओं का आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) इस सुझाव की जांच की गई है। यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को देखते हुए सागर स्टेशन के लिए 166 अप साबरमती एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में बल्लग से कोटे के आबंटन का, औचित्य नहीं बनता है। बहरहाल, 1.5.1984 से इस स्टेशन के लिए 166 अप साबरमती एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में परीक्षण के तौर पर दूसरे बजों में दो शायिकाओं का आरक्षित कोटा आबंटित किया जा रहा है।

Doctors of AIIMS on Gulf Assignment

6562 SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have been on Gulf assignments during the last three years with details thereof and

the purpose for which they went over there; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to check the frequent going abroad of same doctors and to streamline the whole procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) and (b) 38 doctors of the Institute have been on Gulf assignments during the last three years i.e. 1981 to 1983. Out of these, 8 were on long term assignments for one year or more, and 30 were on short term assignments as Visiting Professors or for conducting examinations in these countries. The visits of the doctors are covered by the guidelines framed by the Institute.

Use of Patients for Research Work by Doctors in AIIMS

6563. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most departmental heads in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi use hospital patients in their research work and submit them to tests which are not necessary for their treatment and the patients are made to visit the hospital frequently not to their benefit but for the benefit of the doctors to do their research work of them; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check such misuse of the patients and the harassment caused to them and to deal sternly with the defaulting Doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) It is not a fact to say that the departmental heads in the AIIMS use patients in their research work or make them undergo unnecessary tests or compel them to visit the hospital frequently.

(b) Does not arise.

Cultural Delegations Sent Abroad

6564. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cultural Delegations and troupes that were allowed to visit foreign countries during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and full details thereof;

(b) the Government's policy guidelines that govern such visits;

(c) are such visits to certain countries banned or restricted;

(d) if so, details thereof alongwith reasons/justification for such bans/restrictions; and

(e) details of applications for such visits which were rejected during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 alongwith reasons of rejection in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली से छपरा/सिवान के लिए एक सीधी गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

6565. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा/सिवान के लिए दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली से कोई सीधी गाड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार छपरा/सिवान के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए एक सीधी गाड़ी की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस अवधि तक; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सप्ताह में 4 दिन चलने वाली 153 अप/154 डाउन नवी दिल्ली-बरोनी जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

छाबड़ा रेल स्टेशन से लकड़ियों का फर्नीचर के रूप में बुक किया जाना

6566. श्री चतुर्भञ्ज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छाबड़ा रेल स्टेशन से (कोटा-बीना मार्ग) कोटा के लिए लकड़ियों का फर्नीचर के रूप में बुकिंग किया जाना लगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी, 1983 से 15 फरवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान किन-किन तारीखों को बुकिंग किया गया था और किन-किन लोगों के नाम लकड़ियों को बुक किया गया था और कोटा जंक्शन के माल की डिलीवरी लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या रेल पुलिस ने फरवरी, 1984 में जब्त की गई वन विभाग की लकड़ी को छाबड़ा रेल स्टेशन के गोदाम के नीलामी कर दी है जिनका जाली व्यक्तियों के नाम बुक किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वन विभाग की खोरी की सारी लकड़ियों को बुक करने के लिए जिम्मेदार यदि कोई दोषी अधिकारी हैं, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) 10.2.1984 को छबरा गुगर से कोटा के लिए बुक किए गए लकड़ी के फ्रेमों के दो परेषण राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, बारा द्वारा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 411 के अंतर्गत जप्त कर लिए थे क्योंकि इनके चोरी हो जाने का संदेह था और अभी भी उनकी अभिरक्षा में हैं।

(घ) चूंकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा लकड़ी के सामान की बुकिंग पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया गया था और बुकिंग कर्मचारियों को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं थी कि बुकिंग के लिए दिया गया माल चोरी का माल है, इसलिए कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई अपेक्षित नहीं है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं तथा हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाना

6567. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं तथा हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर उपयोग, सरलीकरण तथा लोकप्रियता के किसी कार्य-क्रम की अनुपस्थिति में, शिक्षा का विस्तार, ज्ञान तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता के संबंधन की गति धीमी और असंतोषजनक है; और

(ख) क्या गैर-हिन्दी वाले क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाएं पढ़ाने के लिए कोई विशेष योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (बी पी० के० बुगल) :

(क) और (ख) हिन्दी तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रगामी प्रयोग तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय कई योजनाएं चला रहा है। नई दिल्ली

स्थित वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आदि में लगभग 3.87.500 वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दों को हिन्दी में तैयार किया है। मंत्रालय की योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न पुस्तक उत्सवों एजेंसियों द्वारा विज्ञान तथा मानविकी से सम्बंधित विभिन्न विषयों में लगभग 7730 पुस्तकें हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित की गईं।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने भी चुनी हुई साहित्यिक कृतियों का एक प्रमुख भारतीय भाषा से दूसरी भाषा में अनुवाद कार्य में सहयोग प्रदान करने के लिए अपनी "आदान-प्रदान" नामक क्रम माला के अंतर्गत 551 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं। इसके अलावा, साहित्य अकादमी को अपनी "भारतीय साहित्य के निर्माता" नामक क्रम माला के अंतर्गत बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पुस्तकें हैं, जिनका उमके द्वारा मास्यता प्राप्त 22 भाषाओं से सम्बंधित एक भारतीय भाषा से दूसरी भारतीय भाषा में अनुवाद किया जाता है।

इस बात की सराहना की जानी चाहिए कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा साहित्य की वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं तथा हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग, सरलीकरण तथा प्रसार के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयास किए गए हैं।

अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी के शिक्षण को सुकर बनाने के लिए वह मंत्रालय अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में उनके स्कूलों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहम्यता ताकि वे हिन्दी शिक्षण कक्षाएं आयोजित कर सकें; पुस्तकालय व अध्ययन कक्ष का रख-रखाव कर सकें; हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालेजों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता; अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में मेट्रिक स्तर से ऊपर हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले

छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने; हिन्दी के शिक्षण के लिए पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन तथा विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को आयोजित करने; विभिन्न संगठनों को हिन्दी की पुस्तकें देने तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षण मंडल; आगरा के माध्यम से हिन्दी शिक्षण में प्राविधि विज्ञान में आयोजित अनुसंधान के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है।

इस मंत्रालय का मैसूर स्थित केन्द्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान नामक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भाषा विश्लेषण, भाषा शिक्षा-शास्त्र, भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी तथा समस्या सुलझाने तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए भाषा के प्रयोग के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान आयोजित करता है। संस्थान भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास का समन्वय करता है तथा अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण तथा सामग्री उत्पादन में कार्यरत है।

विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन

6568. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हाल ही में विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन हुआ था; और

(ख) सम्मेलन में ऐसे क्या निर्णय लिए गए जिन्हें सरकार का विचार कार्यान्वित करने का है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० बंगन) : (क) और (ख) तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा, जो एक स्वच्छक संगठन है, के तत्वावधान में 28-30 अक्टूबर, 1983 तक आयोजित किया गया था। सम्मेलन में लिए गए व्यापक निष्कर्ष और उस पर अभी तक की गई कार्रवाई का संलग्न विवरण में उल्लेख किया गया है।

विवरण

आयोजकों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार सम्मेलन ने प्रथम और द्वितीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलनों के दौरान पारित निम्नलिखित संकल्पों की पुष्टि की :—

नागपुर में दिनांक 10.1.1975 को आयोजित प्रथम सम्मेलन के दौरान पारित संकल्प :

- (i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र में राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को मान्यता।
- (ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के विकास के लिए वर्धा में विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ की स्थापना।

मारीशस में दिनांक 28 अगस्त 1976 को आयोजित द्वितीय हिन्दी सम्मेलन के दौरान पारित संकल्प :

- (i) मारीशस में विश्व हिन्दी केन्द्र की स्थापना।
- (ii) मारीशस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका का प्रकाशन।

तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन ने 30 अक्टूबर, 1983 को अपने समापन अधिवेशन में सिफारिश की कि "सम्मेलन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक स्थायी समिति भी गठित की जाए। सम्मेलन की संगठन समिति को प्रधान मंत्री के परामर्श से इसे स्थायी समिति गठित करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया था। इस समिति में भारत और विदेश से 25 व्यक्ति होंगे। इस समिति और इसके सचिवालय के लिए प्राकृतिक विधान और इसके कार्य-करण को तैयार करने और संगठन समिति को तीन महीनों की अवधि के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए एक उप-समिति भी गठित की जानी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक बर्खा में विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ की स्थापना का सम्बन्ध है, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों के व्यौरों की जांच करने के लिए एक उप-समिति गठित की गई है। उप-समिति ने दिनांक 30 दिसम्बर, 1983 को हुई अपनी एक बैठक में यह सुझाव दिया था कि प्रारूपण समिति को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय के लिए बलूचिस्ट का एक प्रारूप तैयार करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मारीशस में विश्व हिन्दी केन्द्र की स्थापना और मारीशस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पत्रिका प्रकाशित करने का सम्बन्ध है इस मंत्रालय को अभी तक कहीं से भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

सम्मेलन के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिए तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के आयोजकों को स्वयं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक स्थायी समिति स्थापित करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू करनी चाहिए।

Adulteration in Milk and Milk Products

6569. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a large percentage of milk products when tested were found adulterated during last 3 years and if so, details thereof State-wise;

(b) whether it is fact that percentage conviction vis-a-vis prosecution is very low and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed;

(c) what was the average time taken for each conviction; and

(d) whether Government will gear up

PFA, CCFS and food control set up and make centre an affective watchdog ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The average percentages of milk products found adulterated during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 as per annual reports available is as follows :

Year	Average percentage of Milk Products
1980	13.52 found adulterated
1981	15.4
1982	15.10

A statement giving total number of milk products analysed and found adulterated Statewise for the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 is given in the Annexure.

(b) Average percentage of conviction vis-a-vis prosecution during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is 28.4.

(c) Conviction in PFA depends on various factors e.g. workload of the Courts, procedural formalities and hence it is not practicable to assess the average time taken for each conviction.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to establish separate Directorates for Prevention of food Adulteration, to strengthen the enforcement staff, to constitute advisory Committees for monitoring, to appoint separate prosecutors for processing the cases in the Courts and to augment laboratory facilities and also to extent the provision of Act to all areas including rural areas.

Statement

Name of the States/ U.Ts.	Milk products samples Analysed/Adulterated		
	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	208/27	283/70	341/91
2. Assam	52/8	81/35	56/16
3. Bihar	*	26/11	40/19
4. Gujarat	710/63	391/59	586/12
5. Jammu & Kashmir	287/45	265/51	32/4
6. Haryana	58/4	81/24	299/73
Himachal Pradesh	78/31	45/5	80/8
8. Karnataka	95/40	107/19	95/34
9. Kerala	228/55	209/46	155/35
10. Madhya Pradesh	376/103	446/135	508/131
11. Maharashtra	509/51	641/113	700/85
12. Manipur	—	*	—
13. Meghalaya	—	7/3	—
14. Nagaland	—	*	—
15. Orissa	*	9/6	16/10
16. Punjab	409/55	385/72	501/82
17. Rajasthan	72/33	79/28	69/19
18. Sikkim	**	**	—
19. Tamilnadu	191/52	241/66	223/98
20. Tripura	8/4	10/2	10/3
21. Uttar Pradesh	2446/187	2884/212	2585/193
22. West Bengal	141/40	123/35	109/38
23. A & N Island	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	**	**	**

1	2	3	4
25. Chandigarh	29/3	5/—	7/1
26. Dadra & N.H.	—	—	—
27. Delhi	163/16	319/29	119/8
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	7/3	2/2	—
29. Lakshdweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	3/1	*	*

'—' indicates "Nil"—information.

'*' indicates figures not available.

'**' indicates Act not in force.

**Separate Institutional Arrangement to
Ensure Forty Percent Cargo Support to
National Shipping Lines**

6570. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up separate institutional arrangements for implementing the draft legislation to provide forty percent cargo support to national shipping lines;

(b) if so, whether an organisation is being planned to be set up at the major ports to monitor the flow of import and export cargo and ensure that the statutory forty percent is shipped through Indian vessels; and

(c) if so, by what time the monitoring organisation is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c)
India ratified the UN Convention on Code
of Conduct for Liner Conferences in 1978
This Code *inter alia* provides for carriage of
at least 40% of cargo by the national

vessels who are members of the Conference.
Having ratified the Code, a legislation
for implementing the provisions in the Code
has to be enacted which may include an
organisation for monitoring the volume
and value of cargo carried by different
vessels. The monitoring organisation will
be set up as soon as the details are worked
out.

Indo-Pak Talks in Islamabad

6571. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-

SHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan and India again
met in Islamabad to further discuss the
relations for improvement;

(b) whether this was at the level of
Foreign Secretaries;

(c) whether any agreement has been
reached; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (d) Taking

advantage of the visit of Foreign Secretary of Pakistan to India in connection with the meeting of the Standing Committee of SARC, our Foreign Secretary invited him to Udaipur for a quiet in-depth review of various aspects of Indo-Pakistan bilateral relations. During their talks in Udaipur and New Delhi from 1st to 3rd March, they considered further measures that could be taken to build confidence, remove irritants and strengthen mutually beneficial friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Our Foreign Secretary will pay a three day visit to Islamabad from the 12th May, 1984 to continue their talks. In addition to other aspects of bilateral relations, they will also consider the two drafts of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation and the Non-Aggression Pact.

Education as per Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution

6572. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that education is being imparted in the country in accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the names of States; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against those States which have not complied with these Directive Principles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The Constitutional goal incorporated into the Directive Principles of State Policy of providing free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years could not be achieved so far due to various reasons. The present target date for achieving this goal, according to the policy frame of the VI Five Year Plan, is 1990. Various measures envisaged and undertaken to achieve the goal of universalisation are indicated in the statement attached. The Central and State Governments are striving to achieve this

goal of universalisation of elementary education.

Statement

Measures envisaged and undertaken to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education :

- (i) 'Elementary Education' has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and in the new Twenty Point Programme of the Government and, elementary education has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.
- (iii) Intensification of the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.
- (iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.
- (v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.
- (vi) Provision of non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.
- (vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts of primary and middle schools.
- (viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.
- (ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.
- (x) Adequate provision of incentive like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships

particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.

- (xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.
- (xii) Introduction of an ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.
- (xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry, into any class in the elementary stage.
- (xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.
- (xv) Monitoring of attendance in Primary and middle schools.
- (xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block-level.
- (xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.
- (xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.
- (xix) Constitution of a National Committee on Point 16 of the 20-Point Programme to guide the

implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education in these States.

- (xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.
- (xxi) Mounting of national campaigns for intensive efforts for increasing enrolment and retention during the campaign period with follow-up action through-out the academic year.

Casual and Contract Labour in Public Sector Undertakings

6573. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of casual and contract labourers working against the perennial nature of jobs in the railways ?

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

Difficulties faced by small entrepreneurs in obtaining Loans for Purchase of Fishing Boats from SDFC

6574. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by small entrepreneurs who apply for loans from the SDFC for purchase of fishing boats;

(b) the reasons for frequent change in conditions being imposed by SDFC;

(c) whether the SDFC is demanding guarantees even for interest payment, which is not asked for from buyers of ships;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that

a degree of reasonability is maintained by SDFC, when they process applications for purchase of fishing boats; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the frequent imposing of fresh conditions by SDFC, without going into the ability of the fishing industry to meet such conditions ?

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

(b) The terms and conditions for the loans stipulated by the SDFC are based on the guidelines issued by the Government. No changes in the conditions are normally made by the SDFC unless any relaxation is sought by the loanee companies and approved by the Government.

(c) Guarantees for interest payment during the construction period are asked from fishing companies as 100% of the loan amount is disbursed to the shipyard prior to the delivery in the case of trawlers while in the case of ships on such guarantees are asked for as only 10 to 20% of the loan amount is usually disbursed to the shipyards before the delivery of the vessel.

(d) Government have decided to set up a committee of the SDFC to go into the documentation and procedures followed by SDFC with a view to expedite the clearance and implementation of proposals.

(e) No fresh conditions are normally imposed by the SDFC.

Nationalisation and Improvement of Inter-Island shipping transports facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6575. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the nationalisation and improvement of Inter-Island shipping transport facilities in Andaman Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) at what stage does it rest now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no proposal for nationalisation of Inter-Island Shipping Transport facilities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As regards improvement of the Inter-Island Shipping Service the same is constantly reviewed and measures are taken to improve the same. No specific proposals are under consideration.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Repatriation of Prisoners on Exchange Basis

6576. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Pakistanis in Indian Jails and reasons for their internment;

(b) total number of Indians in Pakistani jails and reasons for their internment; and

(c) whether there is any move for repatriation of the prisoners on exchange basis from both sides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) It is believed that there are around 200 Pakistanis in Indian jails and 400 Indians in Pakistani jails as on 31.12.83.

These detainees were arrested in either country on different charges like illegal entry, over-stay etc.

(c) We release Pakistani nationals from Indian jails as soon as they complete their sentences. We have asked Pakistan to follow suit.

**बाबा लखन सिंह मार्ग पर हुई घातक
बुर्खानाएं और मरने वालों की क्षतिपूर्ति**

6577. श्री बनबारी लाल बैरवा :

श्री जार० एन० राकेश :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मार्ग पर डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली और गोल डाकखाना के बीच बाबा खड़ग सिंह मार्ग पर बहुत सी घातक घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं और उनमें से कितनी घातक थीं और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है और कितने व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए हैं; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में मुआवजा दिया गया है और यदि किसी भी मामले में कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सड़क दुर्घटना की दर असामान्य नहीं है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल और गोल डाकखाना के बीच बाबा खड़ग सिंह मार्ग पर हुई दुर्घटना का आंकड़ा निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	साधारण दुर्घटना	घातक दुर्घटना	मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1981	11	5	6
1982	5	1	1
1983	10	4	4

(ग) चूंकि सड़क दुर्घटना के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों के कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को दिए गए मुआवजे का ब्योरा सड़कवार नहीं रखा जाता है, इसलिए यह सूचना मोटर दुर्घटना क्लेम अधिकरण के पास सामान्यतः उपलब्ध नहीं होती है।

टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन इंस्पेक्टरों के पदों पर विभागीय पदोन्नति हेतु परीक्षा

6578. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नादर्न रेलवे सिगनल एण्ड टेलीकाम डिपार्टमेंट ने टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन इंस्पेक्टर, ग्रेड-1 के पद पर पदोन्नति करने के लिए 11 सितम्बर, 1982 को एक परीक्षा ली थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित किया गया था और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को चयन पूर्व प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था;

(ग) निचले ग्रेड में कम से कम दो वर्ष का सेवाकाल पूरा करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को किस आधार पर परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी गयी थी;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में रेलवे सतर्कता निदेशालय को उम्मीदवारों द्वारा की गई शिकायतों के आधार पर की गयी जांच के दौरान प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे ने इसी प्रकार के मामले और परिस्थितियों में इसी पद के चयन हेतु विभागीय परीक्षा दुबारा ली थी; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा उपरोक्त संदर्भ में परीक्षाओं का आयोजन दुबारा करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) चूंकि इस संबंध में रेल मंत्रालय के आदेश उत्तर रेलवे में चयन की समाप्ति के बाद प्राप्त हुए, अतः उम्मीदवारों को चयन के लिए

बुलाते समय मौजूद पात्रता शर्तों के आधार पर यह चयन किया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) अगस्त, 1982 में पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा दूर संचार निरीक्षक ग्रेड I के पद के लिए किया गया चयन रेलवे द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने इसे फिर से करने का निर्णय लिया था लेकिन उस मामले की परिस्थितियाँ बिल्कुल ऐसी नहीं थी जैसी कि उत्तर रेलवे में चयन के मामले में थी।

(च) उपर्युक्त (ङ) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**नरकटियागंज जंक्शन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर
उपरिपुल**

6579. श्री पीताम्बर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के नरकटियागंज जंक्शन से तीन रेल लाइन मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा और ढोरी के लिए जाती है और जंक्शन से पूर्व की ओर एक सड़क उत्तर से दक्षिण, तीनों लाइनों को पार करती है, जिससे रेल यात्रियों के साथ-साथ अन्य यात्रियों को भी उपरोक्त गुमटी पार करने के लिए प्रति दिन घंटों प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए इस क्रासिंग पर उपरिपुल बनाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) नरकटियागंज जंक्शन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर है और इसके पूर्वी छोर पर समपार संख्या 22 (स्पेशल) से 3 रेल पथ गुजरते

हैं जो दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर बरास्ता संगोली और भिखना थोरी को जाते हैं। इस समपार पर बहुत देर तक यातायात रुके रहने के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) मौजूदा समपार के बदले उफरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रायोजित किए जाने अपेक्षित हैं जिसके साथ उन्हें अपने हिस्से की लागत वहन करने का वचन देना होता है। नरकटियागंज जंक्शन के नजदीक मौजूदा समपार के बदले ऊपर सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण की ओर से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित नहीं किया गया है।

**Integrated Health and Family Welfare
Programme in Kerala and Karnataka**

6580. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an integrated Health and Family Welfare Programme has been decided to be launched in Kerala and Karnataka with some credit from the Integrated Development Associations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) An Area Development Project with aid from the World Bank has been taken up for the expansion of Health and Family Welfare infrastructure and services in selected districts of Karnataka and Kerala. The Districts selected are Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Raichur in Karnataka and WYNAD, Palghat, Malapuram and Idukki in Kerala. The total project cost is about Rs. 120.43 crores (US \$ 123.5 million).

**Teachers Appointed in Central School
Chakradharpur, Bihar**

**6581. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :**

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

(a) number of teachers appointed on ad-hoc basis in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Chakradharpur, Bihar during 1981-83;

(b) the number of teachers called for interview for appointment and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein;

(c) the number of ST and SC candidates selected as per roster and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the candidates were called from the Employment Exchange if so, the number and names called from Employment Exchange, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, who was responsible for not calling candidates for interview from Employment Exchange and what action has been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (e) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Minimum Wages for Casual Staff in
Statutory and Non-Statutory
Canteens**

6582. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are casual staff working in both statutory canteens and non-statutory canteens, in the Railways where they have got records of continuous service for more than five years;

(b) whether the Railway Administration

and in some cases the committee of management are not paying the salaries even in the minimum rate admissible as per States' Minimum Wages Act; and

(c) whether the casual staff rendering more than 10/15 years of continuous service are still getting Rs. 4/- and Rs. 5/-per day ?

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

उप-कुलपतियों को आई० ए० एस० संवर्ग से लिया जाना

6583. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं;

(ख) उप-कुलपतियों की संख्या कुल कितनी है;

(ग) इनमें से कितने उप-कुलपति आई० ए० एस० संवर्ग से हैं;

(घ) इनमें से कितने उपकुलपति अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अल्प-संख्यकों से सम्बंधित हैं; और

(ङ) उप-कुलपतियों के पदों पर आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के मापदण्ड क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) और (ख) फरवरी 1984, में विश्व-विद्यालयों की कुल संख्या 124 हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक में एक कुलपति है। इनमें से सात विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत और शेष राज्य अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) सात केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में से एक विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा संवर्ग से सम्बंधित है और एक अन्य विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा का सेवा निवृत्ति अधिकारी है। इस समय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कोई भी कुलपति अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बंधित नहीं है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति विजिटर द्वारा कुल मिलाकर इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित प्रवरण समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। अतः भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी चयन समिति द्वारा विचार किए जाने के लिए प्रतिबाधित नहीं होते हैं।

राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति अपने-अपने विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुरार नियुक्त किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी व्यावसायिक पृष्ठभूमि अथवा उनकी जाति या किस समुदाय से वे सम्बंधित हैं, के बारे में कोई सूचना एकत्र नहीं करती तथा रखती है। तथापि, उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार तीन राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों में कुलपति या तो अनुसूचित जाति अथवा अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बंधित हैं।

Voluntary organisations engaged in Family Planning Programmes

6584. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some voluntary organisations have been involved in family planning programmes in some States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the names of the voluntary organisations involved in family planning programme; and

(c) the details of programme of those

voluntary organisations to promote family planning programme in last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) As per information available with this Ministry, a list of voluntary organisations engaged in family welfare programme is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in library. See. No. Lt. 8107/84]

(c) The voluntary organisations are involved in imparting knowledge and motivation, delivery of family welfare services and supplies, training activities, etc. in urban and rural areas.

कांसा बिलड़ी रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

6586. श्री हीरा लाल धार० परमार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात को राजस्थान के साथ जोड़ने हेतु कांसा-बिलड़ी रेल लाइन के लिए स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से कितने वर्षों से मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या उक्त रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त रेल लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में 1973-74 में एक समिति का गठन किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) यद्यपि कोसारोड-बिलड़ी रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, लेकिन इस लाइन के लिए कोई विशिष्ट सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था। बहरहाल, 1972 में जिस सर्वेक्षण दल ने दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद आमान परिवर्तन के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया था उसने मोटर लाइन की

अविच्छिन्नता बनाए रखने के लिए कोसा रोड के निकट बगदाद (का कोशो-पाटन खंडपर) और मिलड़ी (देवरा-गांधीघाम खंड पर) को जोड़ने के लिए लाइन के निर्माण की संभाव्यता की जांच की थी और उसने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की थी। इस मंत्रालय को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई समिति गठित की गयी है।

तंजानिया को डीजल रेल इंजनों की सप्लाई

6587. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी ने दो वर्ष पूर्व तंजानिया सरकार को 15 डीजल रेल इंजन सप्लाई किए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रेल इंजनों का निर्माण कब किया गया और उनका सामान्य कार्यकाल कितना है और उनकी लागत और बिक्री मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ इंजन तंजानिया में बेकार पड़े हैं, और यदि हां, तो उनके इतनी जल्दी खराब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई, तो कार्यवाही क्या की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां। 1976 और 1977 में तंजानिया रेलवे निगम को 15 (पन्द्रह) डीजल रेल इंजन सप्लाई किए गए थे।

(ख) इन रेल इंजनों का निर्माण 1975, 1976 और 1977 में किया गया था। भारतीय रेल संहिताओं के अनुसार डीजल रेल इंजन का सामान्य जीवन-काल 36 वर्ष है और उसमें लगे

इंजन का जीवन काल 18 वर्ष है। इन रेल इंजनों की न्यूनतम निर्माण लागत, जिसमें प्रोफार्मा लागत, वारंटी खर्च और मुनाफा शामिल नहीं है, 31.2 लाख रुपए थी और बिक्री मूल्य 40.92 लाख रुपए प्रति रेल इंजन थी।

(ग) जी, हां। परिचालनिक और अनुरक्षण की परिस्थितियों के कारण तथा फालतू पुर्जों के न मिलने के कारण कुछ रेल इंजन खराब पड़े हुए हैं।

(घ) भारतीय रेलवे के किसी कर्मचारी ने गलती नहीं की, इसलिए कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Number of Publications Brought out by
External Publicity Division**

6588. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of External AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of publications brought out by the External Publicity Division during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(b) the number of Indian Missions in which Publicity wings are functioning abroad at present;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more publicity wings abroad during the year 1984-85; and

(d) if so, the number of such wings and the places selected therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The External Publicity Division brings out three regular publications, two of which are fortnightly and one monthly. It also brings out a number of occasional pamphlets and brochures containing important Government pronouncements or general publicity material. In 1981-82, the number of such occasional publications was 50 and in 1982-83 it was 36.

(b) 47 of the Indian Missions abroad have full-fledged publicity wings. The rest of the Missions are also expected to undertake publicity activities.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal under consideration to open 25 new Publicity Wings in Missions abroad over a three year period. Initially, these Publicity Wings are being considered for some countries of Latin America, West Asia and Southern Africa.

बाड़मेर नगर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

6589. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा सुरक्षा बल, डाक और तार, टेलीफोन, रेलवे, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, केन्द्रीय आसूचना लोकस्ट आदि सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिला मुख्यालय बाड़मेर शहर में स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाड़मेर शहर में उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों के होते हुए भी वहां पर कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बाड़मेर शहर में कब तक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० चुंगन) :
(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर तब विचार किया जाता है जब उन्हें निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं के अनुसरण में एक उपयुक्त प्राबन्धित प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाता है। बाड़मेर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Railway Line—North Bengal

6590. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to bring the far-flung areas of North Bengal under railway coverage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The present resources constraint does not permit taking new projects, apart from these already approved, i.e., the Eklakhi-Balurbhat new BG line.

Subsidies and Salaries in Railway Cooperative Societies

6591. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are subsidising the salaries and other working expenses of the Railway co-operative societies;

(b) if not, whether subsidy is being given to the Railway staff canteens and if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay the same percentage of subsidy to the societies also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir. Not at present. However a subsidy @ of 50% of the Administrative and establishment charges for first 3 years was admissible upto 30.6.80 to the Railwaymen's Consumer Cooperative Society running fair price shops.

(b) 70% subsidy towards staff cost is made in respect of all recognised non Statutory Canteens.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Extension of Nizamuddin-Cochin Jayanti Janta Express upto Trivandrum

**6592. SHRI SKARIAN THOMAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request for the extension of the Nizamuddin-Cochin Jayanti Janta Express upto Trivandrum;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the train upto Trivandrum; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For want of resources like adequate terminal facilities, coaches and locomotives and suitable path, it is not feasible to extend 131/132 Jayanti Janta Express to and from Trivandrum.

Arrangements for Availability of Things of Utility for Disabled at Subsidised Prices

6593. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had prepared a list of things of utility for the disabled in the country;

(b) who are the manufacturers of these utility articles for the disabled in the public and private sector in the country; and

(c) what arrangements Government contemplate to make available these accessories for the disabled at subsidised prices ?

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

(b) No list of manufacturers of utility articles for the disabled is maintained by the Government.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to make utility articles available to the disabled at subsidised prices. However, the Ministry administers a scheme for providing aids and appliances, costing between Rs. 25 and Rs. 1500 to the disabled (i) free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 750/- P.M. and (ii) at half the cost if the income is from Rs. 751 to Rs. 1500/- P.M.

अक्षम और विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उचित मूल्यों पर तिपहिया साइकिलें, साइकिलें आदि उपलब्ध कराने के लिए व्यवस्था करना

6594. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र में पृथक-पृथक कितनी फर्मों विकलांग, अपंग और अक्षम व्यक्तियों के लिए तिपहिया साइकिलें, साइकिलें और अन्य उपकरणों का निर्माण करने के कार्य में लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के काम आने वाली इन वस्तुओं को उचित अथवा रियायती मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) क्या विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए उपयोगी उद्गारों के उत्पादन और उन्हें उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था के लिए कोई मानीटोरिंग एजेंसी है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे विशेष उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० र्थुगन) : (क) सरकार द्वारा ऐसी फर्मों की कोई सूची नहीं रखी जाती ।

(ख) इन वस्तुओं के उचित या रियायती मूल्यों पर विक्रय के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। तथापि, यह मंत्रालय विकलांगों के लिए 25 रुपए से 1500 रुपए तक के मूल्य के सहायक उपकरण देने की योजना चलाता है जिसके अन्तर्गत विकलांग व्यक्तियों को यन्त्र/उपकरण (1) मासिक आय 750 रुपए से कम होने की अवस्था में निःशुल्क और (2) मासिक आय 750 रुपए से 1500 रुपए तक होने की अवस्था में आधे मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Cultural Teams Sent Abroad

6595. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government-sponsored cultural teams were sent abroad in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the cost for each year;

(b) State-wise details of selecting teams and names of the troupes selected by them; and

(c) how many troupes applied from Kerala and how many were selected and sent abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Ship Acquisition Programme of Public sector Shipping Companies during Sixth Plan

6596. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the target of Public Sector Shipping

Companies for acquisition of new ships during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the number of new ships acquired by Public Sector Shipping Companies in the current plan period so far;

(c) the efforts made to achieve the target; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Phase-I of Shipping Corporation of India's Sixth Plan Acquisition Programme covering the period upto 31st March, 1984 provided for acquisition/ordering of 43 vessels of a total tonnage of 1.387 million DWT. SCI's Phase-II tonnage acquisition/ordering programme covering the remaining period of the Sixth Plan involves acquisition/ordering of 22 vessels of 538 m. DWT in addition to a floating dry dock:

During the Sixth Plan, Mogul Line Ltd., proposed to acquire 20 vessels of 477500 DWT at an estimated cost of about Rs. 276.46 crores.

(b) Shipping Corporation of India has placed orders for 25 ships with a total of 866 million DWT and issued a Letter of Intent for 3 ships of 195 million DWT. Mogul Line Ltd., placed orders for 3 bulk carriers aggregating to 46,800 GRT on Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. and acquired two second-hand bulk carriers aggregating to 24940 GRT.

(c) and (d) Shipping Corporation of India has submitted proposals for acquisition more ships including 12 bulk carriers and cellular container vessels. Shipping Corporation of India has already initiated action for implementation of its Phase-II programme. It has issued a Letter of Intent to Hindustan Shipyard Limited for four bulk carriers. The acquisition programme of Mogul Line Limited has been kept in abeyance keeping in view its proposed merger with Shipping Corporation of India.

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

6597. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new Railway Lines are under proposal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and their present position;

(c) whether there is any proposal to speed up the 30 Royalseema Express to enable the passenger to reach Hyderabad before 18.30 hours; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Surveys for the following proposals in Andhra Pradesh are in progress, the details of which are as under :

Sl. No.	Route	Overall Progress of the surveys (%age)	
		Engineering Survey	Traffic Survey
1.	Nizamabad—Ramagundam via Jagtial (155 Kms)	100	92
2.	Nadikude—Gudur/Sri Kalahasti (350 Kms.)	45.5	—
3.	Nandyal—Yerraguntla (125 Kms)	100	85
4.	Krishna—Vikarabad (130 Kms)	80	—
5.	Nidobrolu—Nizampatham (25 Kms)	34	—
6.	Macherla—Raichur via Gadwal (260 Kms)	60	—

After the survey reports are received and examined, a decision regarding construction of the lines will be taken, subject to availability of resources and clearance by the Planning Commission.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

B.A. Student's Results Revaluation by Delhi University

6598. SHRI P.M. SUBBA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of B.A. students are awaiting the results of revaluation by the Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether Delhi University have taken due steps to declare the results before the commencement of the ensuing examination and if so, the probable dates for declaration of such results; and

(c) if not, whether it will cause harassment the students as they will have to appear in the forthcoming examination even though they might have passed the examination on revaluation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, there is no case relating to the 1983 undergraduate Annual Examinations pending for revaluation. There are, however, some cases of revaluation still in process relating to the under-graduate Supplementary Examinations held in 1983, whose results were announced in February, 1984.

(b) and (c) Students who seek revaluation have to apply within one month of the publication of the result. The University is taking necessary steps to expedite the declaration of the results of revaluation, which in any case will take some time after the receipt of the application.

Non-Functioning of Electronic Equipment and Dialysis Machines in AIIMS

6599. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that electronic equipment costing lakhs of rupees in non-functional in the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Eye Centre and some of the dialysis machines are out of the order in the AIIMS as has been brought out in the article under captioned "Acc hospital or death trap" appearing in current Magazine of March 17, 1984.

(b) if so, the details of the non-functional equipment lying in the AIIMS and Eye Centre together with reasons for their non-use and going out of order;

(c) whether ordinary medicines like Aspirin, Vitamins, Antibiotics etc. are not usually supplied to the patients;

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the availability of medicines to the patients; and

(e) how much money has been allocated to the AIIMS and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Eye Centre during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : (a) and (b) It is not a fact that electronic equipment costing lakhs of rupees is not functioning in Dr. Rajendra Prasad Eye Centre or that the Dialysis machines are out of order in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Institute has reported that only two items of equipment of R.P. Centre namely Argon Laser and Mingograph (800) which were imported in 1979-80 and 1974 respectively are out of order for the last about three months. Action has already been initiated to replace parts of these equipments to make them functional;

(c) and (d) Medicines like Aspirin, Vitamins and anti-biotics, etc. are supplied to all patients admitted in the General Wards of the AIIMS hospital.

(e) During 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 1273.32 lakhs has been provided both under plan and non-plan as grant-in-aid to the AIIMS and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Eye Centre by the Government of India.

US Involvement in Sri Lanka Affairs

6600. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of U.S.A.'s involvement in Sri Lanka Affairs; and

(b) if so, action being taken to protect our country's interest ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government of India are aware of the ties between Sri Lanka and the United States of America. These are manifest in the Agreement for deployment of American Peace Corps workers in Sri Lanka which was concluded on November 20, 1983 as well as in the Agreement of 9th December, 1983, permitting the Voice of America to establish a powerful broadcasting station. US Secretary of Defence paid an unscheduled visit to Colombo last year. President Jayawerdene is scheduled to pay a visit to the U.S.A. in June this year.

(b) The nature of US—Sri Lanka ties is essentially a bilateral matter of those two countries. The Government of India, however, hope that the Government of Sri Lanka would act with due regard to the principles and precepts of the on-aligned movement of which they are a member.

**Road Development Plan Formulated by
Indian Roads Congress**

6601. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Roads Congress has formulated a 20 years perspective plan for road development during 1981-2001;

(b) if so, the principal faetures of this plan and reasons for the delay in its implementation; and

(c) what has been the achievement so far of the Highway Research Board set up by the Indian Roads Congress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. The Plan is yet under preartation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Roads Congress set up in October, 1973 a Highway Research Board which has identified initially 57 priority schemes for being take up in the country. Some of these have been completed and the remaining are in advanced stages of completion. The Board has also taken up the task of preparing a new list of schemes for future years.

**Inadequate CGHS Facilities in Metropolitan
Cities**

6602. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of beneficiaries of CGHS in different metropolitan cities;

(b) the details account of how the

health care of the beneficiaries are being carried out in each of the metropolitan cities indicating the number of medical personnel of different catogories; availability of hospital beds, dispensary services, medicines and other medical accessories dispensed during the last three years; and

(c) what is the estimated shortfall of health care under CGHS in the year 1983-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The number of beneficiaries in Metropolitan cities is as under :—

1. Delhi	—	1465981
2. Bombay	—	257066
3. Calcutta	—	204078 (upto March, 1983)
4. Madras	—	431530

(b) and (c) Central Government Health Services are in operation at present in 15 cities. Health care facilities are being extended through CGHS dispensaries Polyclinics and State Government Hospitals/Local Self Government bodies/Private Hospitals recognised under the Scheme. In these cities at present there are 1943 Medical officers, 120 Specialists in various disciplines working under CGHS. 11 Polyclinics are also functioning under CGHS which provide investigative and other related facilities in these cities. In addition, a total of 151 hospitals are recognised by CGHS, where CGHS beneficiaries can have inpatient treatment.

Soaring Prices of Books

6603. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of books were soaring year afterpear;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of books charged were not based on actual costs of production; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Education had any plan to go into this question ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of books have risen due to the increase in the cost of paper, printing materials and labour charges.

(b) In so far as the Government Departments are concerned, the sale price of books brought out by them is based on the actual costs of production. In the case of private publishers, the price of a publication is fixed after taking into consideration a number of factors such as the cost of production, overhead expenses including cost of distribution, publicity, discount allowed to booksellers etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Indian Aid to Devighat Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal

6604. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate expenditure incurred by India by way of supply of plant, equipment, technical knowhow and manpower for building Nepal's Devighat Hydro-Electric Project through the agency of National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation under India's technical and economic cooperation programme in Nepal;

(b) whether any other such project in that country is in hand at present or is likely to be taken up; if so, its particulars; and

(c) the power generation capacity of Devighat Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) According to the latest indication the project would cost approximately Rs. 48.77 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 14.1 MW.

Blindness Cases as on 31-12-1983 and Report on Working Group

6605. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that blindness cases are increasing day by day in the country;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and what are the number of blindness cases registered as on 31 December, 1983;

(c) what steps have been taken to tackle this disease;

(d) whether the Working Group appointed by the Central Government has submitted its report and if so, what are the details of the suggestions made to tackle this disease and when the report was submitted; and

(e) the action taken by Government to implement those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) There is no evidence to show that blindness case are increasing in the country. No survey in this regard has been carried out recently. However sample surveys carried out different parts of the country by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1973-75, gave an estimate of about 9 million blind persons in the country.

(c) Government have launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness which aims at providing comprehensive eye care services. The programme is being implemented by Government as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme all over the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

In addition, a scheme to prevent blindness caused by vitamin A deficiency among

children, through oral administration of massive doses of Vitamin A, is in operation. This scheme is implemented mostly in rural areas of all State/Union Territories.

Besides educational efforts to popularise breast feeding, appropriate Weaning foods, use of green leafy vegetables and other foodstuffs rich in Vitamin 'A' are being intensified through all media of mass communication and internal personal communication channels.

ICDS and other social welfare schemes are also helping in the prevention of blindness.

(d) and (e) Working Group had submitted its report on 9th April, 1982. A Statement containing the Decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Working Group on Control of Blindness has already been laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 26th August, 1983.

Prohibiting consumption of Liquor in Trains

6606. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of open consumption of liquor and inconvenience caused thereby to other passengers in the running trains;

(b) if so, whether drinking in running trains is allowed; and

(c) if not, what steps he proposes to take to introduce prohibition of consumption of liquor in trains and whether warning posters are affixed or painted on the inside walls of all Railway coaches particularly those on the long-distance trunk routes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Some cases of this nature have come to light.

(b) and (c) Consumption of alcoholic drinks is prohibited in Air-Conditioned

Sleeper, Air-Conditioned Chair Car, First Class Chair-Car and Second Class coaches. Also if a person is found in a state of intoxication in any railway carriage or upon any part of a railway, he is liable to be punished under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act. The following notices have also been displayed on the inside walls of compartments :

"Please do not consume alcoholic drinks in the compartment as a consideration to fellow passengers."

Train conductors, Guards, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Coach Attendants, Ticket Checking staff etc. have been instructed to enforce these rules strictly.

Rs. 425-640 grade to become Non-Selection Grade

6607. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any policy under consideration by Railway administration to make the grades Rs. 425-640 as non-selection as this grade is not selection grade even in commercial category of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Posts in the grade Rs. 425-640 are selection posts in some categories and non-selection posts in others. Posts in different grades in the various categories are classified as Selection or Non-Selection depending upon the requirement of the service. Change in the classification from selection to non-selection and vice-versa is also done where found necessary depending upon the exigencies of service.

Jumping promotion from Rs. 330-560 to Rs. 425-640 Grade

6608. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any policy going to be implemented in Ticket Checking Staff of N.E. Railway for giving the jumping

promotion to the staff in grade of Rs. 330-560 to Rs. 425-640 on the basis of best earning; and

(b) if so, what will be the fate of percentage of promotion and the Staff concerned who are on the verge of promotion ?

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.

12 डाउन और 14 डाउन रेलगाड़ियों में जमनिया और चौसा के बीच खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं

6609. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय कालेज छात्र 12 डाउन और 14 डाउन रेलगाड़ियों में जमनिया और चौसा के बीच प्रतिदिन खतरे की जंजीर खींचते हैं और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और रेलवे पुलिस कामिक मूक दर्शक बने रहते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों की कठिनाइयां दूर करने के लिए इस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) रेल प्रशासन को, जमनिया और चौसा खण्ड के बीच विद्यार्थियों, फेरी वालों और अन्य लोगों द्वारा 12 डाउन गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की कुछ घटनाओं का पता चला है। किन्तु, रेल सुरक्षा बल और राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा अपराधियों का पता लगाने में उदासीनता दिखाने के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत रेल प्रशासन के ध्यान में नहीं लायी गयी है। अपराधियों

पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव डालने के लिए खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की बुराई के विरुद्ध टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों और रेल सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों की सहायता से इस खण्ड पर आकस्मिक जांच की जा रही है।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को रेल पास

6610. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलों को चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों तथा उनकी पत्नियों को एक वर्ष को छोड़कर प्रति दूसरे वर्ष रेल पास दिए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह उनकी पत्नियों के अतिरिक्त उनके बच्चों के लिए भी पासों के दो सेट देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा गठित किए गए चौथे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों और उन पर लिए गए निर्णयों पर यह निर्भर करेगा।

Projects Started with British Aid for Intergrated Health Care

6611. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain is extending its co-operation for intergrated-health care projects;

(b) if so, the names of the States where projects with the British aid for integrated

health care have been started and number of districts in various States which have been identified for rendering health and family planning services under this scheme; and

(c) whether some programmes have also been started in the State of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) An Area Development Project with partial assistance from U.K. for strengthening health and family welfare services in the districts of Puri, Cuttack, Ganjam, Phulbani and Kalahandi in Orissa is under implementation. Three districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddapah have been taken up under a similar project with financial assistance from the World Bank.

Memorandum from United Committee of Railwaymen, Bongaigaon

6612. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum No. UCR/NBO/M/31/83 dated December 29, 1983 from United Committee of Railwaymen, N.F. Railway, Bongaigaon (Assam);

(b) if so, the contents of the said memorandum; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to redress the grievances ?

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

(b) and (c) The main points contained in the said Memorandum pertain to duty roster and overtime payment to Power House staff, wrongful utilisation of workers, allotment of quarters to Class IV electrical staff, harassment to staff etc. All these issues relate to the staff working in Bongaigaon and are, therefore, of local nature.

On Railways, a well-established and fully streamlined grievance redressal machinery is functioning. Problems/grievances of all sections of railway staff are discussed by N.F. Railway Administration with the two recognised labour union viz. N.F. Railway Mazdoor Union and N.F. Railway Employees' union in periodical meetings held at Divisional level and at Zonal level under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery Scheme. Action is taken on the conclusions reached thereat. It is, therefore, appropriate for all categories of staff to channelise their grievances through this Permanent Negotiating Machinery. However, the issues raised in the said Memorandum have been examined and suitable action, where necessary, initiated.

शराब/नशीली गोलियों और इंजेक्शन की लत में पड़ी महिलाओं/छात्राएं

6613. श्री चिरदा राम कुलवारिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी सभ्यता से प्रभावित हमारे देश की छात्राओं में होरोइन, शराब, नशीली गोलियों और इंजेक्शनों की लत बढ़ती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० चुंगन) :

(क) पश्चिमी सभ्यता से प्रभावित हमारे देश की महिलाओं/छात्राओं में होरोइन, शराब, नशीली गोलियां और इंजेक्शन की बढ़ती लत के बारे में सुझाव हेतु कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार लोगों को चिन्तित करने का निरन्तर प्रयास कर रही है ताकि शराब की बुराईयों के बारे में जन संचार के माध्यमों द्वारा प्रचार किया जा सके और शैक्षणिक प्रचार के लिए अनुदान देकर, स्वयंसेवी, संगठनों को

प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके। शराब/मादक औषधियों के प्रभावों के बारे में लोगों को विशेषकर छात्रों को शिक्षित करने के प्रयासों को पूरकता प्रदान करने के लिए समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर छात्रों के मध्य निबन्ध और वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिताएं प्रायोजित की हैं जिसके लिए समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा सहायक अनुदान दिया जाता है।

N.B.T. Literature for Scheduled Tribes

6614. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very little literature for the Scheduled Tribes has been published by the National Book Trust;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter; and

(c) the number of books published for the scheduled Tribes' children by the National Book Trust, National Council of Education Research and Training, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) The National Book Trust does not publish literature exclusively for any particular community but for readers of all communities. However, the Trust has brought out a few publications which are of special interest to the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The publication programme of the National Book Trust for children is meant for children of all communities including tribal children. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has undertaken preparation of textbooks and supplementary readers for tribal children. Eleven such books have already been published and four books are under preparation.

Redressal of Grievances of Railwaymen at Dhanbad

6615. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Unions and Associations (except Recognised Unions) at the call of National Campaign Committee of Railwaymen have submitted two Memoranda through massive demonstration to DRM/E. Railway, Dhanbad on February 2, 1984 on general demands and also the burning local grievances of Railwaymen of Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what are the demands and grievances and the action taken by the local Railway Authorities and the Ministry to redress these just grievances and demands ?

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

Deep screening of Tracks by Departmental and Private Contract System

6616. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of deep screening of Railway tracks done in Sealdah, Howrah, Asansol, Dhanbad and Danapur Divisions, Eastern Railway departmentally from January, 1982 to December, 1983;

(b) the details of deep screening of Railway tracks done by the Contractors in the said Division during the aforesaid period and the amount spent for these works done by Contractors;

(c) the reasons and justification for introducing the Private Contract system for doing these works of Gangmen against the provision of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1979; and

(d) daily rates of wages given by the Contractors to the labourers now engaged in deep screening works in Eastern Railway with division-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Sir, Deep screening of Railway tracks carried out departmentally during the period from January, 1982 to December, 1983 was 10 Kms in Howrah Division and 2 Kms in Asansol Division. No such work has been done departmentally in Dhanbad, Danapur and Sealdah Divisions.

(b) Through the agency of contractors, during the same period deep screening has been done in 40 Kms in Howrah Division and 65 Kms in Dhanbad Divisions only, involving an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs and 12 lakhs respectively.

(c) Deep screening through contractors is not against the provisions of "The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. 1907". It is necessary to carry out part work of deep screening in this manner, as the work is of non-perennial and seasonal nature and location of work varies from year to year.

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

Disabled Population and their Employment

6617. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of disabled persons and how many of them were in proper employment, including self-employment and how many were found dependent on others according to the Census figures; and

(b) how many of them were provided employment or self-employment under the various schemes undertaken during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Information on the number of physically handicapped was collected at the time of house listing operations carried out in connection with 1981 Census. According to this information,

the number of handicapped persons was :—

1. Totally blind	4,78,657
2. Totally crippled	3,63,600
3. Totally dumb	2,76,691

Census 1981 did not collect any information regarding the number of handicapped persons in employment and those dependent on others.

