

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 4, 1982/Phalgun
13, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seminar on Adult Education

*166. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar was or-
ganised by the International Council
for Adult Education recently;

(b) if so, the names of the coun-
tries which took part in the Seminar;

(c) the suggestions made for Adult
Education Programme; and

(d) steps taken by Government in
that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) Yes, Sir. The German Founda-
tion for International Development,
Bonn; the International Council for
Adult Education, Toronto and the
Seva Mandir, Udaipur, three inter-
nationally known voluntary bodies
working in the field of Adult Educa-
tion, jointly organised an Inter-
national Seminar on "Campaigning
for Literacy" at Udaipur from 4-11
January, 1982.

3841 LS—1

(b) Burma, Bangladesh, Botswana,
Cuba, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of
Germany, India, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria,
Nicaragua, Somali, Sierra Leone,
Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam
and Zambia.

(c) The Government of India has
not so far received any report from
the organisers of the Seminar.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: The
number of uneducated is increasing
every year. In 1951 the number of
uneducated above 10 years was 20.65
crores. In 1961 it came to 21.53 crores.
In 1971 it came to 24.56 crore, while
in 1981 it became more than 30 crores.
In this way, it is increasing every
year. Naturally when new genera-
tions remain uneducated, the number
of uneducated adults is increasing.
According to our programme, only 10
lakh people are becoming educated
every year. The Directive Principles
provide for free and compulsory pri-
mary education. In view of this, I
would like to ask a specific question.
Whether the Government have any
concrete programme or plan to give
education to all the adults in the
country; if so details thereof? Is
the Government thinking of enforc-
ing compulsory primary education; if
so, from when?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The
hon. Member has enquired about the
adult education programme. The
adult education forms part of the
minimum needs programme for which
Rs. 128 crores—Rs. 60 crores under
the Central Plan and Rs. 68 crores
under the State Plan—have been
earmarked in the Sixth Five Year
Plan. There is a programme by the
Government for eradication of adult

[Shrimati Shiela Kaul]

illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years.

Regarding enforcement of compulsory primary education, the Government has in its programme universalisation of elementary education right from the very beginning till the age of 14 years.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Has any complaint been received by the Ministry regarding non-attendance of adult education centres by adults and utilisation of grants?—Nevertheless if so, what is the number of such centres and the amount of grants drawn by them?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I would be able to furnish the information if the hon. Member mentions any particular centre. There are over one lakh centres and drop-outs are there in a number of centres. So, it is not very easy to give the number where drop-outs are there.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that extreme poverty of the people is the main hindrance in making the adult education programme a success. In view of this, will the Government think of adding vocational training in this adult education scheme, if so, details thereof?

It is a fact that 70 per cent of the world illiterate people belong to 11 developing countries. Our country is one of them. If that is a fact, what was the suggestion given by our hon. Minister to the Adult Education Seminar? In what way and to what extent does the International Adult Education Council help us in implementing the adult education scheme? How much Government funds have been utilised by voluntary agencies on this scheme in the last five years? Was there any complaint regarding mis-utilisation of funds in Gujarat? If so, has the Government enquired into the matter or not?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: In Gujarat there are 111 centres that

are functioning. Earlier there were reports of a general nature and some screening took place. After that, this programme of adult education was stopped for some time. It has again been introduced. Voluntary agencies are welcome to ask for this programme provided they are sponsored by the respective State Governments.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: My question has not been answered. My specific question was: How much fund has been utilised in Gujarat through voluntary agencies? Were there any complaints about utilisation of funds? If so, whether the Government has enquired into the matter or not. What was the suggestion given by the hon. Minister to the Adult Education Seminar?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Seminar that was arranged in Udaipur was attended by me as a guest. I have explained to them how the Government of India is interested in adult education and how this programme should be carried out by different voluntary agencies as well. While the Government is carrying out some programme, we would like the voluntary agencies also to take part in it. This was my suggestion.

As to how much money has been spent right from the beginning, I would only be too glad to give the information provided notice is given.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: My specific question about vocational training has not been answered.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: They are going on all over India, not only in Gujarat; I require specific notice for giving information.

श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनिवार्य शिक्षा योजना के उपरांत भी देश में निरन्तर निरक्षरता बढ़ रही है। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन भली प्रकार नहीं हो रहा है। सरकार देश के सभी व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा देने में समर्थ

नहीं है। सरकार यह जानते हुए भी कि धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर खर्च कर रही है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी नीति अपनाएगी जिससे बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा का लाभ मिल सके और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा योजना भी भली प्रकार से लागू हो और धन का दुरुपयोग न हो ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL:

The hon. Member has suggested that there should be more funds. Our problem is the growing population. I would request the hon. Member to find out ways and means to stop the population growth. Only then we can deal with this. It is a very serious problem. That is why we cannot cope with it.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि जिस प्रकार से आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के होते हुए भी अशिक्षितों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। आपने बताया है कि हर साल हजारों स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है और अशिक्षितों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमें प्राइमरी शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि बच्चों को शुरु से ही अनिवार्य शिक्षा का लाभ मिल सके। मजदूर आदि पिछड़े लोगों के बच्चे जो स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो लेक्चर दे दिया।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं बता रही हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताने को नहीं पूछने की बात है।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार बच्चों को प्राइमरी स्तर से अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने की योजना को सुचारू रूप से लागू करने पर विचार करेगी, ताकि देश में अशिक्षा कम हो सके।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जवाब दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं। It is a suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Will all the hon. Members please help me in curtailing their supplementaries to a specified length? It is too much. You see, the length will take all the time.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The other day there were two questions on Agriculture which took 20 minutes each

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You allow us 377 and Calling Attention then we won't ask any supplementaries?

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain things which, for the general good of the public we have to do. But we have to do justice also to the Question Hour. You also took a long time. I remember everything.

(Interruptions):

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not the general good of the public.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot say that as Speaker.

Exchange of Photographs of Missing Defence Personnel

*167. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to exchange between India and Pakis-

tan photographs of missing defence personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During recent visit to India of the Pakistani delegation led by Mr. Agha Shahi, there was an informal agreement to the effect that both sides could supply photographs and fresh evidence relating to missing defence personnel so that another attempt to locate them could be made.

(b) Government is in the process of collecting the necessary material.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, it is rather unfortunate that even after 11 years Defence personnel continue to be termed as 'missing'. But now it is a redeeming feature that some agreement has been arrived at. The hon. Minister has stated that an informal agreement has been reached during the recent visit of Mr. Agha Shahi. I do not understand what is meant by an 'informal' agreement. What is the difference between a 'formal' and 'informal' agreement? Because, if it was 'informal' as I understand it...

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not like 'consideration' and 'active consideration'?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: If it was 'informal' as I understand it, Mr. Agha Shahi is no more there as their External Affairs Minister. Then that formality in the informal sense would have disappeared.

MR. SPEAKER: Agreements are not between persons, they are between governments.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Minister has in an interview given to the *Jung* newspaper in Karachi stated...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: which hon. Minister?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The concerned hon. Ministers. He had stated

that the relatives of 'missing' Defence personnel would be contacted for getting some more details and getting photographs. I would like to know this. Have any relatives been contacted and has any success been achieved in getting their photographs and other details for sending further communication to the Pakistani authorities?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir I understand that the Defence Ministry is doing this work. I do not know the exact number of photographs collected so far. But I presume that they are doing it as quickly as is warranted under the circumstance.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question which I had put on 25th of February this year, i.e., Question No. 789, the hon. Minister had replied that there were 300 Indian nationals believed to be detained in various jails in Pakistan out of which 40 had been classified as Defence personnel. So, if 40 had been identified to be Defence personnel, I do not think there should be any question of classifying them as 'missing'. Similarly, there was an answer relating to the Pakistani nationals who are in jails here. These 49 Indian nationals at least had been identified. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in respect of those who have already been identified, who are 49 in number, whether any efforts have been made to bring them back to the country and if so, by what time are they expected back in this country.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is a misunderstanding here. Out of 300 Indian nationals believed to be under detention, 40 are Defence personnel.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am sorry, it was mis-printed. It is not 49, it is 40.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Now they are believed to be missing

cause it has not been established that they were killed. That is the presumption on which this conclusion has been based and we have certain evidence, which we have passed on to the Government of Pakistan, to show that it cannot be concluded that they have been killed. Therefore, they should be presumed as being alive. So, it is in this manner that we have represented to them and they have taken our representation. Earlier, they said that they had made a search, but had not been able to locate these personnel. This has been going on for several years, now and several times this matter has been raised. The latest position is as I have just stated.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, this matter has been raised on and off in this country many times in Parliament as well as in the press outside as well as, I think, by relatives of the missing people concerned. I would like to know this. When the Government says that 40 persons have been identified, I presume they have been identified only by our Government. The Pakistan Government did not identify them as defence personnel at all. What I would like to know is does he feel after the recent talk he had with Mr. Agha Shahi, representing the Government of Pakistan, that there is some change in the attitude of the Pakistan Government towards this question, because previously they had flatly denied that any defence personnel were still in their custody anywhere?

Now he has said that an agreement has been reached and that searches would be made again to try to locate them which *ipso facto* presumes that the Pakistan Government no longer holds the view that they are not there at all or they are not alive. In the course of discussion, has anything hopeful emerged from the Pakistani side to which we can look forward?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is very difficult to make a nuance like that. They have been telling us, right through, that they have made

a complete search and they have not found these personnel. They have said the something during the recent visit also. But when we pressed them that they should make another search and yet another search, they have agreed and during our conversation the suggestion came up that photographs and other evidence, if any, would be made available in addition to that already made available. This is how, it has happened. I cannot say that there is any change. But the point is that the very fact that the Pakistan Government have agreed once again to make a search is significant and we have to take it as such.

News item captioned "Harmful Drugs"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comments of the *Indian Express* under the caption: "Harmful drugs", as published in its issue dated the 18 January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee, reported in a recent issue of the *Indian Journal of Medical Sciences* were, in fact, submitted to Government last September;

(c) whether the suggestions are still to be implemented nearly five months after they were submitted;

(d) whether the World Health Organisations has repeatedly pointed out that the medicinal needs of the people in the Third World countries can be met by 200 drugs and in fact the Hathi Committee has narrowed down the number to 116; and

(e) if so, whether over 15,000 drug formulations continue to be sold and prescribed in India and if so, the reasons and justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee were received on 17th November, 1981.

(c) The recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee were referred to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, constituted under Section 5 of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act for their consideration. The final recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board have been received on 1st March, 1982.

(d) The W.H.O. Expert Committee on selection of essential drugs in their 1979 Report, has identified about 237 basic drugs and about 303 single ingredient formulations of these drugs which are considered as most needed for the health care of the majority of the population. However, it is specifically stated in that Report that the list of essential drugs recommended by them, should be understood as a tentative identification of a 'commoncore' of basic needs and the same does not imply that no other drugs are useful. It is further stated that the list has to be adjusted according to the local needs and the W.H.O. gives only an indication of priority in drug needs and exclusion of any drug from the list, does not imply rejection.

The Hathi Committee had also recommended a list of 116 essential drugs which are essentially used in medical practice both in urban and rural areas. This list would, however, not be adequate to meet the therapeutic needs of the total health care of the population and does not cover drugs for all indications.

(e) It is a fact that in regard to drug formulations, there is considerable proliferation due to multiplicity of brands, packs and dosage form. The same drug formulation is being marketed by different manufacturers under different brand names, e.g. 25 preparations containing sulpha drugs account for about 500 drug formulations.

Similarly, Aspirin tablets are being marketed by 60 firms, diazapam tablets by 75 firms, analgin preparations by 125 firms and Paracetamol tablets by 130 firms, etc.

Government are quite alive to the need to reduce such multiplicity. In regard to the manufacture of new drugs, the control is exercised at the time of according approval for their introduction. In regard to the existing formulations, this is being tackled through efforts to weed out combinations which have no therapeutic rationale and through the pricing mechanism where preference is given to packs and dosage forms conforming to leading formulations.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: In the statement, it has been admitted that the recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee were received by the Government on the 17th November, 1981 and these were forwarded to the Drugs Technical Advisory Board for opinion, whose final recommendations have been received on the 1st of March, 1982. Now, as well all know, the Drugs Consultative Committee consists of representatives of the Union Government as also of the various State Governments. I would like to know whether it is a fact that one of the recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee was to single out 15 drugs categories of fixed dose "Weeded out immediately" as they were harmful to human beings besides having no therapeutic rationale. Another 7 categories have been identified for removal over a specified time.

May I know, since the final recommendations of the Board have been received, what more time the Government will take in coming to a final decision on all the recommendations that were made by the Drugs Consultative Committee?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As mentioned in the detailed and very long and elaborate reply of mine and as admitted by the hon. Member him-

self, the report has been received by the Government just on the 1st of March, 1982. Today, it is 4th of March, 1982. It is only a couple of days and the Government has to take a view in this matter. I can assure the House that there will not be any delay in taking the decision.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: So far as part (b) of my Question is concerned in the reply it has been admitted that the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Selection of Essential Drugs, in their 1979 report, has identified 237 basic drugs and 303 single-ingredient formulations. The Hathi Committee, the Government would agree, recommended 116 essential drugs that are being used both in the urban and the rural areas. ½

My contention made in (e) is that in our country over 15,000 drug formulations are being freely prescribed and administered to the patients. It has never been refuted.

I have only one specific question to ask: whether it is a fact that a few months ago, the WHO identified 18 harmful drugs which though banned in advanced countries were being dumped on the third world countries; and 12 of them were being freely used in India. I would only add that these drugs are imported from outside, from the multi-national companies. In view of this grave situation will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what steps he has taken to destroy the banned drugs still existence in our country lock; stock and barrel?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The WHO does not itself identify any drug that is banned in any country. On the other hand, the member countries report to the WHO what are the drugs that are banned in the respective countries. This information, in turn, is circulated to all the member countries. It is not a fact that anyone particular drug is banned in all the countries. There are instances where a drug banned in one developed coun-

try is freely marketed and used in another developed country....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Why?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If the hon. Member can listen to me and understand correctly, perhaps he will agree with me. I have only said that a particular drug which is banned in a particular developed country....

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Which, for example?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: ...is not necessarily banned in another developed country.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What is it that you are doing?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish first.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Out of 18 drugs reported by the WHO as having been withdrawn by certain countries, we have also taken action to withdraw 7 of these drugs from the Indian market, 6 other drugs have not even been approved for manufacture in the country while, in respect of the balance 5 drugs, namely, (1) Hormonal Pregnancy testing drugs, (2) Nitrofurans compounds, (3) Phenformin, (4) Oxyquinolines derivatives and (5) higher dose Lynestrenol products, a conscious decision was taken to permit their marketing subject to a cautionary statement being given on the label.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You asked about 18 drugs. We have not approved drugs. We have allowed only 5 drugs to be marketed in This country, keeping in view the needs of health and the medical care in this country. That the technical advice given to us.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The cautionary statement is put on the label. These are the drugs banned in some countries. I cannot give you the details but we have cautioned about these drugs.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There must be some basis for banning those drugs. Is it on the basis of the technical advice?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the consumer expected to do after reading that caution on the label?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In this way, can we do justice to the Question Hour?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Out of 18 drugs, 7 drugs have been withdrawn.