(b) Employment to the handicapped is provided by the public sector in the Central and State Governments and by the private sector. Complete information on the number of handicapped employed during the last three years is not available. However, employment exchanges secured placements to the handicapped during the past three years as below :

Year	No. of placements
1981	12,470
1982	9,381
1983 (from January to Jnne)	3,155

Vocational Rehabilitation Centers provided employment to the following number of handicapped persons :—

Year	No. of handicapped persons provided employment
1981	3,914
1982	3,510
1983	3,916

Delinking of Haldia from Calcutta Port

6618. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now

studied the likely effect and implications of the Handia Dock Complex being constituted as a separate port or continuing it as part of Calcutta Port; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In 1981 a Three-man Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Adviser (Ports) was constituted to examine these issues. The Committee recommended a number of steps in order to improve the administrative and operational performance of Haldia Dock Complex enabling it to function as a self contained administrative and operational unit. These steps have since been initiated.

Improvement of National Highway No. 2 between Howrah and Burdwan

6619. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the bad condition of the National Highway No. 2 (G.T. Road) from Howrah to Burdwan particularly of its worst shape round about Howrah;

(b) if so, what funds have been earmarked during the current year to improve this very busy and the oldest National Highway; and

(c) whether he proposes to ensure that some improvement to it is made before the on-set of the monsoons particularly in the portion bordering and passing through Howrah ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The condition of National Highway No. 2 (G.T. Road) between Howrah and Burdwan was bad in some isolated stretches particularly after the rains in 1983. Repair estimates for Rs. 30.42 lakhs and original estimates aggregating Rs. 43.82 lakhs for strengthening the existing weak double lane carriage way in isolated

stretches have already been sanctioned. The funds are allotted State wise, and not National Highway wise. In case of West Bengal, during 1983-84 Rs. 600 lakhs were allotted for National Highway (original) works and Rs. 283.50 lakhs for maintenance and repairs of National Highways.

Allotment of Railway Land for Establishment of Mother Dairy in Howrah

6620. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 5 December, 1983 from the Chairmen, Bally Municipality, Howrah for allotment of a piece of land belonging to Railways lying vacant to the Municipality for establishing a Mother Dairy in public interest;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken by the Railways on the representation; and

(c) if a negative decision has been taken, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The request for sparing Railway land for setting up a Mother Dairy Booth is being examined.

Classification of Plant Attendants

6621. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Memorandum dated 3 March, 1984 from Indian Railways Loco Mechanical Staff Association, Moradabad has been received by the Minister urging for classification of Plant Attendants of Electrical Department of Northern Railway Moradabad as 'Continuous' instead of 'Essential Intermittant';

(b) if so, whether action is being taken to treat this category of staff as 'continuous' in view of the nature of their job

which requires continuous attention; and

(c) the working hours of plant attendants of Northern Railway Moradabad's electrical department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) According to available records no such Memorandum appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) They have been classified as 'Essentially Intermittent' under Hours of Employment Regulations and are rostered to work 60/72 hours per week plus preparatory/complementary time, if any.

Allotment of Outhouses of RDSO Lucknow to Class IV Staff

6622. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has issued orders that all the outhouses attached to officers' quarters of RDSO, Lucknow should be allotted to class IV staff;

(b) whether complaints have been received by the Government that Class IV staff living in such outhouses have been forcibly ousted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that RPF personnel were used to vacate forcibly the class IV staff of RDSO from the outhouses;

(d) whether steps have been taken to allot such class IV staff quarters or to allow them to occupy the outhouses; and

(e) whether complaints of manhandling by the RPF of the class IV staff of RDSO for forcing them out of outhouses have been enquired into ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir. However instructions exist to the effect that

such surplus outhouses which can be and are converted into independent units with requisite facilities, may be allotted to Class IV staff.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Allotment of outhouses which are fit for allotment, to eligible staff are under process.

(e) One complaint of harassment by the RPF was received and after enquiry it was found to be not based on facts.

Non-Availability of Ambulance Services in Delhi

6623. **SHRI N.E. HORO :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that ambulance services are not available to the common citizen in Delhi;

(b) whether any decision have been taken by Government for setting up a centralized ambulance service for Delhi equipped with first aid facilities; and

(c) the details regarding fit and equipped vehicles as at present in Delhi and the percentage they form to total number of such vehicles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c) A Central Control Room for ambulance services in Delhi (Telephone : 102) is functioning in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi from where ambulances services are provided on request. Some for the ambulances available are fitted with first aid facilities. Apart from ambulances available with the Central Control Room, ambulances are also maintained by hospital like, A.I.I.M.S., Smt. S.K. Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children Hospitals as well as some of hospitals under M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. All efforts are made to keep the ambulances fit and roadworthy.

Honouring of Pali Scholar

6624. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 455 on 17 November, 1983 regarding honouring of scholars in Sanskrit, Parsian, Arabic and Pali and state :

(a) whether any scholar in Pali has also been honoured so far since the inception of the scheme till date;

(b) if so, the name and work for which he was honoured; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not selecting even a single Pali scholar for the Award in spite of the fact that Pali is a subject of study and research in various Universities of the country spread over more than 5 States and Union Territories ?

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

(b) Late Pandit Satkari Mukherjee, a scholar of Pali has been awarded the Certificate of Honour. The Award of Certificate of Honour is based on the overall consideration of a scholar's contribution towards spread of a particular language and for his indepth knowledge in the Shastras i.e. metaphysics etc. The award is not given for any particular work as in the case of Sahitya Akademy Award.

(c) Question does not arise.

Amount allocated to Orissa for preservation of old Monuments

6625. SHRI. ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa under the scheme for preservation of old Monuments during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the main preservation work done in Orissa so far; and

(c) the details of the works which have been taken up in the State at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The total amount allocated for the preservation of monuments in Orissa for the last three years is as follows :

1981-82	—	Rs. 3,63,500/-
1982-83	—	Rs. 3,63,000/-
1983-84	—	Rs. 4,38,379/-

(b) and (c) Structural repairs such as replacing damaged stones with new ones, underpinning, grouting the cracks and watertightening the roof top, chemical preservation after cleaning them and horticultural operations at monuments in Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Konarak, Cuttack, Jagmora, Banpur, Gopinathpur etc., have been taken up.

Comprehensive Health Cover Programme for People of Far Flung Tribal and Hilly Areas

6626. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details regarding the Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres which have been proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : On the basis of Annual Plan discussions with the States, the proposed tentative targets of establishing Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres, State-wise are as under :—

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Target of sub-centers 1984-85	Target of P.H.C. 1984-85
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	50
2.	Assam	360	7
3.	Bihar	600	20
4.	Gujarat	1169	3
5.	Haryana	343	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	70	7
8.	Karnataka	600	—
9.	Kerala	150	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	250	5
11.	Maharashtra	650	834
12.	Manipur	61	2
13.	Meghalaya	30	2
14.	Nagaland	30	4
15.	Orissa	340	7
16.	Punjab	167	—
17.	Rajasthan	500	8
18.	Sikkim	10	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	430	15
20.	Tripura	50	8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—
22.	West Bengal	1700	—
23.	A. and N. Islands	30	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—

1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	2	—
26.	D. and N. Haveli	8	—
27.	Delhi	1	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	2
31.	Pondicherry	—	1
Total :		8055	998

**External Affairs Ministry's Offices Located
in Rented Buildings**

6627. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to February 29, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government is not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not taking effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on public exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) None of the offices of Ministry of External Affairs are located in rented buildings in Delhi.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Viral Monkey Fever in South Kanara

6628. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of specialist doctors has been rushed to Belthangady taluks in South Kanara, where the viral monkey fever has claimed over 30 lives in the last two months;

(b) if so, whether besides offering medical aid to the affected persons the team will also take up precautionary measures for combating the fever; and

(c) if so, whether any specialists from Centre have also been sent to Bangalore to help situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) According to the information received from the State Government of Karnataka, a specialist team of doctors from the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Kasturba Medical College Mangalore and the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services, Bangalore had visited

Belthangady to review the treatment schedule.

(b) Yes. Necessary action is being taken by the State Government.

(c) No request from the State Government of Karnataka has been received in this Ministry for specialists from the Centre to Bangalore. However, a team of Virologists from the National Institute of Virology, Pune under the Indian Council of Medical Research, visited Belthangady taluk in South Kanara to investigate the disease.

Proposal to Start School Health Service Scheme in Primary Schools in Rural Areas

6629. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a school health service scheme in all primary schools in rural areas during the next five years;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the States that will benefit from the scheme; and

(d) the provision made in the current budget for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) Details of a proposed scheme to have School Health Services in rural areas are being worked out. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in 1984-85 budget for this purpose.

Crash Programme for Road Improvement Recommended by Experts Engaged in Road User Cost Study

6630. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the team of experts engaged in Road User Cost Study undertaken

jointly by the World Bank and Government of India, has recommended a crash programme for road improvement involving an investment of Rs. 2500 crores and spread over a period of five years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to launch in the near future this programme which is expected to result in saving of fuel to the extent of Rs. 500 crores or about 20 percent of the current fuel bill in the road transport sector, apart from other additional benefits including saving of time and reducing accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Presumably, the Member is referring to Road User Cost Study sponsored by the World Bank and the Government of India. The results of this Study have proved that the consumption of fuel, tyres, and spare parts, fixed costs and depreciation of vehicles, accident rate and costs and the journey time of passengers and commodities are greatly influenced by road conditions in India. The study has not recommended any crash road improvement programme. However, while formulating the programme for the improvement of the National Highways system, the economy that will be derived by way of savings in fuel, travel time and accident cost will be kept in view.

Proposals Sent by A and N Administration

6631. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many proposals, sent by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to the Ministry of Education, are lying pending for a long time; and

(b) action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Proposals continue to be received in the Ministry from time to time. Examination

of proposals and their disposal is a continuous process, and consideration of such proposals, as require consultation with other Ministries/Departments, does involve some time-lag. However, no major issue, communicated by Andaman and Nicobar Administration, is pending in this Ministry for a long time.

**Shortage of Doctors in the Hospitals of
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6632. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hospitals in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are running short of doctors and other staff for a long time and the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has sent proposals for Ministry's clearance for filling up those posts;

(b) if so, the details of posts required to be filled up and the action Ministry has taken to accord approval therefor to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(c) whether posts of specialists are not filled up by the Ministry by transferring doctors from other parts thereby depriving the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands of specialist treatment; and

(d) whether junior medical officers are working for a long time on adhoc basis in different hospitals dispensaries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the action Ministry has taken to regularise their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) Out of 9 sanctioned posts of Specialist Grade II (scale of pay Rs. 1100-1800), 4 posts are lying vacant; while candidates for filling 3 posts have already been selected, in the case of 1 post recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission is awaited. In the category of Senior Medical Officer (scale of pay Rs. 1100-1600), out of 25 posts sanctioned, 18 post are filled and action is in progress to fill the remaining 7 posts. As regards 36

posts of Medical Officer (scale of pay Rs. 700-1300) included in the Central Health Service, 14 or them are filled on regular basis and 22 have been filled on *ad hoc* basis. There are 11 posts in this category which are not included in the Central Health Service. These posts are also filled on *ad hoc* basis. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration have proposed to exclude the posts of Medical Officer from the Central Health Service and to frame separate recruitment rules for them, with a view to ensuring greater availability of doctors in this category on regular basis.

**Extra Funds for Maintenance of National
Highways in Maharashtra**

6633. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of National Highways in Maharashtra is generally below the average as per prescribed norms;

(b) whether heavy traffic is the main cause for this state of affairs;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for extra funds to keep the National Highways in good conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) (a) : No, Sir. The National Highways in Maharashtra are generally in traffic-worthy condition. However, during the monsoon, the condition of small stretches of National Highways gets bad due to heavy rains/floods etc. These are repaired immediately and brought to a traffic worthy condition. Additionally steps are also taken to improve the roads consistent with the availability of funds as part of the National Highways, which is a continuous process.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Railway Terminal at Vikhroli

6634. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to parts (d) and (e) of of USQ No. 4162 on August 18, 1983 regarding terminal facilities between Ghatkopar and Kalyan and state :

(a) further progress made in finalising matters regarding railway terminal at Vikhroli in Bombay; and

(b) the yearly expenditure provided for, and actually incurred in the years 1981-82 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) A survey for provision of fourth passenger terminal in Bombay area near Vikhroli has recently been completed and the survey report is under technical scrutiny. Decision on its construction will be taken after the scrutiny of the survey report is completed subject to availability of resources. A proposal for acquisition of land at Vikhroli at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.2 crores has, however, been included in the Budget for 1983-84, with outlay of Rs. 5.0 lacs.

Inclusion of More Trains within the Monitoring System of the Special Cell

6635. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Minister for Railways be pleased to refer to the information furnished on page 4 of his recent publication 'NEW VISTAS', regarding punctuality monitoring of important mail/express trains and state;

(b) the names of the trains whose punctuality is monitored by the Special Cell opened in the Railway Board's Office; and

(c) what efforts are being made to include more and more trains within the monitoring system of the above cell ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) A review of the trains to be monitored by the Punctuality Cell is being undertaken from time to time. Till 10th Feb., 1984, there were 214 Mail/Express trains which were being monitored by the Cell. 6 more trains have been included after 10th February, 1984 and now Cell is monitoring 220 Mail/Express trains.

Statement

S. No.	Train Number and Name
1.	33 Up/34 Dn. Jammu Mail
2.	157 Up/158 Dn. Kashi Vishwanath Express
3.	177 Dn./178 Up. Jhelum Express
4.	29 Up/30 Dn. Lucknow Mail
5.	119 Up/120 Dn. Gomti Express
6.	191 Up/192 Dn. Magadh Express
7.	93 Up/94 Dn. Jodhpur Mail

S. No.	Train Number and Name
8. 47 Up/48 Dn.	Flying Mail
9. 197 Up/198 Dn.	Shane Punjab
10. 45 Up/46 Dn.	Janta Express
11. 503 Up/504 Dn.	Marudhar Express
12. 509 Up/510 Dn.	Mandor Express
13. 35 Dn./36 Up	Simla Mail
14. 185 Up/186 Dn.	Bhiwani Express
15. 41 Up/42 Dn.	Mussoorie Express
16. 21 Dn./22 Up	Hyderabad Express
17. 15 Dn./16 Up	G.T. Express
18. 125 Dn./126 Up	Kerala Express
19. 121 Dn./122 Up	Tamilnadu Express
20. 123 Dn./124 Up	A.P. Express
21. 127 Dn./128 Up	Karnataka Express
22. 151 Dn./152 Up	Rajdhani Express
23. 181 Dn./182 Up	Sarvodaya Express
24. 25 Dn./26 Up	Paschim Express
25. 3 Dn./31 Up	Frontier Mail
25A. 32 Dn./4 Up	Frontier Mail
26. 2/202 Dn.	Ahmedabad-Delhi Mail
26A. 201/1 Up	Delhi-Ahemdabad Mail
27. 32/232 Dn.	Jayanti Janta Express
27A. 231 Up/31 Up	Jayanti Janta Express
28. 5 Dn./37 Up	Punjab Mail
28A. 38 Dn./6 Up	Punjab Mail
29. 502 Dn./501 Up	Pink City Express
30. 77 Dn./78 Up	Utkal Express
31. 508 Dn./507 Up	Ahemdabad-Jodhpur Mail

S. No.	Train Number and Name
32.	505 Up/506 Dn. Ahemdabad-Delhi Mail
33.	79 Dn./80 Up Taj Express
34.	5 Up/6 Dn. Howrah-Amritsar Punjab Mail
35.	101 Up/102 Dn. Rajdhani Express
36.	103 Up/104 Dn. A.C. Express
37.	153 Up/154 Dn. Jayanti Janta Express
38.	155 Up/156 Dn. Tinsukia Mail
39.	85 Up/86 Dn. Assam Mail
40.	1 Up/2 Dn. Kalka Mail
41.	81 Up/82 Dn. A.C. Express
42.	175 Up/176 Dn. Neelachal Express
43.	171 Dn./172 Up Bombay-Jammu Tawi Superfast Express
44.	1 Dn./2 Up Gujrat Mail
45.	7 Dn./8 Up Janta Express
46.	11 Dn./12 Up Gujrat Express
47.	37 Up/38 Dn. Veraval Express
48.	27 Dn./28 Up Vadodara Express
49.	21 Dn./22 Up Flying Ranee
50.	35 Up/36 Dn. Kirti Express
51.	39 Up/40 Dn. Dwarka Mail
52.	9 Dn./10 Up Gujrat Queen
53.	15 Dn./16 Up Saurashtra Express
54.	17 Dn./18 Up Saurashtra Janta Express
55.	21 Up./22 Dn. Jaipur-Agra Fort Express
56.	43 Up/44 Dn. Darjeeling Mail
57.	53 Up/54 Dn. Gaur Express
58.	307 Up/308 Dn. Black Diamond Express

S. No.	Train Number and Name
59.	305 Up/306 Dn. Asansol-Howrah Express
60.	309 Up/310 Dn. Coalfield Express
61.	901/902 Trivandrum-New Bongaigaon Express
62.	903/904 Trivandrum-Ahemdabad Express
63.	5 Up/6 Dn. Jharsaguda-Howrah Express
64.	15 Up/16 Dn. Natia-Howrah Express
65.	3 Up/4 Dn. Howrah-Madras Mail
66.	1 Dn./2 Up Bombay-Howrah Mail
67.	13 Up/14 Dn. Steel Express
68.	59 Dn./60 Up Gitanjali Express
69.	141 Dn./142 Up Corromondal Express
70.	9 Up/10 Dn. Shri Jagannath Express
71.	11 Up/12 Dn. Japat Express
72.	7 Up/8 Dn. Puri Express
73.	9 Up/10 Dn. Bombay-Madras Mail
74.	19 Dn./20 Up Madras-Trivandrum Mail
75.	129 Up/130 Dn. Udyan Express
76.	39 Dn./40 Up Vrindavan Express
77.	105 Dn./106 Up Quilon-Madras Mail
78.	135 Dn./136 Up Vaighai Express
79.	117 Dn./118 Up Pandyan Express
80.	177 Dn./178 Up Rockfort Express
81.	204 Dn./203 Up Mahalaxmi Express
82.	5 Dn./6 Up Nilgiri Express
83.	57 Dn./58 Up Saptagiri Express
84.	153 Dn./154 Up Cholan Express
85.	302 Dn./301 Up Venad Express
86.	213 Up/214 Dn. Bangalore-Mysore Express

S. No.	Train Number and Name
87.	221 Up/222 Dn. Kaveri Express
88.	205 Up/206 Dn. Tipu Express
89.	179 Dn./180 Up Madras-Jollarpettai Express
90.	185 Dn./186 Up Arkonam-Jollarpettai Express
91.	69 Dn./70 Up Yercaud Express
92.	47 Dn./48 Up Trivandrum-Cannanore Express
93.	103 Dn./104 Up Madras-Tuticorin Janta Express
94.	75 Dn./76 Up Kovai Express
95.	215 Dn./216 Up Chamundi Express
96.	209 Up/210 Dn. Bangalore-Mysore Mail
97.	211 Up/212 Dn. Nandi Express
98.	303 Dn./304 Up Mahalaxmi Express
99.	101 Dn./102 Up Minar Express
100.	25 Dn./26 Up Kakatya Express
101.	29 Dn./30 Up Royalseema Express
102.	39 Dn./40 Up Rajamundri-Waltair Express
103.	87 Dn./88 Up Tirumala Express
104.	205 Dn./206 Up Gomantak Express
105.	237 Up/238 Dn. Miraj-Hubli Express
106.	297 Dn./298 Up Mandvi Express
107.	5 Dn./6 Up Krishna Express
108.	55 Dn./56 Up Secunderabad-Narsapur Express
109.	301 Dn./302 Up Deccan Queen Express
110.	201 Dn./202 Up Panchvati Express.

Artificial Fruit Ripener

6636. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4196 on August 18, 1983 regarding Artificial Fruit Ripener and state the steps which have been taken to educate the public in Delhi about the protection afforded to them by rule 44-AA of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules in the matter of ill-effects of the artificial food ripeners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : Delhi Administration has reported that the Associations dealing in fresh fruits were called to educate them not to resort to artificial ripening of fruits. Delhi Administration is proposing to call a meeting of the representatives of Fruit Associations again with a view to explaining to them the harmful effect of artificial ripening of fruits.

Attaching More Compartments to Kerala Express

6637. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many compartments are attached at present to the Kerala Express train running between Delhi and Trivandrum;

(b) whether, steps are being taken to add more compartments to it; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) 125/126 Kerala Express is running with 21 coaches, 16 of which run between New Delhi and Trivandrum and the other 5 between Mangalore and Trivandrum.

There is no room to run additional coaches on 125/126 Express.

Construction of More Railway Lines in Kerala

6638. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Government for the construction of more railway lines;

(b) if so, which are they; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(b) The construction of the following new lines has been asked for :

(1) Alleppey-Kayamkulam

(2) Cochin-Madurai

(3) Kottayam-Bodinayakanur

(4) Chengannur-Trivandrum

(5) Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur

(6) Tellicherry-Mysore

(c) (1) The Alleppey-Kayamkulam new railway line is already an approved project.

(2) and (3) A survey for conversion/Construction of B.G. line between Madurai-Bodinayakanur-Cochin is under advance stage of progress. Cochin to Kuttayam are already connected by B.G. line.

(4) Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for doubling of B.G. line between Chengannur-Kayamkulam to Trivandrum Central has been included in 1984-85 Budget. The request for the construction of line between Chengannur and Trivandrum via Pandalam, Adoor, Kottarakkara, Ayoor, Kilimannoor, Vambayam and Nedumangadu will also be kept in view.

(5) A survey for Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur new line has recently been

completed. However, due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to take up this line.

(6) In view of the severe constraint of resources there is no proposal to take up construction of this line at this stage.

**Science and Technology Museum at
Trivandrum**

6639. SHRI A. NEELOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought the assistance of the Union Government for its Science and Technology Museum, at Trivandrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A proposal for setting up a Kerala State Science and Technology Museum was received in March, 1983 from the Government of Kerala. The said Government was informed that this Ministry had no scheme to assist any State venture for the setting up of such a Museum.

**Increased Central Assistance for Polytechnics
in Kerala**

6640. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for increased Central Assistance for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The entire provision for the normal development schemes of engineering colleges and polytechnics is made under the States sector in the plans of the respective States. In its draft annual plan for 1984-85, the Government of Kerala proposed an outlay of Rs. 284 lakhs for Technical Education, the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 234 lakhs against the approved outlay/anticipated expenditure of Rs. 215 lakhs for 1983-84.

However, Central Assistance under the Central quality improvement schemes, is given to selected institutions in the different States for the specific projects in the identified areas which satisfy the criteria and guidelines laid down for the respective schemes. During the last two years 12 schemes of Engineering colleges and Polytechnics in the States of Kerala have been given Central assistance amounting of Rs. 75.40 lakhs under the Central schemes.

The proposals for the year 1984-85 from the institutions in different States of the country including Kerala will be considered during the course of the year as and when received.

**डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कस, वाराणसी के
श्रेणी-III के कर्मचारियों की
पदोन्नति की पद्धति**

6641. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कस वाराणसी के श्रेणी-III के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-II में पदोन्नति अन्य जोनल रेलों की तरह की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पदोन्नति की पद्धति क्या है और क्या पदोन्नतियां 25 प्रतिशत कोटे के लिए चयन के आधार पर की जाती हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कस वाराणसी के यांत्रिक विभाग में 20 जुलाई, 30 जुलाई और 30 नवम्बर, 1983

को अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों हेतु चयन किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पदोन्नति में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० चाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) रेलों पर सिविल इंजीनियरी, बिजली इंजीनियरी, यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी, सिगनल दूर संचार, लेखा, भंडार और यातायात (परिवहन) और वाणिज्यिक विभागों के वर्ग "ख" (श्रेणी-II सेवा) में उत्पन्न होने वाली रिक्तियां चयन और सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर भरी जाती हैं। किसी एक चयन अवधि के लिए आंकलित कुल रिक्तियों में से 75 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां वरिष्ठता के अनुसार तथा विचारणीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों में से भरी जाती है और 25 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर भरी जाती हैं। सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में ऐसे सभी कर्मचारी भाग ले सकते हैं जो निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों चाहे उनकी वरिष्ठता कुछ भी हो।

(ग) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा द्वारा भरे जाने वाले रिक्त पद के लिए लिखित परीक्षा जुलाई 1983 में ली गयी थी तथा मौखिक परीक्षा नवम्बर 1983 में हुई थी। इस रिक्त पद को आरक्षित रिक्त पद के रूप में मान लिया गया था। हालांकि वह आरक्षित पद नहीं था।

(घ) पात्र कर्मचारियों में से एक कर्मचारी ने यह अभ्यावेदन दिया है कि सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आयोजन से सम्बन्धित सूचना उसे प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी इसलिए उसे परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाय। चूंकि भरे जाने वाला रिक्त पद आरक्षित पद है

इसलिए उन सभी पात्र कर्मचारियों, जो परीक्षा में बैठने के इच्छुक हैं तथा अभ्यावेदन करने वाले कर्मचारी को परीक्षा में बैठने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है परीक्षा के परिणाम को अंतिम रूप दे दिए जाने पर पदोन्नति के आदेश जारी कर दिए जाएंगे।

भारत-पाक उप-आयोग

6642. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित यह रिपोर्ट सही है कि भारत-पाक उप-आयोग की बैठक में दोनों देशों के बीच सूचना के आदान-प्रदान, शिक्षा और पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में सहयोग करने का निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वार्ता के बीच कैंद की अवधि पूरी कर लेने वाले नागरिकों की वापसी का तरीका सरल बनाने तीर्थयात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा दोनों देशों के बीच राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालयों, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालयों और राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागारों के बीच सहयोग बढ़ाने पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) भारत-पाकिस्तान के संयुक्त आयोग के सूचना, शिक्षा, समाज विज्ञान संस्कृति व खेल कूद से सम्बद्ध उप-आयोग 3 तथा यात्रा, पर्यटन और कांसुली मामलों से सम्बद्ध उप-आयोग 4 की दूसरी बैठक 19 से 21 जनवरी, 1984 तक नई दिल्ली में हुई।

दोनों देशों में इस बात पर सहमति हुई कि एक-दूसरे देश से होकर गुजरने वाले एक दूसरे देश के यात्रियों को दुहरे प्रवेश बीजा देने से सम्बद्ध द्विपक्षीय बीजा करार में वे संशोधन करेंगे। सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन को प्रवर्धित करने से

सम्बद्ध एक प्रोटोकॉल के पाठ को भी अन्तिम रूप दिया गया और उम्मीद है कि उस पर शीघ्र ही हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे।

सूचना, शिक्षा, संस्कृति, खेल कूद, मंचीय कलाओं के क्षेत्रों में आदान-प्रदान करने, एक दूसरे के राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालयों, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागारों और राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालयों के बीच सहयोग तथा सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के परिरक्षण और प्राचीन मूर्तियों आदि के अवैध निर्यात को रोकने के बारे में विभिन्न अन्य प्रस्तावों पर भी बातचीत हुई। इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई कि दोनों देशों के यात्रियों के लिए यात्रा किए जाने वाले धार्मिक स्थलों की संख्या बढ़ाने के उपायों पर विचार किया जाए। दोनों पक्षों में इस बात पर भी सहमति हुई कि एक दूसरे के देश की हिरासत में जिन असैनिक कैदियों ने अपनी सजा की मियाद पूरी कर ली है, उनकी वापसी को सुचारू रूप देने के लिए वे अपने-अपने यहां नजरबन्द असैनिक नागरिकों की सूचियां समय-समय पर देंगे।

अन्य देशों के साथ हुए करारों/संधियों का अनुवाद

6643. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रभाग है जो अन्य देशों के साथ हस्ताक्षर की जाने वाली संधियों और करारों का प्रारूप तैयार करता है और उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद भी करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1980-81 और 1982-83 के दौरान कितने देशों के साथ संधिया और करार हुए और क्या उनका हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी, हां। लेकिन, हिन्दी रूपान्तर संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय द्वारा ही तैयार किया जाता है।

(ख) 1980-81 वर्ष के दौरान 17 देशों और 1982-83 वर्ष के दौरान भी 17 देशों के साथ करार/संधियां सम्पन्न की गईं। इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, 1980-81 वर्ष के दौरान 21 करारों/संधियों तथा 1982-83 वर्ष के दौरान 18 करारों/संधियों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार किया गया।

(ग) सार्वजनिक महत्व के मामलों से सम्बद्ध संधियों और करारों को, संबंधित प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा संसद के दोनों सदनों की मेज पर रखा जाता है। अन्य संधियों/करारों जिनमें टिप्पणियों/पत्रों के आदान-प्रदान के रूप में संधियां/करार भी शामिल हैं, को संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा संसद की जानकारी के लिए संप्रेषित किया जाता है और उनकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रखी जाती हैं।

Alleged Misappropriation by Booking Supervisor at Arakkonam Junction (S.E.R.)

6644. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a huge sum of Rs. 5.82 lakhs has been misappropriated by the Booking Supervisor at Arakkonam Junction, Southern Railway between March, 1982 and July, 1983 and whether this case has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation for probe and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that in such cases, the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Vigilance Organisation of the Railways do not see eye to eye in their approach in the investigation process to pin down the offender ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs 5.83 lakhs is reported to have been misappropriated by the Booking Supervisor, Arakkonam Jn. between March, 1983 and July, 1983. This was detected by Railway staff. The case is under further investigation by the Government Railway Police, Arakkonam on a formal complaint lodged by the Station Superintendent, Arakkonam. In view of the investigation being conducted by the Railway Police, Central Bureau of Investigation did not consider it appropriate to undertake parallel investigation which is in conformity with the extant procedure. There is no difference in approach or of not seeing eye to eye between the Government Railway Police and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

बरेली और अलीगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच रेल गाड़ियों के डीजल इंजन और डिब्बे जोड़ना

6645. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या

बरेली-चन्दीसी जं०

	चलने वाली माल गाड़ियों की संख्या		अलग-अलग गति	
	अप दिशा में	डाउन दिशा में	अप दिशा में	डाउन दिशा में
सभी डीजल कषित माल गाड़ियां	1076	2793	24.0 से 28.0	24.0 से 30.9
चन्दीसी जं०-अलीगढ़ जं०				
आप कषितमाल गाड़ियां	337	383	16.9 से 18.3	15.5 से 18.5
डीजल कषित माल गाड़ियां	400	348	21.8 से 25.2	21.0 से 24.0

(ख) डीजल इंजन चालित माल गाड़ियों की संख्या ऊपर भाग (क) में दी गयी है। डीजल रेल इंजन से कोई गाड़ी नहीं चलाई

रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बरेली और अलीगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कितनी मालगाड़ियां चलीं और इस रेलगाड़ियों की प्रति घंटा कितनी गति है;

(ख) बरेली और अलीगढ़ रेलवे में स्टेशनों के बीच कितनी रेलगाड़ियों में डीजल इंजन लगाए गए और प्रत्येक में कितने डिब्बे जोड़े गए; और

(ग) डीजल इंजन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों की गति सीमा कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान बरेली-चन्दीसी जं० और चन्दीसी जं०-अलीगढ़ के बीच चलने वाली माल गाड़ियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

जाती। डीजल इंजनों से भिन्न अन्य इंजनों से कषित की जाने वाली गाड़ियों में 7 से 10 तक सवारी डिब्बे लगाए जाते हैं।

(ग) इस खण्ड पर डीजल रेल इंजनों की अधिकतम अनुमेय रफ्तार 50 कि० मी० प्रति घंटा है।

Sleeper Coaches for Mangalore in 901/902 and 903/904 Express Trains

6646. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not introducing one Second Class sleeper coach each for Mangalore in newly introduced 901/902 Trivandram Central-New Bongaigaon and 903/904 Ahmedabad. Trivandrum Central weekly long distance express trains; and

(b) if new bogies cannot be added, whether Government proposes to ensure that one of the sleepers already running on the trains are earmarked for Mangalore and worked by connecting trains to Mangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to introduce 2 coaches between Ahmedabad and Mangalore by 903/904 Express and connected trains.

Due to non-availability of suitable connecting trains it is not feasible to run coaches between Mangalore and New Bongaigaon by 901/902 Express.

Review of Vocationalisation Scheme of plus 2 stage under 10 plus 2 plus 3 System of Education

6647. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-

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

(a) whether any review or study has been made by a working group of scheme of vocationalisation of +2 stage under 10+2+3 system of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) recommendations made thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTRRE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) While no working group has been set up to specifically review or study the scheme vocationalisation at the +2 stage under the 10+2+3 system of education, several seminars have been held by the N.C.E.R.T. to take stock of the prevailing position in relation to the implementntion vocationalisation.

Based upon these deliberations, guidelines for the development of instructional materials for vocational courses have been published by the NCERT the NCERT has continued to extend necessary assistance to the States for preparation of vocational courses and to derive feed-back, regarding its implementation.

The NCERT has also conducted district vocational surveys, orientation workshope and evaluation studies of vocational education programmes presently under implementation in some of the States/ Union Territories.

Providing a Stoppage of Jagannath Express at Sakhigopal and Howrath-Madras Mail at Balugan

6648. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for providing stoppages of Jagannath Express running between Puri and Howrah at Sakhigopal and Howrah-Madras Mail at Balugan;

(b) whether Government are aware of the popular upsurg for providing such stoppages on account of public convenience;

(c) whether it is a fact that stoppages of both these trains are there in places of less commercial viability; and

(d) what is the criteria for providing stoppages of trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFF) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration as far as stoppage of Jagannath Express at Sakhigopal is concerned but for Balugan there is a proposal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Apart from sale of tickets, other factors like user convenience, non-availability of alternative services, suitable timings and operational reasons etc. are also taken into consideration while providing stoppages.

Stalls given on Contract at Suburban Railway Stations in Bombay (W.R.)

6649. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several stalls were given on contracts at suburban railway stations in Bombay, Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the stalls given at Borivali Andheri-Bandra-Vileparle-Kurla and Dadar recently;

(c) whether any tenders were invited in respect of these stalls; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Two stalls each at Andheri, Bandra and Dadar and one stall each at Borivali, Vileparle and Kurla have been allotted to various parties during 1983-84 (upto Feb.).

(c) and (d) The allotment of stalls were made by the Ministry of Railways on merit of individual cases brought to the notice of the Ministry by the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies etc, excepting in one case of a stall allotted at Andheri by inviting applications.

आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के रूप में मादक द्रव्यों का उत्पादन

6650. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में कुछ कम्पनियां आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के नाम पर अत्यन्त मादक द्रव्यों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं जिन्हें लोग शराब के विकल्प के रूप में प्रयुक्त करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों द्वारा इस प्रकार के मादक द्रव्यों के अधिक उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ताकि इनके सेवन से लोग क्षय रोग जैसी बीमारियों के शिकार न बनें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए जहां, इस प्रकार के उत्पादनों का व्यापक रूप से उपोग हो रहा है, नमूने के तौर पर कोई अभ्ययन दल भेजने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) और (ख) कुछ आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों में मद्य पाया जाता है। मुख्य रूप से इन औषधियों को निम्नलिखित वर्गों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है :—

(1) इस वर्ग के अन्तर्गत स्वतः निर्मित मद्य युक्त औषधियां (सभी आसव और आदिष्ट आदि) आती हैं। सामान्यतया इस वर्ग की औषधियों में 6 से 10 प्रतिशत मद्य पाया जाता है।

(2) वे औषधियां जिनमें अलग से मद्य मिलाया जाता है, जैसे मृत संजीविनी सुरा,

जिस में आसबित मद्य मिलाया जाता है, में मद्य की मात्रा 20 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक भी हो सकती है। अहिफेनासब आदि कुछ अन्य औषधियां भी हैं जो मद्य के आधार पर तैयार की जाती हैं।

(3) प्रवाही न्वाच जैसी औषधियों में परिष्कृत के रूप में 2 से 4 प्रतिशत तक मद्य मिलाया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त वगं (1) और (3) की औषधियों का दुरुपयोग सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन उपर्युक्त वगं (2) की औषधियों, विशेषकर मृतसंजीविनी सुरा का मद्य के विकल्प के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। तथापि, ऐसी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों से क्षयरोग होने के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आए हैं।

सरकार को स्प्रिट से तैयार की गयी औषधियों के, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, दुरुपयोग के बारे में पहले कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं। मद्य युक्त औषधियों और टिचर के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने फरवरी, 1978 में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित प्रशासनों को हिदायतें जारी की थीं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कोई सम्पत्ति हेतु क्षतिपूर्ति के दावे

6651. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रेलवे के विभिन्न जोनों में खोयी सम्पत्ति से सम्बद्ध कितने दावे विचाराधीन हैं और उनमें क्षतिपूर्ति की कितनी राशि अन्तर्गस्त है;

(ख) 1983-84 के दौरान कितने दावे निपटाए गए; और

(ग) इन दावों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों का ध्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाकर शरीक) : (क) इस प्रकार के आंकड़े नहीं रहे जाते।

(ख) रेलों द्वारा अप्रैल, 1983 से फरवरी, 1984 के दौरान दावों के 467,865 मामले निपटाए गए हैं। 1983-84 के पूरे वित्त वर्ष के लिए अभी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) रेलों का बराबर यही प्रयास रहता है कि क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों के मामलों को उचित समय के अन्दर निपटा दिया जाए। दावे के मामलों को शीघ्रता से निपटाने के लिए किए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. खुनिदा महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के अधिकारियों, निरीक्षकों और स्टेशन मास्टर्स की घन-सम्बन्धी शक्तियां बढ़ाना।

2. उन दावों की घन-सम्बन्धी सीमा बढ़ाना जिसमें वित्तीय सहमति की जरूरत हो।

3. कुछ स्टेशनों पर मीके पर दावों को प्राप्त करने तथा उनके निपटान के लिए चल दावा कार्यालयों की स्थापना।

4. दावा कार्यालयों को गुम हुए माल की रिपोर्ट अग्रिम रूप से भेजना।

5. क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों के निपटारे के लिए तंत्र को सुप्रवाही बनाना और पुनर्संगठित करना।

जोधपुर टिबीजन (उत्तर-रेलवे) में क्षराब पड़े जाय इंसान

6652. श्री बिरदा राम कुमवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर टिबीजन

में फालतू पुर्जों की कमी के कारण बड़ी संख्या में भाप इंजन सराब पड़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कुल कितने इंजन हैं और उनके कब तक ठीक कर दिए जाने की संभावना है और यदि उनके शीघ्र ठीक किए जाने की संभावना नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ): (क) जी नहीं। जोधपुर मंडल में निश्चय भाप रेल इंजनों का प्रतिशत 15 प्रतिशत के लक्ष्य की अपेक्षा 14.1 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अहमदाबाद के लिए दिल्ली-जोधपुर मेल में बरास्ता समदड़ी-भिलड़ी एक सवारी डिब्बा जोड़ना

6653. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की अहमदाबाद के लिए दिल्ली-जोधपुर मेल में बरास्ता समदड़ी-भिलड़ी एक सवारी डिब्बा जोड़ने की योजना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) दिल्ली और जोधपुर, दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद तथा जोधपुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच पहले से ही सीधी गाड़ी सेवा उपलब्ध है। इसके अलावा जोधपुर मेल में अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बा लगाने की गंजाइश नहीं है।

Child Development Projects and State-wise Expenditure Thereon

6654. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the Integrated Child Development Service Projects being implemented in the country;

(b) whether frequent complaints of wide-spread corruption and irregularities in these projects are received from public;

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry into these irregularities going on in these projects; and

(d) the State-wise details of the expenditure incurred by Government on these projects during 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As per quarterly progress reports for the period ending December 1983, out of 820 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects sanctioned upto 1983-84, 672 projects have started reporting. The reported coverage under various services is shown below :—

Type of Service	Number of beneficiaries (in lakhs)
(a) Supplementary Nutrition	
(i) Children 0-3 years	13.59
(ii) Children 3-6 years	17.50
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing Mothers	7.35
	38.44
(b) Non-formal	
Pre-Schools Education to children in the age group of 3-6 years.	17.16

(b) and (c) Integrated Child Development Services, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Complaints, if any, about corruption/irregularities any ICDS project are, therefore, dealt with by the concerned State Government/Union Territory

Administration.

(d) A Statement showing State/Union Territory-wise release of grants during the financial year 1982-83, for implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, is inclosed.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise Grants Released for the Integrated Child Development Services (I.C.D.S.) Scheme during 1982-83

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104.11
2.	Assam	48.76
3.	Bihar	127.51
4.	Gujarat	82.42
5.	Haryana	63.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25.55
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.50
8.	Karnataka	85.39
9.	Kerala	101.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70.42
11.	Maharashtra	125.13
12.	Manipur	25.58
13.	Meghalaya	14.67
14.	Nagaland	46.74
15.	Orissa	68.56
16.	Punjab	58.14
17.	Rajasthan	104.45

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	8.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	80.00
20.	Tripura	28.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	225.55
22.	West Bengal	145.06
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.67
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.20
25.	Chandigarh	8.07
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.59
27.	Delhi	65.50
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17.66
29.	Lakshadweep	1.94
30.	Mizoram	18.39
31.	Pondicherry	10.34
Total :		1808.51

**Bombay Port Trust's Plots at Worli in
Bombay**

6655. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust has plots at Worli in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details of these plots and for what purpose they are used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Bombay Port Trust has two plots of land, the first measuring 19228.42 sq. mts. and another foreshore land measuring 70,365.08 sq. mts. respectively at Worli. The first plot is under BPT Housing Scheme. The foreshore land is not put to any use as the land is submerged during high tides.

Offensive Film on Netaji

6656. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had approached the British Government to ensure that the Controversial new film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, prepared by Grenada Television, which is offensive to Indian sentiment be not shown again on British Television or anywhere outside Britain; and

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

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

(b) The British Government have informed us that their television companies

such as Grenada are independent and are themselves responsible for the content of their programme and the commercial use made of them. Their advice is that the matter should be taken up direct with Grenada T.V. and with the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

**Strike by CGHS Employees for
Regularisation of Ad-Hoc
Employees of CGHS**

6657. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS employees were on fast unto death for their demands in January-February, 1984;

(b) whether one of their demands was regularisation of ad-hoc employees;

(c) category-wise persons working on ad-hoc basis in CGHS in Delhi and since when; and

(d) what action Government propose to take for their regularisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Some of the members of the All India CGHS Employees Association had resorted to indefinite fast from 16th to 25th January, 1984, in connection with their demands.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement showing the information is attached.

(d) Many of the ad-hoc employees are working against posts reserved for SC/ST categories and it is not possible to regularise them against such posts. However, the staff working against reserved vacancies are considered for regular appointment as and when vacancies arise and in accordance with the rules. The remaining posts have been filled up on *ad hoc* basis because either the regular incumbents are on deputation or on *ad hoc* promotion/appointment.

Statement

Statement showing category-wise persons working on ad-hoc basis in CGHS in Delhi and since when.

S. No.	Category	No. of Persons	Since when working on ad-hoc basis
1	2	3	4
1.	Office Superintendent	2	10.3.83
2.	Senior Stenographer	2	19.2.83 & 10.3.83
3.	Stenographer, Gr. III	1	5.6.82
4.	Asstt. Office Superintendent	1	12.2.82
5.	Head Clerk	1	28.2.83
6.	Junior Accountant	1	1.7.76
7.	Upper Division Clerk	13	18.6.80, 19.6.80, 21.6.80, 29.4.82, 1.5.82, 26.7.82, 22.10.82, 22.10.82, 1.3.83, 2.3.83, 5.3.83, 2.11.83 and 16.1.84

1	2	3	4
8.	Lower Division Clerk	6	2.1.78, 2.1.81, 12.1.81, 26.11.80, 1.12.80, 1.12.80
9.	Pharmacist (Allopathic)	6	1.3.83, 5.3.83, 11.4.83, 17.3.83, 28.5.83, 24.6.83
10.	Pharmacist (Ayurvedic)	3	13.2.81, 20.3.81, 20.3.81
11.	Storekeeper-cum-clerk (H)	7	24.12.80 (six person) 31.8.81 (one person)
12.	Dental Technician	1	17.1.76
13.	Driver, Grade I	1	18.1.83
14.	Nursing Sister (redesignated as Sister Incharge)	2	13.6.77
15.	Family Planning Field Worker	6	4.3.77, 7.7.77, 7.9.81, 7.9.81 16.12.81, 16.12.81
16.	Panchkarma Assistant	1	10.5.79
17.	Staff Nurse	1	14.4.83
18.	Dark Room Assistant	2	26.3.83
19.	Junior Hindi Translator	1	21.10.83
TOTAL :		58	

Opening of Terminal at Malhaur

6658. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the opening of a terminal at Malhaur for the trains originating from Lucknow;

(b) whether Government are aware that enough land is available at Malhaur for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government keeping in view the fast expansion of Lucknow ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Repair of Vessels of Andaman and Nicobar Islands by CIWTC, Calcutta

6659. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CIWTC of Calcutta has been entrusted with repairing of watercrafts owned by the Government in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, when they were entrusted with this job and how many vessels were handed over to them for repairs including vessels owned by the Forest Department and repair of how many vessels has been completed by them;

(c) total amount paid to CIWTC against repair of those vessels, when repair

was undertaken, present position of vessels and amount paid to CIWTC, vessel-wise; and

(d) whether the touring vessel of the Lt. Governor was sent to Calcutta for repairs with CIWTC during March 1983 and till date the vessel is lying with them and if so, the total expenditure involved?

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

(b) and (c) 27 vessels have been entrusted to the CIWTC for repairs at its Port

Blair unit since the setting up of the repair unit in March, 1972. All these vessels had been handed over to their owners after completion of the repairs except three vessels namely, S.L. "Sagar Ratna", L.G.T. "Sagar Kanya" and M.V. "Subhas", on which work is in progress. In addition to these 27 vessels running repairs of certain ocean going liners were also undertaken. The vessel-wise break-up and the total amount of Rs. 107.46 lakhs paid to CIWTC by various Deptts, including Andaman and Nicobar Administration from March, 1972 onwards is as under :

A & N Administration Vessels	Amount paid
(i) LCT Sagar Kanya	Rs. 41.46 lakhs
(ii) M.L. Sagar Dulal	Rs. 6.61 ..
(iii) M.L. Barracuda	Rs. 4.04 ..
(iv) M.V. Yamuna	Rs. 2.13 ..
(v) M.V. Tarmugli	Rs. 0.30 ..
(vi) M.V. Jarawa	Rs. 1.81 ..
(vii) M.V. Yamuna	Rs. 6.75 .. (Advance)
(viii) M.V. Jaladhar	Rs. 3.00 .. (Advance)
(ix) S.L. Sagar Ratna	Rs. 23.21 .. On A/c
(x) L.C.T. Sagar Kanya	Rs. 7.05 .. (Advance)
Central Govt. Vessels	Amount paid
1	2
1. M.V. Meenakshi	Rs. 0.19 lakhs
2. M.L. Padmaja	Rs. 0.66 ..
3. MOT Survey Luanch VI	Rs. 0.59 ..
4. MOT Survey Launch V	Rs. 0.46 ..
5. M.V. Niroj	Rs. 1.18 ..
6. M.V. Meenakhajiri	Rs. 0.30 ..
7. M.V. Saroj	Rs. 0.67 ..
8. Steel Life boat	Rs. 0.34 ..

1	2
9. M.T. Girish	Rs. 0.42 lakhs
10. M.T. Kumar	Rs. 0.36 „
11. M.V. Niroj	Rs. 0.87 „
12. M.V. Meenakhajiri	Rs. 0.49 „
13. M.V. Meenaprayas	Rs. 0.58 „
14. M.V. Ashoka	Rs. 2.15 „
15. M.V. Ashoka	Rs. 1.84 „

(d) The touring vessel of Lt. Governor was sent to Calcutta on 29.3.83 for major repairs. The repairs have been completed on 29.3.84 and the vessel sailed for Port Blair on 3.4.1984. The expenditure involved in the repairs is estimated at Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

Plight of Tamilians in Sri Lanka

6660. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports appearing in the Patriot dated 7th March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Tamilian people continued to be executed in Sri Lanka and they are being treated anti-social and traitors there;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have seen press reports about the killing of some Tamil youths. According to these reports have been "tried and executed" by Tamil extremists for their anti-social activities.

(c) The Government of India have repeatedly affirmed that they are opposed to all kinds of violence. It is our hope that the All Parties Conference, which is scheduled to reconvene on May 9th, will make renewed efforts to find a lasting

solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

Waterlogging in Subway at Bandel

6661. ROOPCHAND PAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that waterlogging in monsoon in the sub-way in Bandel is causing serious inconvenience to thousands of railway passengers; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to solve the above serious problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) In Bazarpara sub-way located near Bandel station occasionally the water accumulates at the time of heavy rains because of the approaches on either side having a steep gradient towards the subway causing inconvenience to road users.

(b) The Railway has provided two electric pumps to drain out the water from this sub-way. The Railway also propose to renovate the under ground drainage inside the subway.

Overbridge at Bandel

6662. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to construct an over bridge at Bandel; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir. As per extant rules, Railways share the cost of Road over bridges in case they are provided in replacement of existing level crossing. The proposed Road over Bridge at Bandel would be an additional facility to cater for increased road traffic and would not be in replacement of any level crossing. The proposal therefore, has to be sponsored by the State Government on deposit terms. The Railway has not so far received any firm proposal from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for a Station at Khurigachi

6663. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long standing demand for a new Railway Station at Khurigachi between Bhadreswar and Baidyabati in the Howrah-Bandel line of Eastern Railway; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take in near future to fulfil the above demand ?

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

(b) The proposal for opening of a new station between Bhadreswar and Baidyabati stations has been examined. The proposed site is only about 2 Kms. from the existing stations and is on the critical block section of a very busy electrified route where opening of another station would very adversely affect the overall running of trains. As such it will not be in the overall interest to open a new halt at this location.

Privilege Passed and PTOs for Managers of Railway Staff Canteen (Eastern Railway)

6664. SHRI BASUDEB ACAHRIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Managers of Railway Staff Canteens of Eastern Railway are getting Privilege Passes and PTOs at par with other regular Class III employees in the Railway system i.e. three sets of passes and six sets of PTOs in a calendar year;

(b) if not, reasons why they have been deprived from the privileges embodied in the Establishment Manual; and

(c) what compensation the Ministry proposes to extend them for the denial of legitimate right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The Managers of Non-statutory canteens are not getting Passes and PTOs at par with other Class III Railway employees.

(b) The employees concerned have not been deprived of the privileges enjoined in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual, as amended.

(c) Does not arise.

Protection of Personal Pay to Statutory and Non-Statutory Canteen Employees

6665. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether protection of personal pay was not extended to the Statutory and non-statutory (both) canteen employees in fixing their pay in the standardised scales;

(b) whether due respect to the fundamental Rules was not shown for the substantive pay of the employees notwithstanding clear fixation policy by the finance department and High Power Committee under the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(c) whether Railway Board's Order dated 13 May, 1983 had been over-ruled by authorities not competent to do so; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to issue fresh circular corroborating earlier order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The protection was not extended.

(b) The employees concerned have been given suitable revised pay-scales taking into account the total emoluments being drawn by them and other factors connected therewith resulting into fixation of their total emoluments being more than before.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of Salaries to Railway Staff Canteen

6666. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of Railway Staff Canteen statutory and non-statutory both division and zone wise and the number of employees working in each; and

(b) the name of the canteens which are yet to be paid 100 per cent of the salaries to the employees in them after the Supreme Court interim order dated January 30, 1984 ?

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.

Railway Staff Canteen Employees

6667. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Railways Staff canteen employees had been treated as Railway employees as per Supreme Court's order dated October 22, 1980; and

(b) their distribution in a compiled statement showing names of canteens, Division and Zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 1804.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Railway	Name of the Canteen	Number of Employees
1	2	3

Statutory Canteens

Central	1. Loco Workshop, Parel.	71
	2. Works Manager, Manmad.	12
	3. C & W, Wadi Bunder.	9
	4. C & W Workshop, Matunga.	86
	5. Car Shed, Kurla.	19
	6. S & T Workshop, Byoulla.	16
	7. Power House, Thakurli.	08

1	2	3
	8. C & W workshop, Jhansi.	45
	9. Printing Press, Byoulla.	15
	10. C & W Workshop, Kurduwadi	6
	11. Electric Locomotive Workshop, Bhusaval.	9
	12. Loco Shed, Kalyan.	10
Eastern	1. Workshop Canteen, Liluah.	37
	2. M.R. Shop, Andal.	4
	3. C & W, Kancharapara.	25
	4. Loco Shop, Kancharapara.	24
	5. Workshop, Jamalpur.	60
	6. Plant Depot, Mughalsarai.	5
	7. Signal workshop, Howrah.	10
	8. Fairlie Place, Calcutta.	49
	9. Printing Press, Howrah.	9
	10. Workshop Canteen, BGA.	4
Northern	1. N. Railway Locomotive Work- shop, ASR.	20
	2. Locomotive Works, Charbagh, Lucknow.	29
	3. Printing Press, Shakurbasti.	9
	4. Workshop, Jagadhri.	33
	5. Dy. COS, AMV, Lucknow.	8
	6. Signal Workshop, Ghaziabad.	5
	7. Dy. CME(W) C & W Shop, AMV, Lucknow.	28
	8. Dy. CE, Bridges, Jullunder City.	3
	9. Workshop, Jodhpur.	15
	10. Dy. CME(W). Lalgah Bikaner.	21
	11. Greasation Plant, Dhilwan.	2

1	2	3
	12. Workshop, Kalka.	6
	13. Bridge Workshop, Lucknow.	3
North Eastern	1. Mechanical Workshop, Gorakhpur.	6
	2. Bridge Workshop, Gorakhpur.	4
	3. Signal Workshop, Gorakhpur.	6
	4. Mechanical Workshop, Izatnagar.	6
	5. Mechanical Workshop, Samastipur.	4
	6. Marine Workshop, Mokamaghat.	4
	7. N.E. Railway, Press, Gorakhpur.	8
N.F.	1. Workshop, Dibrugarh.	} 32
	2. Loco Repairing Shop, Lumding.	
	3. Workshop, Tindharia.	
	4. Workshop, New Bongaigaon.	
	5. Workshop, Bongaigaon.	
Southern	1. Workshop, Golden Rock.	27
	2. Loco Works, Perambur.	30
	3. Printing Press, Royapuram.	10
	4. Engineering Workshop, Arakkonam.	16
	5. Signal and Telecommunication Works Co-operative, Podanur.	15
	6. Workshops, Mysore (South)	22
	7. Carriage Workshops, Perambur.	34
South Central	1. Workshop, Hubli.	22
	2. Loco Works, Lallaguda.	41
	3. S & T Workshop, Mathuguda.	16
	4. Printing Press, Secunderabad.	6
	5. Wagon Repair Workshops, Guntupalli.	13
South Eastern	1. Kharagpur Workshop, Kharagpur.	59
	2. Wagonshop, Raipur.	12

1.	2.	3.
	3. Engineering Workshop, Sini.	9
	4. Wagon Repair Shop, Adra.	7
	5. Motibagh, Nagpur.	8
Western	1. Printing Press, Mahalaxmi.	7
	2. C & W Shop, Mahalaxmi.	67
	3. C & W Shop, Parel.	
	4. Workshop, Pratapnagar.	8
	5. Signal Workshop, Sabarmati.	4
	6. Engineering Workshop, Sabarmati.	13
	7. Loco Workshop, Dahod.	21
	8. Wagon Repair Shop, Kota Junction.	17
	9. Electrical Workshop & Stores, Nagra, Ajmer.	6
	10. Loco Workshop, Ajmer.	34
	11. C & W Shop, Ajmer.	34
	12. Signal Railway Workshop, Ajmer.	3
	13. Workshop Wagon Repair Shop, Jaipur.	5
	14. Workshop, Bhavnagar.	8
	15. Workshop, Morvi.	6
	16. Workshop, Gondel.	7
	17. Workshop, Junagarh.	7
	18. Workshop, Jamnagar.	5
CLW	Works Canteen.	56
DLW	Works Canteen.	37
ICF	1. ICF Canteen/Shell	62
	2. ICF Annexe Canteen.	46
	Non-Statutory Canteens	
Northern	1. General Stores Office, Shakurbasti.	5
	2. Baroda House, New Delhi.	49
	3. DRM Office, New Delhi.	26

1	2	3
	4. Dy. CAO (TA), Delhi Kishanganj, Delhi.	10
	5. Thomson Road Loco, Shed, New Delhi.	5
	6. Construction Office, Northern Railway, Delhi.	5
	7. Delhi Main Railway Station.	27
	8. Loco Shed, Delhi Main.	13
	9. Diesel Shed, Tughlakabad.	18
Railway Board	1. Railway Board Staff Canteen.	61
	TOTAL	1804

Maintenance and Operational Costs of B.G. Steam, Diesel and Electric Engines

6668. SHRI SURAJ BIHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHAKI VAJ-
PAYEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the separate average total/maintenance and operational costs of the Broad Gauge steam, diesel and electric engines during 1982-83 for the same amount of work done (haulage) in the year;

(b) the average available hours per day, of each of the three types of the engines on line;

(c) the average actually utilised hours per day of the above;

(d) steps being taken to improve the utilisation hours per day of diesel and electric engines so that the huge expenditure on steam engines (whose contribution is comparatively very low) can be minimised; and

(e) what is the rated capacity of production of diesel and electric engines each year and what has been the actual percentage of the current year as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The average direct cost per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometres or repairs and maintenance and operation of Broad Gauge Steam, Diesel and Electric Locomotives during 1982-83 is given below :—

**Cost per 1000 Gross Tonne Kilometres
(in Rupees)**

	Steam	Diesel	Electric
(i) Repairs and Maintenance	17.49	3.47	2.78
(ii) Operating Expenses	50.91	14.86	9.82

(b) and (c) The hours worked per day per engine available for use are :—

Steam Locomotives	: 10.2 hours.
Diesel Locomotives	: 18.9 hours.
Electric Locomotives	: 19.3 hours.

Statistics of hours available/ utilised per day per engine *on line* are not maintained.

(d) The following steps have been taken

to further improve the utilisation hours per day of the diesel and electric locomotives :—

- (i) proper train ordering and scheduling of goods trains;
- (ii) extended runs of goods trains with the same locomotive;
- (iii) effective monitoring of diesel and electric locomotives to minimise idle hours and light running of locomotives;
- (iv) arrangement of overlapping crew at crew changing points to minimise dentention;
- (v) making through freight trains by-pass congested areas for higher average speed;
- (vi) regular trip and weekly maintenance schedules for routine check-up of locomotives at the nearest loco shed instead of at the home-shed;
- (vii) intensification of preventive and periodical maintenance of locomotives in sheds to reduce failures, etc.

(e) The rated capacity of production of diesel and electric locomotives each year at CLW and DLW is as under :

Diesel Locos : 175 (DLW & CLW)

Electric Locos : 60 (CLW)

The actual percentage production of diesel and electric locomotives during 1983-84 (upto February 1984) is as under :—

Diesel Locos	96%
Electric Locos	65%

Acquisition of Railway Land in Rayagada

6669. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) total land acquired by Railways (S.E. Railway) in Rayagada town in Koraput disirict of Orissa;

(b) areas used for railways and the lands lying vacant;

(c) the names of the organisations, shops, institutions, and departments of the State Government taken lease from railway authority, the date of issue, lease period, and the rate of rent to be charged therefor;

(d) whether the Rayagada Municipality had approached South Eastern Railway to relinquish railway land for the development of the town, official purposes and housing for houseless persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Railway authority in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.
JAFER SHARIEF) : (a) 438.34 acres.

(b) 251.97 acres is being utilised by the Railway Administration whereas 174 acres is lying vacant.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) In 1976, Rayagada Municipality approached the Railway Administration for the release of 36 acres of land on payment of cost thereof for development purposes.

(e) The proposal for relinquishing 36 acres of land was processed by the Railway Administration and the value thereof was enquired from the local civil authorities. But despite repeated request, the said authorities did not furnish the required information till 1980. In the meantime a new project, viz. rail link from Rayagada to Koraput has been approved. The land in question located at Rayagada is required for the said project and cannot, therefore, be relinquished.

Statement

(c) Name of Organisation/institution State Government to whom the railway land has been licensed	Area of land	Year of licensing	Rate of license fee charged
1. Central Excicse Department	3.16 acres	1962	6% per annum of the market value of land.
2. Sewa Samaj	4.43 acres	1964	Nominal licence-fee of Rs. 100/- per annum.
3. State Electricy Board	4.38 acres	1976	6% per annum of the market value of land.

Railway Over-Bridge at Rayagada

6670. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(e) whether his Ministry has received the communication from Government of Orissa for railway over-bridge at Rayagada;

(b) if so, the contents of the communication thereof;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry for sanctioning the over-bridge during current financial year; and

(d) the estimated cost of the bridge and the funds agreed to be provided by the Government of Orissa as their share and the funds to be borne by the Railways for the construction of the bridge ?

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

(b) The State Government have agreed to the construction of road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Rayagada on cost sharing basis and to close level crossing on commissioning of the bridge.

(c) The plans and estimates are now being prepared jointly by the Railways and the State Government. The proposal will

be considered for inclusion in the Railways' Future Works Programme after the plans and estimates are finalized, subject to availability of funds.

(d) As the plans and estimates are yet to be finalized, it is not possible to indicate the estimated cost of the proposed road over bridge at this stage.

Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore

6671. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects and programmes undertaken by the Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore for the preservation and development of different tribal languages and completed so far;

(b) the names of tribal languages so far covered under these programmes and to be taken up for preservation in written form;

(c) the names of the books and materials published by the Institute so far tribe-wise; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open sub-Institutes for branches of the Institute of Indian Languages in the tribal areas for research and development of tribal languages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) The projects and programmes undertaken by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, for the preservation and development of different tribal languages are as under :—

- (i) Linguistic description of tribal languages producing grammar, multilingual dictionary and phonetic readers;
- (ii) Preparation of primers for schools under bilingual educational model;
- (iii) Preparation of Adult literacy materials;
- (iv) Collection, transcription and translation of folk literature;
- (v) Workshops for production of instructional materials to train tribal teachers to write primers;
- (vi) In-service training programme for tribal teachers in language teaching;
- (vii) Orientation programme for tribal youth in matters relating to language, culture and development;
- (viii) Training in basic linguistic to officers working in the tribal Departments in State Governments;
- (ix) Survey of tribal languages and dialects in order to find out distinctiveness of languages and dialects and pattern of communication and use for making policy decision regarding use of tribal languages in education and administration;
- (x) The study of contact languages like Naga Pidgin, Desia, Sadari and inter-tribal communication pattern.

(b) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, has been working on 52 tribal and border languages/dialects, for

Linguistic description and material production, as detailed below :—

Car Nicobarese, Adi, Apatani, Mishmi, Nocte, Monpa, Nishi, Tagin, Bodo, Mikir, Miri (Mising), Karbi, Dimasa, Kurux, Malto, Mundari, Ladakhi (Bodhi), Purki (Balti), Shina, Brokskat, Gojri, Jenu Kuruba, Soliga, Manipuri (Meithei), Thadou, Thangkhu, Mao, Hmar Paite, Abujh Maria, Dorli, Bison-Horn Maria (Gondhi dialects), Khasi Garo, Mizo (Lushai), Ao, Angami; Sema, Lotha, Naga Pidgin, Konyak, Kuvi, Koya, Gutob, Bhamij (Ho), Bili (Wagdi dialect), Sikkim Bhutia, Spiti, Kota Irula, Kok, Borok (Tripuri), Santali.

(c) The names of the books and materials published as on 1.6.83 by the Central Institute of Indian Languages are as under :

1. Tripuri Phonetic Reader
2. Thadou Phonetic Reader
3. Ao-Naga Phonetic Reader
4. Kurukh Phonetic Reader
5. Angami Phonetic Reader
6. Kuvi Phonetic Reader
7. Manipuri Phonetic Reader
8. Mundari Phonetic Reader
9. Lotha Phonetic Reader
10. Sema Phonetic Reader
11. Brokskat Phonetic Reader
12. Balti Phonetic Reader
13. Ladakhi Phonetic Reader
14. Gojri Phonetic Reader
15. Tangkhu Phonetic Reader
16. Naga Pidgin : A Sociolinguistic of Interlingual communication Pattern in Nagaland,

17. Studies in the Munda Numerals.
18. Malto-An Ethnoscmanthic Study
19. Kuvi Primer I
20. Soliga Nudi I
21. Jenu Nudi I
22. Ao Grammar
23. Mundari Grammar
24. Kokborok Grammer
25. Kuvi Grammar
26. Purki Grammar
27. Angami Grammar
28. Sema Grammar
29. Brokskat Grammar
30. Gojri Grammar
31. Tangkhul Folk Literature
32. Anangi Manipuri Mapi Lairik (Tribal Adult Literacy Reader in Manipuri), with copybook.
33. Ghenguno Akimi (Tribal Adult Literacy Reader in Sema)
34. English for Adult. 1.
35. Hindi Proudha Shiksha Mala I (Adult Literacy Primer in Hindi).
36. Apatani Adult Literacy Primer and Copybook.
37. Nocte Adult Literacy Primer and Copybook.
38. Mishmi Adult Literacy Primer and Copybook.

(d) The feasibility of opening a field station in the North-Eastern Region is being explored.

Movement of Industrial Raw Material on DBK Railway Line

6672. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has given permission to industrial projects for movement of industrial raw materials of Koraput and Bastar districts on DBK railway line;

(b) if so, the names of such industrial projects; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) (1) Vishakhapatnam; Steel Plant, (2) Cement/Clinkerisation plants at Pendurti and Tokapal; and (3) Alumina plant at Damanjodi.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Co-operative House Building Societies

6673. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have passed an order to set up co-operative House Building Societies for the Railway employees;

(b) whether the Railways have acquired land for the execution of these Co-operative House Building Societies;

(c) if so, Railway-wise details of land acquired so far;

(d) whether the Government have also decided to give loan at moderate rate of interest for construction of such houses to the employees; and

(e) if not, how Government proposed to do in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) There is no Provision in the rules for land being acquired for the purpose of giving to Railwaymen Coop. Societies.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Railway Employcees are also governed by the same rules as other civilian Government Servants.

इन्दौर-भोपाल नयी दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी में नए सवारी डिब्बे लगाना और इस रेल गाड़ी को प्रति दिन चलाया जाना

6674. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर और भोपाल तथा भोपाल और नयी दिल्ली के बीच इन्दौर-भोपाल नयी दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में दर्जे-वार कितने सवारी डिब्बे हैं और क्या इनमें पुराने सवारी डिब्बे हैं;

(ख) इस रेलगाड़ी में नए सवारी डिब्बे न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस रेलगाड़ी में सवारी डिब्बे कब तक लगाए जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस रेलगाड़ी को कब से प्रति दिन चलाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) 167/158 इन्दौर-भोपाल नयी दिल्ली त्रिसप्ताहिक एक्सप्रेस इन्दौर और भोपाल के बीच 9 सवारी डिब्बे लेकर चला रही हैं जिनमें से एक डिब्बा पहले दर्जे का और 8 दूसरे दर्जे के होते हैं,

जिनमें 2 दूसरे दर्जे के सामान एवं ब्रेक यान शामिल है। भोपाल और नयी दिल्ली के बीच इन 9 डिब्बों के अतिरिक्त 8 डिब्बे और होते हैं जिनमें 6 डिब्बे दूसरे दर्जे के और दो डिब्बे पहले दर्जे के होते हैं। इन डिब्बों की हालत पूर्ण रूपेण संतोषजनक है।

(ग) सवारी डिब्बों और रेल इंजनों जैसे संसाधनों की कमी के कारण गाड़ी के फेरे बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसके अलावा, इस समय गाड़ी में स्थान ग्रहण की जो स्थिति है उसे देखते हुए फेरे बढ़ाने का औचित्य नहीं है।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान यात्री सवारी डिब्बों का निर्माण और वितरण

6675. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान बनाए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या का ब्योरा क्या है और उसी अवधि के दौरान जोनल रेलवे को उनका वितरण/आवंटन क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : 1983-84 के दौरान फरवरी, 84 तक 977 सवारी डिब्बों का निर्माण किया गया था जिनमें से 760 सवारी डिब्बे बदलाव लेखे में तथा 217 अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बों के रूप में, तैयार किए गए थे। प्रत्येक वर्ष निमित्त नए सवारी डिब्बों का विभिन्न रेलों के बीच वितरण, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निष्क्रियता के सम्बन्ध में कमी की स्थिति के वर्तमान प्रतिपात, गतायु सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या आदि पर आधारित है। इस आधार पर इन 977 सवारी डिब्बों का क्षेत्रीय रेलों के बीच वितरण इस प्रकार से किया गया था :—

दिसंबर, 1984 तक रेलवे-बार सवारी टिकटों का वितरण

रेलवे	वातानुकूलित पहला दर्जा	वातानुकूलित कुर्सी यान	वातानुकूलित दूसरा दर्जा	दूसरा दर्जा 3 टीयर स्लीपर	दूसरा दर्जा सामान एवं ब्रेक यान	दूसरा दर्जा सामान्य
मध्य	—	—	9	42	20	40
पूर्व	—	3	11	35	37	140
उत्तर	5	—	—	50	28	120
पूर्वोत्तर	—	—	1	—	12	23
पू० सी०	—	—	1	15	8	10
दक्षिण	—	—	8	28	—	25
दक्षिण मध्य	—	—	—	10	12	50
दक्षिण पूर्व	—	—	4	40	13	75
पश्चिम	4	—	1	50	20	27
	9	3	35	270	150	510

Implementation of Decisions taken by NAM

6676. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) progress made so far on the policies/decisions taken in the last meeting of NAM held in New Delhi;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) The decisions/recommendations made by the New Delhi Non-aligned Summit are contained in the text of the Final Declaration and suitable follow-up action has been initiated on them.

A major recommendation of the Summit was the call upon the Heads of States/

Government of member States of UN to use the opportunity offered by the 38th Session of the UNGA to undertake a collective appraisal of the major problems of the world and to find speedy and just solutions to some of them. PM's efforts to initiate such a dialogue resulted in the summit-level informal consultations held in New York on September 27th and 29th, 1983. The consultations were a representative one and cut across ideological, geographical and economic frontiers. The issues discussed mainly related to peace, disarmament and development.

The New Delhi Summit had set up an Eight-Member Committee on Palestine. Two meetings of this Committee were held in New Delhi. Subsequently, a 4 member Ministerial Group led by Foreign Minister also visited some Arab Capitals. The outcome of these moves has been covered in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 564 and 1422 which were replied on 17th November, 1983 and 1st December,

1983 respectively. On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Prime Minister had been requested by the Summit to take appropriate measures towards bringing about an immediate end to the war. Prime Minister's efforts in this regard have been outlined in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4272 replied on 22nd March, 1984.

The Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau in New York was also convened from time to time to deal appropriately with the major political issues. Communiqués adopted by the Bureau on these occasions included on situations in Central America, South Africa, Namibia, occupied Arab territories and Grenada. The meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in New York from 4th to 7th October, 1983 also reviewed the major international developments since the Summit, and adopted a comprehensive communiqué.

The New Delhi Summit had given a call for an International Conference on Money and Finance. The Prime Minister has since constituted a group of Five Countries with a view to carry out the necessary expert-level studies for the reform of international financial and monetary system. The Group has already held two meetings in New Delhi and discussions in this regard are continuing.

A number of meetings of Non-aligned Countries on other subjects have also been held in accordance with the Final Declaration. These meetings have been in the fields of Information, Education and Culture, Health, Labour, Housing, Standardization, Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy, Problems of Small Island Developing Countries etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Display of Netaji's Portrait in Indian High Commissioner's Office in Malaysia

6677. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's portrait in the Indian High Commissioner's Office in Malaysia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a strong demand from Netaji Research Centre, Kuala Lumpur to place a portrait of Netaji at the High Commissioner's Office; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) We are not aware of any strong demand from the Netaji Research Center, Kuala Lumpur, to display a portrait of Netaji in the High Commissioner's Office.

(c) Does not arise.

Rented Buildings in Delhi for Railway Offices

6678. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government do not propose to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, what are the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Sir, only "Central Organisation For Modernisation

Of Workshops" is housed in a private building in Maharani Bagh, New Delhi. The building was hired with effect from 25.1.1979 at a monthly rental of Rs. 25,000/-. After 3 years the rent was enhanced to Rs. 37,500 per month.

(c) Rs. 18.46 lakhs have been paid as rent up to February, 1984.

(d) and (e) Sir, this organisation is not a permanent one. Therefore, construction of new office building for it exclusively has not been planned. The Ministry of Works & Housing, Directorate of Estates, have been approached for office accommodation in Delhi for Central Organisation For Modernisation Of Workshops. However, they have expressed their inability to provide any accommodation so far.

Funds for Adult Education in 1984-85

6679. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for implementing Adult Education Programme in 1984-85 financial year; and

(b) the state-wise allocation made for the above purpose in the above financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) For implementing Adult Education Programme, the proposed allocation of funds for 1984-85 in the Central Sector is Rs. 40 crores. Similar allocation in the State Sector, state-wise is yet to be finalised.

Leprosy Patients in Madhya Pradesh

6680. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI RAM PRASAD

AHIRWAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of leprosy patients in Madhya Pradesh

exceeds the total number of leprosy patients in the country by one per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the facts in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of leprosy patients in Madhya Pradesh is 1.20 lakh as against an estimated all India figure of 40.00 lakhs.

US Co-operation in Medical Field

6681. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public health had not received the attention in India, it deserved;

(b) whether India has secured any progress in the battle against polio;

(c) whether the U.S. Government has assured India to extend its cooperation in medical field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) The Government of India has given priority to the public health and is committed to substantially augment the universal primary health care facilities as also to accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children especially in tribal, hilly and backward areas. Among other things, a comprehensive Programme of immunization to protect pregnant mothers and children from diseases and nutritional anaemia is being implemented at all levels of the health delivery system. Also, vaccination against Polio has been made a part of the expanded Programme of Immunization. The services

under this programme have been intensified. A project Grant Agreement was signed on 31st August, 1981 between the Government of India and the USAID for a grant of \$ 20 million in US-owned rupees for a Project entitled "Private Voluntary Organisation for Health Project." This grant is for expanding and improving basic and preventive health, family planning and nutrition services for the poor by strengthening private and voluntary health sector, with special attention to the underserved areas/community segments.

Representation of SC/ST Employees in the Ministry and Public Undertakings Thereunder

6682. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will

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

(a) the total number of employees in his Ministry and Public Undertakings thereunder category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees; and

(c) the policy of the Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

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

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Ministry Undertakings	122	454	1022	243
(1) Hindustan Latex Limited	16	19	490	272
(2) Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Mohan, U.P.	2	1	14	8
(3) Hospital services Consultancy Corp. (India) Ltd., New Delhi-1.	1	5	2	2

(b) and (c) No. Adequate representation is being given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, employees. The reserved vacancies for SC/ST are being filled as soon as suitable SC/ST candidates become available.

Representation of SC in Railway Ministry

6683. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in your Ministry and public undertakings

thereunder, category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees; and

(c) the policy of the Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The position is as under :

Ministry/Public Undertaking	Number of employees in group				Total
	A	B	C	D	
Ministry	256	247 ^a	1724	527	2754
Public Undertakings	256	337	706	355	1654
Total	512	584	2430	882	4408

(b) and (c) No, Sir, it is not a fact. In the Ministry, recruitment and promotional vacancies in various grades reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities are filled in accordance with the rules subject to availability of the candidates from the said communities.

In the Public Undertakings under this Ministry, posts are generally filled by deputation of Officers and staff from the Ministry of Railways and Zonal Railways. However, wherever posts are filled by direct recruitment due reservation provision is made for Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe candidates as per extant Rules.

Reduction in Railway freight between Ahmedabad and Udaipur

6684. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway freight has been reduced between Ahmedabad and Udaipur on goods trains and parcels trains; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Freight rates for goods traffic and other coaching traffic on the Udaipur (Ranapratapnagar)—Himmatnagar section are being levied on the actual distance inflated by 50% since the opening of the line in 1966 as the line was not found to be remunerative on the basis of normal freight rates. The financial results of the working of the section are reviewed from time to time to see

whether the level of inflation should be reduced or abolished. At present, there is no proposal to reduce or abolish the inflation in the distance for charge for goods and other coaching traffic on the Ranapratapnagar—Himmatnagar (MG) section.

Attaching of a direct First Class bogie to trains emanating from Ahmedabad

6685. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a direct bogie of First Class was attached to trains emanating from Ahmedabad and going to Udaipur for convenience of passengers going to Delhi; and

(b) if so, reasons for the discontinuance of the practice ?

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

(b) Due to poor patronisation the first-second class coach running between Ahmedabad and Delhi via Udaipur was withdrawn in May, 1975.

Equipment and Procurement of Wagons

6686. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of requirements and actual procurement of wagons by the department during the last three years giving year-wise break-up; and

(b) the anticipated figures of freight, which Railway propose to carry during 1984-85 and how do they plan to achieve the targets in the case of the shortage of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) For purposes of advance planning, the requirement of wagons is worked out on Five-Year Plan basis, taking into account the anticipated traffic. It was planned to procure one lakh wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. With the resources available it will now be possible, to acquire only about 72,000 wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) during the period, this corresponds to an average of 14,400 per year. Against this, the actual procurement during last 3 years has been :

Year	(in terms of 4 wheelers) Actual procurement
1981-82	17,362
1982-83	14,088
1983-84	16,602*

*Anticipated, based on a production of 15,339 upto February 1984.

(b) For 1984-85, target is 241 million tonnes of Revenue earning traffic. It is proposed to achieve this target of traffic with the procurement of 12,000 wagons in 1984-85 and by improving the utilisation of assets.

गांवों के स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों पर किया गया व्यय]

6687. श्री मूल चन्द्र ठाणा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कितने गांवों में इस समय स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं और प्रत्येक कर्मचारी पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होती है

और सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है;

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में कुल कितनी धनराशि, पृथक-पृथक खर्च की है और उक्त अवधि में वर्ष-वार स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों को कितने मूल्य की औषधियां सप्लाई की गईं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कभी इस योजना का मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इसमें क्या सुधार करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई) : (क) स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता ग्राम स्तर पर नहीं होते परन्तु प्रत्येक गांव/एक हजार ग्रामीण आबादी के लिए लोगों द्वारा चुना हुआ एक स्वास्थ्य गाइड होता है। 30.9.83 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में 2,90,565 स्वास्थ्य गाइड कार्य कर रहे थे।

प्रत्येक स्वास्थ्य गाइड को 3 माह तक प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। इस दौरान उसे 600 रुपए छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में प्रदान किए जाते हैं और प्रशिक्षण के पूरा होने पर उसे एक मैन्युअल, एक किट और साधारण औषधियां दी जाती हैं। स्वास्थ्य गाइड को जेब खर्च के लिए प्रतिमाह 50 रुपए और 50 रुपए मूल्य की औषधियां दी जाती हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय नीचे दिया गया है। इसमें स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को सप्लाई की गई औषधियों का भी खर्च शामिल है—

1980-81 1386.64 लाख रुपए (50 प्रतिशत)

1981-82	1868.89 लाख रुपए (30 नवम्बर, 81 तक 50 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद शत-प्रतिशत)
1982-83	3569.00 लाख रुपए (शत-प्रतिशत)

(ग) हां, इस योजना का पिछला मूल्यांकन 1979 में किया गया और उसके परिणामों के आधार पर इस योजना में संशोधन किया गया है। योजना का दूसरा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने के बाद ही इस योजना में कोई और सुधार करने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए छठी योजना में रखी गई धनराशि

6688. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 6-14 वर्ष की आयु वाले बच्चों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) वर्ष 1980 से आज तक कितने अतिरिक्त बच्चे इसके अन्तर्गत लाए गए हैं और अब तक इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है; 6-14 वर्ष की आयु सीमा वाले सभी बच्चों को प्राथमिक स्कूली शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत कब तक लाया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह फैसला किया गया था कि 1980 के अन्त तक सभी बच्चों को स्कूलों में प्रवेश मिल जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति झीला कौल) :
(क) प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिए 905 करोड़

रुपए।

(ख) गैर-औपचारिक प्रणाली के माध्यम से लगभग 29.50 लाख के दाखिले सहित वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक 6-14 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बच्चों का अनुमानित अतिरिक्त दाखिला लगभग 191 लाख है। वर्ष 1980-81 से 1983-84 तक की अवधि के लिए अनुमानित खर्च 589.11 करोड़ रु० है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के नीति-ढांचे के अनुसार 6-14 वर्ष की आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा सर्वसुलभ बनाने की लक्षित तारीख 1990 है।

(ग) अतः 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इसके लिए विशिष्ट समय-सीमा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर बल दिया गया है।

रेल सेवा आयोग के चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति

6689. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय रेल सेवा आयोग का कोई स्थायी चेयरमैन नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है; और

(ग) चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है तथा अभी तक नियुक्ति न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) विभिन्न रेलों पर अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन 16 रेल सेवा आयोग हैं।

रेल सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष पद के लिए भर्ती नियमों में किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार सरकार

को उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम का पैनल संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजना होता है जो उस पैनल में से किसी एक व्यक्ति को चुनकर उसकी सिफारिश करता है।

ऊपर उल्लिखित 16 रेल सेवा आयोगों में से 6 आयोगों में नियमित अध्यक्ष हैं। 6 अन्य आयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत पैनल संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेजे गए हैं जो उन पर विचार कर रहा है। शेष 4 आयोगों के लिए सरकार पैनल में रखने के लिए व्यक्तियों के नामों पर विचार कर रही है। अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद पैनल संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को भेज दिया जाएगा।

जब तक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा नियमित चयन नहीं होता तब तक 8 आयोगों के लिए उपयुक्त रेल अधिकारियों को तदर्थ व्यवस्था के रूप में तैनात कर दिया गया है और शेष 2 आयोगों के लिए तदर्थ व्यवस्था को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

कालका-शिमला रेल लाइन पर पट्टे पर दी गई रेलवे की जमीन

6690. श्री कृष्ण वसु सुल्तानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें कालका-शिमला रेल लाइन पर दुकानों बनाने के लिए पट्टे पर जमीन दी गई है; और

(ख) किस-किस वर्ग के लोगों को पट्टे पर भूमि आबंटित की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) कालका-शिमला लाइन के साथ दुकानों के निर्माण के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों को भूमि का लाइसेंस दिया गया उनके नाम और कोटियां संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सूची जिन्हें उत्तर रेलवे के कालका-शिमला खण्ड में विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर दुकानों के लिए भूमि का लाइसेंस दिया गया है :—

क्र० सं०	नाम	कोटि
1	2	3

I. कालका

1. श्री सुरजीत सिंह
2. श्री भारत भूषण

सेवानिवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी के पुत्र
बाहरी व्यक्ति

II. देहसाह

1. श्री जेटू
2. श्री राम कुमार
3. श्री गुरचरण सिंह
4. श्री तारा सिंह

सेवानिवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी (ब० जा०)
रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र
रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र
रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र

1

2

3

5. श्री माम चन्द

बाहरी व्यक्ति

6. श्री रमेश कुमार

बाहरी व्यक्ति

7. श्री रघुवीर प्रकाश

सेवानिवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र (अ० जा०)

8. श्री जगदीश सिंह

रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र (अ० जा०)

III. धरमपुर

1. श्री जगदीश चन्द

बाहरी व्यक्ति

2. श्री गुरबक्स सिंह

बाहरी व्यक्ति

3. डा० विरेन्द्र मोहन

बाहरी व्यक्ति

4. श्री गोविन्दर नाथ

बाहरी व्यक्ति

5. श्री टी० सी० जैन

बाहरी व्यक्ति

6. श्री गुरनाम दास

बाहरी व्यक्ति

IV. तारादेवी

1. श्री सुरेश चन्द

बाहरी व्यक्ति

2. श्री प्रेम भारती

बाहरी व्यक्ति

V. शिमला

1. श्री नरिन्द्र कुमार मेहता

सेवा-निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र

2. श्री अनिल कुमार

सेवा-निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र

3. श्री बालकिशन सूद

बाहरी व्यक्ति

4. श्री तारणजित सिंह

सेवानिवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी

5. श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार दत्त

सेवा निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र

6. श्री परवीन कुमार सिंह

रेल कर्मचारी का पुत्र

VI. जूतोष

1. श्री चेताराम

बाहरी व्यक्ति

2. श्री गुरबचन सिंह

बाहरी व्यक्ति

नालागढ़ (हिमाचल प्रदेश) तक रेल लाइन को उखाड़ना

6691. श्री कृष्ण बल सुलतानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किस अवधि के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश के नालागढ़ शहर तक रेल गाड़ियां चला करती थीं और वे कितनी चौड़ी लाइन पर चलती थी; और

(ख) किस वर्ष इस रेल लाइन को उखाड़ दिया गया था और उसके क्या कारण रहे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) रेल मंत्रालय में कोई ऐसा रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है जिसमें नालागढ़ शहर तक गाड़ी सेवा परिचालन दर्शाया गया हो। 1912 अथवा 1952 के भारत के सर्वेक्षण मानचित्र में भी नालागढ़ शहर से/तक की किसी रेल लाइन का कोई संकेत नहीं है।

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारण

6692. श्री आर० एम० राकेश : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि देश की जनसंख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनसंख्या में औसतन कितनी वार्षिक वृद्धि होती है; और

(ग) जनसंख्या की वृद्धि रोकने का कार्य जिस तंत्र को सौंपा गया है वह स्वयं कहां तक इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है और इस बारे में क्या ध्योरा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किबर्दी) : (क) से (ग) यह आकलन किया गया है कि देश में

1971-81 के दशक के दौरान जनसंख्या की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर 2.25 प्रतिशत हो गई है। परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के आरम्भ से पहली अप्रैल, 1983 तक लगभग 5.5 करोड़ जन्मों को रोका गया है।

जयपुर को बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ना

6693. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर से सवाई माधोपुर की छोटी लाइन (130 किलोमीटर) को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव रेल विभाग के विचाराधीन पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। बहरहाल, दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद आमान परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इस खंड का आमान परिवर्तन करने के लिए 1973 में एक सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था। इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है क्योंकि स्वयं दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद बड़ी लाइन परियोजना की स्वीकृति योजना आयोग द्वारा नहीं दी गयी है।

News item captioned "Sikh Cocktail Meet at US Congress Hall"

6694. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Sikh cocktail meet at US Congress hall' appearing in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi, dated the 9th March, 1984;

(b) if so, whether Government have

since got a report from the Indian Embassy in Washington; and

(c) if so, what action do Government propose to take to counteract the secessionist, malicious and false propaganda being carried on by a section of the 'Sikh Americans' in the United States ?

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

(b) The Government has received the report from the Indian Embassy in Washington regarding the function.

(c) Before the function, the Indian Ambassador in Washington spoke personally to Congressmen and Senators pointing out that the function which was being held ostensibly to honour Sikh Americans was actually being utilized for political propaganda against India. The Ambassador had also written to U.S. legislators invited for the function explaining the real picture. The press, including the Indian community press were suitably briefed. The Embassy takes every opportunity to counteract secessionist propaganda effectively whenever it is necessary.

Conversion of New Jalpaiguri-Alipurduar Line

6695. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration for the conversion to broad gauge of the railway track between New Jalpaiguri and Alipurduar Junction via Mal (N.F. Railway) and also to extend it to New Alipurduar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steps taken to Check Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Blindness and Cancer during 1984-85

6696. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Blindness and Cancer are the major diseases;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 to tackle these diseases in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that weaker sections of the population are more prone to these diseases; and

(d) if so, what efforts are being taken to tackle these diseases during the year 1984-85 under the 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) Malaria, Leprosy, T.B., Blindness and Cancer are major diseases of public health importance. It has also been observed that the people belonging to the lower socio-economic classes are more prone to these diseases, particularly Malaria, Leprosy and T.B. and Blindness, as they are malnourished and live in cover-crowded conditions which predispose these diseases. The Government of India has been implementing Programmes at national level for the control/eradication of these diseases. Besides, the control of Leprosy, T.B. and Blindness have been included in the 20-Point Programme and these central programmes have been accorded priority during the current Five Year Plan period. These central programmes are being suitably modified for effective implementation through Primary Health Caring System, thus ensuring that the benefits of these programmes reach also to the people living in remote areas and the rural surroundings also.

Issue of Tickets to DTC Passengers at their seats at Terminal Points

**6697. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH
CHOUDHARI :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the conductors of DTC buses issue tickets to the passengers from his seat without moving about in the bus at terminal points;

(b) whether any complaints have been received that this practice of the conductors cause a lot of inconvenience to the boarding passengers; and

(c) if so, whether strict instructions are proposed to be issued to the conductors to move about in the bus and issue tickets to the passengers at their seats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Complaints to the effect that at the starting point the conductors do not leave their seats to issue tickets to passengers on the bus, are received occasionally. However, there are standing instructions that at the terminal points, the conductors will issue tickets to all the passengers at their seats before the bus starts on its journey. These instructions are repeated periodically. Besides, the DTC deputed advance booking conductors for pre-booking of passengers at important terminals and at intermediate points during peak hours. Whenever specific complaints of non-compliance by the conductors are brought to the notice of the Corporation suitable disciplinary action is invariably taken against the erring staff.

Demand of Wagons from various Sectors

6698. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons demanded from various sectors to despatch goods in 1983-84;

(b) the number of wagons actually supplied by railways to those sectors during the above period;

(c) whether the railways is facing recession in the demand for wagons;

(d) if so, the reasons for the recession; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to get over the recession problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) During the year 1983-84 a demand for lifting 241 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic was anticipated. However, due to less offer of traffic from the core sector loading was less than the projections. The total loading of revenue earning traffic upto February, 84 was 207.71 million tonnes and the total loading of originating freight in 1983-84 in terms of 4 wheeler wagons upto February, 84 was 9,172,957 wagons on Broad Gauge and 1,614,245 wagons on Metre Gauge.

(c) to (e) Due to the various reasons the offer of traffic to railways, specially from the core sector, was low from April to November, 83. However, it picked up later from December, 83 onwards. All efforts are being made to closely liaise with the users of rail transport to offer maximum traffic to the railways. All reasonable concessions have also been offered to attract more traffic.

Bridge across River Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa

6699. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to sanction the bridge on National Highway No. 23 across river Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa the proposal for which is pending with the Ministry for quite sometime; and

(b) when will the work start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved the proposal for construction of Bridge across River Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bona garh) in Orissa. It has now been processed for necessary financial sanction.

(b) This work is expected to start after sanction of the estimates and finalisation of tenders.

Ships Repaired during 1983

6700. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many ships were repaired during 1983 and expenses incurred thereon;

(b) where such repair works were undertaken;

(c) whether it is a fact that Shipping Corporation of India does not entrust the repair works to the Indian repair docks;

(d) number of ships dry docked (repaired) in India and abroad by the Shipping Corporation of India during 1983; and

(e) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a), (d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

- (b) 1. Calcutta Port
2. Bombay Port
3. HSL Dry Dock
4. CSL Dry Dock
5. MDL Dry Dock

6. Goa Shipyard & Rajabagan Dockyard

(c) No.

Progress of Construction of National Highway No. 17 in Kerala

6701. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress of construction of National Highway No. 17 in Kerala and how many years it will take to complete the work;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work on National Highway No. 17 in Ernakulam District of Kerala are at standstill; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) About 420 Km. of National Highway No. 17 (including about 60 Km. within Municipal limits) lies in Kerala. After its declaration as National Highway, estimates for about Rs. 8 crores for original works for Roads/Bridges and investigations etc. have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 255.14 lakhs was provided during 1983-84 for Major Works (Road/Bridge works) on National Highway No. 17 and Rs. 217.84 lakhs are likely to be available for Road and Bridge Works during 1984-85.

The latest position of the progress of on-going works on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala is as shown in Annexure. It is difficult to indicate when National Highway No. 17 will be completed because development is a continuous process.

(b) and (c) Works are taken up on receipt of proposals from the State Governments concerned and in the present case Kerala Government has not sent any proposal so far for being taken up in the Ernakulam district.

Statement

Progress of on going works on NH-17 in Kerala
BRIDGE WORKS

Sl. No.	Name of Bridge	Date of Sanction	Sanctioned cost/Revised Estimate Rs. lakhs	Present Position	Target for completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Panamputha Bridge at Km. 282/0	5.5.82	17.30	All foundation and sub-structures completed and super-structure in progress.	June 1984
2.	Pudopanni Bridge at Km. 342	22.7.76	19.08/ 60.64	All substructure completed and work on super-structure is in progress.	June 1984
3.	Kottapuram Bridge at Km. 412/0	20.12.79	262.78/ 496.48	All foundations completed; sub-structure work in advanced stage of progress and super-structure work is being taken up.	December 1984
4.	Chettuval Bridge at Km. 370/0	23.4.80	109.67/ 207.59	Well foundations are in progress.	December 1985

ROAD WORKS

Sl. No.	Name of work in brief	Job No.	Physical progress position	Target for completion
1.	Approaches to Pudoponani Bridge	320/KR/17	65%	June, 1984
2.	Approaches fo Chittuvai Bridge	360/KR/17	30%	June, 1985
3.	Land Acquisition for approaches to Kuttipuram Bridge	363/KR/17	commenced.	March, 1985
4.	Construction of approaches to Kottapuram Bridge.	371/KR/17	20%	March, 1986
5.	Survey & Investigation for road & Bridge Works.	293/KR/17	65%	December, 1984

Development of Tribal Languages

6702. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps for the development of some tribal languages and dialects;

(b) whether guidelines have also been sent to different States for the development of tribal languages/script and dialects;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Centre and the States for the development of various tribal scripts, dialects and languages in the Sixth Plan Period; and

(d) the details of the steps taken for the development of ol chiki scripts in the Sixth Plan ?

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

(c) The Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore, has taken up the following 52 tribal and border languages/dialects for linguistic description and material production :—

Car Nicobarese, Adi, Apatani, Mishmi, Nocte, Monpa, Nishi, Tagin, Bodo, Mikir, Miri (Mising), Karbi, Dimasa, Kurux, Malto, Mundari, Ladakhi, (Bodhi), Purki (Balti), Shina, Brokskat, Gojri, Jenu Kuruba, Soliga, Manipuri (Meithei), Thadou, Thangkul, Mao, Hmar, Paite, Abujh Maria, Dorli, Bison, Horn Maria (Gondi dialects), Khasi, Garo, Mizo (Lushai), Ao, Angami, Sema, Lotha, Naga Pidgin, Konyak, Kuvi, Koya, Gutab, Bhumij (Ho), Bhili (Wagdi dialect), Sikkim Bhutia, Spiti, Kota Irula, Kok Borok (Tripuri), Santali.

Besides, the Institute has undertaken collaborative work with State Governments and has worked on Maria Gondi, Varli and kolami with the Government of Maharashtra, and on Jenu Kuruba and Soliga

with Government of Karnataka.

(d) Ol chiki has not so far been taken up.

Construction of Dumps in Vicinity of the Rail Heads

6703. KUMARI PUSHA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to create dumps for vital commodities within the vicinity of the rail heads;

(b) if so, the names of the commodities for which such dumps are proposed to be created near rail heads;

(c) the number of dumps proposed to be constructed approximately;

(d) the cost of those dumps and the amount earmarked therefor in 1984-85; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Action to create dumps for principal commodities like coal, fertilizers, steel and cement is taken by the concerned administrative Ministries. Ministry of Railways however, supports proposals for creating such dumps.

(c) Not known or decided.

(d) and (e) Not finalised.

Introduction of Eight-Wheeler wagons and Replacement of Box-N Wagons

6704. KUMARI PUSHA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to introduce a new eight-wheeler wagon and to replace Box-N wagons;

(b) if so, when is the design of this new bogies wagon is expected to be ready;

(c) whether Government have already acquired about 1000 Box-N wagons;

(d) if so, how his Ministry plan to utilise those wagons; and

(e) the cost of the Box-N wagons already acquired by this Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) Evolving new and better designs of wagons is a continuing process and the question of developing designs for special types of eight-wheeler wagons for transport of specific commodities like cement, coal, food-grains etc. is under consideration. There is no proposal to replace BOX-N wagons.

(c) 4406 BOX-N wagons have been acquired upto end of February 1984.

(d) BOX-N trains are already running carrying coal from the CIC coal fields to Western India. As more BOX-N wagons are produced, these will be deployed in other circuits for the movement of iron ore and coal.

(e) The estimated cost of BOX-N wagons acquired upto end of February 1984 is approximately Rs. 198 crores.

South Africa's Non-Aggression Pact with Mozambique

6705. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that South Africa have signed a non-aggression pact with Mozambique;

(b) whether this agreement will prove as a blow to the freedom struggle of African people in South Africa and other African countries fighting for their independence; and

(c) the reaction of Government of

India, who have been supporting African cause in this regard ?

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

(b) It is not our policy to comment on matters between the two Governments though in this case we have no relations whatsoever with the racist regime of South Africa. The Government of Mozambique has maintained its support to the African National Congress one of the recognised liberation movements of South Africa.

(c) Government of India continues to follow the policy of moral, material and diplomatic support to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

Talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact

6706. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that NATO and Warsaw Pact resumed talks recently on Force reduction in Europe;

(b) whether these talks were held after a break of 10 years;

(c) what is the reaction of Government of India being the Chairperson of NAM ?

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

(b) Talks between representatives of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Warsaw Treaty Organisation (WTO) States on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe (MURFAAMCE)—popularly known as MBFR (Mutual and balanced force reduction) talks, or MFR (Mutual force reduction) talks, or, simply, force reduction talks, in Central Europe—first began in Vienna on 30 October 1973, and have been going on ever since for a little over 10 years, except for agreed breaks or recesses required for purposes

of preparation, consultation and rest.

(c) The Government of India has consistently stood for the initiation, continuation or resumption of dialogue and negotiations in various forums with a view to achieving progress towards arms limitation and disarmament. In accordance with this approach, the Government of India welcomes the continuation of the talks on force reduction in Central Europe. India believes that other members of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) have a similar basic approach.

Iraq Seeking U.S. Help to End War

6707. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite best efforts by our Prime Minister in her capacity as Chairperson of NAM the conflict between Iran and Iraq could not be stopped;

(b) whether Iraq is now seeking U.S. help to end war and the prestige of NAM is at stake;

(c) whether Iraq's Foreign Minister met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State in this connection;

(d) whether U.S. State Department officials confirmed recently that the U.S. has launched a quiet diplomatic campaign to stop arms supply to Iran by Western countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) Government of India's reaction to such movements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Prime Minister as Chairperson of NAM is continuing her efforts to bring the unfortunate conflict between Iran and Iraq to an end.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of

the contacts between the United States of America and Iraq. President Reagan's special envoy Donald Rumsfeld visited Iraq in December 1983 and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was in Baghdad in January 1984. The subject of their discussions with the Iraq is not known. These contacts and meetings do not affect the prestige of the Non-aligned Movement.

(d) and (e) Government has no details on reports of U.S. attempts to stop arms supplies to Iran by Western countries.

(f) Government welcomes all efforts to terminate the tragic conflict between two members of the Non-aligned Movement.

Periodic checking of Food and Fastables

6708. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Railway authorities are checking the food and eatables that are being served both in trains and railway refreshment rooms periodically; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

News item, Caption, "U.S. Aid with Strings Policy may Hit India"

6709. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news item captioned "U.S. aid-with-strings policy may hit India" published in column No. 1, page No. 1 Business Standard dated 19 March, 1984 (Calcutta edition) stating that US likely to abandon its "current policy" of squeeze on the United Nations in favour of a Squeeze on Member Countries to force them to toe the US line in the

U.N.O., has come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The US Congress passed two resolutions in 1983 requiring the Secretary of State to submit to the Congress each year a report regarding the policies pursued by each member country of the United Nations. One of the resolutions specifically stated the report should assess the support provided by each foreign country to US foreign policy as reflected in the voting in the United Nations and authorized the President to deny foreign assistance to countries whose policies were found to be in a consistent pattern of opposition to the United States.