We have not allowed 6 of the drugs even to be manufactured in this country.

We have taken a conscious decision with regard to 5 drugs.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Suppose on the label it is written that those drugs are bad. What does it mean? Then why do you allow them to be sold? There must be technical opinion on that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Why not have half-an-hour discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER: We must have half-an-hour discussion on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I abide by your decision. I should say this because the Hon. Members are interested to know.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you promise to take those drugs when you fall sick?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Every drug is tested by Indians.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall distribute them equally.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let the Hon. Members understand that....

MR. SPEAKER: I think we shall take it up later on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let the Hon. Members understand that certain drugs have side-effects. Perhaps, every Hon. Member who is taking some drug or the other may be knowing that certain drugs have side-effects. So, the caution is in regard to the side-effects of the use of these drugs. That is the caution.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये, शंकरानन्द जी ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When the Hon. Minister says side-effects, does he include death also? I would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER: It means so many things. We shall take it up later on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the end effect.

गिरिडीह-रांची लाइन

† 170. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभा में बार-बार आश्वासन दिये गये थे कि गिरिडीह और रांची के बीच बरास्ता, कोडरमा और हजारीबाग टाउन, एक बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने की योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) क्या गिरिडीह और रांची के बीच बरास्ता, कोडरमा और हजारीबाग टाउन उपर्युक्त रेल लाइन (223 किलोमीटर) बिछाने के लिये वर्ष 1982-83 के बजट में धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में अनिश्चितता दूर करने के लिये इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य पहले किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is liad on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the course of replying to the Supplementaries to Question No. 364 on 11-12-1980, raised by Shri Kamla Misra Madhukar, it was clarified by the then Minister for Railways that a survey had been completed, and the issue of including it in the 6th Five Year Plan was receiving consideration. He also added that Planning Commission's clearance would be necessary.

What the then Railway Minister had meant was that a reconnaissance study had been carried out by the Eastern Railway, whose report was received in Board's office in October 1980. No detailed traffic survey or financial appraisal of the project had been undertaken. It was, therefore, considered necessary that an engineering-cum-traffic survey for the new line between Ranchi and Giridih via Hazaribagh Town and Koderma may be conducted to precisely estimate the cost and traffic prospects of the new rail link, before a final investment decision on the construction could be taken after Planning Commission's approval.

This survey is in progress. In view of the difficult terrain through which the proposed line will pass, it will not be possible to complete the survey before 1983 end.

The decision regarding inclusion of the project in the 6th Plan can be taken only after completion of the detailed survey and its approval by the Planning Commission, if found financially viable.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका जो स्टेटमेंट आज है, जो भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, उस दिन मामला यह था कि एश्योरेंस दिया गया है या नहीं दिया गया है, पहला सवाल यह था । आज मंत्री पूरी तरह, मेरे ख्याल में, तैयारी कर के आये हैं ।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी जो आप हनारी तरफ से कह रहे हैं, वह पहले यही बताये कि उन्होंने यह कहा था कि नहीं कि यह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन्क्लूड होने जा रहा है । यह एश्योरेंस उनका है या नहीं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : इसक्वेश्चन के बारे में जैसे समाधान देना मैं शुरू करूंगा, (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : 7, 8 यदि एक साथ उठेंगे तो मुझे मुश्किल हो जायेगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज सुन्दर सूट पहन कर आए हैं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I hope this is not the new railway uniform that he wears.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. It fits him.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The actual position is that in 1978 and 1980 there was a reconnaissance study conducted

and in late 1980 the report was submitted. On that basis the then Minister ordered a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey and after completion of this survey by the end of 1983, the report will be examined subject to the clearance by the Planning Commission. It is left to the Planning Commission to include it in the Sixth Five Year Plan if it is viable and funds available.... (Interruptions) No assurance was given. Reconnaissance survey means a rough survey and on the basis of that, in order to find out the economic, technical and financial viability, a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey has to be conducted and after that, the project has to be studied properly.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने जो अभी कहा है वह भी रेम्युनरेटिव होगा या नहीं होगा, यह विचार करने के बाद होगा, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं पांडे जी का स्टेटमेंट पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। यह 16 मार्च, 1981 का है पृष्ठ 527 पर :

“श्री केदार पांडे : रांची टाउन से हजारीबाग टाउन हुआ है। हजारीबाग रोड को हम लोगों ने छोड़ दिया है क्योंकि उसमें रेम्युनरेटिव हो जाता है। इसलिए रांची टाउन से हजारीबाग, हजारीबाग से कोडरमा और कोडरमा से गिरिडीह—यह ठीक है। इसमें हमने हजारीबाग रोड को छोड़ दिया है।”

ये ऐसा बोलते हैं कि रेम्युनरेटिव हो जाता है लेकिन इनका इंजीनियरिंग सर्वे और इस बात का जो बजट है उसमें देखा जाए तो स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि यह कितना कंप्यूजिंग और गुमराह करने वाला है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रूट को फिर एक बार चेक कर दिया है। फिर लिखते हैं—रांची से हजारीबाग टाउन से, हजारीबाग

रोड से...। इस बार हजारीबाग रोड से कर दिया है जबकि उस बार कोडरमा था। “गिरिडीह तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन का प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण, 227 किलोमीटर। इसमें 13 लाख 99 हजार रुपए का प्रावधान रखा है।”

आखिर पहले सर्वे हो गया था लेकिन ये फिर प्रारम्भिक ही लिखते हैं। तो यह रुपया कहां जायेगा और कहां खर्च हो रहा है? या तो यह बोगस है या आफिसर्स गड़बड़ी करते हैं—यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : बोगस नहीं है और न गड़बड़ है। यह पिछड़े हुए स्थान हैं और सरकार का विचार है कि पिछड़े हुए स्थानों की उन्नति होनी चाहिए। इसमें 1978 में रेकनाईजन्स का जो सर्वे हुआ उसकी रिपोर्ट आए तो प्रिलिमिनरी इंजीनियरिंग कम ट्रेफिक सर्वे के वास्ते 1981-82 के बजट में इंकलूड करें और उसकी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट जब समाप्त होगी तब निश्चय करेंगे।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट तो जब आए तब विचार करें लेकिन यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि यह रेम्युनरेटिव नहीं है और यह बात फिर नहीं आनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह बैकवर्ड एरिया है और इन्होंने बताया है कि छठी योजना में इंकलूड होने जा रहा है। (अवधान) इसके बाद यह इंकलूड होना चाहिए।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : यह बात स्पष्ट भी हुई है और अस्पष्ट भी। माननीय सदस्य पेशेन्स रखें तो और स्पष्ट हो जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गाड़ी के आगे और पीछे, दोनों तरफ इंजन लगा दीजिए।

चेचक का टीका लगाने को अनिवार्य बनाना

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*172. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री मगन भाई बारोट :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चेचक का टीका अनिवार्य रूप से लगाना खत्म किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान सारे देश में कुल कितने चेचक के रोगी पाए गए ;

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ दल के इस वारे में क्या सुझाव है ; और

(घ) चेचक के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने क्या सुझाव दिया है और भारत सरकार ने उस सुझाव को कब स्वीकार किया ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The last small-pox case in India was reported on 21st May, 1975. The International Commission for the Certification of Small-pox Eradication visited India in April, 1977 and concluded that small-pox has been eradicated from the country. The last endemic small-pox case in the world was reported from Somalia on 26th October, 1977. The World Health Assembly reviewed the position in May, 1980 and resolved that global small-pox eradication has been achieved. An Expert Group constituted by the Directorate General of Health Services recommended in March, 1980 that since small-pox has been eradicated from India and globally primary small-pox vaccination should be discontinued. This was also the recommendation of

the Global Commission for Certification of Small-Pox Eradication made in 1979. In the light of these facts, the Governments of the States and Union Territories have been advised in May, 1981 that there is no need to insist upon a certificate of small-pox vaccination during admission to school or for any other purpose.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय द्वारा गठित एक विशेष अध्ययन दल ने सिफारिश की है कि चेचक का प्राथमिक टीका बन्द कर दिया जाए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस अध्ययन दल के पास टीका बन्द करने के क्या आधार थे और उस अध्ययन दल में कितने मੈम्बर हैं, उसने कितने दिनों तक काम किया, कितनी मीटिंग हुई ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have not been able to understand what the questionnaire wants.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी गाड़ी में बैठा दिया है, सीधी लाइन दीजिए।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चेचक का प्राथमिक टीका बन्द करने की सिफारिश का क्या आधार है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the answer is so clear that the supplementary does not arise because the small-pox has been eradicated from the globe itself. A resolution was passed in World Health Assembly in 1980 on the basis of which, we have recommended the discontinuance of vaccination. I do not know how the supplementary arises.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राथमिक टीका बन्द करने से जो स्टाफ या कर्मचारी गण खाली हो जायेंगे उन का क्या किया जाएगा ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को और संस्थाओं को कोई निर्देश दिए गए हैं ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : गांव-गांव में बहुत दिनों से यह एडवर्टिजमेंट चलता रहा है --

चेचक का रोगी जो बतायेगा ।

एक हजार रुपया पायेगा ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, my answer to the question is so clear, crystal clear. He is asking something which has nothing to do with this question. I do not know if any hon. Member would like me to answer. I shall reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Barot.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, it is a welcome statement that the small-pox as per the global survey has been eradicated from all over the world including our country. But, Sir, in our country, this is a particular system whereby we were vaccinating the children before sending them to schools. We have to go to the far distant areas for registration in the schools. Such registration again was one of the important media by which we were knowing the birth date and other conditions of the children. Of course, this is a reliable evidence for knowing the age of the child. In the circumstances, I want to know whether the Government is looking to the health problem as also looking to the ratio of birth rate in the country. Has any provision been made to know in the absence of this registration the birth rate in the distant rural areas?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is true that vaccination did help to ascertain in the rural areas the date of birth of a child. But, after discontinuance of this, the recording of birth, to that extent suffers. I do agree with him. But, there are other methods of recording of births which will be resorted to.

इस एडवर्टिजमेंट के द्वारा आपने जागृति करने की कोशिश की है । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस के अन्तर्गत कितने करोड़ रुपया इनाम दिया गया ? यदि अब चेचक का रोगी नहीं आता है तो क्या आप ने इस विभाग को डिस्कन्टीन्यू कर दिया है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have already stated in my reply that last small-pox came to our notice in India on 21st May, 1975. Further, in spite of this advertisement that any informer about this disease will get a prize of rupees one thousand, nobody has come to claim the prize. That shows that there has not been any incident of small-pox in our country.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भले ही चेचक की बीमारी अभी खत्म हो गई हो, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से चली गई है ऐसा अभी नहीं कहा जा सकता है । इसी तरह से "कालाजार" के सम्बन्ध में हुआ था, लेकिन जब दोबारा उस का प्रकोप हुआ तो मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में दो हजार से अधिक लोग मरे थे मैं, यह वैशाली डिस्ट्रिक्ट की बात कह रहा हूँ । मैं 1977 से इस मामले को उठाता आ रहा हूँ । क्या सरकार हमेशा इस पर ध्यान देती रहेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान का परिवेक्ष्य दूसरे देशों से अलग है, यहां जो गरीबी और

भुखमारी व्याप्त है, वह खत्म होने वाली नहीं है, इसलिये बीमारी भी खत्म नहीं होगी, इसलिये आज या कल भयंकर रूप ले सकती है। "चेचक का रोगी कौन है, बताओ या असली कांग्रेसी कौन है—यह बताओ, नकली कौन है—यह बताओ, इससे कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। क्या आप अपने चेचक विभाग को बन्द करने जा रहे हैं या यह अभी कायम रहेगा, यह देखने के लिये कि चेचक का कहीं प्रकोप तो होने वाला नहीं है या वह किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान तो नहीं है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member is right in expressing his concern about any future case but I would like to tell him that we have taken all precautions and we have preserved stocks to meet any eventuality.

Electrification of Lines between Metropolitan Cities

*173. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI V. KISHORE

CHANDRA S. DEO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared plans to electrify the important railway lines between the metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, details of the outlay and targets to be achieved during the current Five-Year-Plan period?

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

(b) An outlay of Rs. 450 crores during the current 6th five year plan has been approved and approximately 2800 route kms. of railway lines are likely to be electrified during this Plan period.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, it is very good that the Government of India has taken up electrification of railway track because of so many reasons. Several times it so happens that a railway engine which is based on coal consumption stops in the middle of the journey because there is no coal. It has happened with me twice. Once it happened when I was travelling from Guntukul to Bangalore. Early in the morning I got up and found the train stationary. On enquiry I was told since the coal has got exhausted the train cannot move further. The hon. Minister can get it verified if he so desires. During the Sixth Five Year all the metropolitan cities, that is, all the four cities will be connected by electrification. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many other State capitals will be included in this enroute as well as otherwise?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, the very criteria to cover the electrification scheme in the Sixth Plan is first to connect all the metropolitan cities, namely, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and then Calcutta-Bombay and Delhi-Madras. This is in a diagonal way. All this work of electrification will be completed by the end of 1985. If any capital city comes in-between like Bhopal...

AN HON. MEMBER: Also Hyderabad. (Interruption)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Hyderabad is very difficult because of certain reasons. In 1982-83, a programme is included regarding Kazipet, Secunderabad and Sanatnagar, and that will be taken up in the 7th Plan. There are certain other practical reasons. In the main trunk route there is a high density of traffic. The main trunk route from Delhi to Bombay will be completed by the end of 1985.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister be pleased to state the different percentages of track driven by electric power, steam and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): At the moment 5,000 kms. are already electrified; 2800 kms. are likely to be electrified during the 6th Plan period for which Rs. 450 crores have been provided. (Interruption) I was telling you that at present out of 60,000 kms. of railway track 5,000 kms. have already been electrified. 2,800 kms. are being electrified during the 6th Plan period with provision of Rs. 450 crores. Now it is possible, on account of escalation of prices, Rs. 450 crore may be able to cover 2,800 kms. or a little less. Then, in the 7th Plan there is a programme to cover 1,000 kms. every year. Therefore, this would be covering another 5,000 kms. by the end of the 7th Plan period.

Besides this, as far as electric, steam, and diesel track are concerned, I am sorry, I do not have ready answer now with me about the total number.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about exhaustion of coal? He asked about that.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पिछले साल रेल बजट पेश करते समय पांडेजी ने बतलाया था कि मेन लाइन जो दिल्ली से कलकत्ता जाती है, आसनसोल से मुगलसराय तक उसका विद्युतीकरण नहीं हो पाया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी स्थिति अभी क्या है और उसके विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन: मान्यवर, हावड़ा से दिल्ली तक का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो ग्रांड कार्ड लाइन का आपने बताया।

मेन लाइन जो पटना होते हुए कलकत्ता जाती है, वही मेन लाइन है और उसके बारे में मैं पूछ रह हूँ। यह तो ग्रांड कार्ड लाइन है गया वाली, जो हो है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : आसनसोल और मुगलसराय के बीच में जो विद्युतीकरण की आप बात कर रहे हैं, वह इस वक्त इन्क्लूडेड नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : देखिये, ऐसा मत कीजिए। यह आश्वासन है आपका कि वह होगी और अभी आप बोल रहे हैं कि इन्क्लूडेड नहीं है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : आश्वासन होगा, कैसे होगा कब होगा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: पिछले साल के कार्यक्रम में यह शामिल है। यूँ ही आप नहीं निकल जाएंगे। पिछले साल का आपका जो कार्यक्रम है, उसको आप देखिये।

(Interruption)

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to add this to my colleague's answer. As far as the main trunk routes are concerned, the route from Howrah to Delhi via Gaya has been completely electrified. As far as Sitarampur-Patna-Moghulsarai is concerned, this is going to be commenced later during the 6th Plan period.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Trivandrum is away from the coal-fields. Will you consider electrification of Madras-Cochin route, especially because Kerala is having excess of electricity? Will you consider electrification of this route by 1985

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: No, Sir. It is not possible to consider electrification of this route—Madras-Cochin route—by 1985.