While it is for the United States to pass whatever legislation it may deem appropriate on any given subject, the Government of India cannot accept a correlation between concessional financial assistance and voting pattern in the United Nations.

Direct Shipping Services between India and Argentina

6710. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide direct shipping service between Argentina and India;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to introduce shipping services between both the countries; and

(c) the expected time of the commencement of shipping services between Indian ports and Argentina ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) and ELMA LINES of Argentina have signed an agreement in September 1983 for introducing a shipping service between India and Argentina, with transshipment at Singapore. The details in this regard are being worked out by the two companies and the shipping service is expected to be commenced soon after the modalities are sorted out.

Establishment of Railway Siding at Jeypore

6711. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to establish a railway siding at Jeypore (Orissa) for the proposed cement factory;

(b) whether Railways have not given clearance for the railway siding to be established at Jeypore;

(c) if so, the reasons of delay in giving clearance; and

(d) when it is going to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. had approached the Railways for giving clearance to provide rail transport facilities for their proposed cement plant to be set up near Jeypore on Kottavalasa-Kirandul section of South Eastern Railway.

(b) and (c) The clearance could not be given due to line capacity constraints on the Kottavalasa-Kirandul section of the South Eastern Railway.

(d) A survey has been ordered to investigate the feasibility of enhancing the capacity of this line. The feasibility and the time frame would be known only after

the survey report is received and examined in all its aspects.

**Nonavailability of Senior Doctors in/OPD
Emergency Services in AIIMS**

6712. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether out-patients department and emergency services in All India Institute of Medical Sciences is manned by junior doctors— post graduate students or the registrars and a senior doctor rarely attends OPD/Emergency Services;

(b) whether cases of negligence in attending to patients in emergency services have been enumerated in an article "Acc Hospital or Death Trap" appearing in Current Magazine dated March 17, 1984; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the senior doctors attend the OPD and emergency Services patients and they are always available in the OPD during its time as also in the emergency services for consultation, advice or treatment as the requirement may be and a number of patients fixed for them ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, all OPD services function under the overall charge of Heads of Department/Units and concerned specialists who personally attend the O.P.D. Besides, Faculty members on call duty attend to the seriously ill patients as and when the need arises. There has been no negligence on the part of the Hospital authorities in attending to emergency patients.

(c) Does not arise.

**Over-charging on DTC Outstation Routes
Alleged**

6713. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Over-charging on D.T.C. Outstation Routes Alleged" appearing in the "Times of India" dated 20 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that 50 passengers of a DTC Bus (DHP 3903) plying between Hardwar and Delhi on March, 15, were overcharged and commuters complained to the traffic superintendent who boarded the bus at a short distance from Meerut;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the traffic superintendent and the conductor for overlooking the complaints of the commuters and over charging the commuters respectively; and

(c) what steps are proposed by his Ministry to ensure that such incidents do not take place in future ?

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

(b) Department disciplinary proceedings have already been initiated, against the erring staff.

(c) Conductors have standing instructions to issue correct tickets corresponding to the scheduled fares and also to ensure the refund of the balance before reaching the terminus. Surprise checks are also carried out and defaulting conductors are invariably proceeded against. Specific complaints are also looked into for appropriate remedial action.

**दिल्ली में सरकारी अस्पतालों में
बिस्तरों की कमी**

6714. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों में बिस्तरों की कमी है और रोगियों को फर्श पर रखा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अस्पतालों में से प्रत्येक में इस समय कितने रोगी फर्श पर रखे गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिस्तर दिए जाने में भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है और रोगियों को बिस्तर दिया जाता है अथवा फर्श पर लिटा दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सभी रोगियों के लिए बिस्तर उपलब्ध कराएगी और इस संबंध में भेदभाव करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्य-वाही करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) से (घ) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में रोगी न केवल दिल्ली से बल्कि अनेक पड़ोसी राज्यों से भी आते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, जितने पलंग उपलब्ध हैं मांग प्रायः उससे अधिक होती है। चूँकि उन रोगियों को वापस भेजना संभव नहीं होता जिनकी ओर प्रायः तत्काल ध्यान देने की जरूरत होती है, इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है जब अंतरंग-रोगी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए अस्थायी अथवा काम-चलाऊ व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। रोगियों को पलंग देने में कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा जाता।

सरकार ने शाहदरा और हरिनगर में 500-500 पलंगों वाले दो अस्पताल और मंगोलपुरी, खिचड़ीपुर तथा जफरपुर में 100-100 पलंगों वाले तीन अस्पताल खोलने का निर्णय किया है। जब ये अस्पताल खुल जाएंगे तो वर्तमान अस्पतालों पर दबाव काफी हद तक घट जाएगा और ये सरकारी अस्पताल रोगियों को समुचित सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकेंगे।

Railway Service for the Areas where no Rail Service is Available

6715. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the areas in the country together with their population which are still deprived of railway service; and

(b) the details of the present and the future schemes for providing railway service in these areas and the time by which railway service is likely to be made available there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) The names of the areas (districts) in various states and the Union Territories, which do not have any rail link, at present, are given below. The railway lines which are under construction to connect some of these areas (districts) are also indicated. The Ministry of Railways do not maintain the statistics regarding population. As such, it is not possible to give the population of these areas (districts) :

Names of the States (Union Territories with names of the districts)

1. Himachal Pradesh

Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul, Spiti, Sirmur, Una. *(Nangal Dam-Talwara line under construction to connect Una)

2. Jammu and Kashmir

Anantnag, Phulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramulla, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh, Doda, Udhampur, Rajouri, Poonch. *(Jammu Udhampur line under construction connect Udhampur)

3. Karnataka

Kodagu

4. Kerala

Alleppy, Idukki. *(Ernakulam-Alleppey line under construction to connect Alleppey)

5. Madhya Pradesh

Chhatarpur, Dhar, Panna, Shivpuri.

6. Maharashtra

(Beed) Bhir, Ratnagiri.

7. Manipur

Manipur Central, Manipur East, Manipur North, Manipur south, Manipur West, Tengnoupal. *(Silchar-Jiribam line under construction to connect Manipur Central)

8. Meghalaya

Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills *(Gauhati-Burnihat line is under construction to connect Khasi and Jaintia Hills)

9. Nagaland

Mokokchung, Mon, Phek Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto. *(Amguri-Tuli line is under construction to connect Mokokchung)

10. Orissa

Phulbani

11. Rajasthan

Banswara

12. Sikkim

East, North, South West

13. Tripura

South Tripura, West Tripura

14. Uttar Pradesh

Almora, Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Theri Garhwal, Uttarkashi.

15. Arunchal Pradesh

West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit, Tirap. *(Balipara-Bhalukpong undeline is under construction to connect West Kameng)

16. Andaman-Nicobar islands

Andaman, Nicobar.

17. Dadra and Nager Haveli

18. Goa, Daman, Diu

Daman, Diu

19. Lakshadweep

20. Mizoram

*(Lalabazar-Bhairabi line is under construction to connect Mizoram)

21. Pondicherry

Yanam.

T.G.T. Grade Teacher in Central School in Chandigarh

6716. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to U.S.Q. No. 6297 on 7-4-1983 regarding teachers in TGT grade in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chandigarh and state :

(a) whether the teachers referred to in Part (a) the above question have been confirmed by now;

(a) whether the names of the teachers missing from All India Seniority List have been included in the list; and

(c) if so, the dates of confirmation in each case and their serial numbers at appropriate place in seniority list ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

*As regards the target date of Completion of various lines under construction and mentioned above, the same will depend upon availability of resources and allocation made for these projects from time to time.

(c) the desired information is as under :

Name of teacher	Seniority number	Date of confirmation
Smt. S. Bharadwaj	929-A	1.10.1975
Smt. D.G. Singh	1220-A	1.8.1977

Foreign Aid for Delhi University

6717. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi University is likely to get foreign aid for the improvement of its science faculties;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign aid and the name of the institution of the country through which the aid is likely to be made available to Delhi University; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The Delhi University has formulated a proposal for Japanese assistance to the extent of US \$ 3 million for import of equipment is mainly for the Centres of Advanced Study in Physics, Chemistry; Botany and Zoology of the University. The proposal has been forwarded to the Japanese authorities for consideration. Their response is not yet available.

Offices in the Ministry Occupying Rented Buildings

6718. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) names of the various offices/subordinate offices of his Ministry which are occupying rented buildings in Delhi and since when;

(b) the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring to 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government are not interested in shifting its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons that Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, offices/subordinate offices of this Ministry, located in Delhi, are occupying rented buildings.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, question does not arise,

Refusal for Admission to Serious Patients in AIIMS

6719. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that patients taken to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences are generally denied beds, no matter how bad their condition might be;

(b) if so, what steps Government proposed to take to ensure that seriously ill patients are not refused admission;

(c) whether there is any system to depute a man in every ward to give information about the patients; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that the patients in

critical condition are generally denied beds at the AIIMS hospital. All Emergency cases reporting at the Casualty of the Hospital are promptly attended to and all critically ill patients deserving hospitalization are given admission except in cases where hospitalization is not considered necessary or in the event when beds are not available in which case they are referred to other local hospitals after being given initial treatment for stabilization of their condition or resuscitation, if required.

(c) and (d) There is a Central Admission Office-cum-Enquiry at the AIIMS Hospital premises which functions round-the-clock and provides information to the general public about patients admitted to various Wards. In the Dr. R.P. Centre Hospital, one social worker and a Senior Resident is deputed to visit each Ward for this purpose during visiting hours.

Removing Congestion and Overcrowding in Delhi Transport Corporation Buses

6720. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) number of buses owned by the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) how many out of them were in working order at the end of December, 1983 and February, 1984;

(c) how many buses are under contract with Delhi Transport Corporation;

(d) the state of congestion in the buses;

(e) whether Government are aware that on many routes commuters travel by hanging on footboards thus risking their lives; and

(f) if so, what measure are proposed to remove congestion and over-crowding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) As 31st March, 1984, DTC owned 4134 buses.

(b) December 1983=3,747 buses

February 1984=3,825 buses.

(c) As on 29th February, 1984, the number of private buses operating under D.T.C. under various schemes was 1978.

(d) to (f) Complaints of over-crowding and congestion in DTC buses are received, from time to time. However, this over-crowding and congestion is only during peak hours. Efforts are made by DTC to clear the rush by providing extra buses wherever necessary. With a view to reducing the number of buses out of order, the DTC has initiated action to replace 1032 old buses. This should increase the number of buses on the road which will help reduce over-crowding. The Corporation has also increased the number of private buses under DTC operation.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर पुल

6721. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में गंगा नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इसके किस अवधि तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) इस पुल का तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन करने के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है जो कुल मिला कर 50 प्रतिशत हो चुका है। ब्यारेवार सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और इसकी जांच कर लेने के बाद बिहार सरकार के परामर्श से इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि घन उपलब्ध हो और इसे योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाए।

Musk Deer Farming in the Himalayan Region

6722. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1511 on 1 December, 1983 regarding Musk deer framing in the Himalayan Region and state :

(a) whether any intimation has since been received from Baidya Nath Ayurveda and Ahewan; and if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(b) whether any co-operation with people's republic of China has been proposed and promoted in this regard ?

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

(b) There has been no proposal from the People's Republic of China in this regard.

Racial Discrimination in Commonwealth Countries

6723. DR. KRUPASINDU BHOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is racial discrimination in several commonwealth countries;

(b) if so, whether this was discussed in recent CHOGM Conference; and

(c) any other diplomatic move being taken by the Government to counter racial discrimination in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Governments of all Commonwealth countries are committed to oppose racism in any form.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India has

always condemned and will continue to condemn racial discrimination in any part of the world. In the UN and other international Conference it will be our endeavour to mobilise opinion in support of the continuing struggle against the evil system of apartheid in Southern Africa.

Suggestion to Amend Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961

6724. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deliberations of a para-legal education workshop for the volunteers of the Mahila Dakshita Samiti held in New Delhi on January 19, 1984;

(b) what are the suggestions made therein for amending the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 especially with regard to the definition of dowry and the time limit from the date of marriage during which the expenses made by parents of the bride can be construed as part of the dowry; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction thereto for making the Dowry Prohibition Act more effective.

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

(b) and (c) Report of the workshop has not been received. However, a Bill to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the suggestions made will be duly considered.

Presence of U.S. Troops in Lebanon

6725. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the Government's latest reaction to the continued presence and hold of US troops in Lebanon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : President Reagan

announced on February 7 that US Marines forming part of the multinational peace-keeping force (MNF) in Lebanon would be "re-deployed" aboard US warships offshore. Since then US Marines have been withdrawn from Lebanon. Our general policy is that all foreign forces must be withdrawn from Lebanon beginning with those of Israel.

Level Crossing Accident near Balwara Village in Rajasthan on 10.1.1984

6726. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at least 10 persons were killed and 11 others injured when a train at an unmanned crossing collided with a bus near Balwara village in Jalore District in Rajasthan on Tuesday, the 10 January, 1984; and

(b) if so, the circumstances of the collision and what precautions are being adopted to avoid any level crossing accidents at this point ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) In the accident at an unmanned crossing near Balwara station of Northern Railway on 10.1.84, 8 persons lost their lives and 16 received injuries.

(b) The accident occurred due to negligence of the bus driver while negotiating the unmanned level crossing.

At all unmanned level crossings, including this, the road signs are provided for the guidance of road users. From time to time, publicity campaigns are launched through various media to educate the road users about the safeguards to be adopted while negotiating the level crossings. Co-operation of State Governments is sought for rigid observance of Motor Vehicles Rules by the road users.

वाराणसी और मुगलसराय में मकानों का आबंटन

6727. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुगलसराय में उत्तर रेलवे और उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे तथा वाराणसी में डीजल इंजन वर्कशॉप के कर्मचारियों को मकानों के आबंटन में अदे-भाव की नीति अपनाई जा रही है;

(ख) क्या कुछ कर्मचारियों ने अपने मकानों को अवैध रूप से किराए पर चढ़ाया हुआ है उसका अत्यधिक किराया वसूल कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

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

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जिन 5 मामलों का पता लगाया गया है उनमें से 3 मामलों में क्वार्टरों का आबंटन रह कर दिया गया है और अनुशासन एवं अपील नियम के अधीन कार्यवाही की गयी है तथा शेष दो मामलों के सम्बन्ध में, कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Encouragement to Girl's Education at Primary Stage

6728. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sponsored a new scheme to encourage girls' education at the primary stage;

(b) if so, names of the States where such a centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced, so far;

(c) the amount provided to those States under the above scheme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) School education including primary education is basically the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. In order to increase the enrolment of girls, the ongoing Centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children, has been liberalised from

1983-84 under which assistance on a 90 : 10 Centre-States sharing basis is given to nine educationally backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for running non-formal education centres exclusively for girls. In addition, another Centrally sponsored scheme under which financial assistance is given to these States for recruitment of women teachers for primary schools on 80 : 20 Centre-States sharing basis has been put into operation during 1983-84.

(c) and (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

State	Grants released for establishment of Non-formal Education Centres exclusively for girls—1983-84	Grants released for appointment of women teachers—1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,52,360	1,12,000
2. Assam	5,04,750	32,000
3. Bihar	—	1,12,000
4. Jammu & Kashmir	63,855	
5. Madhya Pradesh	24,28,945	1,68,000
6. Orissa	3,60,990	1,07,200
7. Rajasthan	15,14,250	1,68,000
8. Uttar Pradesh		2,24,000
9. West Bengal	3,86,775	1,12,000
Total	59,11,925	10,35,200

Proposal to Adopt a National Code to Promote Breast Feeding

6729. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has a proposal

to adopt a National Code to promote breast feeding;

(b) if so, when National Code is proposed to be adopted; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c) The Government of India has adopted a National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-feeding vide Resolution No. 8-11/81-NT dated 19 December, 1983.

World Bank Loan for Computerisation Programme

6730. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought World Bank loan for implementing computerisation programme;

(b) if so, amount estimated for the implementation of the above programme;

(c) the amount expected to be made available as loan from World Bank; and

(d) the details of the computerisation programme of railway proposed to be implemented ?

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

(a) The cost of Fercight Operation Information System, including both the Computer and Communications Segment, has been estimated at Rs. 520 crores, and the work was included in the budget for 1983-84.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) The system is essentially designed to monitor the status/location of wagons/trains/and locomotives; proper routing of traffic; optimal distribution of empty stock, and will also include monitoring of yard and terminal performance, repairs of wagons and locomotives, way bill and revenue accounting etc.

Bihar Sanskrit Teachers in Jail

6731. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether severel hundreds of Sanskrit teachers of Bihar have been in prison at Patna for the last several months;

(b) whether a delegation of Bihar Pradesh Sanskrit Sikshak Mahasangh had met Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education and Education Minister on 27 and 28 January, 1984; and

(c) if so, steps taken to resolve the issue ?

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

(b) A delegation of Bihar Pradesh Sanskrit Sikshak Mahasangh met the Education Minister on 28th January, 1984 and submitted a memorandum regarding improvement of the position of Sanskrit Vidyalayas connected with Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya and Bihar Sanskrit Shiksha Board.

(c) The Government of India has called for comments of the Government of Bihar in this regard.

Suspension of Students in Jawaharlal Nehru University

6732. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been large-scale expulsion and suspension of students of the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, specific details thereabout and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new Vice-Chancellor has changed admission Rules for the University and Hostel mess;

(d) if so, details thereabout and reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is proposed to restore

Status quo ante with regard to admission rules for the University, Hostel mess and rescind disciplinary action orders against students, if so, details thereof, if not reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, 35 students have been rusticated for periods between one and three years on charges of grave misconduct on different occasions, during 1983. Rustication orders against 13 of them were subsequently withdrawn on their giving an assurance of good conduct in future.

(c) and (d) The admission procedure followed by the University since 1974 were under review since 1982 and some minor changes were introduced in that year. Later, following postponement of admissions in July, 1983, the Academic Council comprehensively reviewed the procedure and made certain major changes. The revised admission procedures provide for admission on the basis of merit to be adjudged through a uniform all India examination proposed to be conducted at 21 centres throughout the country. There will be no interview for Master's Degree Programme. 15 per cent seats are to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Besides, 3 per cent seats are reserved for physically handicapped candidates.

The Hostel/Mess Rules have been modified to incorporate the following provisions :—

1. Girl students are debarred entry into boys' hostel and *vice-versa*.
2. Public meetings in the premises of the Girls' hostel after 9.30 P.M. are debarred; and
3. The students are required to deposit increased mess security. Besides, it is obligatory for every student to deposit in advance every month average mess charges by stipulated date.

All these modifications were made by the competent authorities of the University, namely, the Academic Council and the Executive Council.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of the University as the modifications were made after extensive consultations with all sections of the University community. No proposal to rescind disciplinary action is under consideration as same was taken after due enquiry.

Scheme Suggested by Transport Secretary for Maintenance of National Highway

6733. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme suggested by the Government of India's Transport Secretary for road maintenance, particularly the National Highways; and

(b) guidelines issued to the States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A copy of the instructions issued in this regard is laid on table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-8108/84]

Raw Milk Containing Hydrogen Peroxide Supplied to Delhi/Calcutta/Bombay by Amul

6734. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADSAN-NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that raw milk supplied to Delhi/Calcutta/Bombay by Amul contains unauthorised and prohibited hydrogen peroxide and if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter;

(b) whether it is a fact that raw milk supplied by Amul to the metropolitan cities outside Gujarat (especially Delhi/Calcutta) is pasturised at high temperature for

3-4 times before it is sold to consumers; and

(c) whether Government are aware that milk is to be pasturised only once and more heat-treatment are against PEA rules and if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No such case of addition of hydrogen peroxide in raw milk by Amul has come to the notice of the authorities in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

(c) Raw milk is being pasteurised by Amul Dairy, Anand at 63°C for 30 minutes in accordance with the provision of P.F.A. Rules. The question of taking legal action, therefore, does not arise.

Repair of G.T. Road between Mugma and Barakar in Dhanabad District of Bihar

6735. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the portion of the Grand Trunk Road between Mugma and the new bridge over river Barakar newly made as the division in Dhanbad District of Bihar is lying badly damaged for years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) reasons for fast deterioration of that newly made diversion road;

(d) whether grave irregularities came to notice in construction, due to the collusion of the officers with the contractors, warranting a probe; and

(e) steps taken to repair the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A part of Grand Trunk Road between

Mugma and new Barakar Bridge in Dhanbad District of Bihar was opened to traffic in September, 1981. Some damage in the nature of potholes settlement, damage to shoulders, side drains etc. occurred due to heavy rains. 3 Flood Damage repair estimates aggregating to Rs. 14.843 lakhs have been sanctioned for essential repair works.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Three Language Formula

6736. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study Group was set up by Government to study the performance of the Three Language Formula in the various States; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to improve the standard of Hindi by giving States incentives to encourage the National Language Hindi to be acquainted by people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir. Implementation of the Three Language Formula was reviewed at the thirty-ninth Session of Central Advisory Board on Education held on 6-7 June, 1983, wherein the Board resolved urging the State Governments to take effective steps to implement the Three Language Formula as laid down in the National Policy on Education, 1968.

(b) The Ministry of Education & Culture provides facilities for teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States by providing financial assistance to non-Hindi speaking States for appointment of Hindi teachers in their schools, providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations to enable them to hold Hindi teaching classes, maintaining libraries and reading rooms; providing assistance for establishing Hindi teachers' training colleges; award of

scholarships to students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States for the study of Hindi beyond Matric stage; conducting and expanding programmes of organising correspondence courses for teaching of Hindi; providing Hindi books to various organisations; and organising research on methodology of teaching Hindi through Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra.

Besides the above, the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, are operating various programmes for promotion and development of Hindi. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education & Culture has also been entrusted with the responsibility to produce books in agriculture, medicine, engineering and veterinary sciences in Hindi. Books pertaining to different disciplines of science and humanities in Hindi and regional languages are also being published through various book production agencies under the scheme of "Assistance for production of university level books in Indian languages".

Expansion of Medical Facilities in Rural and Backward Areas

6737. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have formulated any scheme for perspective intensive expansion of the medical facilities in rural areas of the country especially in the backward area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages of Uttar Pradesh to which the benefits providing of 'Minimum beds' programme will be available by 1984-85; and

(d) time by which the benefit of this programme will be available to all the villages of this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Medical facilities

in rural areas including backward tribal and hilly areas are being provided through a net work of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres up-graded PHC/Community Health Centres at village level by trained Dais and Health Guides besides a large number of rural dispensaries. It is proposed to expand these medical facilities further in a phased manner so as to have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population (20,000 in hilly and tribal areas), a Sub-Centre for every 5,000 population (3,000 in hilly and tribal areas) and an up-graded PHC (Community Health Centre) for every one lakh population by 2,000 A.D. It is also proposed to provide one trained Dai and one Health Guide for every village by the end of 6th Plan period.

(c) There is no Scheme for providing Minimum number of beds in villages.

(d) Question does not arise.

Minimum Packages of Health Care Services Included in National Health Policy and Implementation in Madhya Pradesh

6738. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are minimum packages of health care services included in the National Health Policy;

(b) how far those minimum packages of health care services have been implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The National Health Policy envisages the provision of in integrated package of preventive promotive and curative services. This is being implemented by establishing a broad-based health infrastructure in a phased manner so as to have a Primary Health Centre for

every 30,000 population (20,000 in hilly and tribal areas), a Sub-Centre for every 5,000 population (3,000 in hilly and tribal areas) and an Upgraded PHC (Community Health Centre) for every one lakh population by 2,000 A.D. At village level it is also proposed to provide one trained Dai and one Health Guide for every village by the end of the 6th Plan period. At present this package of services is being provided in Madhya Pradesh through a net work of 675 Primary Health Centres, 6367 sub-centres 30 Subsidiary Health Centres and 48 Upgraded Primary Health Centres and at village level by 34669 trained Dais and 26006 Health Guides (Figures provisional), besides a large number of rural dispensaries.

Rail Travel Facilities between India and Pakistan

6739. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken for better rail travel facilities between India and Pakistan.

(b) if so, what are the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) In a meeting of the Sub-Commission I of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission held in January, 1984, the railway representatives of both the countries agreed to introduce through booking of passengers travelling between India and Pakistan between certain nominated pairs of stations. This scheme is proposed to be implemented with effect from 1st July, 1984.

English Medium Classes at Railway High School at Palghat

6740. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision taken in July 1980 to start English medium classes in the Railway High School at Palghat has been implemented in full;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the difficulties experienced by the staff due to non-implimentation of the decision has been brought to his notice; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) In compliance with the decision taken in July, 1980, English medium sections for standards I, II and III were started in the Railway Mixed Middle School at Olavakkot in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively but action to open English medium sections in higher standards during the following years, could not be taken due to administrative difficulties.

(c) The difficulties experienced by the Railway staff due to discontinuation of the English Medium sections have come to notice.

(d) Requisite remedial action has been taken by the Railway Administration to get the wards of Railway employees admitted in St. Thomas Convent English Medium High School, Olavakkot.

Hesitation by Delhi Administration in Accepting Shastri Degree Issued by Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi

6741. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been hesitations by the Delhi Administration in accepting the Degree of 'Sanskrit' by Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi equivalent to B.A. Degree for the purposes of Yoga training;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps taken to resolve the same; and

(c) What are the equivalents of Sanskrit Purb-Madhyama, Uttar Madhyama, Acharya of specific Sanskrit Universities in terms of Secondary, Higher Secondary, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. degree as recognised by the Union Government and various State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Candidates having 'Shastri' degree with English from Sampooranand Sanskrit University, Varanasi are eligible for appointment as a teacher, including a Yoga

teacher, in Delhi Administration. 'Shastri' degree without English entitles eligibility for appointment only as a Sanskrit teacher.

(c) A statement I showing the names of the examining bodies, names of Sanskrit examinations conducted by them and their equivalence for appointment as Sanskrit teacher is enclosed. A statement II showing the equivalence of various examinations conducted by Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (Sampooranand Sanskrit University, Varanasi) recognised by the Government of India for the purpose of appointment under the Central Government is also enclosed.

Statement I

Statement showing the names of the examining bodies, names of Sanskrit examinations conducted by them and the equivalence of the later with examinations in the general educational set up for purpose of appointment of Sanskrit teachers.

Sl. No.	Name of the Examing Body	Name of the Examination	Equivalent Examination in the General Educational set up
1	2	3	4
1.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, VARANASI.	Prathama Madhyama Shastri Acharya Shiksha (Shastri)	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A. B.Ed. or B.T.
2.	Bihar Sanskrit Association, Patna and Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, DARBHANGA.	Prathama Madhyama Shastri Acharya Shiksha (Shastri)	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A. B.Ed. or B.T.
3.	M.S. University, BARODA.	Upadhyaya Visharada Shastri Acharya	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.

1	2	3	4
4.	University of Madras, Madras and Annamalai University, ANNAMALAI.	Siromani (Preliminary) Siromani (Final)	B.A. M.A.
5.	Brihad Gujrat Sanskrit Parishad, AHMEDABAD.	Madhyama Shastri Acharya	Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
6.	Secondary Board of Education, Rajasthan, JAIPUR.	Praveshika Upadhyaya	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary
7.	Assam Government Sanskrit Samiti, GAUHATI.	Adya Dwitiya Upadhi	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A.
8.	Rajasthan University, JAIPUR.	Shastri Acharya	B.A. M.A.
9.	Government of Mysore, MYSORE.	Kavya Sahitya Vidwat Madhyama Vidwat Uttama	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
10.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, BOMBAY.	Praveshika Purva Madhyama Madhyama Shastri Acharya	Lower Secondary Matric Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
11.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, POONA.	Kovida Visharada Parangata	Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
12.	Vedasastrottejaka Sabha, POONA.	Iyalta I Kovida Choodamani	Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.

1	2	3	4
13.	Government of Kerala, KERALA.	Kavya-Bhushana Shastra-Bhushana (Preliminary) Shastra-Bhushana (Final)	Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
14.	Government of Madras, MADRAS.	O.S.L.C. or Entrance	Higher Secondary
15.	Government of Andhra Pradesh, HYDERABAD.	O.S.L.C. or Entrance.	Higher Secondary
16.	University of Poona, POONA.	Praveshika Upadhyaya	Higher Secondary B.A.
17.	Banaras Hindu University VARANASI.	Pravasha Madhyama Shastri Acharya	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
18.	Andhra University, WALTAIR.	Vidya Praveena (Preliminary) Vidya Paveena (Final)	B.A. M.A.
19.	Lucknow University, LUCKNOW.	Shastri Acharya	B.A. M.A.
20.	Osmania University, HYDERABAD.	Diploma in Oriental learning with Sanskrit under Part II and Part III. B.O.L. with Sanskrit under Parts II and III.	B.A. M.A.
21.	Vangiya Sanskrit Shiksha Parishad, CALCUTTA.	Madhyama Tirtha	Intermediate M.A.
22.	Panjab University, PUNJAB.	Shastri (Hons. Sanskrit) Acharya	B.A. M.A.

1	2	3	4
23.	Gurukul Brindawan.	Adhikari Pandit Siromani Acharya	Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.
24.	Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, TIRUPATI.	Shastri (Shiksha)	B.Ed. of B.T.
25.	Utkal Sanskrit Samiti	Prathama Uttar Madhyama Acharya (P.T.) Acharya (Final)	(Lower Secondary) (Higher Secondary) B.A. M.A.
26.	Srimad Dayanand Arsh Vidyapeetha, C/o Gurukul Jhajjar.	Prathama Madhyama Shastri Acharya	Middle or Lower Secondary Higher Secondary B.A. M.A.

Statement II

Statement showing the recognition of various examinations conducted by Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (Samprornanand San.krit University, Varanasi) as equivalent to various educational qualifications in the general set up of education as indicated against each, for purposes of employment under Central Government.

Name of the examination	As equivalent to
1. Purva Madhyama (with English or old Khand Madhyama (first 2 years course) and special examination in additional subject with English as one of the subjects.	High School Examination.
2. Uttar Madhyama (with English) or old Khand Madhyama (Full 4 years course) or Sampurna Madhyama examination and special examination in additional subjects in each case with English as one of the subjects.	Intermediate Examination.
3. Shastri (with English); or old Shastri or Sampurna Shastri examination with special examination in additional subjects i.e. Varishta Shastri.	B A. Degree.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय; नियम 222 में मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है, मैंने नियम 377 में एक विषय पढ़ा था कि टारीबासी संघ को विमुक्त जातियों में शामिल किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ओर उसके उल्टे,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह करवा दिया है, आज हो जाएगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप कहोगे तो होगा। मैं उनको थोड़े ही जानता हूँ, आपको जानता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER. I have got it. They will issue the necessary corrections today.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सै-पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिसम्बर में एक घ्याना-कर्षण प्रस्ताव आया था जिसमें 1 करोड़ की चोरी का मामला था और उस पर बहस हुई थी डी० सी० एम० के सिलसिले में। अब ** और ** विदेश जा रहे हैं, करोड़ों रुपया जमा करने के लिए। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, आपने कहा था कि इन्क्वायरी करवायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्क्वायरी करवा ली है।
No name will go on record.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उसका उत्तर नहीं मिला। ये लोग तब तक चले जायेंगे।

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch

**Not redorded.

Behar) : Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister that India-Bangladesh...

(Interruptions)

MR-SPEAKER : Now, Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Ansari.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-8086/84].

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Railway) Calcutta for 1982-83 and statement for delay in laying the papers, Annual Accounts of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in laying the Accounts etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region), Calcutta, 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-8087/84]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8088/84]

(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-8088/84]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8089/84]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8090/84]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi for 1982-83 statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at a (1) above.

[Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-8091/84]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for 1982-83 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KAMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8092/84]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Eighty-second and Eighty-fourth Action Taken Reports.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

- (i) Eighty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the

Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.—Export of Iron Ore.

- (ii) Eighty-fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.

12.04 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Calling Attention.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, this is an important matter.

DR. SUBRAMAINAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The House has the precedent. This is such an important matter. We convert this into 193 discussion. Yesterday also, my friends made a request on the Sri Lankan question.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We can convince all the hon. Members...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, I am speaking on this very same subject. You must have patience to listen to me. I have taken up the very same subject. I can only say that if the whole House agrees—we have the precedents and we have done it—but, without the concurrence of the House, I cannot do anything. This is beyond my power. I accede to your request. I will decide it calmly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER: : It is not within my power. It is beyond that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.
Why don't you say ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is here.
Have patience.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, the
Parliamentary Affairs Minister has to give
his consent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Sir, the Minister is also agreeable.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, all
have the Opposition Members every day
appealed to the Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs...

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch
Behar) : Sir, I have given a calling attention
notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider what-
ever you have given. It is not barred
from discussion. I will consider it. Mr.
Pradhan, if it is within the rules, I shall
admit and there is no problem.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning also Shri
Mayathevar and his friends came to my
chamber. I quite agree with the anxiety that
has been expressed from the other side of
the House as also from our Members that
this is a very important thing. Naturally our
friends very much feel that their names
are not listed in the Calling Attention. You
can exercise your discretion and allow hon.
Members from Tamil Nadu also to take
part.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Tamilians, not Members from Tamil
Nadu.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) :
It is a national issue, not a Tamilian
issue only.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि इस समय कालिग

एटेंशन नोटिस को चलाया जाए और बाद में
इस पर डिस्कशन भी कर लें।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Same thing I
have said.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY (Calcutta South) : As an Indian
I am interested.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इस विषय पर
नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत डिस्कशन करवाना
चाहते हैं, तो जिन सब माननीय सदस्यों के
नाम इस कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस में हैं, उनको
पहले बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
(Rajgrah) : If only Tamil Nadu Members
are allowed to speak, it will be setting
up a bad precedent. It has happened
in many Calling Attention Notices.
The subject is important but the Members
more concerned are not listed in the
Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I said,
it is based on the whole concurrence of the
entire House. I don't discriminate—for
me a Member is a Member. Nothing less,
nothing more. That is so simple. I don't
differentiate between this Member and that
Member.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में मेरा एक सुझाव
है। इससे पहले समाचार भारती के मामले को
नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत डिस्कशन में कनवर्ट
किया जा चुका है। अब हाउस को यह तय कर
देना चाहिए किस-किस विषय पर कब डिस्कशन
होगा, नहीं तो अगर यह मामला बिजिनेस
एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जाएगा, तो वहां यह मत
प्रकट किया जा सकता है कि इससे भी ज्यादा
इम्पॉर्टेंट इश्यू हैं। अगर आप इसको नियम
193 की डिस्कशन में कनवर्ट करना चाहते हैं,
तो यह डेट तय कर दीजिए कि अमुक डेट पर

इस सबजेक्ट पर डिस्कशन होगा और जिनके नाम इस कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस में हैं, उन्हें प्रायर्टी दी जाएगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मगर इसमें विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। आज नहीं, तो कल इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि सारे हाउस की यह राय होनी चाहिए कि इस कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस के लिए जिन सदस्यों के नाम हैं, उन्हें डिस्कशन में पहले मौका दिया जाए और दूसरे सदस्यों को उसके बाद बुलाया जाए। दूसरे, हाउस को यह तय करना चाहिए कि कल दिन डिस्कशन करना है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अभी करवा दीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : In view of the developments during the last few days, a *suo motu* statement was already made by the Minister of State only day before yesterday. Hon. Member wanted the Calling Attention to be admitted.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go back. That is very bad. Why should you go back ? Yesterday you asked me. It was under my consideration. You wanted it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Notice under 193 rule was also given.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not denying the notice given. What I have been told is that this has been admitted. I have accepted it. Now the point is this. I am not in a position to add very substantially to what has been said by the Minister of State only day before yesterday. This is the situation. Now, if a discussion is demanded, I am prepared for it but I would say that even the discussion is not going to bring about factually any new information if you take it up today. May be

if you take it up tomorrow or day after, I would be able come up with facts up-to-date as at that time.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow is Friday.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मन्डे को रल्लिए।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Let us take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow we will take it up after 6 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, you take it up after 12 O'clock, not after 6 O'clock. 6 बजे के बाद कुछ होता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो प्राइवेट मेंबरस का क्या करेंगे ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप 12 बजे से लेकर साढ़े तीन बजे तक इसको कराएं। इतनी देर में खत्म करा दीजिए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कालिंग अटेंशन का क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों नहीं हो सकता, लड्डू खा भी लें और हाथ में भी रख लें, यह नहीं हो सकता।

Tnen, I shall have it on Monday.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, there is no question of going back. We have already lost one complete day. Tomorrow, either after 6 O'clock or before the Private Members' Bills are taken up, we can discuss this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं होगा तो मैं कालिंग

अटेंशन के साथ चल रहा हूँ। Shri Rasheed Masood—Calling Attention.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, what is your decision ?

MR. SPEAKER : They don't want it tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir tomorrow we can have it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Before, we begin, I would like to draw your attention, to the fact that during this session, the Demands of the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot discuss it here. I have already talked to Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I have got a proposal which is acceptable to the House. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I have a proposal which you kindly consider.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, today is the last day of the meeting of the Joint River Water Commission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got any magic to get it just in my hand now.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, the Joint River Water Commission agreement between Bangladesh and India regarding the sharing of Ganga Water will be over today. We do not know what will happen tomorrow. I have given notice on this subject under Rule 377 and also a Calling Attention. You should allow it. It is very important subject. Sir, why don't you have it today ?

MR. SPEAKER : Anything might

happen tomorrow. It is in the hands of the Almighty.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I have a proposal which is acceptable to all of us. Tomorrow you take it up at 12 O'clock and discuss it till 3.30 PM when the Private Members' Business will be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow I have already allowed one Calling Attention.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In that case, after the Calling Attention you take it up and discuss till 3.30 PM and again after 6 O'clock you can continue it.

MR. SPEAKER : They don't want it after 6 O'clock. I can allow it after 6 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow after the Calling Attention, I will take it up and the continue it after 6 O'clock.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, Sir.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कल 6 बजे की गाड़ी से हम लोगों को जाना है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I won't. आप जाइए ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am not willing. Sir, you can have it after 12 O'clock, that is, before the Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, we are not accepting it at all.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, you can have it on Monday.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, in today's Calling Attention, no Member representing Tamil Nadu has been admitted to take part in the discussion. This will not serve any purpose at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have accepted every reasonable demand and you are just arguing.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कल 12 बजे के बाद ले लीजिए, इसमें क्या आपत्ति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आपको ही आपत्ति है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You don't understand the difficulties of the people there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, for your information, in the Business Advisory Committee, where the Deputy-Speaker was also present, we decided that the Sri Lanka issue would be taken up next week in the shape of 193 discussion. That was the decision. I was here yesterday. Now you have admitted the Calling Attention. You can do one thing : I think my friends will agree. We can take it up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Do whatever you like. I have done the utmost that I could do.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even then, I want to prevail upon you, to persuade you.

MR. SPEAKER : Prevail upon your friends. There is nothing standing between me and the Minister. We are both

agreeable. It is you who have to agree amongst yourselves and come out with a solution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Tomorrow, after the Calling Attention, you can take it up and go on upto 3.30 p.m.; and resume it if necessary after 6 O'clock also.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are ready for tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : It was my proposal that after the Calling Attention I would take this up, and if it spills over, we will take it up after 6 O'clock again.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is all right.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : That is the only way. We cannot have it both ways. The best course would be to have the Calling Attention tomorrow, i.e. by Mr. Mani Ram Bagri and others; it will be over, say, in about one or two hours. Thereafter, we can take up this discussion. If it spills over beyond 3.30 p.m., we can take it up after 6 p.m. We will adjust, as far as Mr. Paswan is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, we can then take it up after the Calling Attention tomorrow.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It will be in two instalments.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope you are free. Mr. Mayathevar, always be reasonable.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, let them appreciate the cooperation extended by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We appreciate it; and we wish you to reciprocate our cooperation.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Matters under

Rule 377. Shri Harish Rawat— he is absent.
Now Mr. Amarsinh Rathawa.

12.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to implement new programmes for afforestation in Chhota Udaipur and other parts of India.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा (छोटा उदयपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, छोटा उदयपुर इलाके में आदिवासी व पछात वर्ग की जाति अपनी संस्कृति के मुताबिक रहती है। वे आदिवासी जातियां जंगल की जमीन पर खेती करती हैं। अतः जंगल के कर्मचारी उनसे गैर कानूनी जमीन में महसूल लेते हैं और वे आदिवासियों को जंगल की जमीन जातने का दण्ड और वसूली दोनों आदिवासियों से लेते हैं। अतः यह जंगल की जमीन जो आदिवासी जोतते हैं, उनकी

12.17. .hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जमीन उन्हीं आदिवासियों को प्लांटेशन के लिए दी जाए और उसी प्लांटेशन करने की मजदूरी और जब तक पेड़ बड़ा न हो जाए तब तक उसी आदिवासी को हर रोज मजदूरी कुटुम्ब के हिसाब से दी जाए। इससे आदिवासियों को रोजी-रोटी भी मिलेगी और जंगल में पेड़ भी फिर से जंगल के रूप में सरकार को मिल जायेंगे।

मेरे विस्तार में आया नर्मदा डैम में जो जो जमीन किसान की मिलती है उसे भी प्लांटेशन के लिए जंगल की बिना पेड़ की जमीन दी जाए और ग्राम पंचायत परिषद को भी इसी तरह प्लांटेशन के लिए जमीन दी जाए। इस प्रोग्राम से मेरे विस्तार में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे भारतवर्ष में फिर से जंगल बन जाएगा और बजर जमीन उपजाऊ हो जाएगी। इससे वर्षा ऋतु भी

नियमित आएगी और खेत की पैदाइश बढ़ेगी। इस प्रोग्राम के लिए जो जमीन दी जाए उसपर जो पेड़ बड़े होंगे उस पेड़ पर पूरा अधिकार उसी किसान का होना चाहिए जिसने अपने बंजर या जंगल की जमीन पर खुद मेहनत करके पेड़ बड़े किए हैं। इस प्रोग्राम के लिए दिश्व बैंक की सहायता ली जानी चाहिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अब तक तीस प्रस्ताव नियम 377 के अधीन इस हाउस में दिए हैं, लेकिन किसी पर भी कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। क्या नियम 377 सिर्फ पढ़ देना ही काफी होता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मसला है, जिसको मैं नियम 377 के अधीन उठा रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी आदेश दें और तत्काल जवाब दें और इसकी छानबीन करें। यह बहुत बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This should be noted by the Government. You had read 30 such statements under Rule 377 and you have not got any reply for all the 30 statements.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Only 4 or 5 replies I have received.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For others do you want replies ?

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : I want immediate replies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may wait. Replies will be sent. The rules must permit for an immediate reply.

- (ii) Inquiry into the Working of Diesel Engine Factory at Varanasi.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वाराणसी में गत 30 वर्षों में वगैरत डीजल

रेल इंजन कारखानों के कार्य कलापों की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ। यह कारखाना देश में डीजल रेल इंजनों के निर्माण का एक मात्र कारखाना है। कारखाना निर्माण के समय तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री स्व० लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने कहा था कि इस कारखाने में एक इंजन प्रतिदिन बनेगा और यह सारी दुनिया को इंजन सप्लाई करेगा किन्तु कुछ वर्ष पहले निर्णय लिया गया कि एक वर्ष में 200 इंजन बनेगा। इस वर्ष यहाँ का लक्ष्य घटा कर 125 कर दिया गया है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस कारखाने में कलकत्ता से तांबे और पीतल के कुछ पुर्जे लगभग 15 लाख रु० के मंगाए थे। पार्सल जब खोला गया तो उसमें बालू और पत्थर मिला। इसके बावजूद भी इसका पूरा भुगतान फर्म को कर दिया गया। जब हल्ला मचा तो एक हरिजन अत्यन्त नीचे के कर्मचारी को जबर्दस्ती मुअ्तल कर मामला रफा-दफा कर दिया गया है। स्पोर्ट्स कोटे की नियुक्ति में भी धांधली बरती जाती है। स्थानीय किसानों, गरीबों और वास्तविक कामगारों एवं जिनकी जमीनें ली गई हैं उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। और न वास्तविक खिलाड़ियों की ही नियुक्ति की जाती है। साथ ही अनूसूचित जातियों एवं जनजातियों की पदोन्नति नहीं की जाती है। अस्पताल में छोटे कर्मचारियों को दवा भी नहीं मिलती है।

अतः मैं चाहूँगा कि तुरन्त इन सारे मामलों की एक संसदीय समिति से जांच की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik - not present; Shri Bheekha-bhai—not present.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : I am on a point of order. In place of those Members who gave notice under Rule 377 and are not present, some

other members should be called. Otherwise, some more quota should be fixed under Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They will be called at 2 P.M., because they never expected that the calling attention would be postponed. All those members who are not present in the House just now will be called after 2 P.M. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Now I will call only those who are present. The others will be called after 2 P.M.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Yesterday, I gave a notice. I do not know whether it has been admitted or rejected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are raising a new point. You give notice; you write to the Speaker. You should not raise all these points here because you cannot expect a reply. If it does not come, you please meet the Speaker in his Chamber and discuss with him.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You read. Only your statement goes on record.

(iii) Acute water scarcity in Midnapur.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Acute scarcity of water is being felt in large areas of Midnapur district including the areas falling in my constituency such as, Debra, Pingla, Sabang, Keshipur, Panskura, Daspur, Kharagpur rural police station areas, as there was no rain for the last few months.

Water level of the shallow tube-wells has fallen far below. Kangsabati reservoir is also reaching near exhaustion level. Standing crop of boro paddy is getting dried up and what is even more dangerous is that acute drinking water shortage has also developed. Actually, severe drought conditions have already arisen and if it does not rain in a few days, the situation will be devastating.

I draw the attention of the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Rural Reconstruction towards this drought condition and request them to give adequate financial support to the Government of West Bengal, so that they can cope with the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri N.K. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Before I read the statement I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those who are not present will be called again.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : There is a reason why they are not present. That is because the Calling Attention has been postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to call them again.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : That is exactly my objection. Please do not create a precedent. Later on, somebody who is not present when his name is called, will expect to be called again. Please do not create a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am fixing the time today because of the change in the agenda.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : That is what I am saying. Please do not make it a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have fixed the time as 2 P.M. But this should not be treated as a precedent.

(iv) Need for representation of Madhya Pradesh on Board proposed to be Constituted for considering places for shifting some offices from Delhi.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर (ग्वालियर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग 4-5 वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी एवं सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह विचार किया गया कि कुछ कार्यालय ऐसे स्थान पर ले जाए जाय जहाँ कि विदेशी हमलों का खतरा कम हो, साथ ही दिल्ली से ठीक प्रकार से सम्पर्क बना रहे, स्थान भी ऐसा हो कि जहाँ जमीन का मूल्य कम हो, एवं अन्य सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध हों। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस समय ग्वालियर ही पूर्ण रूप से उपर्युक्त स्थान समझा गया था, उस की दूरी दिल्ली से केवल 300 किलोमीटर है, रेल तथा सड़क मार्ग से जुड़ा हुआ है। टेलीफोन आदि की सीधी लाइन है और साथ ही उपयुक्त आवश्यक सुविधाएँ वहाँ प्राप्त हैं। सीमा से भी पर्याप्त दूरी है और इसी बात की पूरी जांच करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने विशेष धनराशि स्वीकृत करके जांच कराई और प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने सम्भवतः इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय शासन को अपना प्रतिवेदन भी दिया। ग्वालियर के संभ्रांत लोगों का प्रतिनिधिमंडल पूर्व आवास, निर्माण और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से मिला था। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि सारी बातों पर विचार होगा। परन्तु पता चला है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो अब विचार हो रहा है उसमें ग्वालियर का विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। उक्त परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए यदि कोई बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है तो उसमें मध्य प्रदेश का भी प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित हो, यह मेरा निवेदन है। मेरा शासन से आग्रह है कि कोई भी निर्णय मूलमूल सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर ही किया जाय और समस्त संबन्धितों को इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी बात रखने का उचित अवसर दिया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Not present. Dr. Karan Singh.

- (v) **Restoration of site of Sri Rama Janamasthan in Ayodhya to Hindu Community.**

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Lord Rama is one of the greatest figures in Indian history, and is worshipped by crores of Hindus throughout the world as God incarnate. His birthplace in Ayodhya, however, is in a most deplorable and dilapidated condition. No worship is performed there as a result of some local dispute, and thus the religious sentiments of Hindus who constitute over 80 per cent of Indian citizens are deeply outraged. I would strongly urge that the Government of India should take immediate and effective action to restore the sacred site of Sri Rama Janmasthan to the Hindu community, so that a suitable temple can be constructed there and regular worship performed according to well-established tradition. If necessary the Uttar Pradesh Government should be directed to move in this matter without delay.

- (vi) **Government's intervention needed to solve the dispute of Federation of Medical Representatives' Associations.**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : The Federation of Medical Representatives Associations of India had submitted a charter of demands to the Management in June, 1983 for revision of service conditions. In July, 1983 a memorandum signed by 260 medical representatives out of 280 working throughout the country was submitted to the management in pursuance of their charter of demands. The Management asked for time and assured to discuss the demands of the medical representatives with FMRAI, but to the surprise of the Federation instead of inviting the Federation for negotiation, management floated a paper organisation and tried to pressurise the medical representatives to dissociate from FMRAI. Not only that. The management entered into an agreement with the said scab union and tried to tempt the medical representatives by offering Rs. 500/- p.m. increase as financial benefit. But the highly conscious members of the Federation flatly refused to succumb to Management's pressures and manoeuvres and pressed for recognition

of FMRAI. Infuriated by this stubborn resistance the management terminated the services of 26 representatives including 5 trade union functionaries and 3 medical representatives in Bihar. 27 medical representatives have been transferred to remote areas. By Jan. 1984 wages of more than 100 representatives have been withheld. Court cases have been filed against members of FMRAI. It is high time Government intervene immediately and cause recognition of FMRAI and settle the demands through talks with FMRAI.