**Development Wing for Ship Building
and Ship Repairing Industries**

†

*174. SHRI BAPUSAHEB
PARULEKAR:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay
a statement showing:

(a) whether there is any proposal
to create a separate development wing
for ship-building and ship-repairing
industries;

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

(c) the number of Indian flag
vessels sent abroad for repairs during
the last three years and in 1981-82
so far.

(d) the amount spent on repairs on
each vessel during the above period;

(e) whether Government propose
to provide two more lay out berths
at Calcutta Port exclusively for ship
repairs; and

(f) if so, when and details in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.
Details of the proposal are being
worked out.

(c) The number of Indian ships
dry-docked and repaired abroad dur-
ing the last three years and so far in
1981-82 is as follows:—

1978-79	73 Nos.
1979-80	102 "
1980-81	75 "
April 1981 to January 1982	36 "

(d) Information in respect of each
vessel is not maintained. However,
the total expenditure incurred on
repairs to Indian ships for which pay-
ments have been made in foreign
currency is as follows:—

1978-79	Rs. 19.73 crores
1979-80	Rs. 23.55 crores
1980-81	Rs. 38.64 crores
April 1981 to January, 1982	Rs. 46.10 crores

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Sir, I would like to know from the
hon. Minister when this proposal
mentioned in part (a) of the answer
to my question was made first to the
Government. Now, in view of the fact
that as many as 284 ships were dry-
docked and repaired abroad and the
total amount spent on this account
was Rs. 128.2 crores will the Govern-
ment feel the urgency of setting up
a separate wing for the repair of our
ships and, if so, when the proposal is
likely to be finished and implemented,
as mentioned in answer to part (a)
of the question?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir,
the facilities for repairing our ships
in the ports of our country are not
adequate. Therefore, our ships are
going to foreign ship-yards for repairs
and we have been paying a huge
amount in foreign exchange for the
repair of our ships. That is why the
Government of India have decided to
augment the existing facilities. M/s.
Engineers India Limited in collabora-
tion with M/s. Blohm & Voss A.G.,
West Germany, have been appointed
to prepare a 15-year perspective plan
of ship repair facilities. The Draft of
the Consultants' report has been
received recently and it is proposed to
discuss this report with the Consul-
tants and after we have discussed this
report, we will take a final decision.
Then, we shall see that action is taken

on the recommendations made in the report.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In reply to part (e) of my question, you have said "No, Sir." I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Director General of Shipping or the National Shipping Board had made any proposal to augment the facilities at Calcutta Port by laying out two berths for repairs and dry-docking of these ships and whether the Government had considered the feasibility of this particular proposal. Is it not a fact that this could be done by spending even 25 per cent of the amount which the Government has already spent for the repairs of these ships?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There was a proposal in the Sixth Plan to convert some berths for ship-repairs in Calcutta. But in the mid-term plan review meeting, this was considered and the idea was dropped. So, there is no such proposal at the moment. Whatever amount is provided in the Plan, we want to see that that amount is usefully spent for the development of facilities either at Calcutta, if it is possible, or some other place.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the hon. Minister consider the inclusion of Cochin Shipyard in the augmentation programme?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There are adequate facilities in Cochin Shipyard. The hon. Member represents that area, or comes from that area. He knows that in Cochin Shipyard there are facilities to repair ships upto one million tonnes per annum and the dry dock at Cochin Shipyard can take at a time a vessel of upto 1 lakh DWD capacity. There are already adequate facilities, but we are still trying to improve the facilities and are appointing a consultant from Japan. I do not know the name of the consultant. But if it is possible to improve the existing facilities, we will certainly consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Government's plan for "Health for all by 2000 AD"

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have prepared a plan "Health for all by 2000 AD"; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what progress has been made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The goal is to reach 'Health for All by 2000 AD'. Along with the objective of population stabilisation the health care system in the country would be restructured and re-oriented towards these policy objectives. The strategy to be followed over a period of 20 years upto 2000 AD will be attuned towards achieving 'Primary Health Care' coverage in terms of promotion of better health, protection against risk of preventable diseases, and outreach of curative care services with full involvement and use of the community and its resources. Some of the aspects are as follows:—

(i) Emphasis would be shifted from development of hospital based curative services and super-specialities to tackling health problems of the masses. A rural health care system based on combination of preventive, promotive and curative health care services would be built up starting from the village as the base.

(ii) The infrastructure for rural health care would consist of primary health centres each serving a population of 30,000 and sub-centres each serving a population of 5,000. These norms would be relaxed in hilly and tribal areas.

The village or a population of 1000 would form the base unit where there will be a trained Health Guide chosen by the community. Every village will also have at least one trained Birth Attendant (Dai).

(iii) Facilities for treatment in basic specialities would be provided at community health centres at the block level with a 30 bedded hospital for a population of 1 lakh. A system of referral of cases from the community health centre to the district hospital/medical college hospital will be introduced.

(iv) Various programmes under education, water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases, family planning, maternal and child health care, nutrition and school health implemented by different departments/agencies would be properly coordinated for optimal results.

(v) Adequate medical and para-medical manpower would be trained for meeting the requirements of a programme of this order and all education and training programmes will be given suitable orientation towards rural health care.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED

	In position as on 1-4-1980 (Approx)	Target for 1980-85 (Additional)	Additions during 1980-81	Likely additions during 1981-82
1. Sub-Centre	50,000	40,000	2162	8513
2. Subsidiary Health Centres (erstwhile dispensaries upgraded)	1,000	1,000	329	306
3. Primary Health Centres	5,400	600	61	142
4. Upgraded PHCs (now to be called Community Health Centres)	340	174	61	36

In addition, 1.4 lakhs Health Guides had been trained by 1st April 1980. 43, 533 additional Health Guides have been trained after that. It is proposed to have one Health Guide for an average of 1000 rural population by 1st January 1984 in all the States which have adopted the scheme.

Over 3.64 lakh dais have already been trained and it is proposed to train atleast one indigenous dai from every village by the end of 6th Five Year Plan.

3841 L.S.—2.

Computer science at first degree level

*171. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has prepared a plan to introduce computer science as a subject at the first degree level alongwith related science and social subjects to develop manpower at programmes level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): On the recommendations of a Panel on Computer Manpower Development appointed by the Electronics Commis-

sion, the University Grants Commission has decided that courses in Computer Science and Technology may be introduced at different levels during the Sixth Plan, in a phased manner. For the training of programmers, the Commission has suggested that Computer Science may be introduced as a subject of study, alongwith related subjects, in the restructured courses at the B.Sc. level.

Rail expansion plans cancelled

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

(a) whether he has cancelled all rail expansion plans after assumption of office as reported in the Newspapers;

(b) if so, whether the said expansion freeze also includes all those projects planned and sanctioned by his predecessor;

(c) if so, whether a detailed list of the rail expansion plans that are being frozen will be laid on the Table; and

(d) for how long this expansion freeze will continue?