- (vii) **Exemption for Excise Duty to Small Scale Units manufacturing glass chimneys.**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : The excise duty concessions announced recently by the Finance Minister in the Budget covered various items but small scale units like those producing chimneys for lanterns and night lamps have not received the attention they deserved. While full exemptions are given to articles like TVs, radios, automobile spares, 60 watt electric bulbs, etc. which are used mainly by the affluent sections, the small scale units producing chimneys for lanterns etc. are given only 50 per cent exemption. These lanterns are used by the economically weaker sections and the units manufacturing them deserve all encouragement with full duty exemptions.

The units manufacturing chimneys are also unfairly treated among the small scale units manufacturing other glass articles. They are not enjoying the duty benefits which other glass units are enjoying because such benefits are given on the basis of their annual turnover, the units manufacturing chimneys are labour-oriented. Some of them located in Maharashtra which were unable to compete with the small scale units enjoying excise duty exemptions had already been closed down, while some other units similarly placed have also to be closed down and their workers are threatened with retrenchment.

The units manufacturing glass chimneys have a great justification for full duty exemptions. It will give an impetus to such industries and also provide relief to

the consumers, who are the poor people. In some States these units have been exempted from Sales Tax also.

From all these points of view the units manufacturing glass chimneys deserve full exemption of excise duties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whenever the names of the Members are called from the Chair, they are expected to be present. The Members who were not present when their names were called, will be called at 2 p.m. as a special case, only for today. But this should not be quoted as a precedent for future. I would appeal to the hon. Members to remain in the House throughout everyday, so that when their names are called, they are present.

12.34 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
 1984-85 MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of Ministry of Energy submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

28.	Department of Petroleum	43,97,000	63,71,53,000	2,19,82,000	318,57,67,000
29.	Department of Power	34,59,90,000	215,18,04,000	157,03,50,000	1075,90,22,000
30.	Department of Coal	24,05,26,000	200,92,36,000	120,26,31,000	1004,61,79,000
31.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	13,97,18,000	1,000	23,91,94,000	2,000

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Members find any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lawrence.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I want to make a request to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs through you that the being an important subject, more time should be allotted for the discussion of Energy. Now only seven hours have been allotted for discussion on the Demands of this Ministry. This is the most important subject which we are discussing in this House. We very well know that energy is a basic component for the development of our country in all spheres. There is direct relationship between the living condition of our people and the energy consumption. The characteristics of under developed countries are low *per capita* income. In a fashionable way our country is named as a developing country. More than half of people of our country are living below poverty line, ten per cent of the population having access to over 40 per cent of the goods and services and the bottom 40% having a consumption of about 15 per cent of the goods and services. From the bottom, we are the sixth country in the world today in the matter of *per capita* income. Nevertheless, we have great pride in telling that we are the tenth industrially developed country in the world. A rational energy policy is possible only when there is a rational economic policy, housing policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy and educational policy basing the above aims. So, only from a proper economic policy, a nation can evolve a proper energy policy. On both these counts we have utterly failed. At the advent of Independence, India was a very low energy society both in absolute terms and as compared to other countries but we can make a meaningful comparison only with China because both the countries had a similar energy base. In 1952, the total energy consumption in China was about 56 million tons based on average calorie value whereas ours was about 41 million tons of which China was deriving 95 per cent and India was deriving 90 per cent from coal. Since China's population was about 50 per cent more than ours, on a *per capita* basis, consumption of total commercial

energy in both the countries was almost identical. Now China has grown about ten times more than India in the matter of energy. Also, whereas China has become a major exporter of energy, India is still a major importer of energy. China based its development on the solid foundation of its natural resources, on the other hand, our country based its development on the slippery foundation of imported oil. We are spending a major share of our export earnings for the import of petroleum products. We all very well know what will happen to our country if the oil producing countries stops its export. Besides that, we still depend upon foreign technology for utilising our own natural resources, a policy which is not at all in the interests of our country and our people. It has been reported that by using modern technology, gasification through mechanisation, it would have been possible to convert coal into oil.

Electricity and coal should have been used effectively for producing fertilizer, cement and many kinds of non-ferrous metals. But now we are spending thousands of crores of rupees in foreign exchange to import all these basic materials for meeting the needs of our country.

During the last 36 years very little has been done in the direction of self-reliance with the result that our technology is in its infancy now. Paucity of capital is the argument put forward to hide the failure on the part of the ruling party. This was true in the case of the Soviet Union also in 1917. Nevertheless, the Great Lenin had the vision to say that socialism plus electricity is equal to communism. Communism means from all according to their ability and to each according to his needs. Because of that policy of Lenin that backward country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the state of the working people, is now in the forefront in the world without unemployment or exploitation of man by man and attaining thrilling technological development.

Now we are proud that a son of India, Sq. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma, is orbiting the

earth in the Soviet-built Soyuz T-11 with Soviet cosmonauts, doing experiments and taking photographs of mother earth in detail. How was this possible? What is the secret behind it? All this would not have been possible if the Soviet Union had not built up an industrial base for the development of the space ship Salyut-7 and its tie-up with Soyuz T-11

The shortage of power leads to shortage of production in the various vital sectors. It has been admitted in the Report. At the same time, it has tried to blame the workers for the shortage. Here I want to mention that there is an agreement called the National Coal Wage Agreement III which has been frozen. The provisions of this agreement have not been fully implemented even now. So, the workers in the coal fields recently convened a conference, where they decided to go in for an agitation, to get implemented the provisions in full, which have already been agreed upon as per the NCWA III.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Which are the terms which have not been implemented? I am asking this question because my information is otherwise.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : The National Coal Wage Agreement provided for constitution of sub-committees for standardisation, promotion policy, incentive scheme, uniform standing orders, social security schemes, whose work was to be completed within six months of signing of the Agreement. But these committees could not make much headway despite the lapse of four months. Things are lying as they were. Nothing has been taken up by the Management to fulfil its obligation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sorry your information does not seem to be correct.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Several clauses such as construction of houses, provision of drinking water facilities, improvement in the economic facilities have not been implemented. Like-wise

the provision of education services has not been introduced properly and even at the company level a joint force has not been formed. I don't want to go into details of all these things, but I would like to request the Hon. Minister to look into all these and help ameliorate the conditions of the coal workers by implementing all the provisions of the agreement arrived at.

In the Eastern Coal-fields, the production was declining by 3.4 per cent. In the Bharat Coking Coal the growth of 7.5 per cent came down to 4.3 per cent. In Coal India Limited the growth came down from 7.9 per cent to 5.4 per cent. In Singareini collieries considerable deceleration took place—from 19.8 per cent in 1981-82 to 1.7 per cent in 1982-83. Reports say that it was mainly due to strike. The Government must ponder over it as to why the workers went on strike. Who is responsible for that? By the Agreement itself, it has been proved that because of the attitude of the Management of not being willing to ameliorate the conditions of the workers, without a struggle has forced them the workers to go on strike. The Government had envisaged to increase the outlay on coal products. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 1086.2 crores and the coal output target was 154 million tonnes, in 1984-85. In 1982-83 the output was short of target by 2.4 million tonnes, i.e. it was 136 million tonnes instead of 136 million tonnes. To achieve this target the cooperation of the workers is essential. But the present policy of intimidation and non-implementation of the National Coal Wage Agreement possibly is creating dissatisfaction among the workers, which will naturally affect the production.

Electric power is most vital for the all round development of our country. Without that we cannot develop either in the sphere of industry or in agriculture. The original target of power in 1980-84 was 19,666 M.W. But only about 11,500 MW. has been achieved. That is, only about 58 per cent of the target has been achieved. This means, the big gap between demand and supply will continue in the years to

come. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry last August said that seven thousand crores of industrial output was lost every year on account of power shortage. In the field of agriculture due to short supply of electricity, the work of the tubewells and other pump sets would be adversely affected as a result of which the loss would be much higher. The Economic Survey Report points out that the deficit was estimated to be at 11.5 per cent to that of requirement during the period from April to January 1983-84. The *economic survey* again points out further that the short supply of power has adversely affected industries such as coal, steel, fertilisers, cement, aluminium etc. during 1982-83 and it continued in 1983-84 also. In 1982-83 the percentage of power deficit was above the all-India average in Maharashtra (including Goa), Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan. In Kerala the shortfall in power supply was 5.3 per cent during 1982-83. It was unusual. In the previous year the State had a surplus of 9.2 per cent. The *Economic Survey* says that in 1983-84, the deficit in the eastern region continued to be large and the southern region experienced a larger deficit than in 1982-83 because of the shortfall in hydel generation.

Sir, Kerala is a State which is depending only on hydel power. The experience of 1982-83 was alarming. Thousands of crores of rupees worth of industrial production was lost due to the short supply of power. This points out the pressing need of a high capacity thermal power plant in Kerala State. At the same time, we have to harness the vast hydel power potential of the State. In this connection, I want to point out that the inordinate delay shown by the Government in sanctioning the hydel projects of Kerala as requested, is creating serious difficulty to the State. From Kerala State so many projects were sent for consideration of the Central Government. They are Madupatty Small Hydro-electric Scheme, the Power Generation Scheme under Malampuzha Irrigation Project, Muvathupuzha valley Hydro-Electric Project, Puyankutty—this is one of the important

schemes in Kerala State, perhaps in the country also, it falls in my constituency—Pallivasal Replacements Scheme, Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project, Mananthawady Multipurpose Project, Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme, Pandiar Punnapuzha Tail Race, Chalakudy Stage II and Chimoni Dam.

All these are pending before the Central Government for the last so many years. If the Government was interested in producing more power, they would have given the sanction earlier. The same reply is being repeated in the last Sessions whenever we are asking about it.

Our country has great potential in hydro-electric power production. In a reply given on 27.3.1984, it was pointed out by the hon. Minister as follows :

“The hydro-electric potential in the country has been assessed at over 75,000 MW at 60% load factor, out of which about 20% is either developed or is under implementation.”

So, more than 80 per cent is still being unharnessed. So many power projects are pending with the Central Government which have been sent by the West Bengal Government for approval. Power Station of West Bengal Particularly Titagarh Thermal Power Station of CESC, designed to burn coal with lower ash content, is being supplied coal with ash content of 45% and above. On the other hand, better quality coal from West Bengal is being supplied to Tuticorin.

Supply of inferior quality coal to Titagarh is not only effecting generation at the station but also creating serious pollution problems for the citizens, residing in the suburbs of the metropolis.

NTPC has now been executing the Super Thermal Plant stations at Farakka. Considering that the first Super-thermal Power Station in the region is being set up in West Bengal and Calcutta has all infrastructural facilities, it is strongly felt that the Eastern Regional Headquarters should be located at Calcutta.

All out efforts are necessary for tapping hydel source or potential of the North-Eastern part of our country.

There are huge reserves for hydro-power potential in the hills of Meghalaya, North Cachar, Nihir Hills and sub-Himalayan region which can be economically tapped to generate about 20,000 mw.

Mejia Thermal Power station of DVC was cleared from techno-economic angle by the EA in April, 1982. But the Government of India have not yet taken decisions regarding linkage of coal and availability of funds. I hope Government will take immediate steps to sanction that project.

Likewise Sagardighi Super Power Station, and Bakreshwar Thermal Power Stations, etc. have to be considered by the Central Government for grant of sanction without delay.

Recently, a big fire took place in Cochin Oil Refinery. I went there and saw devastating damage done by the big fire. Perhaps, it may be the biggest fire ever having taken place in our country. Even now the Government has not calculated how many crores of rupees have been lost in that fire. Highly inflammable petrol, naphtha, kerosene, etc.—are being stored and no security measures are there to prevent fire.

13.00 hrs.

There was no fire squad in the company. In the adjacent fertiliser company, they have fire squad. So also, at the Cochin Port. Even in private owned companies like Tata Oil Mills, have their fire squad. But in Cochin Oil Refinery, there was none. There were only two vehicles fitted with fire engines. But they also gutted in the fire. Only one of these vehicles had the draw on duty. So, what kind of negligence was shown by the management of the Cochin Oil Refinery can be understood by the manner in which sufficient fire fighting equipments, vehicles and men were not kept in that company. In this connection, I want to request the Minister that stringent action should be taken against the management of the Cochin Oil Refinery.

They are mainly responsible for the devastating fire that took place and resulted in huge loss to our country.

So also, a similar fire took place in Mathura Oil Refinery, in Bombay Oil Refinery and at some other places some time back. In Cochin itself, so many times fire has taken place. I would request the Government to appoint a commission to go into the causes. It is not only a committee to go into the Cochin Oil Refinery fire accident alone but to enquire into the doings and working of the management of all the refineries in our country and also the arrangements of security done in all these establishments. (Inter options). Sir, the labour have done very good job in Cochin Oil Refinery when the accident took place. It is not the management which was sleeping. They were trying to take their family members to safe places.

I would request the hon. Minister to give sufficient compensation to the victims of the fire accident. Hundred of Houses in the adjacent areas were also damaged in the fire. During the coming monsoon season which is to start in the second or third week of May, hundreds of houses and even pucca buildings are going to collapse because of the damage done by this fire to them. So, urgent measures should be taken by the Government to compensate and to reconstruct those damaged houses. I again request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to prevent this kind of happenings in future.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

प्रो० अजित कुमार (समस्तीपुर):

कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत माँग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं।

[बिहार में कोयले पर आधारित एक मैथानोल संयंत्र स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता, जिसके लिए आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

तथा बिहार सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया गया था] ।

कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बरोनी तेल क्षोधक कारखाने के उपोत्पादों पर प्राधारित पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह की बरोनी में स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता] (2)

कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बैनजीन, आर्थोआक्सिलोन पैराक्सिलोन, साइक्लोहेक्सोन, केप्रोलेक्टम, नाइट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरक, इथाईल; बैनजीन, तथा आर्थोएक्सलीन का उत्पादन करने के लिए बरोनी के आस पास पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता] (3)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अंतर्गत मांग 100 रुपए कम किए जायें ।

[बिहार के कोयला क्षेत्र में उपोत्पाद तथा रिकवरी कोक भट्टी संयंत्र स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता] (9)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बिहार में पटना में कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयले से कार्बन गैस बनाने वाला (सोफ्ट कोक तथा टाउन गैस) संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता] (10)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बिहार के उद्योग विहीन जिलों में

ट्रांसफारमर तेल के उत्पादन के लिए दो कारखानों का तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय द्वारा पंजीकरण की स्वीकृति दिए जाने की आवश्यकता] (11)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[बिहार में कोयले की डम्प सप्लाई प्रणाली को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता] (12)

कि कोयला विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं ।

[कोयला खानों से उद्योगों को सीधी सप्लाई पुनः आरम्भ करने की आवश्यकता] (13)

कि पेट्रोलियम विभाग शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मांग को कम करके 1 रुपया किया जाए ।

[कोयली के ढंग पर बैनजीन तथा एक्सलीन का उत्पादन करने के लिए बरोनी में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक एटोमिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने में असफलता] (40)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring power generation in Bihar at par with the national level.] (5)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring up North Bihar's per capita power consumption to at least half of that of the rest of Bihar.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of multi-purpose dam on river Kosi at Barakhshetra to generate 3,300 M.W. of hydel power.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a multi-purpose dam at Nauther to generate cheap hydel power.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to mine the four of the untapped coal basins of the Raj Mahal area of Bihar and build a super-thermal power plant near the pit-head.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build refractory plants in South Bihar out of fireclay mind along with coal.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to mine coal in North Karampura belt of Bihar comprising the districts of Ranchi, Palun, Lohardaga and Hazaribagh and build a 4,000 M.W. Tuper Thermal Power Plant near the pit-head.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for fixing the royalty on coal on *ad-valorem* basis instead of tonnage basis as at present.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to compensate Bihar, West Bengal and other coal producing States for loss in royalty on coal due to tonnage basis.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up bio-gas plants in every village of Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into malpractices prevailing in Bharat Coking Coal Limited.] (31)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take action on public petition submitted to Bharat Coking Coal Limited.] (32)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve and develop the basic amenities like cleanliness and water supply in coal mine areas particularly in Bhull Nagar, Dhanbad.] (33)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down the prices of petrol and petroleum products.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make India self-sufficient in oil.] (21)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for regular supply of kerosene in rural area.] (22)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop and popularise the use of new sources of energy such as solar and tidal etc.] (23)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give necessary assistance to Karnataka to meet the present power crisis.] (24)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early completion of the thermal units at Gulberga and Bangalore.] (25)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete on priority basis the Kali river power project in Karnataka.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Needs to rectify the defects in Mahatma Gandhi Power Project (Karnataka).] (27)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the frequent power shut downs and irregular supply of power and voltage fluctuations.] (28)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take all necessary steps to produce, transport and distribute coal to minimise hardship.] (29)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the adverse effects of recent rise in coal prices.] (30)

SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Muthurapur) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia in West Bengal.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay compensation for land acquired from farmers for the drilling process in exploration of oil.] (42)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure regular supply of kerosene to remote villages to meet the domestic needs use and for running of pumps for irrigation.] (43)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take stringent action against the dealers who create artificial scarcity of kerosene in the villages.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduced the prices of kerosene, petrol and coal.] (45)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need for intensive research to utilise water-currents in Sunderban for producing hydro-electricity.] (46)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide electricity on priority basis to the South 24 Pargana, West Bengal.] (47)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete rural electrification programmes on schedule.] (48)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to popularise bio-gas by demonstration and economic assistance.] (49)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for allocating more funds

for setting up biogas plants in remote and under developed village especially in Sunderbans area of South 24 Pargana, West Bengal.] (50)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check mechanisation in B.C.C.L. which is curtailing employment.] (116)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop deduction of 8 days' wages for one day's strike even pending conciliation talks.] (117)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to end contractor system in BCCL creating "mafia".] (118)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check discrimination and harassment of female workers in B.C.C.L.] (119)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of the Tribunal Awards by B.C.C.L. and C.C.L. with particular reference to Area I of B.C.C.L. and Kathara Area of CCL.] (120)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check overpayment to the

contractors in Area VI of the B.C.C.L.] (121)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check double payment for one job as in the case of estimates to whitewash the Mohulbari quarters of Area XI of B.C.C.L. which have already been white washed.] (122)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to use, and wrong purchase of back hoo attachments in the process of faulty mechanisation in B.C.C.L.] (123)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb despatch of earth and stones of Bhatdee colliery of B.C.C.L. as coking coal to steel plants.] (124)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to contain Jogta fire in B.C.C.L.] (125)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve uniform norms to give jobs and compensation to those displaced by the CIL.] (126)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to departmentalise contractual workers and provide

them perennial jobs in collieries.] (127)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all new recruitments in B.C.C.L.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eliminate 'mafia' gangs from Dhanbad coalfields.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct quarters for the workers as per schedule.] (130)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to deal with water scarcity in the mining areas.] (131)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide jobs and compensation to persons affected by displacement of Kenduadih village due to fire in the coal seam.] (132)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check gradual elimination of Harijan and Adivasi workers from employment in collieries.] (133)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over the subsidised land in Kharkharee colliery under B.C.C.L.] (134)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in payment of compensation to the tribal landlosers of Lahbera village in Dhanbad.] (135)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check atrocities committed by BCCL officers against the tribals in the name of combating absenteeism.] (136)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Absence of female shale pickers in Moondih and Sudamdih Projects (BCCL) resulting in mixing of stones with coal.] (137)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply kerosene at concessional rates in rural areas for lighting purpose.] (201)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix price of petroleum product at no loss no profit basis.] (202)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for total electrification in Kerala by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.] (203)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a thermal plant in Cannanore district preferably in Kasargod Taluk.] (204)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the functioning of rural electrification schemes in Kerala in general and Kasargod taluk in particular.] (205)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide electricity free of cost to the small farmers and at concessional rates to middle-class farmers.] (222)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide electricity at concessional rates to small scale and cottage industries.] (223)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate the dismissed employees of Lialdih and Gopali-chak collieries of BCCL.] (206)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up ancillary industries to collect slurry of coal and make briquettee for domestic fuel for rural masses.] (207)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to avoid deduction of 8 days' wages from employees who participated in the one day token strike.] (208)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to start community development schemes within 8 k.m. of every coal project of CCL, BCCL, ECL and WCL.] (209)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to streamline distribution of coal by opening coal depots in every panchayat in Bihar.] (210)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to conduct inquiry into the misappropriation of funds in Coal India Limited.] (211)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to streamline the distribution and sanction of LPG connections.] (212)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give LPG agency to unemployed youth.] (213)

“That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant petrol pumps on need basis.] (214)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check pilferage of gas from gas cylinders.] (215)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check adulteration of petroleum with kerosene.] (216)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to complete all thermal power projects in time.] (217)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to convert Tonughat Thermal Power Project into Super Thermal Power Project.] (218)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the increasing rates of electricity.] (219)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring all the electricity authorities under the exclusive control of the Centre.] (220)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check mal-practices in power-projects.] (221)

Min. of Energy

Min. of Energy

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) :
I beg to move :

at Tamluk town of Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (230)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for expansion of Haldia refinery.] (224)

[Need to provide LPG service in Ghatal town of Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (231)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for sufficient supply of kerosene to the rural areas.] (225)

[Need for LPG Service in Jhargram town of Midnapore district, West Bengal] (232)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply kerosene, diesel and petrol to States according to their requirements.] (226)

[Need to give LPG service in Contai town of Midnapore district, West Bengal] (233)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply kerosene at concessional rates to persons belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.] (227)

Need to provide LPG Service in Mahisadal, Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (234)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for setting up of a petrochemical complex at Haldia.] (228)

[Need to give LPG service in Kolaghat, Midnapore district, West Bengal.] (235)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for taking an early decision to issue licence for Haldia petrochemical complex.] (229)

[Need to set up a Thermal Power Project at Mijia, Bankura, West Bengal.] (236)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for immediate LPG service

[Need to set up a Thermal Power Project a Sagardighi, Mursidabad, West Bengal.] (237)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a captive power plant at HFC unit, Haldia, West Bengal.] (238)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for electrification of tribal areas.] (239)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a special programme for rural electrification.] (240)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a hydel power project in hilly areas of North Bengal.] (241)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in production of petroleum and petroleum products.] (242)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in production of mineral-oil.] (243)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

"Failure to achieve self-reliance in the production of LPG cylinders.] (244)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a petro-chemical complex at Baranui.] (245)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate and implement a definite policy regarding transfers of officers of the Department of Petroleum.] (246)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check discrimination practised in transfers.] (247)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check malpractices in the Department of Petroleum.] (248)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check malpractices in allotment of LPG connections.] (249)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to check malpractices in issuing licences for sale of petrol, kerosene oil, LPG connections and diesel.] (250)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re.1 "

[Failure to issue licences for sale of petrol, kerosene oil, diesel and LPG to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per quota prescribed for them.] (251)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement in full the provisions of official Languages Act, 1963, in the Department of Petroleum.] (252)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check the neglect in use of Hindi by the Department of Petroleum.] (253)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue licences for sale of petrol, diesel, kerosene oil and LPG to freedom fighters in accordance with quota prescribed for them.] (254)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid posting of officers of Petroleum Department at one station for 5 to 10 years.] (255)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lock into the cases of transfers of Delhi based officers of Petroleum Department to various other offices located in Delhi itself.] (256)

"That the Demand under the Head

Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure participation of labour in management of refineries.] (257)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Petroleum be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate exploration of oil and natural gas.] (258)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the shortage of power in the country. (259)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to maintain regular supply of power to avoid shortfall in industrial and agricultural production.] (260)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish an all-India-grid for generation and distribution of Power.] (261)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure supply of power to farmers at least for 8 hours a day.] (262)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check steep increase in the rate of powee in Bihar.] (263)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps to check malpractices in various electricity Boards.] (264)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to check large-scale pilferage of electricity.] (265)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to increase the *per capita* consumption of electricity in Bihar particularly in North Bihar.] (266)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to expedite the completion of Koyal-Karo power project.] (267)

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, energy is the most important and vital thing in the national life of a country like India. So, it is a great privilege for me to have this opportunity of participating in the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Energy.

At the outset, I would like to extend my hertiest congratulation to our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and the hon. Minister of Energy for being in a position to send an Indian cosmonaut in space. It is really a great success and it has enhanced the prestige of our country and the Nation.

With regard to the development of power in the country, I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Energy for achieving tremendous development of power in the country within a short span of time. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the power generation capacity of the country was 28,000 MW and perhaps, by the end of the Sixth Plan, we are going to achieve the power capacity of 42,000 to 43,000 MW.

It is a tremendous achievement for a developing country like India. Within a short period of five years, we are going to add about 50 per cent of the power capacity of the country. that is, 14,000 MW. 28,000 MW. of power capacity was created in three decades whereas 14,000 MW of power capacity was created within a short span of five years. It is really a great achievement for India.

In 1979, the oil produced in the country was to the tune of 10 million tonnes and now it is about 26 million tonnes and, I believe, by the end of the Sixth Plan, it will be 29 million tonnes. It is really a great achievement for our country.

As regards electrification, the Government has electrified about 3,33,878 villages constituting about 58 per cent of the total number of census villages in the country. This is also a great achievement and, for that, the Government deserves our congratulations.

Regarding energisation of the irrigation potentials of the country, the Government has energised about 51 lakhs of pumps sets or tube-wells as against the total potentials of the country to the tune of 120 lakhs of pump sets or tube-wells which, in terms of percentage, comes to about 42.5 per cent of the total potentials in the country. This too is really a great achievement for India.

Of course, my hon. friends sitting on the other side of the House who are always in the habit of saing that this Government does not deserve any congratulation for whatever good things they may do. It is most astonishing how the gentlemen sitting simply on the other side of the House lose the vein of appreciation from their brain for all good things done by this Government. In this respect, I recollect a very interesting story. Once an eminent barrister was arguing a case before his Lordship and suddenly his Lordship asked the barrister, “As to what you are arguing I cannot follow.” Then the barrisier promptly replied “Well, My Lord, I can teach you Lordship laws but I cannot set a new vein in your brain.”

Similar is the case with my hon. friend sitting opposite.

Although considerable progress in power generation has been made in our country, this power development is not uniform throughout the country. As a result of this uneven power development, lots of disparities have been created between States and regional economic imbalances and consequently there is lot of dissatisfaction in the minds of people in some regions.

Power generation should have been uniform throughout the country.

I hope the hon. Minister will look into this aspect very carefully because upon power alone depends the economic development of the entire country. We should not neglect any part of the country in the matter of development of power for the sake of uniform economic development of the country.

Our country has been divided into Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern regions for the purpose of development of power.

Many States are lagging behind in power development because of financial constraint and other difficulties and the Central Government has always been coming up to the rescue of such States by establishing Centrally-sponsored power project in those regions.

The ratio of the Centrally-sponsored power generation projects in different regions is :

Region	Installed capacity MW
Northern	420
Southern	435
Western	420
North-Eastern	105

Why was there Centrally-sponsored Power Projects with on installed capacity of 105 MW only in NER ? Why not with more capacity ?

But, in this case, I must submit for the information of the hon. Minister that the assured capacity is far below the installed capacity.

Simply talking of the development of the North-Eastern region is not enough. People have now become more enlightened and are not satisfied with lip sympathy. The sympathy must be genuine. I do not understand why the Government should not come up in a big way for power development in the North-Eastern region.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he should leave no stone unturned to see that power is developed adequately in North-Eastern region because this is a sensitive border area. Not only that. It is economically very backward too.

As regards hydel power potential in the country, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister is to why instead of harnessing the immense hydel power potentials of the country we are going in a big way for thermal power generation projects.

The Power generation in our country is made possible through thermal, hydel and nuclear projects. It is a common knowledge that hydel power projects are generally less costly. I do not know why instead of developing hydel power projects Government is going for thermal projects in a bigger way ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The setting up of hydel projects is more costly but afterwards the power which is generated is cheaper.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM : On an average, hydel power projects is less costly than.

If we set up hydel power projects in the country for which the country has immense potentiality. We will have two

more benefits like anti-flood and anti-drought. I do not understand why these three aspects have not been considered jointly and why Government have not been in a position to come up in a big way for hydel projects. At present the ratio for power production in our country is as follow : thermal power projects 62 per cent; hydel power projects 35 per cent, it is half of thermal power projects; and nuclear projects three per cent. My humble submission to our Minister is that Government should come up in a big way for hydel power production because in harnessing the hydel power potentiality, we will be creating three-fold effects on our economy, namely, anti-flood, anti-drought and power generation. These three are very vital things in our economy nowadays because ours is an agro-based economy, agriculture is playing a vital role in our economy and this vital sector is suffering very badly from flood and drought. So, if the Energy Department comes up in a big way for development of hydel power projects in the country, it will have a definite effect on the economy.

In this connection I must submit that the North-Eastern region, more particularly the State of Assam, is blessed with two big rivers i.e. the Brahmaputra and the Borak and innumerable tributaries : all are having more or less high hydel power potentials. I do not know why Government could not come up in a big way to harness this hydel power potentials in the north-eastern region. If the power potentials of the Brahmaputra river alone, which is one of the biggest rivers of the world, is tapped correctly, and perfectly, I believe, and the hon. Minister will surely agree with me, that it will cater to the entire needs of the country. I hope, keeping in view this aspect, the hon. Minister will definitely try his utmost to harness the hydel power potentials of the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries in no time for greater economic interest of the NER in particular and the country in general.

I have come to know that, as a measure of flood control, in Assam, construction of two dams has been proposed on Dihing and Suwansiri rivers. If they are constructed, I believe, the power production

will be to such an extent that it will cover the needs of the entire country. I hope, the Energy Minister will look into it so that the Flood Control Department may construct the dams for which plans and estimates have already been submitted; for some reason or other, the construction has been deferred; that should not be the attitude of the Central Government because the States of Assam is already burning and mere lip sympathy will not do, people will not be convinced; something constructive must be done there. Power is one of the major infrastructure on which alone economic development of a region depends.

The next point I want to deal with, is, with regard to oil royalty. In the country, Assam and Gujarat are the King and the Queen in oil. The butter is being utilised by the Central Government at the cost of the State Government. In view of acute, developing environment, the claims of these respective States for enhanced royalty should have been given the top-most priority. The agreement was arrived at in 1981, on 1-4-1981, and the rate of royalty was fixed at Rs. 61 on the value of per metric tonne. Crude oil. On 1.7.1981 the rate of crude oil has shot up from Rs. 305 to Rs. 1181 or something like that only after three months. A welfare State should have the legitimate understanding to immediately revise this agreement of rate of royalty. Instead the Central Government did not agree to revise it and took undue advantage of the agreement against the humble States. There is no reason, as ours is a Welfare State, as to why the agreement could not be revised earlier which is being done now. This is not an agreement between the Shakespearean Shylock and Antonio which could not be revised or reviewed. It was an agreement between a welfare state and its components, and as such it should have been reviewed long back. Of course, I congratulate the Government for the good sense prevailed upon it and the Government has amended the provision of the Act regarding the period of 4 years to 3 years of the agreement of reviewing the rate of royalty on oil. In these days of price rise why should it not be reduced to one year? We have

framed the laws for the benefit of the people, the States and the country. For the dire necessities of the country, the States and the people, can't we amend it? When we can amend it to-day, why could we not amend it two years back? Only to gain the benefit against the State. Why the State shall not claim to improve the State-Centre financial relations or the Centre-State financial relations? That is why these things are developing. So, Sir, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that he should come up with a few more amendments to the Oil Fields Regulation and Development Act of 1948, further reducing this period of 3 years to one year for revision of crude oil royalty rate.

And, then, Sir, the ratio of this royalty was fixed at 20% in the year 1969 and should it continue for centuries together in these days of economic development? I hope good sense will prevail upon the Government and this 20% also should be increased to 30% for the greater interest of the State. After all what is the kingdom of the Central Government? The component States are the Central Government. For whose welfare are we here? For the welfare of the people. For the welfare of the States. For the welfare of the country at large. So why can't we do it? I do not understand the reasoning behind it. The rate of oil royalty at 20% on the present price of Rs. 118/- P.M.T. comes to Rs. 236.00 which should be paid to the respective States with retrospective affect for 1.7.81 if need be further amending the provision of the Act.

Lastly-- not lastly, last but one. One thing I must bring to the notice of our hon. Minister. As I have already said, Assam is the King in oil and still it is king in oil. Assam has been producing now oil to the tune of 6 million tonnes every year, and for refining these 6 million tonnes, Assam is having 3 refineries having a capacity of 5 million metric tonnes. One million tonnes the Government is trying for refining the same taking it out of the State. I think it will be more costly. Why cannot the Government come forward with a proposal for another—that is, the fourth refinery in State of Assam?

Sir, the Government is delaying in every matter. They come up with a concrete propposal in every matter—only when it becomes an issue. This attitude should be discarded. I submit that when the State Government is also pressing hard for the fourth oil refinery in the State itself, I hope the hunourable minister will take it up in right earnest and will establish the fourth oil refinery in Assam itself with a needbased training programme for the sons of the soil. Another point to which I draw his attention is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Islam, you are putting the things in a nice way. I appreciate.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Thank you, for the compliment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have done this without offending anybody.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM : The natural gas in our country is really a rare wealth, I believe. Do you know, Sir, fate of the natural gas in the North-Eastern Region, more particularly, in Assam? In the oil fields of Assam, a huge quality of natural gas is being burnt every day. In terms of money, I believe—as per the report of the Public Undertakings Committee of Assam—it comes to Rs. 10 lakhs every day. The total value of the gas that is being burnt out in Assam per year comes to about Rs. 79 crores. This fact should not have been neglected. I must say that this is a criminal act to allow such a rare national wealth to be wasted in this way. I would like to prevail upon the hon. Minister's good sense to look into this matter personally and try to utilise this gas profitably by establishing a fertiliser project, power generation project or some other project so that this gas could be utilised profitably. I believe the State Government also is pressing for this. Because of fund constraints, the State Government could not utilise this gas properly. I draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to see that this rare national wealth is utilised profitably by establishing power generation projects or fertiliser projects or oil refinery projects or whatever way possible they may be utilised.

Finally, I submit that whenever we go back to the State to attend the Rural Electricity meeting under the 20-Point Programme, the Chairman of the Central Rural Electricity Corporation always gives us an assurance that there is no dearth of funds. And we feel obliged a little bit. But, when the State Government comes up with many projects, the only answer that comes is the Fund constraints. So I draw his attention to look into the matter. This may happen even with regard to any part of the country.

With these few words, I extend my heartiest thanks to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make a few submissions with regard to energy.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी शासक दल के हमारे एक मित्र ने सरकार की ऊर्जा नीति और उसके द्वारा ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में किए गए विकास कार्यों की मूरि-मूरि प्रशंसा की है। मैं उनकी राय से सहमत नहीं हो सकता। आज ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बढ़ता हुआ संकट देश की प्रगति के प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध किए हुए हैं और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक जीवन में इसका दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है—और वह आने वाले दिनों में भी पड़ेगा, इसकी अभिव्यक्तियां विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दिखाई पड़ती हैं। जैसे लोड शेडिंग, पावर कट, बिजली की अनिश्चित आपूर्ति। इसके परिणामस्वरूप खेती में, गृहस्थी में और कृषि की पैदावार में काफी गिरावट आई है।

हम बिहार की बात आपको बता सकते हैं। छोटे और कुटीर उद्योग बिजली की अराजक आपूर्ति की वजह से बन्द होते जा रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप लाखों मजदूर जो कल तक इन कारखानों में काम करते थे आज वह भटक रहे हैं काम के अभाव में। कारखाने बन्द पड़े हुए हैं बिजली की कमी की वजह से। आप जानते हैं बिहार में ऊर्जा के प्रचुर संसाधन मौजूद हैं। अगर उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाता तो शायद

बिहार का स्थान ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में पहला होता। लेकिन अभी बिहार की क्या स्थिति है? स्थापित क्षमता, बिजली की लगभग 900 मेगावाट है और पैदावार लगभग 300 मेगावाट है। ट्रांसमिशन में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत तक लॉस होता है। यह स्थिति वहां पर है। बिहार में इतने संसाधन रहने के बावजूद ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बिहार का इतना पिछड़ापन है। सब से हैरत में डालने वाली बात यह है कि जो भी परियोजनाएं पिछले दिनों चालू की गईं बिजली के विकास और विस्तार के लिए वह अधूरी पड़ी हैं। आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि बरोनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में न० 6 और 7 यूनिट का निर्माण किया जा रहा था। 45 करोड़ की परियोजना थी। नवम्बर 6 की यूनिट का कमीशनिंग होना था 1977 दिसम्बर तक और वह कमीशन हुआ 1983 जनवरी तक। 7 नम्बर के यूनिट की कमीशनिंग में भी लगभग चार पांच वर्ष की देर लगी और खर्चा अगर आप देखें तो 45 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 90 करोड़ या हो सकता है कि 100 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया हो। यही स्थिति पतरातू की रही और यही स्थिति मुजफ्फरपुर काटी की भी रही। कितनी उपेक्षा की गई ऊर्जा के विकास में वह इससे पता चलेगा कि पानी का प्रचुर भण्डार, कोयले का प्रचुर भंडार और सिंहभूमि जिले में यूरेनियम का भण्डार मौजूद है लेकिन बिजली के क्षेत्र में यह राज्य इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है। बिहार का स्थान पांचवें दशक में ऊपर से सातवां था। वहां ऊर्जा के विकास की गति इतनी तेज हुई और इतना विकास हुआ कि बिहार का स्थान नीचे से तीसरा हो गया। यह है प्रगति बिहार की ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में जिसके लिए हमारे मित्र अपने हाथ से अपनी पीठ ठोकते हैं।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि पानी का इतना प्रचुर भण्डार वहां है, उसको देखते हुए कोयलाकारों स्कीम सरकार ने मंजूर की।

लेकिन उसका प्रोजेक्ट नियति के ऊपर अंधर में लटका हुआ है। पता नहीं कब तक बनने वाला है। उसी तरह कहलगांव थर्मल पावर की स्वीकृति हुई लेकिन अभी तक उसका काम शुरू भी नहीं हुआ। इस तरह से हम कह सकते हैं कि पर कैपिटल बिजली का कन्जम्पशन बिहार में सबसे कम है, उसकी उपलब्धता बिहार में सब से कम है।

आप जानते हैं हमारे यहां 63-64 में राजकीय क्षेत्र में रिफाइनरी का पहला कारखाना बना। उस समय हमारे देश पर विदेशी हमला बढ़ गया था और इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि अगर डिफेन्स को मजबूत करना है तो उस हालत में रिफाइनरी का कारखाना बरोनी में बनाना आवश्यक है। उसी दृष्टिकोण से बरोनी में रिफाइनरी का कारखाना बना था। तब से लेकर आज तक लगातार यह मांग रही है कि वहां पर पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जाए। आपको शायद मालूम होगा कि 1963-64 में, इसका निर्माण हो जाने के बाद, जब यह मांग जोर पकड़ने लगी कि पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना होनी चाहिए, तो चौबीस पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक कार्य बल गठित किया गया, जिसने इस बात की जांच की कि पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना हो सकती है या नहीं और उसने अनुशांसा की कि बरोनी में एक पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। उसके बाद 1968 में सरकार ने इस बात की घोषणा की कि बरोनी में पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जाएगी। 1969 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को खबर दी कि एक पेट्रो रसायन एरोमेटिक कॉम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना बरोनी में की जाएगी। 1976 में पेट्रोलीयम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से भी एक समिति गठित की गई, फीजबिलिटी रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए और उसने भी अनुशांसा दी कि बरोनी में पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। 1980

में आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ने भी एक कमेटी गठित की, स्थल का चयन करने के लिए जिसने बरोनी में जाकर स्थल का निरीक्षण किया, बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की और उसने भी अपनी अनुशांसा की कि बरोनी में पेट्रो रसायन समूह की स्थापना की जा सकती है। 1981 में पश्चिमी जर्मनी की एक मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी, बी० ए० एस० एफ० ने कैपोलेक्टम कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए बरोनी के क्षेत्र का भ्रमण किया, स्थल की जांच की और वे भी इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि बरोनी में कैपोलेक्टम कारखाना बनाया जा सकता है।

1982 में जब पेट्रोलीयम डिमाण्ड्स पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी और मैंने इस सवाल को यहां पर उठाया था तो उस समय तत्कालीन पेट्रोलीयम मिनिस्टर, श्री पी० सी० सेठी ने यहां पर घोषणा की थी कि बिहार में एक बड़ा पेट्रो रसायन समूह बनेगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मंत्रियों द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं उनकी कोई अहमियत या कीमत नहीं होती है। जब उनके आश्वासन में विलम्ब होने लगा तो बिहार के एम पीज का एक डेलिगेशन जाकर प्रधान मन्त्री से मिला और प्रधान मन्त्री ने उनसे कहा कि बिहार में कोई पेट्रो रसायन समूह नहीं बनेगा। क्या इसी प्रकार से आप बिहार में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में विकास करना चाहते हैं? आप आश्वासन देकर भी मुकर जाते हैं। क्या इसी तरह से आप बिहार का विकास करना चाहते हैं?

यही स्थिति कोयले के क्षेत्र में भी है। आज सारे देश में जितना कोयला पैदा होता है उसका लगभग आधा अकेले बिहार में होता है। लेकिन इसके विकास की स्थिति यह है कि छोटा नागपुर में चार जिलों में जो कोलरीज फ़ैली हुई हैं, जहां पर 15 हजार मिलियन टन कोयले का अपार

भण्डार घरती के गर्भ में छिपा है, वहाँ अभी तक मात्र पांच प्रोजेक्ट ही चलाए जा रहे हैं और बाकी इलाके खाली पड़े हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि यदि सही मायनों में इन संसाधनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता तो बिहार की स्थिति में एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता था। आर्थिक विकास के क्षेत्र में बिहार छलांग लगाकर आगे बढ़ सकता था। आप जानते हैं उस पिछड़े इलाके में अधिकतर हरिजन आदिवासी ही रहते हैं, वहाँ पर बेरोजगारी की स्थिति भयंकर है और यदि वहाँ पर कोयले का इस्तेमाल होता तो लाखों लोगों को रोजी मिल सकती थी।

बिजली के क्षेत्र में भी हम रोना रोते हैं कि बिहार कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन चार हजार मेगावाट का एक सुपर थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट वहाँ पर बन सकता है जिससे बिहार में औद्योगिक और कृषि के क्षेत्र में बहुत काफी प्रगति हो सकती है। उसी तरह से राजमहल हा जो पहाड़ी इलाका है उसमें 4121 मिलियन टन कोयले का भण्डार है। लेकिन वह भी इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है। अगर उस क्षेत्र का विकास होता तो कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और फरक्का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को काफी कोयला आसानी से सप्लाई हो सकता था। इससे बहुत लोगों को काम भी मिल सकता था। लेकिन इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। सरकार चुपचाप बैठो हुई है।

इसी प्रकार इस सदन में कुछ दिन पहले शास्त्री जी ने यूरेनियम से संबंधित सवाल उठाया था। सिंहभूम में यूरेनियम के काफी भंडार हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर न्यूक्लियर पावर स्टेशन बन सकता है या नहीं? मगर सरकार के यह भी विचाराधीन नहीं है। इस तरह से बिहार की उपेक्षा करने का क्या अर्थ है। एक तरफ स्केयरसिटी और दूसरी तरफ स्थिति और भी

भयानक है। आपको शायद मालूम नहीं होगा कि हजारी बाग जिले में गिद्दी बाशरी के लिए पांच लाख टन कोयले की ठेकेदारी में ० रोगटा एंड ब्रादर्स को दी गई और उसने हार्ड कोक का कारखाना रांची रोड पर बना रखा है। जब वहाँ पुलिस ने छापा मारा तो 42 हजार टन कोयला उस कारखाने में मिला, जब कि उसको 3200 टन कोयला रखना था। इस तरह से ठेकेदारी की लूट की वजह से आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। जिसके खिलाफ कोई आवाज नहीं लगा सकता है, यदि कोई शिकायत करता है तो जान पर आ जाती है।

मैं आपको एक दूसरा उदाहरण देता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि कोयले के लदान और ढलाई के लिए आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग काम करते थे। लेकिन अब पे-लोडर का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि लाखों की संख्या में हरिजन और आदिवासी मजदूर जो काम में लगे हुए थे, वे बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। काम के अभाव में वे भूख से मर रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि आप इसको काफी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में बिहार बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है, जिसकी वजह से बिहार की आर्थिक स्थिति के विकास में रुकावट पैदा हो रही है। यदि उसका विकास करना है तो वहाँ पानी का अपार भंडार है, कोयले का अपार भंडार है और यूरेनियम का अपार भंडार है, जिसका इस्तेमाल करके ऊर्जा के विकास की संभावना है, जिसका इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए। तभी बिहार का विकास हो सकता है और तभी वह संकट की स्थिति से मुक्ति पा सकता है। इस प्रकार लाखों लोगों को काम भी मिल सकता है। आज जो लोग बेरोजगारी की आग में जल रहे हैं, उनको रोजगार मिल सकता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार हम लोगों के निवेदन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी और अविलम्ब ठोस कदम उठाएगी। ताकि ऊर्जा के

क्षेत्र में बिहार का विकास हो सके।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री शर्मसिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एनर्जी मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने वर्ष 1983-84 में विद्युत उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में 7.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है और इस वर्ष में 1,24,812 मिलियन यूनिट्स का उत्पादन हुआ है, जब कि गत वर्ष में यह उत्पादन 1,16,229 मिलियन यूनिट्स था। इसके साथ-साथ पावर-जैनेरेशन की इस्टाब्लिशमेंट में भी प्रगति की है—3933 मेगावाट्स की कैपेसिटी आपने इस में जोड़ी है—जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1983 तक। एक और विशेष बात जिसके लिए हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी विशेष रूप से धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं—वह है ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण। जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1983 तक आपने 30143 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया है जिसके कारण 2 लाख 37 हजार 925 पम्प-सेट्स को एनर्जाइज किया जा सका है।

लेकिन कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं जिनकी ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। विद्युत उत्पादन और विद्युत की आवश्यकता, उसकी मांग-पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों की स्थिति विभिन्न प्रकार की है। उनमें कोई अनुरूपता नहीं है; समानता नहीं है। उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति किस प्रकार से की जा सकती है—इस सम्बन्ध में भी अभी तक केन्द्रीय स्तर पर सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी के माध्यम से या आपके मंत्रालय के माध्यम से निश्चित रूप से किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। जहाँ पर जिसनी विद्युत की

मांग हो, कम से कम उसकी मिनिमम रिक्वायरमेंट को आप पूरा कर सकें, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी दिक्कतें इस वर्ष में आई हैं। मैं मानता हूँ—ओवरा प्लॉट में आग लग जाने के कारण बहुत अंश तक विद्युत उत्पादन में कमी आई है। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के सतपुड़ा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट में जो ग्लारट हुआ; जिसकी क्षमता 210 मेगावाट यूनिट्स जैनेरेट करने की है—उससे भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस तरह की घटनायें क्यों हो रही हैं—क्या आप अपने मंत्रालय के स्तर पर विचार करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश का यूनिट तो बिलकुल नया यूनिट था, जो कमीशन होने के बाद एकदम से ग्लारट हुआ। क्या उसमें कोई गलत इन्वियुमेंट लग गया था या कोई और कमी रह गई थी—इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा इसलिए कहा रहा हूँ—आप जानते हैं विद्युत उत्पादन आज राष्ट्र के लिए कितना कीमती है, जो पैसा हम इन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसके एवज में हमें कितनी बिजली मिलती है—यह देखने की बात है। इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—इस वर्ष आपने 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगा कर जो कैपेसिटी इंस्टाल की है, जो प्रोजेक्ट कमीशन किया है, उस कमिशनिंग से केवल 14 हजार मेगावाट एडीशनल कैपेसिटी पावर-जैनेरेशन की सम्भव हो सकी है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि विद्युत उत्पादन कितना कीमती है, कितने इन्वेस्टमेंट के बाद हमें कितना लाभ उनसे मिल सकता है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—आप के सामने आज जो सबसे बड़ा कन्स्ट्रेंट है वह धन का है और यह कन्स्ट्रेंट केन्द्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं बल्कि राज्य स्तर पर भी है, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के सामने भी यही समस्या है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको एक बात नीति के तौर पर तब करनी होगी—क्या आप विद्युत बोर्डों को कामियायल पैटर्न पर चलाना चाहते हैं या सोशल तथा

इकानामिक आउट-लुक के आधार पर चलाना चाहते हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि विद्युत उत्पादन पर जो खर्च आता है क्या पुराने टैरिफ में उसके आधार पर संशोधन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। कुछ इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने हैं कि कुछ बिजली बोर्डों में वहां मीनेजमेंट और उत्पादन पर जो खर्च हो रहा है, उसके मुकाबले उनकी आमदनी बहुत कम है और एक तरह से वे बैंकक्रांट होते जा रहे हैं, जिसका आगे चल कर देश के आर्थिक विकास और आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। यदि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया तो आगे चल कर हालात और ज्यादा खराब होंगे। बिहार, राजस्थान या मध्य प्रदेश के बिजली बोर्डों में पैसे के अभाव में या तो वहां स्ट्राइक्स होती हैं या उनके एम्पलाइज का पूरा कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलता है और इस तरह से जो कार्यक्षमता उनसे अपेक्षित है, वह उनसे नहीं मिल पा रही है। आपको राष्ट्र स्तर पर यह सोचना होगा कि जिन राज्यों में सरप्लस पावर है, उस पावर का बटवारा हो। एक निश्चित रेट पर उन स्टेट्स को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जहां इसका अभाव है। मिसाल के तौर पर बंगाल में आपके पास सरप्लस पावर है। बिहार को देने के बाद भी उनके पास समस्या है कि किस तरह से इसका इस्तेमाल करें। दूसरी ओर राजस्थान जो कि इकानामिकली बैकवर्ड है और जनरेशन भी कम है, वह किसी भी रेट पर बिजली लेने को तैयार है। फिर भी उसको मिनिमम रिक्वायरमेंट के अनुसार बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। इसलिए इस बात को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचने की आवश्यकता है। जहां सरप्लस उत्पादन है उसको कमी वाले स्थानों को दिया जा सके। इस संबंध में नेशनल काउंसिल आफ पावर यूटिलिटीज ने रिक्मण्ड किया है कि सेंटर या स्टेट वहां पावर उत्पन्न करते हैं और वहां

जो सरप्लस है उसको री इशू करने के लिए कोई यूनिफार्म प्राइस तय करना चाहिए। इससे आप डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को एश्योर कर सकते हैं। इससे वहां की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतिम वर्ष में जो प्लान के आब्जेक्टिव थे, जो टारगेट था वह 191 बिलियन यूनिट था। उसके मुकाबले में इस वर्ष आपने जो टारगेट रखा था वह 144.3 बिलियन यूनिट का था। उसमें भी एक्जुअल जनरेशन आपके मुताबिक है 126 बिलियन यूनिट। इसमें अगर 8 प्रतिशत इंटरनल रिक्वायरमेंट्स और 10 प्रतिशत लासेस आफ ट्रांसीमिशन एण्ड पावर को निकाल दें तो आपका टारगेट और भी कम हो जाता है।

13.54 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair.]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It is 138, but not 144.3 billion units.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : According to your book, the report of the Department of Power for 1984-85—

“The achievement upto the end of February, 1984 is 77.6 billion units for thermal stations, 3.2 billion units for the nuclear and 45.8 billion units for hydro-stations. 2”

“The target for power generation for 1983-84 was programmed at 144.3 billion units...”

Always, it is good, that is a good and happy sign.

इसलिए सोचना यह है कि इस वर्ष छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी 191 यूनिट की उसमें 16 प्रतिशत का शॉर्टफाल है।

अब सोचने की आवश्यकता है कि इसको किस तरीके से पूरा किया जा सके।

मान्यवर यहां पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान स्टेट में एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट रावलभाटा में लगाया हुआ है। दोनों यूनिट्स से 1982 से लेकर आज तक एक भी यूनिट जनरेट नहीं कर पाए। उसकी कैपेसिटी 220 मेगावाट है। क्या कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात पर गंभीरता से विचार किया है कि राजस्थान जैसे बैकवर्ड स्टेट में इतने कम यूनिट से जो कि जनरेशन में ही न हो, उसकी पूर्ति कैसे की जाए? जनवरी 1984 में 95 परसेंट कट किया गया। इतना कट होने से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां पर इन्वस्ट्रीज में कितनी पैदावार हो सकती है। ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है? इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लिखा है कि राजस्थान में जनवरी के महीने में 95 परसेंट कट रहा है। इसका प्रभाव औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं बल्कि किसानों पर भी पड़ा है। राजस्थान में प्रति दिन 220 मिलियन यूनिट की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता है जबकि 115 ही मिलती है। सिंगरीली, सतपुड़ा और भाखड़ा से जितना हिस्सा राजस्थान को मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं मिला और न मिलता है। इस सदन में गत तीन वर्ष से राजस्थान के संसद सदस्य मांग कर रहे हैं कि इंटर-स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स की हालत बहुत गंभीर है। राजस्थान में एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है। सतपुड़ा—मध्य प्रदेश में, सिंगरीली—मध्य प्रदेश और उ० प्र० के बांडर पर तथा चम्बल का यूनिट इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में लोकेट करता है। वे स्टेट हमें जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं देते। सतपुड़ा प्लांट से आज तक राजस्थान को पांच परसेंट भी बिजली नहीं दी गई। कई बार लिखकर भी दिया है लेकिन संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिलता। इन्वेस्टमेंट हमारा होने के बाद भी हमें पांच परसेंट बिजली

न मिले तो इसका क्या कारण है? सिंगरीली से भी हमारा हिस्सा कम मिलता है। इसी प्रकार चम्बल की स्थिति भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बता दी है कि कैंचमेंट एरिया में छोटे-छोटे बांध बना दिए हैं और जितना पानी जाना चाहिए था उतना नहीं आया जिसकी वजह से बिजली का जनरेशन कम हुआ और इसीलिए राजस्थान को उसका हिस्सा नहीं मिल पाया। राजस्थान में बिजली का अभाव हमेशा रहेगा। राज्य और केन्द्र स्तर से ऐसा कोई उत्तर नहीं मिलता कि इसके अभाव को कैसे दूर किया जाएगा? छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इसका आपके पास कोई सोल्यूशन नहीं है। क्या सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसकी पूर्ति कर सकेंगे? जो एटामिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट वहां लगाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें काफी पैसा लग चुका है इंजीनियर्स को वेतन भी दे रहे हैं और उस पर स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड काफी खर्च कर रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक एक भी यूनिट का जनरेशन नहीं हुआ।

14.00 hrs.

आपसे हमने पहले भी लिखित में निवेदन किया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखकर दिया है, फाटी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी है, एटामिक एनर्जी कमीशन के चेयरमैन ने भी इसको कहा है कि जहां पर पहले ही अणु शक्ति के प्रोजेक्ट लगे हुए हैं, वही पर दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट लगना चाहिए। क्या आप सदन में इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि राजस्थान में रावलभाटा में जो एटामिक प्रोजेक्ट लगा हुआ है, जिसका एक यूनिट बिल्कुल बेकार हो चुका है, उससे दोबारा जनरेशन को रिज्यूम करने की अभी तक उमीद नहीं है, क्या आप दूसरा एटामिक प्लान्ट राजस्थान में लगायेंगे जिससे इस बात की पूर्ति हो सके कि वहां पर जो मौजूदा प्लांट नकारा हो चुका है...

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी...

श्री रामसिंह यादव : उसके बारे में राय साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी ने भी दी है। कोटा में थर्मल प्लान्ट की जो दो योजनाएं और चालू करना चाहते थे, उसमें पैसे के अभाव में गति नहीं आ रही है, उसके लिए पूरा पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। जब तक धन की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक अणु यूनिट में इस तरह से पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी।

जहां तक प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर की बात है, वह भी गिरता जा रहा है। इसका टारगेट जहां 50 परसेंट था, इस साल केवल 47.2 परसेंट है। गत वर्ष यह 49.8 परसेंट था। इसमें क्या मैनेजमेंट की कोई कमी है या किन्हीं स्पेयर्स की कमी है या कोई और रीजन्स हैं जिसकी वजह से प्लान्ट या लोड फैक्टर में गिरावट आ रही है और इसका असर राजस्थान पर भी है। साथ ही कोटा का थर्मल प्लान्ट या दूसरे जो प्लान्ट्स हैं उनमें प्लान्ट लोड फैक्टर का एडवर्स इफैक्ट हो रहा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि ट्रांसमिशन लासेज बहुत अधिक हैं और कुछ स्टेट्स में तो 30, 35 प्रतिशत तक हैं, शायद राजस्थान में भी 30 प्रतिशत है। क्या आप इन लासेज को कम करने के लिए कोई इन्विपमेंट डेवलप करेंगे या ऐसा कोई कारण ढूँढ़ेंगे जिससे लासेज को कम-से-कम हों ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : आप चोरी को कम करवाइए।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : चोरी कम करने के लिए आप कारगर कदम उठाएँ। आप राजस्थान स्टेट इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड और सब बोर्डों को कमशियल और रियेन्टेड बनाइए। इनमें कमशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन होनी चाहिए। सोव्यो इकनामिक

प्लान्ट आफ व्यू से जो आप छूट देते हैं, एक निश्चित टैरिफ देने लगे हैं 400, 500 का एक प्लैट रेट ले रहे हैं, इससे भी नुकसान पैदा हो रहा है। इसके बारे में आपको नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड कभी सही काम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आज स्टेट इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड में कितना जैनरेशन होता है, इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं है। किस प्लान्ट से कितना जैनरेशन होता है, वहां मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। जब तक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड को आप सही स्तर पर नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक जिन स्टेट्स में विद्युत का अभाव है, वहां प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है।

प्लाना लिग्नाइट के बारे में सर्वे भी हो चुका है और जर्मनी की एक फर्म को कांट्रैक्ट भी दिया हुआ है। इसमें प्रगति की आशा थी, किन्तु इसमें कुछ नहीं हो सका है। जैसलमेर और राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्सों में गैस मिली है, जब तक वहां पर आप इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट नहीं लगायेंगे जिससे विद्युत के अभाव की पूर्ति हो सके तब तक वहां कमी रहेगी।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं, जिनमें जमीन से पानी निकालकर किसान खेत में पहुंचाता है। उसके पास साधन केवल एक बिजली है। पिछले 3 साल से वहां लगातार बिजली की कमी हो रही है, इसलिए कृषि का उत्पादन गिर चुका है और बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। आप पूरे राजस्थान का सर्वे कराएँ और देखें कि किसान की पैदावार में कितनी गिरावट आई है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कितनी गिरावट आई है। तभी आपको मालूम होगा कि राजस्थान जैसे बैकवर्ड स्टेट जिसकी आर्थिक क्षमता दूसरी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है, उसके नागरिक पर अधिक बजन किस बात का पड़ा है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय सिंगरीली, सतपुड़ा या बदरपुर आदि ऐसे युनिट्स से, जिनके पास बिजली देने की क्षमता है, या सरप्लस स्टेट्स से राजस्थान को बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मार्गों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

14.04 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(viii) Construction of an overbridge at Railway Crossing in Pilibhit, UP.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पीलीभीत नगर में प्रवेश करने तथा बाहर जाने के लिए जो मार्ग है, उसपर एन० ई० रेलवे का क्रॉसिंग है। लखीमपुर खीरी, सीतापुर, पूरनपुर, वीसनपुर, शाहजहांपुर, बरेली, अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, टनकपुर तथा नेपाल को आगे जाने वाले ट्रक, बसें, मोटर-गाड़ियां तथा बैलगाड़ियां उसी मार्ग का प्रयोग करते हैं। रेलवे क्रॉसिंग रेलों के आवागमन के कारण बहुत देर तक तथा प्रायः बन्द रहता है, जिससे उपरोक्त वाहनों की भीड़ बड़ी देर तक लगी रहने से अत्यन्त कठिनाई होती है। जनता को सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु इस रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर उपरिगामी सेतु (ओवरब्रिज) बनाने के लिए निश्चय करके रेलवे विभाग ने एतदर्थ भूमि आदि का चयन करके योजना बना ली थी, परन्तु अभी तक ओवरब्रिज बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया। जनता की कठिनाई को देखते हुए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से तुरन्त इस रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर ओवरब्रिज बनाने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

(ix) Need to include more topics on Oriya Culture in T.V. National Programme.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttak) : The people of Orissa have expressed disappointment over the non-inclusion of suitable topics on the life and culture of the State in the national programme of television. For instance, many visuals and tapes were sent to Delhi for telecast in the national programme on February 28, 1984, on the occasion of the death centenary of Veer Surendra Sai, the legendary freedom fighter of Orissa. But it is unfortunate that none of them was telecast.

The chances of telecasting Oriya feature films are few. Though many good prints of Oriya feature films are kept in the library of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra, one cannot see an Oriya film even once in four months.

The number of cameras available in Cuttack T.V. Centre is only three, whereas four producers are working, and their strength is going to be increased to eighteen. It is unfortunate that one camera out of those three is out of order and, despite repeated requests, no steps have been taken to replace it.

With the increase in the production of Konark TV, the number of TV viewers has gone up manifold, and they expect that the cultural heritage of Orissa should find due place in the national programme. As such, I request the Government to fulfil the genuine deeds of Cuttack TV centre and suitable features about the freedom fighters of Orissa should be duly telecast in the national programme.

(x) Setting up of the proposed Electronic Switching Factory in Maharashtra.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East) : The Government of India has planned to set up an Electronic Switching Unit in the public sector. The Maharashtra State Government has suggested sites near Sangli, Pune, Aurangabad and Nasik. The Site Selection Committee, appointed by the Government of

India, visited these sites in September 1981.

The Government of Maharashtra has been agitating for the last 15 years for locating a Central public sector telecommunication unit, Like ITI, in Maharashtra, because of its huge direct and indirect employment potentialities.

The project cost will be about Rs. 60 crores. It will provide direct employment to about 10,000 people and indirect employment will be more than this.

It is understood that the Site Selection Committee visited Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab also for selecting a proper location for this project. In the nucleus programme for Aurangabad, prepared by the Central Government Task Force, the location for this project has already been indicated at Aurangabad. But it is learnt that the Site Selection Committee is now contemplating to locate it in Medak District in Andhra Pradesh.

This issue has, therefore, been taken up with the Union Minister of State for Communications on 22nd July 1983 by the Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Industries, Bombay, with a request to locate the Electronics Switching Factory in the State of Maharashtra. I request that this Electronic Switching Factory be located in Maharashtra at the earliest.

(xi) Development of **Dungarpur-Banswara area.**]

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) :

The tribal belt of my constituency of Banswara-Dungarpur has been neglected in the past. In all fields of economic and social development not much has been done. There is, therefore, an urgent need to tone up the pace of development in this area. I would suggest that the Planning Commission should exclusively consider some special schemes to provide following developmental activities immediately.

(i) The area should be declared economically backward area on a priority basis.

(ii) Efforts should be made to industrialise effectively these tribal areas.

(iii) Special schemes should be drawn to provide schools, hospitals etc. in these areas.

(iv) Emphasis should be given to provide more irrigation facilities in these areas.

(v) Drinking water facilities should be adequate and regular.

(vi) Housing development should be given a priority.

(vii) Infrastructural facilities should be developed.

I would urge that special schemes should be drawn up immediately for provision of these facilities in this tribal areas. Even under the existing schemes some work could be taken up on war footing.

14.11 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85.

Ministry of Energy—Contd.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demand for grants of the Ministry of Energy, I would like to say a few words.

Sir, energy is one of the most important factors for a country which wants to develop. Without energy, and without coal no country can develop. But this domain of energy consists of coal, electricity and oil. These are the three items which are most important for this nation.

Sir, I am very happy that the Hon Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar, is very successful in locating many rich oil deposits in the country, particularly in the Godavari

Basin. He deserves tributes from the entire House in this respect.

Sir, we had been spending so much of our foreign exchange for this and now we have started to save foreign exchange on this account. Similarly, coal is the most important energy for the country. In the same way the electricity is also most important.

I would request my friend, Shri P. Shiv Shankar and his colleagues to intensify the exploratory efforts with same seriousness in Cauvery Basin, Nagapattinam off-shore, Palk Straits and also in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands off-shore. Unless we become self-sufficient in oil, which is the primary energy, we will never be able to contain our inflation.

Similarly, power is also another primary energy on which greater attention is to be paid by him. Presently, all the thermal plants in the country produce only 50% of the installed capacity. Why? That is because of the low grade coal with high ash content. The thick deposit of ash in the machinery also leads to frequent break down everywhere. All of a sudden any plant will break down. Why? The reason is that there is 45 per cent of the ash content and only 55 per cent of the coal is there. So, the ash content is spoiling the machinery, damaging the machinery. So, it is very necessary that coal should be washed in a scientific manner in our washeries. This cannot be done because the washeries have become outdated. We do not have modern machinery. We have our old machinery. So, in the interest of the better utilisation of the installed capacity in our thermal plants we should have modern machinery in our coal washeries. More funds should be allotted for this purpose. This is a most important thing, especially; in our region. So, allotment should not be curtailed; more allotment should be made. Till then, the Government of India should import high grade coal and supply it to the thermal stations.

There is a lot of coal in our country. So, you can supply it to the thermal stations. For example, even this high-ash

content coal has to come from North to Super Thermal Stations in Tuticorin and other thermal stations in Tamil Nadu. There is also the transport bottleneck to have this coal. On occasions it has happened that for the daily working, the coal has to be taken from the ship to the thermal station. This causes grave consequences in the day-to-day working of the Super Thermal Stations.

The Basin Bridge Thermal Station in Madras broken down because of the high deposit of ash in the coal. So, it is necessary to import high grade coal for thermal stations and ensure adequate supplies to them.

I have to congratulate my friend, Shri Shiv Shankar and his colleagues for supplying furnace oil to Super Thermal Station, Tuticorin, in the absence of coal supplies. Because of your determinations to generate more power, you are giving furnace oil and our plant is working. So, I am congratulating you.

The price of furnace oil is prohibitive. So, it will reflect in the cost of operations of the super thermal station. The international price is comparatively cheaper. I suggest that the price of furnace oil being supplied to thermal station should be subsidised.

I take this opportunity to suggest that for meeting the peaking load requirement in heavily industrialised areas like Tuticorin, gas turbines should be supplied. This is the most important thing. Our Tamil Nadu Government is reported to have sought the import of such gas turbines. I suggest that permission should be given to them by the Central Government. I hope my friend, Mr. Shiv Shankar, and his colleagues use their good offices with the concerned Ministries to see that this permission is given.

The Tamil Nadu State is a State with perennial power paucity. The expansion of Neiveli Thermal Station should be approved. Similarly, the other proposals from Tamil Nadu—a number of proposals are there—should also receive immediate approval from the

Planning Commission. So, I request the Energy Minister to use his good offices with the Planning Commission to see that all these requests from Tamil Nadu are approved. I feel that the Centre must intervene to resolve the differences in regard to the Hogenekal Power project with 1000 MW capacity. Shri Shiv Shankar must use his good offices. This will be useful not only for Tamil Nadu but also for Karnataka as there is shortage of power in Karnataka also. Both the States will benefit.

Similarly he should use his good offices for the second atomic power plant at Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Distt. which has been approved by the Site Engineers of Atomic Energy Department. It has found a place in the Five Year Plan of Tamil Nadu for 1980-85. Similarly, all the atomic power produced in Kalpakkam must be supplied to Tamil Nadu till the power position improves in Tamil Nadu.

At Tuticorin Heavy Water Plant is there. Heavy water is most important thing, everybody knows it. This plant has been closed for the last six months on account of shortage of power. This must be looked into. Electricity is most important in this country. I have seen in the newspapers a reference about the Centre's willingness to permit private sector in putting up thermal power plants. I suggest a joint sector power corporation should be encouraged. Tamil Nadu Government has proposed such a joint sector project. I suggest that this should be encouraged by the Centre. This will improve power generation.

There are a number of Finance Corporations. There are hundreds of them. To improve electricity position you should immediately form a Power Finance Corporation. For the development of industries, Industrial Corporations are there. You have even Film Finance Corporation. But for improvement in generation of electricity, no such things is there. Electricity Finance Corporation should be set up.

श्री विगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 19,666

मेगावाट बिजली सम्मिलित करने के लिए योजना बनाई गई थी। इस हिसाब से हमारे देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक बिजली होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उसकी घटाकर 14 हजार मेगावाट कर दिया गया है। गांवों के लिए यह कहा जा रहा है कि पांच लाख 76 हजार गांवों में से 3 लाख 23 हजार 881 गांवों को विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। आप पंजाब से आते हैं, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि विद्युतीकरण कैसे किया गया है। इसके बारे में शायद आप को जानकारी नहीं होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में हालत तो यह है कि विद्युतीकरण हो गया है, खम्बे लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं है। ट्यूबवैल के कनेक्शन्स दिए गए हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत तो यह है कि चाहे बिजली लो या न लो, उसको इतने हाँस पावर के हिसाब से मिनिमम चार्ज देना पड़ेगा। मेरा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मेरे पास आठ एकड़ में ट्यूबवैल लगा हुआ है। लेकिन मैंने पांच एकड़ जमीन में गेहूँ की फसल बोई है और तीन एकड़ खाली छोड़ दिया है, जिससे पानी की कमी की वजह से वह कहीं सूख न जाए। मुझे पांच एकड़ के लिए भी बिजली पूरी नहीं मिल पाती है। फिर इतने सेंट लगाने का क्या फायदा है। गांवों को विद्युतीकरण करते हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं देते हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि देश में दूसरे कामों के लिए बिजली मिल जाती है, लेकिन जिनसे देश का विकास हो सकता है, देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, उनका लिए बिजली की कमी है। गेहूँ आप देखेंगे तो सूख रहे हैं। लेकिन यहाँ घास को पानी देने के लिए भी बिजली मिल जाती है। मकानों को ठण्डा करने और गर्म करने के लिए भी बिजली मिल रही है। सभापति जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि गांव में लड़का बेट में

विजली का इस्तेमाल न करे मकान ठण्डा करने में इस्तेमाल करता है, तो उसकी पिटाई कर दी जाती है। लेकिन यहां मकानों को ठण्डा करने के लिए बिजली दी जाती है, ट्यूबवैल को देने के लिए बिजली नहीं है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए आपको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

मेरी दृष्टि में बात यह है कि सरकार की नीति यह है कि किसानों की स्थिति को ज्यादा न सुधारा जाए। उनको गरीब रखा जाए। यदि सुधर जाएगी तो समस्या एक हो जाएगी। फौज में भरती होने के लिए गरीब किसान का ही सड़का जाता है, बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के लड़के नहीं जाते हैं। किसान दिल्ली दूध नहीं भेजेंगे अपने बच्चों को पिला देंगे। झुग्गियों में रहकर दिल्ली के महल नहीं बनायेंगे। इसलिए उनकी समस्या को हल नहीं किया जाता है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है और मैं इसके लिए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को बधाई भी दूंगा कि उसने कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में काफी प्रगति की है। रिफाइनरी में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 1970-71 में एक करोड़ 83 लाख 79 हजार हुआ, 1975-76 में 2 करोड़ 22 लाख 83 हजार हुआ, 1982-83 में 3 करोड़ 31 लाख 56 हजार हो गया। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय इसके लिए बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन मैं आपको दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मथुरा में तेल शोधक कारखाने का एलान किया गया। प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, ने मथुरा के लोगों से कहा कि यह आप लोगों का सौभाग्य है कि यहां तेल शोधक कारखाना बन रहा है। यहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और नौकरी भी मिलेगी। आश्वासन दिया गया लेकिन उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं आपको आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ।

यह आंकड़े ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिए गए हैं।

वर्ष	मथुरा जिले से भिन्न स्थानों पर रहने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या	मथुरा जिले के रहने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या
1979	131	3
1980	242	5
1981	313	6
1982	359	6
1983	382	8

इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां के लोगों की है। जिस पर कि आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा गया कि जिसकी भूमि ली जाएगी, उसको नौकरी दी जाएगी। आप देखिए कि 396 से अधिक की भूमि ली गई और उनमें से 287 को नौकरी दी गई। एक बात मैं आपको और बताना चाहता हूँ; आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा। कुछ चालाक लोग किसानों के पास गए, उनसे कहा कि हम तुम को मकान दिलवा देंगे, तुम नौकरी के लिए हमारे लिए लिख दो उन्होंने लिख दिया। मैंने सरकार से मांग की मथुरा के लोगों को नौकरी मिले। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सरकार द्वारा आदेश दिया गया कि मथुरा के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि बाहर के लोगों को मथुरा का पता लिखा कर नौकरी पर रख लिया गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आफिसेस में तो वहां के लोगों को लेने का सवाल ही नहीं है। जमीन मथुरा की गंदी हो रही है, यमुना का

पानी मथुरा का गंदा हो रहा है। पहले तय किया गया था कि हैल्पर के पदों पर रखने के लिए एंप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से नाम मंगाए जाएंगे। जब नाम मोजने का समय आया तो आपने ठेकेदारों को कह दिया कि उन लोगों को लोन के लिए जिनसे तुम्हारी सांठगांठ है उनको प्रमाण पत्र दिलवा दो कि इन्होंने सरकारी ठेकेदार के अंडर में काम किया है। जब एंप्लाय-मेंट एक्सचेंज वालों से कहा कि तुम नाम क्यों नहीं दे रहे हो तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें क्वालिफिकेशन है कि सरकारी ठेकेदार के यहां हैल्पर के रूप में काम किया हो। याने चपरासी और मजदूर भी वही लिया जाएगा। इस तरह से ठेकेदारों की जिनसे सांठ-गांठ थी वे लोग आ गए। फिर उन लोगों को पता लगा कि हैल्पर रखने का तरीका यह है तो और लोगों ने भी प्रमाणपत्र लेकर दाखिल कर दिए। इसमें पता लगा कि बाहर के लोग आ जाएंगे तो नियम बदल दिया। यह कर दिया कि अब उन आदमियों को लिया जाएगा जो सरकारी ठेकेदार के यहां काम करते हों, डेलीवेजेज पर काम करते थे, उनको मिल गया। उनको फिर भी नहीं मिला जिन्होंने प्रमाण-पत्र दाखिल किए थे। मुझे कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि एक व्यक्ति जिसके बाबा का फोटो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ है, जिसके पिता को राष्ट्रपति का अवार्ड मिला हुआ है, उसको मैंने प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया तो वह उसकी डिस्कवालिफिकेशन हो गई और उसको नहीं लिया गया। क्या यह न्याय हो रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, रूस के एक अधिकारी आए। वहां के मंत्री आए। यहां मीटिंग हुई। कई लोगों को बुलाया गया लेकिन मैं वहां का संसद सदस्य था, मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया। इनकी मैं गलतियों को कहा तक बताऊं।

एक बात और ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। नैस की एजेसियां दी जा रही हैं। उसके लिए कमेटी बनाई गई है। उसमें नम्बर एक, नम्बर

2, नम्बर 3, उनके प्रमाण पत्र दे दिए गए। क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए फ्रीडम फाइटर या समाज सेवक। तो जो फ्रीडम फाइटर थे, समाज सेवक थे, उनको न देकर के, कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जिसने चुनाव लड़ा था, और कभी फ्रीडम फाइटर नहीं रहा, उसके परिवार का कोई आदमी फ्रीडम फाइटर नहीं रहा, उसको दे दिया गया। लोग कोर्ट में गए। उन्होंने कहा कि अन्याय हुआ है। इस पर मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैंने मामले की जांच पड़ताल की है। विधिवत गठित एजेंसी द्वारा श्रीमती सुरेश भाटिया का नाम पैनल में तीसरे नम्बर पर रखा गया था। इसलिए उक्त एजेंसी के लिए उनके नाम पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका। दुभाग्य है कि मैं बहुत पुराना राजनीति में हूं। एक व्यक्ति कांग्रेस का, जिसने मेरे खिलाफ प्रचार भी किया था, लेकिन वह फ्रीडम फाइटर था इसलिए मैंने उसकी सिफारिश कर दी। उसको नहीं दिया गया। दूसरे नम्बर वाले को दे दिया लेकिन पहले नम्बर वाले को नहीं दिया। इस संबंध में कोर्ट ने क्या कहा, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है—

“This was due to political pressure exercised by the defendant No. 2 through one Smt. Sheila Kaul, political leader her relative.”

मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं। मजिस्ट्रेट ने जो अपने जजमेंट में लिखा है, उसे पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं। गवाही में बताया गया है कि शीला कौल, जो राजनीतिक नेता हैं, उन्होंने अपने रिलेटिव के लिए प्रेशर डालकर यह काम करवाया है। आखिर में वह कहते हैं:

“In view of the above discussions, it is clear that the defendant No. 1 made clear violation of Article 19 (1) (g)....”

पेट्रोलियम डिपार्टमेंट ने कानून तोड़ा है।

in not allotting the distributorship of LPG for Mathura city to the plaintiff and it made discrimination between the and the derendant. The plaintiff, therefore, has a prima facie case in his favour."

मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि कानून और संविधान के खिलाफ यह काम किया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस पर दोबारा विचार करके फिर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी या समाज सेवक को देने के लिए विचार करेंगे? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह से जो होता रहा है, उससे देश का भला कैसे होगा? मुझसे पूछे बगैर मेरे क्षेत्र में तीन गैस की एजेंसी दी गई। हजारों की तादाद में कुकिंग गैस के कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं। क्या मुझे एक सांसद होने के नाते यह भी अधिकार नहीं कि मैं भी दो-चार कनेक्शन किसी को दिलवा दूं। आप एक महीने में एक सांसद को एक कनेक्शन और साल में 12 देते हैं। लेकिन, उस जिले में रहकर क्या एक सांसद को यह भी अधिकार नहीं कि वह किसी को कुकिंग गैस का कनेक्शन ही दिलवा दे?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : प्रायोरिटी के हिसाब से कनेक्शन दिए जाते हैं। किसी को भी ऐसा अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री विगन्वर सिंह : किसके कहने से वहां इतने कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं। एजेंसी के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उसको कैंसिल करके किसी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी या समाज-सेवक को देने की कृपा करें। मंत्री जी के प्रति मेरे दिल में बहुत सम्मान है। अगर, उस एजेंसी का मामला मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है तो क्या वह उसे बदलने की कृपा करेंगे? मंत्री जी मथुरा गए और साथ में कंस के भी मंत्री थे तो क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं कि वहां मैं भी उपस्थित हो सकूं। मैं, ऐसा अपराधी नहीं हूँ कि ऐसी सूचना मुझे न दी जाए। सेठी साहब जब जाते थे तो उसकी सूचना मिलती थी और मैं

पहुंचता भी था। अगर मंत्री जी उस एजेंसी को कैंसिल कर देंगे तो मेरे दिल में मंत्री जी के प्रति और श्रद्धा बढ़ जाएगी।

SHRI VISHNU PRASAD (Kaliahor) :
Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of Energy.

It is well known that energy one of the most important inputs of development and holds the key to modern life. No massive production, whether in agriculture or in industry, is possible without power. The consumption of electricity is taken as an index of economic development in modern times.

In developed countries the per capita consumption of electricity has gone up very high. In Canada the per capita consumption is about 14,000 units, in Sweden it is 11,500 units, in USA it is 10,500 units whereas in India it is 175 units as per 1981 figure. The projected per capita consumption by the end of the Century is only 400 units. This shows that we are lagging far behind in comparison to developed countries.

What is the total installed capacity in our country? According to the Annual Budget Performance Report (1984-85), the position in respect of different modes of generation is as follows : hydro 13,055 MW, thermal 21,448 MW and nuclear 860 MW, thus totalling 35,663 MW. Unless we take immediate action, the energy sector will be a major constraint to our development.

It is true that three decades ago the status of energy was in a rudimentary stage. The commercial form of energy was extremely limited with about 70 per cent of our energy supply being met from traditional sources such as fuel-wood, agriculture waste and cow-dung cakes. The main source of commercial energy supply was coal.

The oil production was only 0.25 million tonnes per annum and this was also from the State of Assam and the only refinery which was Digboi refinery which

was constructed during the British times. Oil and gas resources remained unexplored.

But due to the imaginative and dynamic steps taken by the architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the subsequent efforts made by Madam Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, we have had a spectacular achievement today in the country. The crude oil production is expected to be of the order of 25.5 million tonnes : Assam produces 5 million tonnes, Gujarat 3.5 million tonnes and Bombay High 17 million tonnes. It is proposed to import 15.3 million tonnes to meet the requirements of the refineries in the country. 5.7 million tonnes of Bombay High crude which cannot be processed here in the country will be exported. This brings the net import from abroad to 9.6 million tonnes.

Due to continuous exploration and production activities, oil has been discovered in many parts of our country. We had, in 1979-80, only 11.8 million tonnes and in 1981-82 it has gone up to 16.5 million tonnes. Again in 1982-83 we produced 21.6 million tonnes and now we produce 25.5 million tonnes and the 12 refineries in our country which are functioning at the moment has processed of 34.2 million tonnes of crude oil during 1983 registering an increase of 12 million tonnes over the crude processed in 1982. However, we must strive for self-sufficiency in this important sector. When there is a greater production, we have to import less and the import bill will necessarily go down. But along with production we must also see that we conserve oil and this is possible by modernisation of boilers, and also by installation of waste heat recovery system which is installed in the refineries of the developed countries of the world. It has also been said by experts that by investing Rs. 220 crores we can save not less than Rs. 200 crores annually. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Energy to see that in the conservation sector the Minister takes the initiative and we conserve oil to a larger extent. To reduce the dependence on oil we should go in for gasohol as has been done in many countries like Kenya, Zimbabwe and Brazil. It is derived from Sugarcane,

plam oil and sweet potato. Zimbabwe which established the first ethanol plant in 1980 saves 10 to 12 million US dollars per year Philippines and Indonesia have started using alcohol-run cars which cost less. We have enough potentiality here in this country and we can save oil and reduce dependence for the development of our country.

It has been forecast by the Central Electricity Authority that shortage of power will persist in the entire country except in the north-eastern region. Although there has been an increase in generation, it has fallen far short of the target of the growth set in the Sixth Plan. Eastern region was well ahead of other regions during 1951. Now it has been trailing far behind. The per capita consumption of this region is very low.

In Assam the present level of per capita consumption of electricity is only 36 units whereas the all India level is 175 units. The capacity expansion of North-Eastern Region in the Sixth Plan is only 3.4% whereas Northern Region is 26.3% and Western Region is 30.2%. The situation created by such an imbalanced growth can be saved if the National power grid is executed properly for the equitable distribution of power. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Energy that the national power grid is properly executed.

In regard to rural electrification, at the beginning of the First Plan we had only 3000 villages. Now there is a significant achievement and we could electrify more and more villages during the Second Plan, Third Plan and the three annual plans. Sir, as per the Report of 1984-85, the present position is like this :—

“Upto 31-3-84, the total number of 3,23,881 villages (56.2%) were electrified and about 49.73 lakhs agricultural pumpsets energised. During the period 1-4-83 to 31-12-83, another 8,127 villages were electrified. Thus, upto end of December, 1983, total of 3,32,008 villages have been electrified and about 51.37 lakh irrigation pump sets energised.”

This is really significant. I must congratulate the Ministry of Energy for this performance.

Generally, our engineers and the workers do not like to go to the rural areas. Everybody likes to work in the towns. I must congratulate the engineers and other connected people for working in the rural areas for helping the rural people in getting the electricity which will definitely help in the development of rural industries as well as the agricultural production.

We all know that larger the dependence on agriculture is a sign of backwardness. Here, in our country, 70% people depend on agriculture. In U.S.S.R. only 25% people depend on agriculture. In U.S.A. it is only 8% of people who depend on agriculture. So, we are lagging far behind and, if we have to compete with the developed countries, then, we have to move fast.

It has been said that out of a total number of 3303 recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee, only 154 recommendations have been accepted. The Ministry should consider the rest of the recommendations which are still under the examination of the Ministry. I would request the hon. Minister of Energy, particularly, to see that all these recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee are implemented in the greater interest of the country.

As regards the thermal energy, there is not enough generation after investment of large amount of money. We have enough potentiality in hydro-electric power. We have been tapping only 10% of our hydro-electric resources. So, there is a big scope for the development of hydro-electric generation. Time has come now for switching over from non-renewable to sources of energy.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the great water resources potential of the mighty Brahmaputra. The annual flow of the Brahmaputra river, is bigger than any other river of this sub-continent. The Brahmaputra offers the

highest hydro-potential in the country in a single basin. The field investigation was carried out by the State Government—through the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. New Brahmaputra Board which was constituted by an Act of Parliament have prepared schemes to construct two dams in the upper ridge of the Brahmaputra, that is, one in Subansari and the other is in Dihang. They have published a report saying that it is possible to construct a 257 meter high rock fill dam on Subansari river which will store 10 million acre feet of water. If constructed, they will not only reduce flood water in the region but also can be used for the purpose of generation of electricity and irrigation. A 296 metre high rock fill dam in the river Dihang which will be able to store 38 million acre feet of water has been proposed. The Central Electricity Authority has proposed an installed capacity of 20,000 MW for Dihang which will be the highest capacity power plant in the entire world itself, and also 5,000 MW in the Subansari river. Apart from these two rivers Lohit and Dibang offer attractive potential for power generation. The total potential of the Brahmaputra valley has been assessed at over 50,000 MW installed capacity. These two projects are at the moment with the Brahmaputra Board. But I would request the Minister of Energy to take it up in the Energy Sector so that Central Electricity Authority can execute these two projects.

The cost of construction of these two projects is estimated at Rs. 11,000 crores. It is not possible for the State Government to execute such a, huge project. Only in the Central sector this can be executed. It is estimated that these two plants will generate 75,000 million units of electricity in a year which justifies a much larger investment. I would therefore, once again request the Minister of Energy to see that it is executed in the Energy Sector. The Central Electricity Authority should take it up for construction.

We can utilise the experience of USSR and Mexico in this regard. A 300 metre high dam which is known as Nurck Dam has been constructed in USSR. The Grijalva Dam in Mexico, which is 265

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metre high is nearing completion. We can utilise the experiences of these two countries. However, I would request the Minister of Energy to see that we construct these two dams in the north eastern region in collaboration with USSR. If these two dams can be completed and electricity generated we can give energy to the whole country.

In the modern times more and more countries are trying to go in for hydro-electric generation rather than for thermal plants. Countries like Canada, Sweden and Norway meet 75 to 99 per cent of their power demand from hydro-electric resources. Therefore we can also tap those hydro-electric resources for generation of power which will meet the demand of the entire country. It has been said that 97% of the world's entire water resources goes to the ocean, 2 per cent is lost in the permanently frozen polar ice caps and only one per cent is available for mankind. Assam is fortunate for having this unique gift of nature which must be utilised for the benefit of the entire nation.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, the present situation warrants a sincere effort in both long term and short-term planning and not indulging in patch work approach. Therefore, if such a big national programme is taken up, we will be able to meet the demands of the country as a whole.

Now, we have been emphasising on renewable energy. But what is the performance in this sector? On Bio-gas front, our performance is not encouraging. China started a decade later than we started in developing this energy. Today they are having hundred times more go-bar-gas plants than we have. Many countries have taken to wind power. But we are ignoring the wind power. So also, no substantial work has been done in regard to tidal or solar power. Recently, the Nobel Prize Winner, Sir, George Porter, came to India to deliver a lecture on "Science and Power—a view from 1984" in connection with the Dorab Tata Memorial Lecture. He posed a question as to what can be the long-term answer to the world's energy crisis? He said that the unlimited source of energy is Sun-shine. Therefore, the importance

which we should have given in this sector is not being given. I would request the hon. Minister to see that we could tap this source of energy and utilise it for the development of the country. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants under the Energy Ministry.

15.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I take up the Supplementary List of Business. Shri P.C. Sethi to lay the Paper on the Table of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I have a point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, we have given a notice in this regard. Before he makes a statement, I am raising a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can make your submission one by one.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमने नोटिस दिया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि गृह मंत्री जी नेशनल सिक्स्योरिटी (अमेंडमेंट) आर्डिनैस के तहत क्या टेबिल पर ले करने जा रहे हैं, यह हमको जानकारी नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि 5 अप्रैल, जबकि आज हाउस चल रहा है, राष्ट्रपति जी से बातचीत हुई है। जब कल यहां पर डिसकशन चल रहा था, पंजाब की समस्या के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा था, तब यह साथ-साथ क्यों नहीं किया गया। इसलिए मंत्री जी पहले हम लोगों को जानकारी दें कि सभापटल पर क्या रखने जा रहे हैं। कौन सी चीज लेड-डाउन करने जा रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, under what rule he is raising his point ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Under your misrule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : The House would like to know under what rule he is raising his point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Basirhat) : Sir, under an extraordinary situation, of course the President of India has got the Ordinance making power. But that is done under certain conditions. That condition is very clear. When both the Houses of Parliament are not in session, then and then alone, if the President is satisfied that an extraordinary situation exists, an Ordinance of this nature, if necessary, is to be brought before this House. Then alone an Ordinance can be promulgated. Here it is not the position now. Now, we are very much here. Is there any doubt that we are not here? Are you doubting about yourself, Sir, that you are presiding over this House? Sir, we are very much in Lok Sabha now and we are also debating. Therefore, there is no question of bringing forward any Ordinance when Lok Sabha is in session. Secondly, we did not know it. Only from the Press we know that Government contemplates bringing in an Ordinance to make the National Security Act much more stringent. It also appears from the Press that they want to extend the period of 15 days to give the grounds for detention, to one month. It also gives the news that the Government proposes to extend the period for obtaining consent or approval from the Advisory Board, upto one year, instead of six months. That means that a person who is detained, shall be in detention without any trial, without any consent or approval being obtained for it from the Advisory Board, which has been specifically designed to see that this is not misused. So, it is not in the interests of the country. It is not in the interests of parliamentary democracy that such a draconian ordinance should be placed on

the Table of the House. So, I feel he should withdraw it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : First, it is a matter of great concern. Second, during to-day's sitting, we are confronted with a notice that an amendment to the National Security Act which is a draconian legislation is being brought about by an amending ordinance, taking advantage of the fact that the Rajya Sabha is not in session, although it has been summoned already.

Apart from this being a gross misuse of power, it is also a clear admission that with all the black and oppressive laws in their possession, Government is not able to control the law and order situation.

The Lok Sabha is in session. It is not taken into confidence. Even yesterday when we had a discussion on the Punjab situation, no inkling was given by the Minister with regard to the proposed amendment of NSA. Newspapers seem to be in their greater confidence. There are some reports in today's newspapers that some amendments are going to be made. Suddenly, the members of the Lok Sabha are given notice that at 3 p.m., this will be done. We strongly oppose this. It is not merely a question of violating the Constitution. The spirit of the Constitution is there. It is a fundamental principle of parliamentary democracy. Ordinance-making powers of the Executive are being used for by-passing the legislature, to introduce laws which will have immediate effect.

Prof. Ranga frequently reminds us of this Parliament, and Parliamentary democracy. I do not know how he is unable to control his tribe. Everybody seems to be running amuck on that side. This is nothing but the most draconian law. It is all the more important that such laws should not be contemplated, and even amended, by passing the legislature, by-passing Lok Sabha and coming before Lok Sabha with a *fate accompli*—something which has been done already. Signature has been obtained on some paper on dotted lines.

Here you see that the National Security Act has been amended. Even the Home Minister has not enlightened, has not chosen to enlighten the House, as it appears from the notice. He should have had the courtesy of telling the members of Lok Sabha as to the nature of the amendment being proposed. This is a deliberate affront to the Lok Sabha. This is apart from the fact that NSA is the blackest of black laws in our country, which has polluted our Statute Book. It is obviously being made more and more stringent, against people and against popular movements. It is being utilized for ulterior purposes. It has been utilized against trade unions. It has been used against employee's organizations. It has been used against the Opposition parties and leaders. This is the object.

We have been governing in the State of West Bengal without recourse to NSA or preventive detention laws. We are opposed to this in principle. But also the manner in which this House is being treated is a deliberate insult and an affront to this House. I oppose even laying this Ordinance on the Table of the House. Let this House not further be defied. Sufficiently, it has been defied. I oppose it very strongly.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I supposed the arguments put forward by Mr. Chitta Basu and Shri Somnath Chatterjee. We oppose it in principle because it is a black law. We want that the security of our nation should be strengthened but not by the black law. Without the cooperation of the people, the security of the nation cannot be strengthened. It is anti-people; it is against the workers; it is against the democratic rights of our people. Just now my colleague, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, had mentioned that the NSA was used against the trade unions, against the workers, but it has never been used against the industrialist and other people. So, we do not want this type of black Ordinance or black law. Without the help of the people, the security of the nation cannot be strengthened. So, we oppose laying of this Ordinance on the Table of the House. This is nothing but an insult to the Lok Sabha.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैंने अभी तक आर्डिनेंस देखा नहीं है इसलिए मैं आर्डिनेंस के बारे में कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता। मुझे लगता है कि आप लोगों ने पार्लियामेंट को मजाक बना रखा है। कल हम लोग सारा दिन इस विषय पर चर्चा करते रहे। कल आपने इसकी ओर कोई इशारा नहीं किया। कौन सी स्थिति आ गई कि यह आर्डिनेंस एकाएक निकालना पड़ा, पंजाब की समस्या ही ने आपको समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए कितने कानूनों की आवश्यकता है। समस्याओं के समाधान करने का यह कौन सा तरीका है। वर्तमान कानूनों का तो आप प्रयोग कर नहीं पाते और अधिकार मांगते हैं। सदन का सत्र चल रहा है। राज्यसभा नहीं चल रही है, इसलिए संविधान की धारा 123 के अंतर्गत सिर्फ इस टेक्नीकल प्वाइंट को लेकर आप नहीं चल सकते हैं। टेक्नीकल बात का लाभ उठाने का प्रयास मत कीजिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं सदन पर जो आर्डिनेंस रखा गया है, उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : I rise on a point of order under Direction 2 of the Speaker and Articles 123(1) and 19 of the Constitution. It almost appears as if history is repeating itself. The kind of arguments we heard for tightening the Preventive Detention law and the speed with which they were implemented in the period 1972, 1973 and 1974, the same drama appears to be almost being enacted. The agitation is going on which the government is unable to control and they are using that in order to justify getting draconian power. But the more important thing is the Direction 2 of the Speaker which reads as follows :

“Unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion, ...”

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMANRTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The Speaker has directed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I cannot dwell on the point if Mr. Buta Singh applies the same method which they had applied in Assam to have their election conducted. But I say that it is very clear, that, "Unless the Speaker otherwise directs on any particular occasion" there must be some special occasion that has arisen for this order to be changed and so the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table is very clear that generally speaking these papers to be laid should be listed on the agenda in the morning except where customs exemption of Rs. 50 lakhs or more is given, which may be brought before the House rises, Here Direction 2 is being violated without any understandable reason and in my opinion the spirit of Direction 2 is being violated.

Secondly, Article 123(1) says,

"If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary..."

The words "both Houses of Parliament" have been utilised to mean that they could go towards an Ordinance. I do not understand this. It is a misuse of the power.

When both the Houses can be summoned, one House is in session, and the other House can be called any time, the word "both" has been misconstrued to mean as if the House itself is not in session. This is the implication of Article 123(1).

Now, finally, whatever news paper leaks there have been, it appears that the Ordinance is a violation of Article 19 and we in this House cannot be used to defile the Constitution in this manner and the Government in order to hide its gross incompetence to handle the affairs of Punjab, has brought forward this Ordinance for perhaps preparing to declare an Emergency in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : While I raise my objections the laying of the Ordinance on the Table of the House,

I would like to draw your attention not only to the provisions of the Constitution but certain democratic conventions—time-honoured democratic conventions—which have been actually accepted by this House. I will also quote some of the precedents. When Dadasahib Mavalankar was the Speaker of this House, at that time even when Article 123(1) permitted the President to promulgate an Ordinance in the recess, that is when the two Houses of Parliament were not in session, when it was the question of even on the eve of a Parliament session, then even a steel man like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was the Home Minister then—and I hope you will all agree that he was a more powerful Home Minister—he always used to say that "When that old man is sitting in the Chair"—I am not referring to you Sir, I am referring to Dadasahib Mavalankar—"do not take a risk of bringing an Ordinance, even a few days prior to the opening of the session because he does not go merely by the letter of the Constitution, but he goes by the spirit of the Constitution" and he has made—on a number of times—observations in this very House from the very seat which you are occupying today in front of the portrait of Shri Vithalbhai Patel, which you are seeing here. He had repeatedly said that, "what is important is not only the letter of the Constitution, but the spirit of the Constitution and while bringing in an Ordinance in this House the Government should always bear this thing in mind." And, therefore, I will bring before you the conventions and also the letter as well as the spirit of the Constitution.

As my colleague Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has read, Article 123(1) says :—

"If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

They are taking cover under the fact that the two Houses are not in session; only one House is in session; the other House

has adjourned. It will again re-assemble on the 23rd. It is only the technical position. But as far as the time-honoured conventions are there, I told you, that even when we have a recess of the Parliament, even on the eve of the beginning of the Parliament, on the eve of the session of Parliament, in the past the Government of that time, of course they were guided by better norms and they were guided by higher values, they refused to bring an Ordinance even on the eve of the session and therefore only technically now they have taken shelter that only one House is in session and the other House is not in session. That is one aspect.

There is one more important convention that is to be observed. We are already in the session. Suppose the other House is not meeting today, even then when one House is available for consultation it should be consulted. And again having seen yesterday in the debate the fact that there is total unanimity in this House regarding taking stern measures to maintain law and order situation in the country and to deal with extremists in the country, I tell you, if any measure comes genuinely to deal with the problem of law and order and see that terrorism is curbed and the criminals are brought to book, in that case no Member of this House would oppose it. We do not want to take that irresponsible attitude. Kindly concede this much that if not more, we have as much patriotism as the Members of the Treasury Benches have—if not more, at least that much. That being the position, yesterday it was found that there was a total unanimity and, therefore, it is a question of grace. I always say that one thing Government lacks. They do not lack the majority, but every time they lack the grace. They always try to bring the right type of things at the wrong moments. And that is exactly what has happened in the case of these papers. About the substance of the Ordinance. They could have taken the entire House into confidence. Prior to that, they could have called the meeting of the leaders of the opposition and then they could have brought the matter before the House. Though the other Chamber is not in session and only this House is in session, they could have consulted and probably in a better form from the legislation

could have come up and probably the same purpose would have been served which is being served through the process of Ordinance. It is a question of *modus operandi*. It is a question of respecting the time honoured values and conventions. We are not at all worried whether they are in power or somebody else in power. But at certain times, norms and conventions are to be respected. And they are being violated. Therefore, we register our strongest opposition to the laying of this paper on the Table of the House.