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

(a) to (d). No scheme which has already been sanctioned for construction of new lines, gauge conversion of existing metre gauge/narrow gauge lines into Broad Gauge or doubling of routes has been cancelled.

Owing to extreme paucity of resources, Railways' annual plan outlay for 1982-83 has been fixed at an inadequate level. This has necessitated substantial cuts in the allocation of funds for works, making it impossible to ensure progress of all the works simultaneously. Therefore, priority works have been identified and allocations made to complete in a reasonable period of time, a few of the highest priority works in which sub-

tential investments have already been made or which are essential to meet the operational needs of rail transport infrastructure. The underlying aim is to bring into use as many assets and new lines as possible in the shortest possible time in the interest of the nation.

Special class apprentices

*176. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for continuing the system of "Special Class Apprentices";

(b) how many special class apprentices are there in Railways;

(c) whether they are entitled to many privileges, denied to the engineers recruited through UPSC; and

(d) whether Government propose to continue this system?

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

(a) The Special Class Apprenticeship Scheme was started by the British in 1927. At that time, qualified Mechanical Engineers for railway industry were not available in the country. After independence of the country, when a large number of Engineering Colleges and Institutes of Technology came to be established as also in the context of modernisation of traction and sophistication of technology, the position was reviewed. As an ad hoc measure, in 1948, qualified Mechanical Engineers were directly recruited. Since 1951, direct recruitment of qualified Mechanical Engineers has also been taking place alongwith the recruitment through the Special Class Apprenticeship Scheme.

(b) On 31-3-1981, there are 428 Mechanical Engineers who were initially recruited through the Special Class Apprenticeship Scheme.

(c) No, Sir. But there is some dispute about seniority, which is sub-judice.

(d) Adequate number of qualified Mechanical Engineers are now available in the country and a large number of Engineering Institutions including IITs have come up since independence which can fully meet the Railways' requirements of Mechanical Engineers as is the case for engineers of other disciplines in the Railways. For these reasons and also in the context of modernisation and sophistication of technology in the Railways. The discontinuance of Special Class Railway Apprenticeship Scheme is under consideration.

रेल-फाटकों के निर्माण में राज्य सरकारों का योगदान

*177. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय, रेल-फाटकों के निर्माण की मांग किये जाने पर राज्य सरकारों को उक्त निर्माण पर होने वाले खर्च को वहन करने के लिये कहता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने रेल-फाटकों का निर्माण किया जायेगा जिनका खर्च राज्य सरकार को वहन करने के लिये कहा गया है और उक्त कार्य को आरंभ करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) लोक हित में इन रेल-फाटकों का निर्माण करने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) 21 अदद । विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकार ने संबंधित रेलवे प्रशासन के पास अपेक्षित रकम जमा नहीं करायी है ।

(ग) जिन समपारों की पूरी लागत राज्य सरकार / सड़क प्राधिकरण द्वारा जमा करा दी जायेगी, उनके निर्माण के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए रेलों से कह दिया जायेगा ।

Annexation of Golan Heights by Israel

*178. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India backed Syria's demand for sanctions by the United Nations to force Israel to rescind annexation of the Golan Heights; and

(b) if so, how far Indian Government could get success in its efforts?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) India backed Syria's demand that Israel rescinds forthwith its decision to annex the Golan Heights, as well as its call upon the member States of the United Nations to apply measures, including suspension of economic, financial and technological assistance and cooperation with Israel; and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations.

(b) The Resolution co-sponsored by India was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Ninth Emergency Special Session on February 5, 1982, by 86-21 vote with 34 abstentions.

Treatment in Hospitals

*179. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of funds, new books, surgical nursing care and outflow of a large number of nurses to the European and Gulf Countries have resulted in sub-standard treatment in hospitals; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of a Division at Purna

*180. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a great demand for opening of a Division at Purna in South Central Railway Zone;

(b) if so, action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) criteria for opening a Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) This demand has been received from the Hon'ble Member on a number of occasions. Similar demand was also once received from another Hon'ble Member.

(b) Adequate justification consistent with the extant policy of the Ministry

of Railways, for creating a divisional headquarter at Purna could not be found.

(c) Presently administrative and operational requirements and workload are the criteria for determining the need for setting up new Divisions. The Railway Reforms Committee has been asked to examine the criteria and guidelines for setting up additional Divisions on the Zonal Railway and make suitable recommendations.

Central Government's Direction to States to Increase Targets of Population Control

*181. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have issued directives to all the State Governments to increase the targets of population control in each State;

(b) if so, the details of the instructions issued;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have pointed out that attainment of the targets proposed by the Centre would be difficult to achieve because the hospitals or health centres are not properly equipped and have suggested that the Central Government should bear the cost of providing the essential equipment and facilities so that the targets can be achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. The family welfare programme targets for 1981-82 as intimated to the States and Union Territories have not been revised.

(b) Does not arise.

- (c) No, Sir.
 (d) Does not arise.

**Khalistan Protagonists Activities
 Abroad**

*182. SHRI SATYASADHAN
 CHAKRABORTY:
 SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Patriot* dated 21st January, 1982 under the heading "Khalistan is in Canada";

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

(c) steps taken by the Government in this matter?

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

(b) The views of the Government of India regarding the nature of the so-called Khalistan movement and its activities abroad are well-known.

(c) The Government of India has conveyed to the Canadian authorities its concern at the activities of the protagonists of this so-called Khalistan movement in Canada. The Canadian authorities have taken note of our concern and have assured us that they would not give encouragement to this movement.

**Expenditure on Vaidyalingam
 Commission**

*183. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
 Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred for Vaidyalingam Commission which looked into the charges against the Associate Professor, School of Life Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) the reasons for not completing the enquiry by Vaidyalingam Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):
 (a) A sum of Rs. 15,500/- was incurred on the Vaidyalingam Committee.

(b) Mr. Justice C.A. Vaidyalingam decided to withdraw from the enquiry as he took exception to the doubts raised by the Associate Professor on the objectivity of the enquiry.

Ayurvedic College

*184. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a news item captioned "A big joke called Ayurvedic college" appeared in *Hindustan Times* dated the 27th December, 1981;

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

(c) steps taken to close such dubious colleges playing with the academic careers of innocent students?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report refers to the Dhanwantri Ayurvedic College, Mundka, Delhi. The affiliation given to this institution by the Examining Body of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi has been withdrawn by the competent authority on 11th February, 1982.

(c) The Central Council of Indian Medicine has warned the public through an advertisement published in leading newspapers in 1980 against being misled by fake institutions claiming to impart training in Indian Systems of Medicine which are neither affiliated to Universities nor Statutory Boards of States/Union Territories.

It is, however, for the respective State Governments/Union Territories to take appropriate action in such cases.

रेलवे वैन से चुराये गये कारतूस

*185. श्री रामनाथ बुबे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी-फरवरी, 1982 में मध्य रेलवे के मानिकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन अथवा इसके आस-पास के किसी स्थान पर रेलवे वैन से सात लाख रुपये मूल्य के सेना के कारतूसों की बारह पेटियाँ चुराई गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मामले में अब तक मुजरिमों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और चुराया गया माल बरामद कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सामान को चुराने वाला गिरोह इस क्षेत्र में लम्बे अर्से से सक्रिय है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(क) 30-1-82 को मध्य रेलवे के सतना-मानिकपुर खंड के इटवाडण्डेला स्टेशन के निकट एक माल डिब्बे से लगभग 13,000 रुपये मूल्य की 11 पेटियाँ, जिनमें 12,760 कारतूस थे, चोरी हो गयी थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । बहरहाल, 10 सुरक्षित कंटेनर, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 580 कारतूस थे, और 3,145 कारतूस खुली हालत में बरामद हुए ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन, मानिकपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379 के तहत मामला संख्या 7 दर्ज किया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश के खुफिया विभाग द्वारा इसकी तफतीश का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है । एहतियात के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस तथा जिला पुलिस की सहायता के लिए पी०ए०सी० के जवानों को भी तैनात कर दिया है ।

Conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga Line

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

(a) progress of work of conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga M. G. Line since its inauguration;

(b) whether Sakri-Hasanpur new line construction is our Schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Two tenders for construction of temporary offices and staff quarters at Samastipur and miscellaneous works at Laheria Serai have been opened and are under finalisation.

(b) and (c). No Sir. Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to start construction of the new line in the field. However, field work for final location of alignment and preparation of land plans has been completed. The earlier estimate for this work is being updated by N.E. Railway. The work will be taken up in

the field after the fund situation for construction of 'New Lines' improves.

Railway Staff Colleges

851. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Railway Staff Colleges functioning in the country at present;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open some new Railway Staff Colleges to provide intensive training to the employees of the railways;

(c) if so, when such colleges are going to be opened;

(d) the names of places where such colleges are proposed to be located;

(e) whether any such college has been proposed to be set up in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the progress made, so far, in implementing the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is only one Railway Staff College at Baroda which imparts training to officers of all Departments in various types of courses. There is no proposal to open another new Staff College. Apart from this, there are 3 Central Training Institutes viz., Indian Railways Institute of Advanced Track Technology, Pune, Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad, Indian Railway Institute of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Jamalpur, for imparting specialised training to officers/supervisors belonging to Civil Engineering, Signal & Telecommunication & Mechanical Departments respectively.

There are about 160 Training Schools /Centres to impart training to non-gazetted staff.

(b) to (f) Presumably the reference is to the Training Schools meant for non-gazetted staff as distinct from Staff

College at Baroda which imparts training to officers. Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Veto Powers in U.N.O.

1852. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made any proposal in the U.N.O. or any other International Conference for abolition of the Veto Powers in the U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation paid under Section 82-A of Indian Railways Act

1853. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of compensation the Railway administration have granted during the last two years under section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act; and

(b) details of amount of compensation under the different categories like death, injury etc. mentioned in that section ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 63.26 lakhs was paid as compensation during the last two financial years (1979-80 and 80-81). The amount of compensation payable in case of death or total disablement is Rs. 50,000/- and for other injuries the amount ranges from Rs. 10,000/-

to Rs. 45,000/- depending upon the nature of injury sustained.

Setting up of an Institute of Medical Sciences at Patna on the Pattern of AIIMS, New Delhi

1854. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government had approached the Centre for setting up an Institute of Medical Sciences at Patna on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the State Government, as approved by the Planning Commission, outlay exists for setting up Regional Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and training Research at Patna.

Reservation quota for Kalinga Express

1855. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total quotas of reserved berths in second class three tier and first class in Kalinga Express for Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Bhadrak and Balasore of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase the quotas of reserved berths in second class three tier of Kalinga Express for Jajpur-Keonjhar Road of Orissa; and

(c) if so, when such proposal will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Quotas allotted by 143 Up Puri-Nizamuddin Kalinga Weekly Exp. train for Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Bhadrak and Balasore stations are 159 berths in second class and 20 berths in first class.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान से विमान अपहरणकर्ताओं की वापसी

1856. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री विमान अपहरणकर्ताओं की वापसी के बारे में 24 दिसम्बर, 1981 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5601 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के हवाई जहाज के अपहरणकर्ताओं को लौटा दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं और सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि विमान अपहरणकर्ताओं को यथाशीघ्र भारतीय प्राधिकारियों को लौटाने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करें । लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार

ने अपहरणकर्ताओं को लौटाने के हमारे अनुरोध का कोई अनुकूल उत्तर नहीं दिया है। सरकार को पाकिस्तान के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Replacement of Old Coaches in 177 DN 178 UP Jhelum Express

1857. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this is a fact that most of the coaches attached to 177 DN and 178 UP Jhelum Express are very old and have outlived their life causing great inconvenience to the travelling passengers; and

(b) If so, when Government propose to replace these coaches and provide necessary amenities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. Latest built ICF coaches and recently overhauled in Northern Railway Workshops have been replaced on the rake of 177/178 Jhelum Express. This rake is given maintenance both at Jammu Tawi and Pune, where necessary amenities are provided.

Yoga in Schools

1858. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Yoga in Schools;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have adopted Yoga in Schools;

(c) what is the progress achieved in this respect; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to popularise Yoga in the country, because it cures certain diseases by Asanas and not by medicines?

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

(a) to (c). Yoga has been introduced as an independent subject, on an experimental basis, in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) during the current academic session. The proposal to introduce Yoga in schools under Delhi Administration has also been approved.

(d) (i) The Ministry of Education has been extending financial assistance to Yoga institutions of all India character for promotion of teacher training programmes and/or research in various aspects of Yoga other than therapeutical aspects.

(ii) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken the following steps for promotion of Yoga and/or research in therapeutic aspects of Yoga;

(a) establishment of the Central Research Institute for Yoga at New Delhi;

(b) financial assistance, through the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, to institutions of national repute for conducting research in Yoga; and

(c) financial assistance to the Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram Teacher Training Centre at Katra Vainshnav Devi (Jammu and Kashmir State) for training of Yoga teachers.

Legal Procedure to Recover Part of Amount Spent by State to Stop Brain-Drain

1859. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the total requirement of doctors in our country during the Sixth Plan period and their availability during the same period;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have to subsidise medical education and much of it goes waste when doctors go abroad and settle down there; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing legal procedure to recover part of the money spent by the State for producing a doctor so that the brain-drain is stopped and the services of such doctors are made available to our countrymen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) No reliable assessment have been made

However, the Medical Education Review Committee set up by the Government in September, 1981, *inter alia* required to evolve realistic projections regarding the medical manpower requirements of MBBS doctors, general Specialists and super Specialists during the Sixth Plan period and beyond, taking into consideration various relevant factors.

(b) Yes. The services of the doctors who migrate are not available to the country.

(c) The Government do not have any such-proposal under consideration, at present. However, as regards brain-drain the following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries:-

(i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training.

(ii) advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central public Service Commission;

(iii) improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particularly those serving in the rural areas, have been brought about by the State and U.T. Governments;

(iv) a scheme has launched to secure the community orientation of medical education,

with emphasis on the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care services to attract a larger number of doctors for service in the rural areas; and

- (v) arrangements have been made for holding the prestigious membership examinations by the National Board of Examinations, which correspond to foreign qualifications.

Inspection of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and Ashok Vihar

1860. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any periodic inspection of various CGHS dispensaries functioning in Delhi has been made and if so, when;

(b) when was the Ashok Vihar dispensary visited;

(c) whether it came to the notice of the inspection authority that the dispensary is very badly maintained, its floors are filthy and benches and walls are dirty;

(d) whether the behaviour of the staff of this dispensary is most unhelpful and if so, what action was taken to remedy these deficiencies;

(e) whether it is also a fact that location of this dispensary is such that those staying in Phase II and III find

it very inconvenient to go to the dispensary; and

(f) if so, whether there is any proposal to remedy this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, the periodical inspection is made in respect of the various CGHS Dispensaries at regular intervals. Apart from this surprise inspections are also made off and on.

(b) On 15.1.1982.

(c) to (e). No, also no such complaint have been received in this regard.

(f) Does not arise.

Amount Sanctioned and released for Maintenance and Development of National Highways

1861. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state total amount sanctioned and actually released to the States during the year 1981-82 for the maintenance and development of National Highways, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): The amount sanctioned in Budget 1981-82 for development and maintenance of National Highways is Rs. 100.5 crores and Rs.40 crores respectively. A statement indicating state-wise allocation of these funds is attached.