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :
जनाब चेरयमैन साहब, पहली बात मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि जहाँ तक यह आर्डिनेन्स है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होता।

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली : इसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कनवेंशन बिल्कुल बाज है कि जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चल रहा है तो आर्डिनेन्स नहीं बाना चाहिए किसी सूरत में भी। पार्लियामेंट की ही नहीं, बल्कि स्टेट लैजिस्लेचर्स की भी यही ट्रेडिशन रही है कि आर्डिनेन्स तब आएगा जब पार्लियामेंट सेशन में नहीं हो।

इस समय लोक-सभा चल रही है और 23 तारीख को राज्य सभा फिर फंक्शन शुरू कर रही है, समय भी आ गया है, दोनों में कंटीन्यूटी है, लोक-सभा भी शुरू हो जाएगी, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आर्डिनेन्स लाकर एक हिसाब से सरकार गलत ट्रेडिशन कायम कर रही है।

अगर पंजाब के गम्भीर मामले पर सरकार इस किस्म से आर्डिनेन्स लाना चाहती है तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी बार हमने पंजाब के बारे में यहाँ डिस्कशन किया कल भी डिस्कशन किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मौजू मुनासिब वक्त यही था; लेकिन कल सरकार ने इस आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में हमें कॉफीडेंस में नहीं लिया। अब इस बात का खतरा पैदा हो रहा है कि यह जो इस किस्म के

आर्डिनेन्स आ रहे हैं, ये सियासी लोगों के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जायेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question of constitutional validity of laying be brought.

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली: इस मौके पर नहीं आना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय: आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली: यह जो आर्डिनेन्स लाया गया है, यह कन्टेम्प्ट आफ हाउस है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question of constitutional validity of laying be brought...

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली: इस मुद्दे पर मैंने अपना पक्ष तो बतला दिया है, अब मैंने अपना पक्ष भी बतला दिया है।
श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली: मैंने जो आर्डिनेन्स लाया है, वह कन्टेम्प्ट आफ हाउस (Contempt of the House) है, मैंने इसका पक्ष भी बतला दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A.K. Sen.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Has he given a notice?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI RAM VIALS PASWAN: Is it to oppose? Only those Members can speak who have to oppose. Is he going to oppose? He will support or he will oppose? Unless he is opposing... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am on a Point of Order, Sir. Whenever Bills or laying of the papers on the Table are there, if one gives the notice that he wants to oppose the introduction of the Bill or oppose the laying of the paper on the Table, then only one is allowed to make submission. Therefore, fortunately, this opportunity is available only to those who oppose... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am on a Point of Order कोई सदस्य सपोर्ट करने के लिए नोटिस नहीं दे सकता। सदस्य केवल अपोज करने के लिए नोटिस दे सकते हैं। इन्होंने सपोर्ट के लिए नोटिस दिया है या अपोजीशन के लिए?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shall I raise another Point of Order?... (Interruptions). Please listen to my point of Order and give a ruling... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not listening...

(Interruptions)

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली: मैंने जो आर्डिनेन्स लाया है, वह कन्टेम्प्ट आफ हाउस है, मैंने इसका पक्ष भी बतला दिया है।

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PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you want to give a ruling before listening to the Point of Order, I do not mind. I am raising a Point of Order. There is no freedom to a Member to obstruct a Point of Order. I am raising a Point of Order.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : How can he raise a Point of Order on a Point of Order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him say that he is on a Point of Order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your Point of Order Let him say...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, Mr. Ashok Sen tries to defend those arrested under NSA, why is he coming now to defend the NSA ?...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A.K. SEN (Calcutta North West) : I shall defend everyone who is on the dock so long as he has not been found guilty. That is what was said in the trial of Thomas Mann. I am very sorry to note that while the dignity of the House is being championed by my hon. friends on the other side, they try to suppress the voice from this side. We have something to say with regard to this...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he yields for a second, aspersions cannot be cast while raising a Point of Order. I want to make it clear that I do not object to your Point of Order, I welcome your Point of Order.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I am very happy because Mr. Dandavate is one of the Members of this House who is very devoted to the dignity of the House and the rights of the Members. As an ordinary Member of this House—and I have been here for quite some time—I feel that the Government is valid in its rights and the President is valid in his rights in promulgating this Ordinance when one of the Houses is under prorogation, The Rajya Sabha was prorogued sometime

back. It has argued that the President should never do it so long as one House is sitting. That will be re-writing Article 123 of the Constitution. It entrusts a very great power on the President and the President is the Head of the State to meet a particular emergent and urgent situation and that power is vested in a very high dignitary. If the Constituent Assembly's debates are read, when this clause was under debate, there were suggestions that we are following this power from colonial days and it was said by all our leaders and it was passed unanimously that this power is vested in the highest dignitary of the country and he is the best judge of an emergent and urgent situation and if both the Houses are not in session. If something has to be done immediately, who is to decide ? That power must be given to the President and the President has exercised this power with great care and deliberation. It is applicable only to Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, it is not applicable to the whole of the country...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How do you know...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Without knowing and enquiring as to how far it is applicable and to what areas, this criticism has been levelled...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I was reading from newspaper reports.

SHRI A.K. SEN : While hon. Members from the other side were speaking, there was no interruption from this side. I am sorry to say...*(Interruptions)*. They should not have done it.

Now let us take note of the context in which this Ordinance has come. Can you forget the dark days which have preceded the promulgation of this Ordinance ? The entire country was agitated, the whole House was agitated. We are told in the House that the Government is not vigilant enough, is not strong enough, is not acting strongly. But when the Government acts, they have been accused of treading on the dignity of the House. How is it treading

on the dignity of the House? Ordinance is going to be brought in the form of a Bill, which will be debated in this House and the Rajya Sabha. If it is not passed, then it will lapse.

So far as the merits of the matter are concerned, it is clear that the whole country wants some vigilant action, vigilance tempered with justice. I appeal to the Home Minister that in administering this strong law and its very drastic power, full precaution should be taken that the innocents are not harassed. I remember Panditiji was here...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): What was your experience during the emergency?

SHRI A.K. SEN: I have not doubt that the entire country is with us that this power of preventive detention should be resorted to when it becomes absolutely necessary and only against those whose activities are prejudicial to the interests of the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The first victim was Shri A.K. Roy, a member of this House.

SHRI A.K. SEN: If he was a victim, it was bad; he should not have been made a victim. I remember Panditiji said that this power will never be used against political opponents. It has never been done. Therefore, I strongly support the promulgation of this Ordinance. I hope the Bill will be brought before the House as early as possible, so, that the verdict of this House will seal the propriety and wisdom of this measure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, what is your ruling on this point of order?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is your ruling?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not listening to me Shri Sen has spoken on the points raised. If the Home Minister has anything

to say, most certainly he can do it. After that, if you have something say, certainly you can do so. Then I will give my decision.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (No. 5 of 1984) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 5th April, 1984, under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution... *(Interruptions)*...

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8092A/84].

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, how can he do it? We are objecting to it. In fact, he has laid the paper on the Table.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you asked him to say something; you did not ask him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI P.C. SETHI: As far as this law is concerned, as my colleague Shri Sen has stated, it is applicable only to Punjab and Chandigarh. What Shri Chitta Basu has said is not correct. The detenu has to be informed in 15 days about the causes; the detention is not for one year but for six months without advisory Board's opinion. The grounds have to be given to the detenu within 15 days instead of 10 days. This is the main change. Therefore, there is nothing extraordinary. I can assure the House that it will be used most cautiously and that it will not be misused against anybody who is a political opponent. Yesterday, Prof. Dandavate wanted us to act firmly. So, when we are not acting firmly, they should rather support it. As far as this question is concerned, because the Rajya Sabha is not in session, therefore, as an extraordinary measure, the President, under Article 123, in his power has brought this Ordinance, which has to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I have given a notice for clarification.

Sir, the Minister has said since the Rajya Sabha is not in Session, therefore, the President is pleased to issue the

Ordinance. But, Sir, the democratic course should have been to convene the Rajya Sabha. Within a short notice the Rajya Sabha could have been convened.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : It will come before the House. You can debate on it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It will come as a fair-accomplish.

The spirit of the Constitution is that the Legislative Powers belong to the elected representatives of the people. And in a Federation the second House is included. Only when the House is not in Session, then as a temporary measure the Executive can take this step. So, I think this measure directly goes against the spirit of the Constitution.

PROF K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) ; Sir, he is speaking on a frivolous issue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : To frivolous people everything is frivolous. Sir, you are a serious man unlike them

Sir, we all agree with Shri Sen and the Minister that the situation in Punjab is very grave undoubtedly. We also wanted the Government to deal with it firmly. That is true. But we wanted it to be done in a legal and democratic way, not riding rough shod over the Fundamental Rights.

My last but not the least point is this. In Tripura, you know there were large-scale disturbances. But then the Government could stop it and bring order without recourse to these draconian laws. Why in Punjab you cannot do it? That is my question. Everything is there in the law. So, I would request the Government to learn a lesson from the Tripura Government. How they have done it without riding rough shod over the Fundamental Rights of the people and they have controlled the situation? The Government should do so here also.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I will call Shri Chakraborty and have a lesson from him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I strictly follow your directions. First, I will quote what you have said. You have said after the Members of the Opposition have raised the question and the issues, the Minister will reply; and after that if we want any clarification we may do so. So, I am only seeking clarification. I am just quoting what the Home Minister said and I want to seek clarification. Sir, he says that we are making the provision of this Ordinance and we assure on behalf of the Government that this measure will not be missed. I want to draw your attention and through you the attention of the entire House, that in the Fifth Lok Sabha, when the MISA measure was adopted, the Prime Minister of this country and the then Home Minister had given us an assurance—I was sitting in the Opposition Bench—that MISA will never be used except against anti-social elements. And, Sir, Jayaprakash Narain, Morarji Desai, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Jyotirmoy Bose, myself, all Members of Parliament and non-members were the first to be brought under MISA. I want to know from him whether the fate of this Ordinance will be the same as that of MISA? I have given a concrete instance how they had flouted the past assurance. Will they see to it that they will not flout the assurance that you have given on the floor of this House, as it was done in the past?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to answer this question. Now please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have given the concrete instance that the assurance given in this House by the Prime Minister was flouted by the then Home Minister and the Government as a whole.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will say only this much to put things on an even keel that there can be no discussion on the contents or merits at this stage. You all know that. I have restricted my open-mindedness to you for clarification.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I want a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I have

heard enough. No, this is part of the discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I want a small clarification. Will the Government assure that there will be no further amendments to the National Security Act ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What are the changes you are going to bring about ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. There is no end to this discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : ... That the deteneue instead of 10 days will be informed in 15 days and he may be detained without Advisory Board's opinions only for six months, not for one year as Mr. Chitta Basu apprehends.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will you say it is the last amendment ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : How one can say this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the time for discussion. Kindly listen to me. Prof. Tewary, you have a point of order. What is your point of order ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : My point of order is about all that they have said. In fact, they should not have been permitted to make the observations which they have made. From the long speeches of Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Prof. Dandavate we conclude that their anxiety which they were trying to demonstrate yesterday about the Punjab situation is absolutely hollow.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point of order. No. No.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarification or discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : After the Ruling from the Chair, there will be no clarification and no discussion, I have already told you so. And now, this is not any order that you are asking for. This is not that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am just making an observation an what Prof. Dandavate and Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty have said.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. It is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you sit down. I will give you the answer. No more of that. I will give you the answer to the problem.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One minute. Sir, he has not laid the paper on the Table of the House. He has to lay it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got the opinion of the cross section, and I have listened to you very patiently; no more of that. I am going to take a decision. Kindly sit down. I will make my observation and after that...

SHRI A.K. ROY : You have allowed all. But you allow me one minute to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What clarification do you want now ? Is there any super clarification ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : I am not seeking any personal assurance from you as to whether it will be again applied against

me or not. I only want to know through you, Sir, from the Minister that when the changes are of so mild and minor nature, what was the special urgency so that he has to come out with such an amendment and face such a situation ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : He has not faced any situation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : The changes are of minor and simple nature. What was the urgency ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he has forgotten to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already it is laid.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have given the copy of the Ordinance, which is printed, to the House and what I have said is that within six months his case will have to be considered by the Advisory Boards, but if necessary, the Administration can detain him for more time also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I move to the next item and continue with the discussion on Demands. We were already discussing it. Now, Shri R.L.P. Verma may speak. He is absent. Now, Mr. Bhanu Pratap Sharma may speak.

15.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1984-85

Ministry of Energy—Contd.

[**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**
in the Chair]

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों के समर्थन

में अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री शिवशंकर जी तथा उनके सहयोगी मंत्रियों को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि पिछले 4 वर्षों में हमारे राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा के उत्पादन, विकास, इस क्षेत्र में राष्ट्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, हमारी सरकार ने जो प्रशंसनीय प्रयास किए हैं, निश्चित रूप से उतने प्रयास पिछले 10-15 वर्षों में भी नहीं हुए थे। चाहे कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन की बात हो, चाहे बिजली के उत्पादन की बात हो, चाहे ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों के विकास की बात हो या कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की बात हो—हम यह कह सकते हैं कि पिछले चार वर्षों में हमने इस क्षेत्र में जो उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से सराहनीय हैं। तेल का उत्पादन हमारे देश में विगत 4 वर्षों में जितना बढ़ा है, उतना उसके पहले कभी नहीं बढ़ा। हमको याद है—जनता शासन काल में कच्चे तेल की उत्पादन क्षमता घट कर 60 या 65 लाख टन रह गई थी, लेकिन 1980 के बाद से आज तक उसमें लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है, स्वदेशी तेल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में जो प्रयास किए गए, उसके कारण यह सम्भव हो सका है कि आज 250 लाख मीट्रिक टन तेल हम अपने देश के ही विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, चाहे वह बम्बई हाई हो, आसाम हो या दूसरे स्थान हों। केवल बम्बई हाई से 170 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चा तेल प्राप्त हो रहा है। जहाँ इसमें करोड़ों रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, वहीं स्वदेशी तेल के उत्पादन में जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल साफ करने की कम्पनियाँ और दूसरे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संस्थान हैं उनको भारी मुनाफा हुआ है। 1982-83 का जो मुनाफा सामने आया है वह करीब 1628 करोड़ रुपए है, जितना आज तक कभी भी किसी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनी का नहीं रहा है। इसमें चाहे ओ० एन० बी० सी० का सहयोग रहा हो, चाहे आयल इण्डिया

या इण्डियन आयल का सहयोग रहा हो, निश्चित रूप से वे सब इसके लिए बघाई के पात्र हैं क्योंकि इन तीन कम्पनियों का अकेला मुनाफा 1538 करोड़ रुपए के करीब है।

इतना ही नहीं, हमने बम्बई हाई से मिलने वाले तेल को हमारे देश से बाहर भेज कर जो अन्य तेल लाने का काम किया है, वह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि जिस तेल को हम अपने देश में रिफाइन नहीं कर सकते या उसके साधन हमारे यहां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उसको बाहर भेजकर उसके बदले अच्चा तेल भी बाहर से मंगवाया है।

इसी तरह से प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन में पिछले तीन-चार सालों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह भी सराहनीय है। परन्तु इस वृद्धि के साथ-साथ प्राकृतिक गैस का जितना उपयोग होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ है। विशेष रूप से गैस पर आधारित खाद के कारखानों की स्थापना का प्रश्न हो या ताप-विजली घरों (थर्मल पावर स्टेशन) की स्थापना की बात हो या गैस को प्रोसेस करके उसको एल० पी० जी० (जलाऊ गैस) बनाने की बात हो, हम गैस का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाए हैं, क्योंकि वर्तमान के जो आंकड़ मंत्रालय की तरफ से दिए गए हैं उन के अनुसार 5 हजार मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर गैस का उत्पादन हुआ है। हमारे यहां आफ-शोर और आन-शोर से जो गैस प्राप्त हो रही है उस को हम पूरी तरह से स्टोर नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक बार जब गैस प्राकृतिक स्रोत से निकलती है तो वायु मंडल में चली जाती है। जैसे कच्चा तेल हम स्टोर में रख सकते हैं और आवश्यकता के अनुसार खर्च कर सकते हैं, इसको रखने के साधन हमारे पास नहीं हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि हमें जल्द से जल्द ऐसी योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए जिनसे हम इस गैस का देश के उत्पादन में उपयोग कर सकें, जैसे गैस पर आधारित खाद

के कारखाने बनाए जाएं या ताप विजली घरों की स्थापना कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में गुजरात राज्य ने भी कुछ योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी हैं। जहां से गैस लाइन पास हो रही है, जैसे मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां पर गैस आधारित कारखानों की स्थापना की चर्चा चल रही है, इस प्रयास में हमें तेजी से आगे बढ़ना है। तभी हम निश्चित रूप से इसका राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता में प्रयोग कर पाएंगे।

यह सही है कि जो लक्ष्य छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए रखा गया था 19666 मेगावाट वह हम 1985 तक प्राप्त नहीं कर पाएंगे। उसके कई कारण रहे, समय पर संयंत्र नहीं मिल पाया है। पिछले साल मिडटर्म अप्रैजल हुआ था। उसमें अपेक्षा की गई थी कि 14500 मेगावाट तक 1985 के अंत तक हम क्षमता प्राप्त कर लेंगे। इससे हमारी कुल स्थापित क्षमता बढ़कर करीब 45 हजार मेगावाट के करीब हो जाएगी। इसमें निश्चित रूप से हमारी बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा किया जा सकेगा। कृषि क्षेत्र में, उद्योग और ग्रामीण विकास क्षेत्र की मांग को भी पूरा किया जा सकेगा। विद्युत एक ऐसी ऊर्जा है जिसका हर एक क्षेत्र में काफी सुगमता से प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। हमें खुशी है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रीसिटी कारपोरेशन बनाया है। इससे ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का काम तेजी से हो रहा है। आज हमारे देश के 58 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है। 333000 गांवों में बिजली पहुंच चुकी है। 51 लाख विद्युत पंपों को बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया जा चुका है, विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया है कि कनेक्शन कहां दिए गए हैं, या बिजली कहां पहुंचती है, कुछ सामने नहीं आता। गांवों में बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि करवी पार्टी के शासन काल में

4-5 घंटे भी किसान को बिजली नहीं मिलती थी। जब वह खेत में जाता था तो बिजली नहीं होती थी। जब वह घर सोने के लिए आता था तो बिजली आ जाती थी। आज 15-16 और 18 घंटे तक बिजली दी जा रही है।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिल): 6 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : समझता हूँ कि कुछ राज्यों में अभी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूँ। वहाँ पर विद्युत उत्पादन की स्थापित क्षमता 2500 मेगावाट तक हो गई है। जनता शासन में यह 1100 मेगावाट ही थी। थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और हाइड्रो पावर स्टेशन हमारे देश में तेजी से स्थापित हो रहे हैं। इससे किसानों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

रीजनल इंबेलेसेस की बात कही गई है। कई जगहों पर उत्पादन लक्ष्य के अनुसार नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा। मध्यप्रदेश में बराबर विद्युत उत्पादन एवं ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण बढ़ रहा है। उसका लाभ मुझे अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में भी देखने को मिल रहा है। जनवरी 1980 में 3 हजार में से 496 गांवों में बिजली थी। आज ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप 1150 गांवों में बिजली है। जो विद्युतीकरण 14 प्रतिशत था, वह बढ़कर 38 और 39 प्रतिशत के करीब हो गया है। इससे किसानों, लघु उद्योगों और स्व-रोजगार के अन्तर्गत स्थापित होने वाली इकाइयों को लाभ पहुंचा है। इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से हमारी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। उर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों का प्रयास भी हमारी सरकार ने 1982 के बाद से किया है। आज

की उर्जा की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को भविष्य में हम उपलब्ध स्रोतों से किसी हद तक पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों का जल्द से जल्द विकास किया जाए। अक्टूबर 1983 में दिल्ली में विश्व उर्जा सम्मेलन हुआ था। उस समय दुनिया के अनेक राष्ट्रों का ध्यान भी इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ था। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती गांधी ने उस समय कहा था कि हमें उर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों का भी विकास करना चाहिए। और उर्जा को विद्युत उर्जा में बदलकर उसके प्रयोगों को बढ़ाने की भी बात उन्होंने कही थी। विगत डेढ़ साल में हमारा गैर-परंपरागत उर्जा साधनों का जो विभाग है, उसने इस दिशा में जो कार्य किया है वह निश्चित रूप से सराहनीय है। सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड के सहयोग से जो नेशनल सोलर एनर्जी फोटो बोल्टेक डिमान्सट्रेशन प्रोग्राम चल रहा है, उसकी सराहना करना चाहूंगा। उसने 1982 तक एक मेगावाट प्रतिवर्ष विद्युत उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा है। सोलर एनर्जी थर्मल सेन्टर दिल्ली में बनाया गया है। ऐसे सेन्टर हमारे देश में बन रहे हैं जिनके माध्यम से हम बता सकेंगे कि सौर उर्जा के विद्युत एवं तापीय प्रयोगों का कैसे विभिन्न कार्यों में उपयोग कर सकेंगे। सोलर एनर्जी के माध्यम से फोटो बोल्टेक सेल को डवलप करके हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसे साधन बनाए हैं जिन्हें टेलीविजन आदि की विद्युत मांग को पूरा किया जा सकता है। भारतवर्ष एक ऐसा देश है जहाँ पर आठ से नौ महीने तक सोलर एनर्जी उपलब्ध होती है। इसलिए, यह आवश्यक है कि सौर उर्जा पर आधारित जो भी नए सिस्टम बना सकते हैं, उनका विकास करना चाहिए। हमें खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार ने एक नया विभाग कायम किया है जिसने राष्ट्रीय उर्जा नीति बनाई है। उसके अन्तर्गत वैकल्पिक उर्जा साधनों के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही

है। एक सुझाव यह है कि कई प्रदेशों में ऐसे सेंटर कायम होने चाहिए जिससे कि जन-साधारण को हम ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों के विकास का प्रदर्शन दिखा सकें।

16.00 hrs.

हम चाहते हैं कि हर प्रदेश में दो-दो तीन-तीन ऐसे केंद्र कायम हो जाएं जहां पर सोलर एनर्जी के सोलर फोटो बोल्टेक डिमांस्ट्रेशन सेंटर और सोलर एनर्जी से चलने वाली अन्य योजनाएं और वायो-गैस एनर्जी या अन्य सोर्सज से चलने वाली योजनाओं को हम जन-साधारण तक पहुंचा सकें और उसका लाभ वास्तव में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को मिल सके और हम उनका व्यावहारिक प्रयोग करके सफलता प्राप्त कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं अपने ऊर्जा मंत्री और अपनी देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने इन ऊर्जा साधनों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्र में प्राथमिकता निर्धारित की और जो भी साधन हमारे उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक स्रोतों से प्राप्त हो सकते थे, उनका पूरा दोहन करके राष्ट्र को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है। धन्यवाद।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, ऊर्जा यानी एनर्जी का अपना एक महत्व है। बिना ऊर्जा के कोई भी काम संभव नहीं, उसकी कल्पना करना भी ठीक नहीं है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करते हुए हमें यह ध्यान रखना है कि कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और विद्युत का उत्पादन महत्वपूर्ण है। जितना अधिक मात्रा में कोयले का उत्पादन हम करेंगे, हमारे उद्योग और उस पर निर्भर रहने वाले दूसरे उद्योग हैं, वह ठीक से काम कर पायेंगे।

कोयले के उत्पादन में प्रायः स्थिति यह रहती है कि उसका उत्पादन ठीक नहीं होता, इसीलिए रेलें ठीक नहीं चलतीं। बिजली के उत्पादन में भी यही एक बात है कि कोयले का उत्पादन ठीक नहीं होता इससे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को कोयला ठीक नहीं मिलता और वहां भी 'जैनरेशन' प्रभावित होता है।

पेट्रोलियम गैस हमारे देश में जितनी उपलब्ध है, उसमें से बहुत सी व्यर्थ चली जा रही है, इसके लिए हमारे पास न तो स्टोरेज की क्षमता है और न ही हम इसका उपयोग कर पा रहे हैं। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इसका उपयोग हम खाद के उत्पादन में कर रहे हैं परन्तु जो प्रोजेक्ट बनाए जा रहे हैं, उनको स्थापित और विकसित करना होगा। ज्यादा उपयोग हम कर सकें और वेस्टेज कम-से-कम हो, इस ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

जिस प्रकार से हम कोयला उत्पादित करने जा रहे हैं, उसके आधार पर और भी 'प्रोजेक्ट' बनाए जा सकते हैं, इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। उत्पादन में हुई कमी को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। कोयले के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दशा को भी सुधारने के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय करने चाहिए। आज के काम करने की जो स्थिति है, उसमें काफी परिवर्तन की गुंजाइश है। कर्मचारियों को यदि अधिक सुविधाएं दी गईं तो हमारे उत्पादन पर उसका ठीक असर पड़ेगा। कोयले के क्षेत्र में यह काम बहुत आवश्यक है।

पेट्रोलियम के साथ ही कोयला और बिजली महंगी होती जा रही है। जितनी ऊर्जा महंगी होगी, उतनी उत्पादन की लागत बढ़ेगी इसलिए पेट्रोलियम और इसके बाई-प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतों पर आपको नियंत्रण करना जरूरी है अन्यर यह नहीं होगा तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

एल० पी० जी० गैस भी अधिक-से-अधिक स्रोतों को हम किस तरह से दे सकेंगे, इसका वितरण भी सुविधा से हो सके, इसके लिए उपाय करने जरूरी हैं। आज के समय में एल० पी० जी० बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मीडिया कुकिंग के लिए है। इसकी सप्लाई को ठीक करने की ओर हमें प्रयास करना होगा। अनेक जगहों पर परम्परागत ईंधन का रूप वनों की लकड़ी या पुराने स्रोतों से जो काम हो रहा है, उनके कारण पर्यावरण पर उसका विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमारे पास गैस है लेकिन उसको इस्तेमाल करने के लिए आवश्यक साधन नहीं हैं। इसलिए हमें स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी को डेवेलप करके और अधिक से अधिक सिलेंडरों का निर्माण करके खाना पकाने के माध्यम के रूप में एल० पी० जी० को आम जनता को सप्लाई करना चाहिए।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि बिजली-उत्पादन में प्रगति हुई है। यह अच्छी बात है। बिजली की सप्लाई को हम जितना रेगुलर कर पाएंगे, उद्योगों में काम तथा उत्पादन उतना ही अच्छा होगा। परन्तु तथ्य यह है कि आज भी देश में बिजली की कमी है और उसकी कमी ही हो रही है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में 23 फरवरी को बताया गया कि हरियाणा, जम्मू-काश्मीर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडू, बिहार, वैस्ट बंगाल और नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन में बिजली की कमी है। कहीं-कहीं बिजली की कमी ज्यादा है और कहीं कम है। राजस्थान, पंजाब और गुजरात में 200 से 300 मेगावाट तक की कमी है। इस कमी की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और साथ ही श्रमिक बेरोजगार होते हैं।

बिजली के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में हम बरसों से पिछड़े रहे हैं। आजादी के बाद हाइड्रल जेनीरेशन

में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। जल-विद्युत उत्पादन सस्ती बिजली का एक प्रकृतिक स्रोत है। प्रकृति ने हमें ऊर्जा-उत्पादन का जो महत्वपूर्ण साधन दिया है, उसका उपयोग करने के लिए हमें हाइड्रल जेनीरेशन की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान, इन चार प्रदेशों के लिए नर्बंदा पर एक योजना बनाई गई है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : बांधों पर।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : ऐसी प्रोजेक्ट से सिंचाई और बिजली-उत्पादन दोनों की व्यवस्था होती है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना का काम संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है।

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर का काम हो रहा है। पता लगा है कि उसके बांध की ऊंचाई में प्रगति हो रही है। अगर वह ऊंचाई बढ़ गई, तो नदी के उद्गम की ओर जल-स्तर में वृद्धि होगी और उससे हमारे यहां बांध बनाने में कठिनाई होगी। मध्य प्रदेश में नर्बंदासागर पर कोई विशेष काम नहीं हो रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम प्लानिंग के लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि मध्य प्रदेश में यह प्रोजेक्ट ठीक प्रकार से प्रायस कर सके और ये सारी प्रोजेक्ट्स एक-साथ कम्पलीट हो सकें। नर्बंदा पर हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने एक नर्बंदा ट्रांस-वैली प्रोजेक्ट बनाई थी, जिसके अन्तर्गत नर्बंदा के जल को मांडव के स्थान पर बिफ्ट करके गंगा के बेसिन में लाना है। उस योजना से धार, रतलाम, उर्जन, मंडसौर और देवास

जिलों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी और चम्बल का जल-स्तर बढ़ेगा। चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट इरिगेशन और बिजली-उत्पादन के लिए बनाई गई है, लेकिन चम्बल में पानी की कमी न होने के कारण बिजली का उत्पादन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है और इस कारण गांधीसागर बांध, राणा प्रतापसागर बांध और जवाहरसागर बांध से बिजली-उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। चम्बल पर बिजली उत्पादन की तीन योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं किन्तु स्थिति यह है कि पर्याप्त पानी नहीं है इसलिए न बिजली का उत्पादन हो सकता है और न सिंचाई हो सकती है। इसलिए यह जो नर्मदा में एक्सेस वाटर है इसके ऊपर जो बांध बनाने की बात है नमदा-सागर बांध, उस बांध को जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार किया जाय। नर्मदा में जब बाढ़ आती है तो उसमें बहुत बड़ा फ्लो होता है। रावी, सतलज और व्यास इन तीनों नदियों को मिलाकर जितना पानी होता है उतना पानी अकेले नर्मदा में होता है। इसलिए जितना एक्सेस वाटर आ जाता है उससे अतिरिक्त बिजली उत्पादन करके उस पानी को लिफ्ट किया जा सकता है। शिप्रा के माध्यम से चम्बल में भी लाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से गांधी सागर, राणाप्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर इन तीनों से बिजली उत्पादन का काम किया जा सकेगा और अन्त में कोटा बैरेज से सिंचाई की जो योजना बनी हुई है उसमें भी पानी पहुंचाया जा सकेगा। इस योजना को कारगर करने की दृष्टि से हमें तेज रफ्तार से प्रयास करना पड़ेगा अन्यथा जिस रफ्तार से सरकारी प्रोजेक्ट पूरे किए जाते हैं उस रफ्तार से काम चलेगा तो कोई बात बनने वाली नहीं है। इसके द्वारा हम चम्बल परियोजना को असफल होने से बचा सकेंगे। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि ऊर्जा के इस सारे प्राकृतिक स्रोत को हम

इस्तेमाल करें और उससे बिजली उत्पादन करें। अगर यह हम कर सकें तो बिजली के उत्पादन की कास्ट भी कम होगी और ऊर्जा भी काफी मिल जाएगी।

जहां तक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की बात है थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह होती है कि जिस श्रेणी का कोयला उनको मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। जिस प्रकार कोयले के ऊपर उसका बायलर डिजाइन किया जाता है उस श्रेणी का कोयला नहीं मिल पाने से उस बायलर के द्वारा चलने वाला टर्बाइन और बायलर सब खराब हो जाते हैं और ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। बी० एच० ई० एल० वाले कहते हैं कि मेन्टिनेंस के ऊपर जो ध्यान देना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया इससे जनरेशन अफेक्ट हो रहा है और बिजली उत्पादन करने वाले कहा करते हैं कि उन्होंने ठीक उपकरण नहीं दिया जिसकी वजह से वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए उनको कोयला ठीक तरह का मिलना चाहिए। दूसरे, थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक बात जो ध्यान में रखने की है वह यह कि जहां कोयला उत्पादन होता है वहां से दूर ले जाकर बिजली बनाएंगे तो वह बिजली महंगी पड़ेगी। इसलिए जहां कोयला हमारे पास है वहीं थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाएं तो निश्चित रूप से इसका अधिक लाभ मिलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का काफी बड़ा भण्डार है। एन० टी० पी० सी० के माध्यम से वहां कोरबा में प्रोजेक्ट चल भी रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश एक समय में सरप्लस स्टेट था बिजली के मामले में। 1969 से पहले तक काफी बिजली वहां मिलती थी। लेकिन पिछले दस बारह वर्षों में बिजली के उत्पादन में विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। अब नए-नए थर्मल पावर स्टेशन आने से हमारी मांग तो पूरी हो रही है लेकिन अब भी जब 110 मेगावाट या 210

मेगावाट का यूनिट अकस्मात बन्द हो जाता है तो उतनी बिजली की कमी पड़ जाती है और उससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन प्रभावित होता है, श्रमिकों को भी बेकार बैठना पड़ता है। इसलिए बिजली के उत्पादन पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। उससे लिए स्टैंड—बाई अरेजमेंट रखना चाहिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता बिजली उत्पादन करने की बनानी चाहिए और इस दृष्टि से सारे देश में भी कोई ग्रिड बनाया जाना चाहिए। जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में आकस्मिक संकट बिजली की कमी का पैदा हो वहां पर बिजली की आकस्मिक सप्लाई उस अतिरिक्त क्षमता से करके उस कमी को पूरा करना चाहिए।

हाई वोल्टेज समिशन का अधिक से अधिक जाल बुनना चाहिए जिससे लासेज कम हो सकें और बिजली अधिक उपलब्ध करायी जा सके। विद्युत के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में अलग-अलग पद्धतियां हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में तो बिजली ठीक समय पर नहीं आती है। स्थिति यह है कि ठण्ड के मौसम में किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए रात के समय बिजली दी जाती है। उसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। कारखानों को तो आप दिन और रात में भी चला सकते हैं लेकिन अगर किसान को रात के समय ठंड में बिजली की आपूर्ति की जाएगी तो उसके लिए अपना काम करना काफी असुविधाजनक और खतरनाक होगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इरीगेशन के लिए किसान को जो बिजली की आपूर्ति की जाए उसके सम्बन्ध में यह नीति निर्धारित करें कि वह दिन में ही दी जाएगी ताकि हमारे देश के किसान देश की पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें। साथ ही साथ किसान को प्राथमिकता के आधार 'प्रायटी बेसिस' पर विद्युत की आपूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि

विद्युत के वितरण में जो कमियां हैं उनको भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए। तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक बिल्स नहीं आते हैं और बिल्स ठीक भी नहीं बनाए जाते हैं। कभी-कभी 6 महीने का औसत निकाल कर और पुराने एरियर जोड़ कर बिल भेज दिए जाते हैं। बाद में कहीं पर कोई सुनवाई भी नहीं होती है। जैसे-जैसे देश में बिजली का विस्तार होता जा रहा है, बिजली के वितरण पद्धति पर हमारी पकड़ ढीली होती जा रही है—ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। बिजली का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ उसके वितरण में जो अनियमिता हो रही हैं उनको भी दूर करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। बिजली की जो चोरी होती है उसको भी रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एटामिक पावर यद्यपि इस मंत्रालय के अधीन नहीं आती है लेकिन यह भी ऊर्जा का एक स्रोत है। राजस्थान में आर० ए० पी० पी० की एक यूनिट 1982 से बन्द पड़ी है। क्यों बन्द है, उसका कारण तो सरकार अच्छी तरह से जानती होगी। उसको भी ठीक कराकर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ ऊर्जा के उत्पादन की दृष्टि से मैंने यहां पर जो भी सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर सरकार ठीक से निर्णय लेगी ताकि ऊर्जा की दृष्टि से हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सके।

अन्त में मैं पुनः एक बार मंत्री जी का ध्यान तम्रदा प्रोजेक्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। यह प्रोजेक्ट महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए एक बरदान सिद्ध होगा। मैं समझता हूँ आजादी के बाद इसको जितना महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया है। विशेष महत्व देकर इसका निर्माण कार्य होना चाहिए। इससे मध्य प्रदेश की सम्पन्नता बढ़ेगी। उससे सिंचाई के साधन और अधिक बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। इस समय जो बिजली की

कभी रहती है वह दूर हो जाएगी। इसलिए नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार उस ओर क्यों नहीं ध्यान दे पा रही है, उसका कारण क्या है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए और उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ कोयला, पेट्रोलियम, बिजली के क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की वकिंग कण्डीशन्स की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि मुख्य रूप से ऊर्जा का उत्पादन उन्हीं के परिश्रम के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। कुकिंग गैस के सम्बन्ध में आपने बताया है कि एकाध जगह फिलिंग प्लान्ट्स के नष्ट हो जाने में अथवा बन्द हो जाने के कारण है लेकिन आज की स्थिति में दो-दो महीने तक गैस की आपूर्ति नहीं होती है जिससे लोगों की बड़ी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। साथ ही प्रायः गैस एजेंसी के लोगों का व्यवहार भी जनता के साथ ठीक नहीं रहता है। वे लोग अनेक प्रकार की अनियमितताएं भी करते हैं। जनता की ओर से उनके बारे में शिकायतों को प्रायर्टी के आधार पर ध्यान देने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

मैं इसी विश्वास के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि मैंने यहां पर जो सुझाव रखे हैं उन पर मन्त्री जी उचित ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
 सभापति महोदय, विद्युत से संबंधित, पेट्रोलियम कोयला और अन्य प्रकार की जो डिमाण्ड्स रखी गई हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आपके जरिए से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। राजस्थान में जितनी

बिजली चाहिए, उतनी बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। उसका कारण यह है कि राजस्थान में कोई ऐसा पावर प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, जिसका वह पूर्ण रूप से स्वयं इस्तेमाल कर सके। हमको जहां से भी बिजली मिलती है, बाहर से मिलती है। मध्य प्रदेश सतपुड़ा से, भाखड़ा पंजाब से और सिंगरीली उत्तर प्रदेश से बिजली मिलती है। इनके ऊपर हमारा किसी तरह का कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। अभी मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सतपुड़ा स्टेशन की बिजली का उपयोग मध्य प्रदेश कर रहा है। वहां से एक यूनिट बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। भाखड़ा में जो बिजली बनती है, उसको पंजाब इस्तेमाल करता है, हमारा पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। इसी प्रकार सिंगरीली से भी हमें जितना हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, उतना हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारा एटोमिक प्लान्ट आपने वहां पर लगाया है, उसमें एक यूनिट काम करता है और दूसरा यूनिट साल दो-साल बराबर खराब पड़ा हुआ है। जहां पर 220 मेगावाट बिजली उपलब्ध न होती हो, वहां की हालत क्या, होगी, इसका अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक राजस्थान के लिए ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जायेंगे, तब तक राजस्थान कभी भी बिजली के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशियेंट नहीं हो सकेगा। आपने बड़ी कृपा की है कि दो यूनिट दिए हैं। इस यूनिट का आप जल्दी से जल्दी बनाइए, तो राजस्थान को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकता है। मगर उसमें देरी होती जा रही है। काफी समय निकल गया है। इसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी करवाइए ताकि राजस्थान को बिजली ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध हो सके।

हम दो-तीन साल से बराबर निवेदन कर रहे हैं। लिग्नाइट के मंडार राजस्थान के अपार हैं। बाइमेर क्षेत्र में भी है। जिसका सर्वे अभी

करवाया गया है, लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। चार यूनिट आपको लिगनाइट के ऊपर लगाने चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपको जल्दी से जल्दी करनी चाहिए। मगर आप अभी तक प्लानिंग कमीशन से एप्रूव नहीं करा पाए हैं। आपने अपने डिपार्टमेंट में भी इसकी एप्रूवल नहीं दी है। जिसकी वजह से बिजली की यूनिट हमारे यहां पर नहीं लग पा रही है। इसकी वजह से हमारी सारी इन्डस्ट्री ठप्प पड़ी हुई हैं, लेबर के अन्दर इन्डस्ट्रीयल अनरेस्ट इतना है कि लोगों को खाना भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं मिल रहा है। आप अन्दाजा लगाइए उन सारी इन्डस्ट्रीज में कम से तीन-चार हजार करोड़ रुपए का माल तैयार होना चाहिए था, उस उत्पादन का तो लॉस हुआ ही, मगर मजदूरों की जीविका जो उससे चली थी, जिनका पालन पोषण उन इन्डस्ट्रीज से होता था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की योजनाएं आप वहां पर लागू कीजिए, जिससे वहां बिजली उपलब्ध हो सके और वहां की इन्डस्ट्री ठीक प्रकार से चल सके और कृषि का भी उत्पादन बढ़ सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पर ऐसे इन्डस्ट्रीयल क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर बिजली के अलग यूनिट लगाने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि दूसरी जगह से बिजली प्राप्त नहीं होती है। मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र इन्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र है; उदयपुर इन्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र है, कोटा के अलावा गंगा नगर इन्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र है और जयपुर इन्डस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र है। हमारे यहां की इन्डस्ट्री को पावर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। आप ऐसे स्थानों पर थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट दीजिए, जिससे वहां की इन्डस्ट्री को पावर मिल सके। इन्डस्ट्रीज में प्रोडक्शन हो सके। प्रोडक्शन के जरिए ही वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति, प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति

मजबूत हो सके। इस प्रकार की आपकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, जहां-जहां इन्डस्ट्रीयल क्षेत्र हैं, वहां लोकल लेवल पर कुछ ऐसे थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट दें जिनसे उन इन्डस्ट्रीज को फीड किया जा सके। इस तरह की व्यवस्था होगी तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे लोगों को बहुत लाभ मिलेगा।

अभी हमारे जटिया जी कह रहे थे कि सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशनज ऐसे स्थानों पर लगाए जाय जहां कोयला मिलता हो। यह ठीक बात है, क्योंकि वहां लगाने से खर्च कम होगा, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का खर्च बचेगा, ट्रांसमिशन लास कम होगा। लेकिन देश में ऐसी स्टेट्स भी हैं जो बिल्कुल बैकवर्ड हैं, वहां पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करके भी सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशनज लगाए जाने चाहिए। आप यू० पी० और बिहार में लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, वहां पर इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए वहां पर भी इसको लगाया जाय तो वहां लोगों को लाभ हो सकता है।

मंत्री महोदय, आपके आने के बाद बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा है—इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं और इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना हूँ। लेकिन बिजली का उत्पादन इतना होना चाहिए जिससे सारे देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके। अभी असम के एक माननीय सदस्य बतला रहे थे—ब्रह्म पुत्र योजना इतनी बड़ी है, यदि उसको ही बना डालें तो सारे देश की बिजली की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है। यह योजना 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की है, यदि इतना पैसा अगले एक साल में उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकता है तो आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि इस योजना को आप सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लीजिए ताकि उसके जरिए सारे देश को बिजली उपलब्ध करा सकें।

मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी भीलवाड़ा से

आर० ई० सी० की कई योजनाएं आपके पास बहुत अर्से से पड़ी हुई हैं जो अभी तक स्वीकृत हो कर नहीं आई हैं। यदि उन योजनाओं को जल्द से जल्द स्वीकृत करा कर भिजवा दें तो वहां की जनता को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

हमारे यहां जितने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स हैं—उनमें वड़ा घपला है। आपने स्वयं इस बात को मंजूर किया है। इसमें राजस्थान ही नहीं, वेस्ट बंगाल के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में भी, जहां के लोग यहां बहुत हल्ला मचाते हैं, बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ है। जहां पर विरोधी दलों की सरकारें हैं, जैसे काश्मीर के लोग यहां बैठे हैं उनके यहां भी बहुत घपला है...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : क्या कांग्रेसी राज्यों में यह घपला नहीं है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : बिजली के ट्रांसमिशन में बहुत चोरी होती है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप "नेशनल ग्रिड" जल्द से जल्द बनायें ताकि इस चोरी, बदमाशी और बेइमानी को रोका जा सके। मैं इक नजीर देना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां भीलवाड़ा से पाली के लिए एक 132 के० वी० की लाइन निकली है, उसमें खम्बे लगाने का ठेका दिया गया, वहां एक करोड़ रुपए का सामान लोग खा गए और उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। पचास-पचास लाख रुपए की मशीनरी खरीद कर यों ही डाल रखी है और काम में नहीं आ रही है। स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में करोड़ों रुपयों का सामान जमा है जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। जो चीज उन्हें चाहिए, वे नहीं लेते हैं और जिम चीज की उनको जरूरत नहीं है और जो बेचने वालों के पास बिक नहीं रही है, वे कांट्रैक्ट करके यहां बेच देते हैं। यह हालत सिर्फ राजस्थान की ही नहीं है, सभी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों का यही हाल है। अगर आप

सारे देश के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों की जांच करायेंगे तो अरबों रुपयों का घोटाला आप को मिलेगा। नेशनल ग्रिड अगर बना दिया जाय, तो उसमें आप निगरानी रख सकेंगे, बिजली की सप्लाई का ट्रांसमिशन लॉस कम होगा, बिजली की चोरी कम होगी, करोड़ों रुपयों का स्टोर जिमको कमीशन खाकर वे लोग खरीद लेते हैं, उसको रोक सकेंगे। इसलिए यह नितांत आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई निर्णय ले जिससे ये घपले समाप्त किए जा सकें। इससे सारे देश को लाभ होगा। राजस्थान को खासतौर से लाभ होगा।

दूसरा निवेदन कोयले के सम्बन्ध में है। आपने कोयले का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया है, इसके लिए आप बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन इसके अन्दर जो गड़बड़ी हो रही है, उसकी ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में खासतौर से राजस्थान के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां कोयला ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पहुंच पाता। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन एजेंसी आपने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को बनाया है और इस अलावा भी कई एजेंसीज के द्वारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम किया जाता है। लेकिन कोई भी एजेंसी ठीक तरह से कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं करा रही है। लोगों को कोयला ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कोल इंडिया की तरफ से कोई अपनी एजेंसी जगह-जगह पर स्थापित कीजिए।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : स्टाक याईंस हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : राजस्थान में फिर भी कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए जगह-जगह इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे लोगों को कोयला आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सके।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर): 1200 में से 400 बैगन ले लिए गए हैं। इसके लिए मैंने आपको भी पत्र लिखा है और रेलवे मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा है। कोयला कैसे पहुंच पाएगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वे 400 भी नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं, रास्ते में ही नीलाम हो जाते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिससे यह भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो सके।

इसके अलावा कोयले की चोरी बहुत होनी है। जहां पर आपकी खदानें हैं वहां पर चोरी होती है। आपके जो कांटेक्ट्स काम करते हैं और जो ट्रेड यूनियन्स के लीडर हैं वे इसमें लगे हुए हैं। सी० पी० एम० के लोग यहां नहीं हैं, उनको मैं बताना चाहता था। लीडर्स अपनी दावागिरी दिखाकर कोयले की चोरी करवाते हैं। इससे इस इण्डस्ट्री को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

इसको रोकने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिए। किसी भी पार्टियों के लोग ऐसा कर रहे हों इनको हर हालत में रोकना चाहिए। सारा नुकसान इनकी वजह से होता है।

पेट्रोलियम के बारे में बहुत बढ़िया काम हुआ है। इसके लिए मैं मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि भविष्य में भी इसी प्रकार काम करके इस देश को पेट्रोलियम के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर बना दिया जाएगा। इससे जो पैसा बचेगा उससे हमारे देश की गरीबी दूर होगी।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : 1100 करोड़ तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को दे दिया है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ कि इससे जो पैसा बचेगा उससे इस देश

को बहुत लाभ होने वाला है।

दो तीन समस्याएं हमारी हैं, उनकी ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक शाहपुरा के सम्बन्ध में है। हमारे यहां शाहपुरा में एक आर० एस० एस० के आदमी को पेट्रोल पम्प दिया हुआ है। जब किसानों को डीजल की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह नहीं देता। इसलिए, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसका एक आउट-लेट वहां दीजिए ताकि किसानों को डीजल की सप्लाई ठीक प्रकार से हो सके।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अगर यह सही बात है, तो इसकी अवश्य जांच होनी चाहिए। ...
(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसी प्रकार से भीलवाड़ा में गुलाबपुरा है, वहां पर भी एक आउट-लेट होना चाहिए। वहां से चार किलोमीटर दूर विजयनगर में तो पेट्रोल-पम्प है लेकिन वह अजमेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आता है। जब कठिनाई आती है तो भीलवाड़ा और अजमेर अलग-अलग हो जाते हैं। इसलिए, गुलाबपुरा को हमारी मांग को मान लिया जाए तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि जितने भी आउट-लेट हमने मांगे हैं, वह आपने हमको दिए हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की डिमाण्ड्स का पुरजोर शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी अपने डिपार्टमेंट को दिन-दुना-रात-चौगुना आगे बढ़ायेंगे।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, माननीय श्री शिव शंकर जी ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगे यहां पर रखी हैं। अगर यह कहा जाए कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास जो मंत्रालय है, उससे कई गुना महत्वपूर्ण इनका मंत्रालय है तो यह कोई अतिशयोक्ति न होगी क्योंकि इनके मंत्रालय का हर लिंग मानव

के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ है। वह चाहे, बिजली, कोयला या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हो। लेकिन, दुर्भाग्य है कि मंत्री जी ने जब से इस काम को संभाला ऐसा लगता था कि जिस गति से इन्होंने काम किया है तो देश को भवश्य लाभ होगा और दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में चाहे, कोयला, बिजली या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हो, इस प्रकार से बढ़ोत्तरी करेंगे तो उससे आम आदमी की अधिक से अधिक जरूरतें पूरी होंगी। ऐसा विश्वास था। जब इनके उत्पादन के आकड़ों को मैं देखता हूँ तो दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में जो इन्होंने उत्पादन किया है, वह कम तो है ही, उसके साथ-साथ हर चीज में वह चाहे कोयला, बिजली या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हो, लागत ज्यादा बँठी है। सबसे पहले मैं कोयले के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। अगर तुलना करें तो किसी जमाने में चीन का और हमारा कोयले का उत्पादन एक ही स्तर पर था। अब आप स्वयं जानते होंगे कि चीन यहां से दुगना कोयला पैदा कर रहा है और हमारा देश उससे पिछड़ गया है। जिनमें कोयले के उत्पादन की लागत आपसे कई गुना कम है, आपकी लागत कई गुना ज्यादा है।

मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने जाकर कहीं खान में देखा है कि जो कोयला निकालने वाला है, उसके पीछे कितने आदमी सुपरवाइजर लगे हैं? शायद आपको नहीं मालूम होगा। आप इसका पता लगाइए। एक आदमी कोयला निकालता है तो 3 आदमी सुपरवाइजरी का काम करते हैं। एक आदमी सुपरवाइजर करने के लिए काफी है। इसके मायने यह है कि दो आदमी बेकार हैं। इन दो के वेतन से कोयले की लागत बढ़ती जा रही है इसीलिए आप उपभोक्ता को अभी तक सस्ता कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाए हैं।

मंत्री जी को याद होना कि 1980 से लेकर अब तक 5 कार-कोयले के काम बढ़ाए गए हैं। इनके पक्ष के लोग कहते हैं कि मंत्री जी कमाल

का काम करते हैं। कोयला पैदा हो, दाम बढ़ते जाएं और उपभोक्ता दबता जाए और उसके बाद आप पैदा इतना करें कि आवश्यकता की भी पूर्ति न हो तो हम कैसे मंत्री जी की तारीफ करें?

आप मानव-शक्ति की कद्र नहीं करते, मशीनरी पर बहुत विश्वास करते हैं। लेकिन आपकी जो मशीनरी कोयला तोड़ने का काम कर रही है, 10, 11 साल पहले संभतः,

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : अभी आद फरमा रहे थे कि मानव-शक्ति ज्यादा है।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं कह रहा था कि मानव शक्ति जाया कर रहे हैं। इसके मायने यह तो नहीं कि एक आदमी काम करे और 10 को आप बैठा लें। आप इसे पसन्द करते होंगे, मैं तो नहीं करता।

10, 11 बरस हुए, दो हजार करोड़ रुपए की मशीनरी कोयला तोड़ने के लिए आई थी। जब मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो बताएं कि उस मशीनरी से क्या काम ले रहे हैं क्या वह काम दे रही है?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : 2 हजार करोड़ की कौन सी मशीन है?

श्री रामलाल राही : एक कोयला तोड़ने की मशीनरी है और यह 2 हजार करोड़ रुपए की 10, 11 साल पहले की है जो कि बेकार पड़ी है, कोई उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है।

आप एक कमाल और करता चाहते हैं। आप 4 हजार करोड़ की दूसरी मशीनरी खरीदने जा रहे हैं, ऐसा मुझे माजूम हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक तरीके का राष्ट्रीय धन का अपव्यय है, इसको रोकना चाहिए। जो मशीनरी आपके पास है, पहले उसको काम के लायक बनाएं। अगर वह इस लायक नहीं

बनती है तो फिर आप दूसरी मशीनरी खरीदें। अगर वह मशीनरी काम लायक नहीं है तो उसे कौन लाया था, कैसे और कहां से खरीदी थी इसका पता लगाएं।

यह करोड़ों और अरबों रुपए की जो मशीनरी बाहर से आती है, इनमें कमीशन अच्छी बन जाती है। अगर कमीशन के सहारे मशीनें आती रहें तो राष्ट्रीय धन का क्या और कैसे उपयोग आप करते जा रहे हैं ?

मेरा चार्ज है कि आपके यहां कोयले के काम इसलिए बढ़ते हैं कि जन-शक्ति की उपेक्षा हुई है और मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल गलत ढंग से हुआ है। उसका सही इस्तेमाल आप नहीं कर पाए। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि आप इसे दुरुस्त करें और सुधारें। अगर मैं कहूं कि सरकार पिछले चार पांच साल में कोयले के उत्पादन में 25 या 30 परसेंट बढ़ोतरी भी नहीं कर पाई है, तो कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। चीन एक जमाने में हमारे पर लेबल था, मगर उसने इस अवधि में कोयले के दो तीन गुना अधिक स्रोत कायम कर लिए हैं। कोयले के स्रोत न बढ़ाने से हमें निश्चित रूप से कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश में जो खानें हैं, उनमें पाए जाने वाले कोयले की क्वालिटी में फर्क है। रानीगंज-झरिया का कोयला बहुत अच्छा है, अच्छी ऊर्जा वाला कोयला है और सारे देश में उसकी मांग है। वहां पर खुदाई की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और अधिक खानें कायम करनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है। अब जो नए चेयरमैन, मि० गुजराल, आए हैं, पहले जो प्रति-दिन हजारों गाड़ियों की चोरी होती थी, वह उसको बिल्कुल तो नहीं रोक पाए हैं, लेकिन उसको रोकने में काफी सफल हुए हैं। मैंने पहले भी उनकी प्रशंसा की थी और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह बराबर इस

बारे में प्रयास करते रहे, तो कोयले की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग पर रोक लगेगी और सरकार को लाभ होगा।

यह मंत्रालय दूसरे देशों की तरह कोयले के उत्पादन की ओर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। कोयला मनुष्य के जीवन का अंग बन गया है। अगर कोयला नहीं होगा, तो बिजली नहीं होगी और अगर बिजली नहीं होगी, तो पानी नहीं मिलेगा, कारखाने नहीं चलेंगे, पैदावार नहीं होगी, न कपड़ा बन सकेगा और न दूसरी चीजों का निर्माण हो सकेगा। जब कभी कोयले के बारे में सवाल उठाया गया, तो सरकार ने कहा कि उसका उत्पादन बिजली की ठीक सप्लाय न होने के कारण घट गया है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि वह बड़े-बड़े वैज्ञानिकों से मशवरा करके कोयले के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उपाय करें।

पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों में भी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि तेल के कई नए स्रोत मिले हैं और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन में प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि जहां-जहां समुद्र से तेल निकला जा रहा है, वहां पर कितनी गैस को जलाया जा रहा है। सरकार अभी तक उस गैस का उपयोग नहीं सोच पाई है। क्या आपको पता नहीं है कि कई चीजें उसमें निकल रही हैं जिसमें एल० पी० जी० निकल रही है, मिथेन निकल रहा है और अन्य पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ निकल रहे हैं जिनसे कपड़ा बन सकता है, जूते बन सकते हैं और दवाइयां बन सकती हैं। आखिर यह जो गैस जल रही है जिसका कोई उपयोग आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, धरती से निकल कर जिसका सद्व्यवहार हो रहा है, इसका कोई उपाय आपको करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए? मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर देने के लिए खड़े हो तो बताएं कि एक साल में कितनी गैस

आपकी जल जाती है, इसका कोई अनुमान उनको है? इस गैस को अगर रोका जाय तो कितना कपड़ा बनेगा, कितना इसका इस्तेमाल जूतों के लिए होगा और कितना दवाइयों के लिए होगा? इस पर आपको विचार करने की जरूरत है। अगर आप इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो मैं ऐसा मान कर चलूंगा कि जो तेल निकल रहा है, तेल तो आप बहा रहे हैं लेकिन एक तरीके से बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्र की क्षति आप कर रहे हैं, उत्पादन का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। जनहित में उसका सही इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो उत्पादन आपका हो रहा है इसका जनहित में सही इस्तेमाल किया जाय। आपने तेल बहाया, इसमें दो राय नहीं है लेकिन उपभोक्ता को, 70 करोड़ जनता को क्या दिया? पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बराबर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि बाहर से जो तेल आता था उसकी लागत ज्यादा थी और आपका जो पैदा किया हुआ तेल है उसकी लागत कम है। आज आप 70 प्रतिशत तेल पैदा करने लगे हैं, 30 प्रतिशत ही बाहर से आता है। जब 30 प्रतिशत पैदा करते थे और 70 प्रतिशत बाहर से मंगाते थे तब भी वही हालत थी और आज जब 70 प्रतिशत पैदा करने लगे तब भी वही हालत है। आप दाम बराबर बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। डीजल के, पेट्रोल के, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के सभी चीजों के दाम बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आखिर आपको इस देश के उपभोक्ता को कोई फैंसिलिटी देनी है या नहीं? यह सही है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए आप लाभ को लगा रहे हैं लेकिन आपको एक प्रतिशत निर्धारित करना चाहिए कि तीन चौथाई उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लगाएंगे और एक चौथाई का लाभ आम जनता को देंगे, उससे दाम कम करेंगे।

मिलावट का एक बहुत बड़ा मामला इस देश में चल रहा है। पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जा रहा है; डीजल में मिट्टी का तेल

मिलाया जा रहा है। यह मशीनों में काम आने वाली चीज है। जिस मशीन की औकात दस साल चलने की है उसमें मिलावट किया हुआ तेल डालते हैं तो वह पांच साल में ही नष्ट हो जाती है।

मैंने कई महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी को कई बार दिए हैं लेकिन उन्होंने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। हवाई जहाज में जो पेट्रोल इस्तेमाल होता है उसमें एक बूंध भी पानी हो तो आपने एक केमिकल ऐसा बना रखा है जिससे मालूम हो जाता है कि इसमें पानी मिला हुआ है। इसी तरह पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल की जो मिलावट होती है उसके लिए क्यों नहीं ऐसी कोई तकनीक निकालते हैं जिससे मिलावट का पता चल सके और मिलावट रुके। आज मिट्टी का तेल और पेट्रोल, ये आम आदमी के जरूरत की चीजें हो गई हैं। दोनों के दामों में घटोत्तरी बढ़ोत्तरी करके ऐसी स्थिति लानी चाहिए कि यह मिलावट न हो सके। आप सोचेंगे कि चुनाव आ रहा है, मिट्टी के तेल का दाम बढ़ा दिया तो उसका असर अच्छा नहीं होगा। लेकिन क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। उससे मिलावट रुक जाएगी और इस तरह से उससे जो राष्ट्रीय क्षति हो रही है उसको आप रोक सकेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... मिलावट को रोकने के बारे में आपकी क्या नीति है, क्या उपाय किए हैं, क्या करना चाहते हैं और कबतक करना चाहते हैं—इस सम्बन्ध में आपको सदन में स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। अगर स्पष्ट नहीं करेंगे तो यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

बिजली के बारे में एक सेन्टेन्स कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। आज बिजली का रेट बराबर बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं जोकि निन्दनीय है। साथ ही आप जो मिनिमम चार्ज लेते हैं वह सबसे ज्यादा गलत बात है। कोई भी किसी को कोई

चीज देता है तो उसके दाम लेता है लेकिन आप जो चीज बराबर दे नहीं पाते हैं उसका दाम आप मिनिमम चार्ज के रूप में क्यों लेते हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि यह मिनिमम चार्ज बन्द होने चाहिए। आप जितनी बिजली दें उसके दाम लें। भले ही आप बढ़ा दें लेकिन मिनिमम चार्ज लेना बिल्कुल अन्याय है। यदि सरकार ही अन्याय करेगी तो सोसायटी और बड़े व्यवसायी अन्याय करने से कैसे चूकेंगे ?

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिण्ड) : माननीय सभापति मशूदय, ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय की ओर से इस सदन में जो मांगे प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ पर नदियों से बिजली उत्पादन के बहुत साधन उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं। नर्मदा नदी है, सिंध नदी है तथा अन्य नदियाँ हैं उनपर आप योजना मन्त्री से परामर्श करके बिजली उत्पादन की योजनाएं बनाएं तो प्रदेश का बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

इसके साथ-साथ मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का जो सागर डैम है उसमें तीन, साढ़े तीन करोड़ का लाभ होता है इसलिए उसके सुधार की भी आप व्यवस्था करें। पानी की और कुछ दूसरी कमियाँ हैं जिनके कारण प्रतिवर्ष राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी होती है। इसके लिए आपको कुछ करना चाहिए।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भिण्डा तथा दतिया में सन् 1985 तक पूरा इलाका रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन से कवर होने वाला है लेकिन जो राज्य बिजली बोर्ड है उनमें बड़े-बड़े घोटाले हैं। उनमें कभी एक सामान नहीं है तो कभी दूसरा सामान नहीं है। कभी वहाँ पर तार नहीं हैं, कभी मीटर नहीं हैं तो कभी खम्बे नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह से किसान बड़ा तफर करते हैं। अभी-अभी हमारे साथी मिनिमम चार्ज के सम्बन्ध में कह रहे थे।

आप बिजली तो दे नहीं पाते लेकिन मिनिमम चार्ज लेते रहते हैं। रेट भी आप बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसलिए आप कोई भी व्यवस्था कीजिए, चाहे नेशनल ग्रिड बनाएं या कोई अन्य व्यवस्था करें लेकिन आज किसान और राष्ट्र को जो कृषि के उत्पादन में बिजली न मिलने के कारण ह्रास होता है उसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

दो-चार बातें मुझे और भी कहनी हैं। बिजली विभाग के कर्मचारी लोगों से मिलकर काफी बिजली की चोरी कराते हैं। उसको रोकने का भी तरीका निकाला जाना चाहिए ताकि बिजली की चोरी बन्द हो सके।

पेट्रोल के मामले में आपने देश को काफी हद तक आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है जिसके लिए आप बधायी के पात्र हैं। हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भिण्ड और दतिया में पेट्रोल और डीजल का एक-एक पम्प खोलना नितान्त आवश्यक है ताकि वहाँ पर इस समय जो डीजल और पेट्रोल की कमी है उसको दूर किया जा सके। इसके साथ-साथ गोबर गैस प्लान्ट भी ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने चाहिए। सूर्य से जो ऊर्जा प्राप्त की जा सकती है, उसके लिए जो नयी टेक्नीक हो उसको अपनाकर इस क्षेत्र में भी आगे बढ़ना चाहिए ताकि ऊर्जा की समस्या काफी हद तक दूर हो सके।

17-00hrs.

आप देश में कोयले का काफी उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन सप्लाई की व्यवस्था में काफी गड़बड़ी है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के स्वासिधर

17.00 [उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]
डिवीजन में खास तौर से मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कोयले की बड़ी दिक्कत है। आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को, उपभोक्ताओं को कोयला उपलब्ध हो सके। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भट्टों का काम बहुत होता है। उनके लिए भी कोयले की दिक्कत बनी रहती है।

आपके कभी बैगन्स नहीं मिलते हैं, और कभी कोयला नहीं मिलता है। काफी अब्यवस्था वहाँ पर रहती है इसलिए हमारा निवेदन है कि आप कोयले को सप्लाई का कोई न कोई ऐसा तरीका एडाप्ट करें, जिससे बराबर उपभोक्ताओं को कोयला मिलता रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी हमारे क्षेत्र की जो बिजली की समस्या है, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करने की ओर ध्यान देंगे। (इति)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you know the Sanskrit proverb :

अंगारः शत द्यौतेन मलिनत्वं न मुच्यते

Coal cannot be cleaned even after one hundred washings. Now, a new proverb should come : whether coalfield can be cleaned after one hundred washings or not ? Coalfield has seen many Ministers, many officials, many leaders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today I have come to know that you are also a Sanskrit scholar.

SHRI A.K. ROY : But it remains as it was. Sometimes back I was in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Energy. This time conveniently they have eliminated me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the Consultative Committee you have to give your choice.

SHRI A.K. ROY : It is just a commentary on that. I remember, in one meeting some of my friends asked me; Have you heard a news ? I asked : What ? They said : We are told that Mafias have come out in big number. They were under the impression that Mafia is some new animal. Something will look differently. In Hindi he asked :

कुना है, माफिया निकला है ?

Mafias have come out. You know, to clean coal, washeries have been designed. The purpose of the washery is to reduce the ash content of the coal. Similarly we should design a washery which would reduce the ash content of the coal companies—the Ministers, Officials, the mafias etc. etc. And recently they have designed one washery after hiring one retired Chairman of the Railways. Of course, I don't want to give his name. So, this is a new washery which has come in the coalfield. It has created a lot of stir there. Sir, you know, in a washery three sections are made—one is washed coal, second middling and the third, the rejects. And the purpose of the washery is to recover the good washed coal, reject the rejects and send the middlings to the power-house. But the new designer of this washery in the coalfield which has been established to wash the coalfield is rejecting the best coal, and preserving the rejects.

Recently there was a Press conference in the last part of the last year where the CIL Chairman said that in order to enforce discipline he is taking some action. This is in the name of enforcing discipline that on the question of absenteeism 498 persons were removed from the job, 499 others dismissed, 500 converted into substitutes, 1,177 suspended. 4,645 charge-sheeted. In any comparison it is a very frightening account. I would like to ask the Minister : Have you ever enquired who are they ? Are they mafias ? Are they parasites ? Are they white coloured people, or are they those elements who are obstructing the progress of the coal fields, increasing your overheads ? No, Sir. That is what I am saying. The man who designs the washery for the coalfield should be an able designer, he should know what is reject, what is middling, and what is washed coal. They who are being removed are the best people of your coal companies; they are the loaders, the most efficient people who are being eliminated on charges of being late. Why ? They are mostly tribals, they are Harijans, they do not know the niceties and technicalities and all sorts of things. They come late because they live far away. You are unable to give them quarters; if they come late, you are eliminating them and you say

this is enforcing discipline. They do not know how to write, how to procure medical certificates. That is what I am saying. You have procured a designer from the retired railway employees no doubt, but he does not know which thing to be kept and which thing to be rejected. He is rejecting things which should have been kept.

The second point is : What should be the problems of people in the coalfields ? Have you ever inquired ? Whenever I see Mr. Shiv Shankar, he does not look to be a Minister of Coal. As far as my impression goes, he is not a Minister of Coal, he is a Minister in Law for Coal, and you know in-laws and out-laws are creating all these problems in the entire field. I would like to tell Mr. Shiv Shankar through you— he is very able, he is very honest and he has got certain reputation also in our area being a non-controversial man, he should go very deep into it. What is the progress ? Collieries are very important. People are more interested in Energy and Petroleum; people want to remain away from coal. But coal is a basic thing, and not only it is an economic thing, but it is a political thing also. Nobody bothers about the way the coal miners have to go. In England coal strike is going on, perhaps you might have seen in the papers. The *New Statesman* has come out with many important things, and the Ministers have to go there, and the Prime Minister also has to go there, and that character has to come from England. The coal miners are your assets and mostly they come from the most down-trodden sections and you are to protect the miners who are directly connected with the production. The underground miners, the loaders, have to remain underground and it is they who die. Have you not observed that in any accident ? When the Hurraladi accident occurred, you did not go immediately. I heard that after some time you went to inquire. In that accident all who died were miners except one. Where were others ? When the Topa accident occurred, I went under the ground and examined the whole thing. I asked them, 'Where are your other supervisors, managers ? When the question of death comes, only the miners die and the entire blame is put on the poor miners. Where are others ? They have fled !

The problems of coal mines are three—

safety, quality and productivity. If you are to enforce the discipline, you are to enforce discipline from the top, not from the bottom. Have you ever enquired as to whether your manager goes into the mines ? About the Topa colliery accident, even if you analyse yourself one day, you will find out the truth. As per the rule, the managers must go under the ground. The managers are for the underground mines, they are not to chit chat and remain in office. Managers must go at 7 O'clock. Overminers and supervisors must go by 7.30. Other people must go by 8 O' Clock. They should keep the entire mines ready for production. They should examine, observe— roof to pillar and everything so that nothing can come down. At 8 or 8.30 the miners should go. As soon as they go, they should find everything ready. They will engage themselves in production. They will give production. Does it happen ? Can't you do a simple thing ? You call for their explanation. You depute yourself which manager should go in which field. You depute senior managers, undermanagers, all types of supervisory personnel. Like workers they should also do eight hours shift duty in mining. They should go earlier than the workers. If you do this, then neither your accidents can happen nor there will be any production bottleneck. Nothing can come up.

In Topa colliery what happened ? The manager is out. Under Manager is out. Overman is taking tea. On the top one headman, sardar, took all the people as alleged by the Project Officer when I went there inside. He explained me that he was so, over-confident. He took them to the dangerous zone. It collapsed and they died. As mining sardar took a decision, I understand, a wrong decision, he himself died. May I ask where were others ? A sardar is taking decision. They go in the dangerous zone. He dies himself and others are also killed. There should have been other people at the top to prevent him, not to go. Where were they ? They fled away. They fled away because of fear of life. Is it not that ?

From adjacent colliery another Project Officer, Mr. Dev, was there. I do not

know where he is now. He rushed. Workers did no harm to him. He made rescue operation. Others fled away. A Project Officer of the adjacent colliery rushed to Topa colliery. Similarly in Hurraladi what happened? They were making judicial enquiry. What type of judicial enquiry was it? Does it require a judicial enquiry? Any man can tell you. The mines should have been inspected by D.G.M.S. every six months. It was not done. Who is guilty of that? Your officers were not aware that there was a gallery, a tunnel. The entire under-ground map is defective. I had also had a talk with D.G.M.S. at that time and other officers. You must make underground survey, if necessary, in Jharia, Dhanbad, etc, if necessary, putting bores to find out where is cavity, water logging. Hurraladi is nothing but Chashnala type accident was obotture except that in Chashnala mine there are 500 miners and in Hurraladi there are 25 miners. You are not knowing that there was a cavity, a great reservoir of water.

In paper you are saying that distance between water and mining is 50' but actually it is 3' or 4'. Your entire map is defective. It is not the fault of the workers. Workers are not drawing maps. They are not reading maps. The supervisors, the managers should go into the mines. They should investigate and then only you get production, safety and quality.

Last time, if you remembet, I said—all that glitters is not gold and all that is black is not coal. Perhaps, you may say, it is a jugglery of words. It is not.

Have you seen in papers today? They were taking, they were telling that we have got 1.5 million tonnes of pit-head coal. Pit-head coal means, coal which remains in heaps in colliery. That is one of the wonderful ways of deceiving everybody. It is because nobody knows how much is there. Now they have come out that out of 15 million tonnes of pit-headed coal, 8 million tonnes are fictitious or black heap of stones. They are to be written off. What is the price of 8 million tonnes of coal? It is more than Rs. 160 crores. Your total loss this time would be something like Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 40 crores.

You are losing this much. So far, they were saying that they had 15 million tonnes of pitheaded coal. Now, they are saying that with the physical verification made, 8 million tonnes of pit-head coal which has the worth of Rs. 160 crores is fictitious and they are all black heap of stones. That is to be written off. Have you held any officer responsible for that? That is why, it is no good coming and bluffing to everybody. Whom are you bluffing? You are supplying black heap of stones. I know the collieries. I can name. Total stones are there. Some time back, I went and asked my people. They say the black heap of stones has gone to the blast furnace of Bokaro. One day, mountain they will say as coal. By supplying total stones, black stones and everything, you are damaging the blast furnace of Bokaro, damaging the boiler of Sindri and damaging the power plant of Chandrapura. Whom are you serving? You are saying that you are making production. Is it production? I will ask one thing. You can enquire. In any colliery, previously, female workers used to be there. Their job was to remove stones from the coal. Last time, when I went to see the Western Coal-field Limited, there also I asked every General Manager. As a sub-committee, I had to take them there. I asked them where are those female workers who used to be there for picking up stones. They used to be called shell pickers or female workers. 30,000 to 50,000 of them have been eliminated, removed or declared surplus. You went to Sudhamdih to inaugurate the Sudhamdih plant. Have you enquired as to whether they have got one single shell picker? You know in any machanised mines, the percentage of stones is likely to be more. There is no single shell picker. They say they do not want them to remove stone from the coal. What type of colliery are you having?

You want every time placing figures and you have yourself said that now you are making open-cast production more and more. In the open-cast production, the possibility of mixing stones is more and you will be needing more female workers, more female shell pickers. And you enquire. It is not only that they do not need female workers, but I was surprised to find that they 30,000 workers' strength has been reduced to 15,000. Still, you say you do

not know about the female workers ? Who are those female workers ? They are tribals and Harijans. They are not white colour people or upper-cast people who do not go to that job. In the name of absenteeism, you are removing tribals; in the name of avoiding shell picking, you are removing females. That means, all the productive elements, you are removing. And you want productivity and more production. You say, you have surplus manpower. Have you enquired from 1980 to 1983 last, how many people you have recruited ? It is 40,000 people who have been added. 6,140,000 wars your strength. Now, it has been increased to 6,54,000. Who are those 40,000 people entered ? Are they tribals ? Are they female workers who used to remove stones from coal ? Are they productive workers—single loader ? Who are they ? Are they displaced persons ? You say that you cannot give job to the land-losers because you have surplus manpower. Who are these 40,000 people ? Are they land-losers ? How many acres of land have you acquired ? What is the percentage of land-losers—not even 10% ? Who are they ? In the name of recruiting technical persons, they are recruiting so-called technical persons. I suggested to the BCCL, "Please do not recruit so-called technical persons; you train the tribals, the poor people who are working there and make them technical persons." Instead of that, with false certificates, through back door, by bribes, all the elite people are entering the coal fields as technical persons. What you are doing is that you are making elitisation of coal-fields. Once elitisation takes place, you cannot get production. In this way, the entire public sector collieries are losing; all the State Electricity Boards are losing.

As regards mechanisation. I had a talk with the mines people. They say that mechanisation is the only way. Is mechanisation something which can stand in the air ? Should it not have any relationship with the social reality in the country ? Can you construct a super-structure on a weak infra-structure ? My hon. friend was saying that by now they have purchased machines worth Rs. 2000 crores. The hon. Minister is a dispassionate person; he is a judge; he is a man from the legal profession. Let him analyse. it. You have

injected machines worth Rs. 2000 crores in the coal-fields. What is the result ? Have you analysed it ? Your underground productivity in terms of OMS has decreased from 0.61 to 0.54 and your sum total has remained stagnant. Even your Ministry's Report says that it has remained stagnant from 0.78 to 0.8. Why is it stagnant ? What is the fruit of having machines worth Rs. 2000 crores ? You are planning to have machines worth Rs. 4000 crores. This is a very serious matter. You must analyse it. Where is the fruit going ?

They have got machines. They do not have spare-parts; they could not establish their repair shops; they could not train people. The machines are being utilised with 40 per cent or 30 per cent or 25 per cent efficiency. Is it not that you are committing a crime on unemployment problem ? Is it not that you are committing a crime on scarce resources ? Is it not that you are committing a crime on the future of coal-fields ? You should develop your own machines; you should develop your own repair shops; you must develop your own machine-building expertise; you must develop your own technical expertise and, gradually, build up the infrastructure. There is no hurry. You must increase your production and productivity.

As soon as you do mechanisation, you must analyse its result. You must have a committee to consider the question of productivity. In the case of completely manual mines, it is true that a person can raise 2-3 tonnes per day. The division of labour ratio, between direct and indirect labour, is very simple. It is 2 : 1. But as soon as you put the machine, the indirect labour force starts increasing. It may be that one machine may produce 100 tonnes, But, for that machine, you need 100 people as an indirect labour. The productivity of the machine becomes less if it is lying idle due to some kind of a thing. Then you start losing. That is why the most wonderful part of your Dhanbad colliery is that manual mines give you cheaper coal and in the case of the mechanised mines like Sudhamdih and Monidih, the cost of production of coal is three times that of manual mines. The cost of production in mechanised mines should be less. But

instead, if the cost of production in the mechanised mines like Sudamdih and Munidih is more, what are the reasons behind it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want to continue in bullock-cart civilisation ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : No. I don't want. But I do not want to make an exhibition of Rolls Royce on a bullock-cart road. This kind of show should not be there.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want an Ambassador car. You want that civilisation, not Rolls Royce !

SHRI A.K. ROY : We want an indigenous car. It may be or may not be that fine. It may not be that efficient. But still I prefer that we must have an indigenous car.

You procure back hoe attachment. It is to be attached to a shovel to give production. That is meant for loose sand. You purchase it and for want of coal, it is lying idle there. You spent Rs. 12 lakhs for its purchase. It is rusting and it is damaged. This is nothing but indiscriminate action on the part of the Government.

You know law at least, if not collieries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One thing in Mr. A.K. Roy is he will never indulge in politics in his speeches. But he talks the subject. That is why I allow him to continue to speak beyond time even.

SHRI A.K. ROY : If you want to enforce law, then you must respect law. But instead, if you want to provoke unrest among the workers, you are at liberty to do it. But you must remember that to create unrest among the workers in coal mines would amount to setting the coal on fire. When the coal starts burning, then your entire bureaucracy will subside in that fire. Always remember that as the coal, so the coal miners.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are also their leader !

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nivamabad) : If there is fire in the coal, then the hon. Minister will pour water on it !

SHRI A.K. ROY : The Government has unfortunately formed a wrong impression that the coal miners want only money. No. The miners want justice. By giving them justice, by giving recognition to their hard work and by giving the workers proper respect, you can get much more work in return from the workers. The workers are working in the mines with a sense of patriotism. But they are poor. They live from hand to mouth. They have to choose between life and death in underground mines.

Have you enquired what percentage of the tribunal awards are implemented ?

If you do not want strikes and unrest, then you must at least strengthen the Constitutional machinery like the conciliation machinery.

Whatever award is given by the tribunal, that should be implemented.

The information given on 22nd November, 1983 in answer to a question on the floor of the House is that only 12 out of 34 awards were implemented upto 1982 and that this year the situation is more dismal. This was the information available up to November, 1983 in regard to implementation awards.

It may be that in one or two cases the tribunal may be wrong. National tribunals are presided over by High Court Judges. In spite of that, if you go on litigation and dragging on things, then the workers would die of starvation. If you go in appeal to High Court or to the Supreme Court in one or two cases, as a special case, there is some meaning. The very fact that only 12 out of 34 awards have been implemented by the Government till now only shows that you are inviting industrial unrest. You are dismissing the workers. You are taking action against the workers. You have no belief in the award given by the tribunal you have appointed. You go on appealing endlessly. Is it the way ?

Lastly, have you seen that the accounting system in CIL and its subsidiaries has been found defective? Has this come to your knowledge? If it has come to your knowledge, kindly look into it. This is what the Comptroller & Auditor General has pointed out and this is his report that your accounting system involving crores of rupees is defective. Have you observed? One auditor was murdered there only because he was honest and he wanted to check your accounts. Now the Comptroller & Auditor General has given this report that the whole accounting system is defective. This is a very important point.

In China—the Minister should know this because we are making collaboration with Holland, England, Poland, Netherland—all 'lands'...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Switzerland ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : One day, that will also be there, In German, they pronounce it as 'Laan'.

I would say this. Instead of that, we should learn something from China. Both of us used to produce 30 million tonnes at the time of independence. Now China is producing 700 million tonnes and we are producing only 135 million tonnes. What did they do? They made to categories of collieries : shallow colliery—the have made it completely manual; and small colliery in the small sector...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do the miners in China have trade union rights ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, Sir. They have got the ruling right. It is the miners who caused revolution there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Here you have trade union rights.

SHRI A.K. ROY : After Mao-tse-Tung had to go underground, it was the miners of Hunan who stood by them and fought Chiang-Kai-Shek and the Japanese invasion. That is the history.

(Interruptions)

In China, only 20 per cent is mechanized. Still their O.M.S. is more than double. How is it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. You have taken 30 minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The Minister has to reply to this point. The Bihar Government has been allowed to run two closed coal-mines. The Supreme Court has given permission. Do you mean to say that you are in the process of disintegrating? You do it. Why should Bihar Government do it? Some Mafia would come again. The Bihar Government has appealed to you that all the closed mines should be opened. You did not open. Now the Supreme Court has given permission to them. But the Bihar Government has no machinery to run the mines; they will give to some contractor and some Mafia would come again. Do you approve of it? What steps are you taking to open the closed mines ?

I would conclude with these words. Coal is the starting point. People may talk about petroleum and many other things, but coal is the starting point. It comes from Mother Earth. It is the basis of all chemicals; it could be the basis of the whole chemical industry, fertiliser and everything. Keep a careful eye on it and tenderly handle the people who are in the coal-fields; definitely they can produce miracles without your spending much money.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक मोहम्मद खां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो चर्चा चल रही है और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बहुत से प्रश्न उठाए हैं उसका विस्तार में जवाब मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री देंगे, मैं तो केवल विद्युत विभाग से सम्बन्धित चन्द बातें कहूंगा और जो कुछ प्रश्न माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाए हैं उसके बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। आज के दौर में जब किसी भी देश की प्रगति का सूचक वहां पर होने वाली ऊर्जा खपत है तो इस विषय के महत्व पर जितना भी कहा जाए वह कम है। मैं समझता हूं इस

वर्षों में जो रुचि माननीय सदस्यों ने दिखाई है और जो लाभकारी सुझाव दिए हैं वह खुद इसके परिचायक हैं कि माननीय सदस्य इस विषय को वह महत्व देते हैं जिसका कि यह अधिकारी है।

यदि अपने देश की विद्युत की स्थिति पर नजर डालें तो मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि सब कुछ ऐसा है जिससे पूरा सन्तोष हो जाए लेकिन वास्तविक उपलब्धियों को देखकर हमारा उत्साह अवश्य बढ़ता है और खुशी भी होती है। 1947 में 4.1 बिलियन यूनिट की उत्पादन क्षमता रखने वाला हमारा देश 1983-84 में 140 बिलियन यूनिट उत्पादन क्षमता पर और 1984-85 में, जैसा कि अनुमान है, हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता 154 बिलियन यूनिट तक पहुंच जाएगी। इस अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति ऊर्जा का उत्पादन जहां 8 यूनिट से भी कम था स्वतन्त्रता के फौरन बाद, आज प्रति व्यक्ति ऊर्जा का उत्पादन 200 यूनिट है। हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता 1947 में जहां 1362 मेगावाट थी, आज 39,454 मेगावाट है। पिछले चार वर्षों में 11,000 मेगावाट उत्पादन क्षमता की वृद्धि हमने की है और यह अनुमान है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कुल मिलाकर 14,500 मेगावाट अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता हो जाएगा। यह 14,500 मेगावाट की अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता को इस सन्दर्भ में देखा जाए कि 1980 में जो हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता थी, उसका यह लगभग 50 प्रतिशत है। इस वक्त हमारी ऊर्जा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता अपने आप में चार हजार मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष की है।

SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY (Nalgonda): What is the target for the Sixth Plan and what is the achievement? That is the question.

श्री आरिफ़ मोहम्मद खां : यह कई बार बतला चुके हैं, यह कोई रहस्य नहीं है कि

19,666 मेगावाट की अधिक क्षमता को प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था लेकिन प्लान की पुनर्समीक्षा होते समय, संसाधनों की कमी को देखते हुए, कई जगह कमी करनी पड़ी परन्तु उसके बाद जो वार्षिक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए उनको लगभग हर वर्ष पूरा किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं हमारी उपलब्धियां सामान्य नहीं हैं, आज दुनिया में ऐसे बहुत कम देश होंगे जो प्रति वर्ष चार हजार मेगावाट की उत्पादक क्षमता जोड़ सकें। ऐसा बहुत कम जगह हो रहा होगा। अतः इसके लिए हम जितनी भी प्रशंसा करें अपने इंजीनियर्स की, अपने वैज्ञानिकों की, अपने अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की और मजदूरों की जोकि प्रोजेक्ट्स में दिन रात काम करते हैं, वह कम ही होगी। उनकी प्रशंसा अवश्य की जानी चाहिए। निश्चित ही इसका श्रेय सरकार की नीतियों को भी है। जहां हम यह मानते हैं कि हमारा सबसे बड़ा इनपुट विद्युत है, चाहे कृषि के लिए हो, चाहे व्यवसाय के लिए हो या चाहे उद्योग के लिए हो, दूसरे किसी भी क्षेत्र में हो, उसको जो प्रगति दी गई है, जो महत्व दिया गया है, उसी के कारण मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह उपलब्धियां संभव हो सकी हैं।

जहां एक तरफ हमारी उपलब्धियां हैं, वहां समस्याओं से भी हमें सामना करना पड़ता है। ऊर्जा, विद्युत उत्पादन और उसकी क्षमता के साथ हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कहां-कहां कमियां हैं, क्या मुश्किलें हैं और क्या संकट हैं, उनका भी सामना करना पड़ता है। मांग बिजली की निश्चित ही ज्यादा है। उस दर से जिस दर से हम बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं या बिजली का उत्पादन करने की क्षमता हमने हासिल की है। इस बुनियाद पर कई साल पहले के आंकड़े देकर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि पहले सरप्लस प्रोडक्शन था और अब डेफिसिट में है।

श्री० एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मैं किसी खास राज्य के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। बल्कि इस बात को लेकर थोड़ी आलोचना की गई है, मेरे कहने का उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बिजली का उत्पादन कम हुआ हो या उत्पादन की क्षमता में कमी हुई हो। अगर कमियाँ हैं, अगर डैफिसिट में आया है तो उसका कारण यह है कि मांग ज्यादा बढ़ी है। जब रास्ता हमने आगे की तरफ बढ़ने का अपनाया है, विकास की तरफ बढ़ने का अपनाया है, जब तक हम अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तरफ नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं, उस वक़्त तक हमारी जो गतिविधियाँ हैं, जैसे मैंने पहले ही कहा चाहे वह उद्योग हो, कृषि हो या कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, वहाँ पर हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऊर्जा की जरूरत है। हमारी मांग बढ़ती ही जाएगी। पहाड़ की चोटी पर चढ़ने में कठिनाई तो होगी ही होगी। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हम लोगों की बिजली की मांग बढ़ी है। यह इस बात का भी सबूत है कि हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति और विकास के आयाम भी बढ़े हैं। जब इस तरफ हमने चलने का निश्चय किया है, तो हमारी प्रगति की रफ्तार तेज हुई है।

अभी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि का प्रश्न है, इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य भी पूछ रहे थे। सरकार का ध्यान केवल इस बात पर ही नहीं है कि उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि की जाए, सरकार का ध्यान इस बात पर भी है कि पहले जो हमारी प्रतिष्ठित इकाइयाँ हैं, उनकी कार्य क्षमता में, कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाया जाए। जिसका मतलब यह है कि प्लांट लोड फैक्टर या संयंत्र भार अनुपात को भी बढ़ाया जाए। इससे सम्बन्धित माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी ने इन्सेन्टिव एवार्ड स्कीम और प्लांट रीनोवेशन स्कीम—दो

कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। इस बात की तरफ भी माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान दिलाया था, क्योंकि हमने पहले निर्धारित लक्ष्य 19,666 मेगावाट का किया था। निर्धारित लक्ष्य में कमी के कारण बिजली में कमी न आने पाए और उसके लिए ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं और मौजूदा इकाइयों को इम्प्रूव करके, उसमें सुधार लाकर के बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके। इसके लिए जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है यह इन्सेन्टिव एवार्ड स्कीम है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 15 करोड़ से ज्यादा धनराशि कई राज्यों को दी गई है। जहाँ प्लांट-लोड-फैक्टर इम्प्रूव हुआ है, वहाँ प्रोजेक्ट में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए, जिनमें नेशनल थर्मल पावर कन्सोर्शियम, नैवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और पंजाब के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स हैं, यह रुपया दिया गया है। गांधी नगर...

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : According to the latest report, an amount of Rs. 1,311 crores is the total loss incurred by the various State Electricity Boards of the country. You are giving only Rs. 15 crores. How will this help the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : This is Incentive Award.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I think I have not been able to carry my point. This is under Incentive Award Scheme. यह इन्सेन्टिव मजदूरों को देने के लिए है। इस काम के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं।

This has nothing to do with the loss which State Electricity Boards might have been suffering from.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not incentive for loss incurred....

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : yes, Sir. This is incentive for improving Plant

Load Factor'—that is, for increasing electricity generation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have given to such of those Boards which incurring any loss. You should not give to Boards incurring losses.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Not all the Boards. We have given to Boards which are able to give better performance, who have been able to increase plant load factor, increase electricity generation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then it is good.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : जिन्होंने अच्छे रिजल्ट्स दिखाए हैं, मैंने उनके नाम आप को बतलाए हैं ।

इसी तरह से मैंने कुछ दूसरे प्रोग्राम्स की बाबत भी आपको बतलाया है जैसे प्लांट रेनोवेशन का प्रोग्राम इस समय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है, जिसको हम 500 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से शुरू करना चाहते हैं । इस कार्यक्रम को पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित करने में 3 वर्ष का समय लगेगा । अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर 36 इकाइयों को, पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को, आइडेन्टिफाई किया गया है—रेनोवेशन और माडर्नाइजेशन के लिए । हमारा यह अनुमान है कि इस 500 करोड़ रुपए की लागत के बाद इन 36 इकाइयों का रेनोवेशन और माडर्नाइजेशन करने के बाद उनसे 1400 मेगावाट एबीधनल पावर जेनरेट हो सकेगी । यह नए यूनिट्स की बात नहीं है, मैं पुराने यूनिट्स की बात कर रहा हूँ । इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद हम ऐसा समझते हैं कि कुल मिलाकर बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी नहीं होने दी जाएगी ।

इसी तरह से कुछ और कदम उठाए गए हैं—कार्य-क्षमता में सुधार लाने का प्रयास किया गया है, जैसे सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथॉरिटी,

बी० एच० ई० एल० और जो अन्य सम्बन्धित संस्थाएँ हैं, उनका संयुक्त दल निरीक्षण तथा पर्यवेक्षण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में भेजा गया है । उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर मौके पर प्लांट देखकर उसमें जो खराबियाँ और कमियाँ हैं, उनका पता लगाया है और परामर्श दिया है कि किस तरह से उन खराबियों और कमियों को दूर किया जा सकता है ।

इसी तरह से यह कोशिश भी की गई है कि पिछले वर्ष में अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला उपलब्ध कराया जाय—अपने इन बिजली बनाने वाले कारखानों को । विभिन्न राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों के कार्य संचालन को सुधारने के लिए ध्यान दिया गया है । कुछ सुझाव भी दिए गए हैं । केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के मिले जुले प्रयास से वहाँ के मनेजमेंट में सुधार लाया जाएगा ।

इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन ने पिछले एक साल में काफी संतोषजनक काम किया है । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों में कुल मिलाकर 1405 मेगावाट अधिक उत्पादन की क्षमता जोड़ी गई है, उसमें 1050 मेगावाट एन० टी० पी० सी० के जरिए कमीशंड की गई है । इसके लिए वहाँ पर काम करने वाले मजदूर, कर्मचारी, अधिकारी बघाई के पात्र हैं ।

दो यूनिट, सिंगरीली-5, रामगुंडम-1, इनको समय से पहले ही, निर्धारित समय से पहले ही शुरू कर दिया गया है । इसके बारे में पिछले बजट में 654 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया था । एन० टी० पी० सी० 655 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं । अर्थात् एक करोड़ ज्यादा का उपयोग किया गया है । इंटरनेशनल असिस्टेंस जो कि 315.36 करोड़ रखी गई थी, उसका भी पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल किया गया है । आई० डी० ए० और वर्ल्ड बैंक से सहायता का जो

टारगेट था, उस टारगेट से भी ज्यादा उनकी उपलब्धियां रही हैं। 9 यूनिट 200 मेगावाट के, उसके बारे में बताया है कि इस बीच में उसने कमीशंड किए और 9 में से 7 यूनिट्स का कर्मशियल प्लांट यूटिलाइजेशन 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा है। इसी प्रकार दूसरा सार्वजनिक ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का, एन० एच० पी० सी० है, उसने जिस तरह से नेपाल में देवीघाट प्रोजेक्ट जो कि 5 साल में पूरा होना था, उसको साढ़े तीन साल में ही पूरा किया, इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। इसकी क्षमता 14.1 मेगावाट की है।

जल विद्युत प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा : हमें भी इस बात का अहसास है कि जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की ओर किसी कारण से उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, जितना दिया जाना चाहिए था। इसने ऊर्जा की मांग की पूर्ति की जा सकती है। इसको देखते हुए, संतुलन लाने के लिए, उस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर जोर देना मैं समझता हूँ कि नितांत आवश्यक है और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि इस संतुलन को बनाकर रखा जाए। मांग को पूरा करने के लिए जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं को उतना ही महत्व दिया जाए, जिसकी वे अधिकारी हैं।

श्रीमन् जैसा कि बताया जा चुका है कि ऊर्जा उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। इसका संतुलित विकास हो इसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि ट्रांसमिशन क्षमता का भी उसी तरह से विकास होना चाहिए। जिससे विद्युत का वितरण देश के सभी भागों में संतुलित ढंग से सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इसमें सफलता नहीं हुई।... (व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मैं यही कह रहा

हूँ कि जितना कार्य इस क्षेत्र में होना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं हुआ। यही कारण है कि आज सदन में चर्चा के दौरान कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इसकी शिकायत की है कि जिन राज्यों का हिस्सा पहले से निर्धारित है वह उनको कई जगह से नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसकी आवश्यकता हम संकभते हैं। ट्रांसमिशन क्षमता हमारे पास होनी चाहिए, यह नीति का हिस्सा पहले से ही है। कई जगह, संसाधनों के अभाव में हम अपनी योजनाओं को पूरी तरह से लागू नहीं कर पाए। इस बात को हम पूरी तरह से महसूस करते हैं कि इसकी आवश्यकता है और आने वाली योजनाओं में इसकी पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि ट्रांसमिशन क्षमता का विकास भी उन्हीं लाइनों पर कर सकें जिन लाइनों पर उर्जा उत्पादन की क्षमता का विकास किया गया है। हाई वोल्टेज डायरेक्ट करन्ट ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम को यथाशीघ्र लागू करने का उर्जा मंत्रालय का प्रस्ताव है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की तरफ भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है। यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का एक हिस्सा है। हमने इसे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लिया है। कुछ राज्यों में किन्हीं कारणों से उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई जितनी होनी चाहिए थी।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Which State is the best in rural electrification ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am very sorry I am not in a position to reply to this just now. (Interruptions)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : तमिलनाडु का रिकार्ड अच्छा है। एक मिनट के अंदर सूचना उपलब्ध करवा दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you, Mr. Minister, for having mentioned about Tamil Nadu.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : If they perform well, I will mention it many more times.

फरवरी 1984 तक छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और जितने पम्प सेटों का उर्जन हुआ है, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है। एक लाख गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का लक्ष्य था। उसमें 87,575 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हुआ। पच्चीस लाख पम्प सेटों का लक्ष्य था लेकिन 12.58 लाख पम्प सेटों का उर्जन किया गया। छठी योजना के आरम्भ में कुल पाँच लाख 76 हजार गांवों में से दो लाख पचास हजार गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका था। और हमारी जो 120 लाख पम्प सेट लगाने की क्षमता है उसमें से 39.65 लाख पम्प सेटों का उर्जन भी हो चुका था। पहले जो फरवरी 1984 तक के फिगर्स दिए हैं, कुछ मिलाकर उतने हो गए हैं इसी तरह से हरिजन और आदिवासियों के गांवों की तरफ भी विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

18.00 hrs.

1 लाख 25 हजार 79 कुल आदिवासी गांव हैं, उसमें 18 हजार 570 गांव में छठी प्लान के आरम्भ में विद्युतीकरण हो चुका था और अब 12 हजार 579 गांवों का 31 जनवरी, 1984 तक विद्युतीकरण किया गया। 40 हजार गांवों में, हरिजन बस्तियों की गलियों में लाइट का प्रावधान किया गया है। अब कुल मिलाकर 1 लाख 32 हजार गांव हैं, जिनमें बिजली पहुंची है। इनमें 1 लाख 26 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जिनमें हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली देने का काम पूरा किया गया है।

हरयाणा, केरल, पंजाब में 100 परसेंट ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और तमिलनाडु में 99.4 प्रतिशत हुआ है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : राजस्थान के बारे में बताएं ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : राजस्थान की सूचना बाद में दूंगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिहार में खासतौर पर नार्थ बिहार का फिगर बताइए।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के साथ-साथ सरकार की यह कोशिश रही है कि राज्य सरकारों को बराबर निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वह कृषि के काम के लिए बिजली की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए बिजली उपलब्ध कराएं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कम-से-कम 8 घंटे बिजली देनी चाहिए, लेकिन देते कितने घंटे हैं यह बताइए ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों के कारण केवल एक, दो राज्यों से मिली सूचना के अनुसार वहां पर 8 घंटे से कम बिजली दी जा रही है, वरना बाकी सभी राज्यों में इस प्रकार है :—

हरयाणा में रोजाना 8 घंटे से लेकर 10 घंटे तक बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।

पंजाब में 6 से लेकर 8 घंटे, जम्मू-काश्मीर में 11 घंटे, उत्तरप्रदेश में 7 घंटे, राजस्थान में 9 घंटे, गुजरात में 11 से 16 घंटे, तमिलनाडु में 14 घंटे, कर्नाटक में 15 घंटे और बिहार में 8 घंटे रोजाना बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल में कोई कट नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार में 8 घंटे नहीं मिलती, मुश्किल से घंटा, दो घंटा मिलती है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मैं यहां पर नहीं सूचना दे रहा हूँ जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हमें उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि किसी क्षेत्र या राज्य में इतनी

बिजली राज्य सरकार नहीं देती हैं तो हम उसकी जांच करा लेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिजली कम मिलने से गेहूं की फसल को पानी नहीं मिला।

श्री सतीश धनपाल : राजस्थान में 9 बंटे नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : सदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई बात बताएं तो उस पर विश्वास करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह वह सूचना है जो राज्य सरकारों से उपलब्ध हुई है।

विद्युत उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, क्षमता बढ़ाने की दिशा में हमारी जो उपलब्धियां हैं, हमने जो प्रगति की है, उसके बारे में मैंने थोड़ा सा बताने की कोशिश की है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हम मानते हैं कि सारा आर्थिक विकास हमारे विद्युत के विकास पर ही निर्भर करता है।
18.05 hrs.

इसी दृष्टि से विद्युत-उत्पादन में वृद्धि का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। हमारी स्वतंत्रता के साथ ही आर्थिक विकास की कल्पना बुझी हुई है। अपने उस राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य और आदर्श को हासिल करने के लिए विद्युत विभाग की तरफ से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। देश के आर्थिक विकास और प्रगति के जिस काम में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस की सरकार लगी हुई है, विद्युत विभाग एक बार फिर उस काम की गति को तेज करने और उसे पूरा करने के संकल्पों को दोहराता है। जहां हमें अपनी उपलब्धियों पर खुशी है, वहां आने वाले दिनों में और अधिक उपलब्धियों के लिए विद्युत विभाग अपने आप को समर्पित करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 00 A.M.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday April 6, 1984/Chaitra 17, 1906 (Saka).