Statement

Rupees in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	Develop-ment	Mainte-nance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650.00	309.25
2.	Assam	465.00	324.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	1.22
4.	Bihar	620.00	325.01
5.	Chandigarh	—	3.20
6.	Delhi	580.00	29.30
7.	Goa	90.00	26.38
8.	Gujarat	450.00	192.40
9.	Haryana	400.00	105.04
10.	Himachal Pradesh	240.00	80.50
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	260.00	44.46
12.	Karnataka	650.00	235.00
13.	Kerala	350.00	137.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	600.00	243.16
15.	Maharashtra	750.00	325.36
16.	Manipur	70.00	28.71
17.	Meghalaya	95.00	39.60
18.	Nagaland	5.00	1.09
19.	Orissa	380.00	177.21
20.	Punjab	425.00	121.69
21.	Rajasthan	515.00	271.73
22.	Tamilnadu	500.00	184.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	970.00	476.06
24.	West Bengal	450.00	291.30
25.	Border Roads Organisation	525.00	26.23
Total		100,50.00	40,00.00

Colleges for SCyST

1862. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to set up some colleges for the S.C. and S.T. by different universities was under the consideration of the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal;

(c) the total number of colleges for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proposed to be set up in Orissa;

(d) the name of the tribal areas/districts of Orissa where such colleges will be set up; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No Sir.

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

Estimated cost of Hospitals under constructions at Shahdara and Hari Nagar

1863. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the 500 bedded hospitals of Hari Nagar and Shahdara which are under construction by Delhi Administration;

(b) when they are expected to be completed; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of these two hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The original estimated cost of the 500 bedded hos-

pitals at Hari Nagar and Shahdara is Rs. 5.47 crores and Rs. 11.82 crores respectively. Increase in cost is anticipated for both the hospitals.

(b) These hospitals are likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan period.

(c) The construction work of 200 bedded wing of Hari Nagar Hospital is in progress. 83.5 per cent of the construction work of Nurses Hostel, 75 per cent of the Surgeon Hostel, 66 per cent of the O.P.D.—Casualty and Mortuary Block, 21 per cent of the O.T., CSSU Laundry and kitchen have since been completed. In 500 bedded hospital at Shahdara—91 per cent of the construction work of staff quarters, 50 per cent of Roads stage I, 42.81 per cent of casualty and O.P.D. Block, 11.23 per cent Ward Block and 51.68 per cent of Water Supply has already been completed.

Expansion of Adult Education in Sixth Plan Period in Orissa

1864. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have laid emphasis on the expansion of Adult Education in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether such programme is proposed to be implemented in tribal districts of Orissa on priority basis;

(c) if so, the names of the tribal districts of Orissa which have been covered under the above programme during this Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the details about the total number of tribals benefited so far under such programme?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the tribal districts of Orissa will be covered by Adult Education Programme by 1982-83.

(d) The enrolment of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa in the Adult Education Programme is as follow:

Year	Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes
1979-80	69,353
1980-81	28,299
1981-82 (upto June 1981)	40,241

Inability of States to provide free Medical Help to the needy people

1865. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States are now financially strong to give full free medical help to the people in need ; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government are taking to help the States to provide free medical help to all the needy people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Medical attention is provided to people in need and the treatment/services in Government hospitals/dispensaries are generally free. These services are being continuously improved and expanded within the resources available.

Rules and Regulations under which Central Register of Homoeopathy would be Maintained

1866. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi have prepared and submitted to the Government for approval, the Rules and Regulations under which the Central Register of Homoeopathy would be maintained;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what decision the Government have taken in the matter and when; and

(d) if no decision has been taken, the specific reasons for undue delay in arriving at a decision?

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

(b) 27th January, 1982.

(c) and (d). These are receiving due attention and there is no delay.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes for Jalamukhi Railway Station

1867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration has deposited its share of contribution for Drinking Water Supply Schemes for Jalamukhi Road Railway Station on Kangra Valley Railway;

(b) if so, the amount deposited with the State Government for this purpose, alongwith the date of deposit;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the amount would be deposited; and

(d) when the agreement to deposit this amount with the State P.W.D. was arrived at?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railway's share of Rs. 1.24 lakhs will be deposited as soon as a demand notice is received from the State P.W.D.

(d) No agreement has been signed so far.

Proposal to set up a Shipyard in Gujarat

1868. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat State Government is pursuing a proposal to set up a modern shipyard in the Central Sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the availability of resources and the need for modernisation and expansion of the existing shipyard to achieve increased production in a shorter period with lesser investment, it has been decided to review the question of establishment of additional shipyards in the country at the time of the mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sprinkler System in Madras Port

1869. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the sprinkler system installed in the Madras Port Trust to arrest the pollution of Iron Ore conveyor belt system has failed;

(b) if so, reasons therefor and who is responsible for this failure and what action is proposed to be taken against those responsible; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to rectify the defects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, The sprinkler system

installed at Madras Port and commissioned in October 1979 has been working satisfactorily. The problem of pollution due to dust in the adjoining residential area has been minimised.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

बसों के अखिल भारतीय परमिटों के लिये आवेदनपत्र

1870. श्री मन्त्री लाल : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बसों के लिए अखिल भारतीय परमिट देने हेतु आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और सरकार ने कितने परमिट देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) क्या उसमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों एवं अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण का उपबन्ध किया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके लिए आरक्षित परमिटों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) ये परमिट कब तक जारी किए जायेंगे ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Reservation of Seats for Post Graduate students in AIIMS.

1872. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of acute shortage of Medical Specialists in the States of Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura, the Government propose to make seat Reservations for Post Graduate Students of these States in A.I.I.M.S.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, which is an autonomous, statutory body, has reported that there is no reservation of seats for Post-graduate studies, for any State Government. However, additional seats are created for the candidates who are sponsored by the various States and fulfil the admission criteria. Preference against these seats is given to candidates from States which do not have facilities for post-graduate education.

Bandra-Andheri Line

1873. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested that an addi-

tional pair of Railway lines between Bandra and Andheri in Bombay be sanctioned; and

(b) whether necessary funds have been allotted for the same in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) The Survey Report of the Bandra-Andheri rail link costing Rs. 47 crores has been recommended by the Ministry of Railways and is still under consideration with the Planning Commission. The question of providing any funds at this stage therefore, does not arise.

बच्चों के लिये समेकित शिक्षा योजना

1874. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने विकलांग बच्चों को समेकित शिक्षा देने के लिये कोई नई योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों ने इस योजना के लिए अलग-अलग कितने अनुमान दिये हैं और यह कार्य करने वाली एजेन्सियों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों अथवा स्वयं सेवी संगठनों

द्वारा किया जा सकता है और इस बारे में पूरे ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) यह कार्य करने वाली एजेन्सियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उसमें राज्य सरकारों की भूमिका क्या है ; और

(ग) यह योजना कब से प्रवृत्त हुई और गुजरात सरकार की इस योजना पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और वहां पर इस योजना के अधीन कितना काम किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल): (क) और (ख) विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा की एक नई योजना 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से शुरू की गई है। इस योजना का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी-3479/82] इस योजना का सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार उठाती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए चालू वर्ष के बजट में 65 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

निम्नलिखित 14 राज्य सरकारें, एक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासन तथा एक स्वायत्त निकाय इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं :—

1. आंध्र प्रदेश
2. बिहार
3. हरियाणा
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश
5. कर्नाटक
6. केरल
7. महाराष्ट्र
8. मध्य प्रदेश
9. मणिपुर

10. उड़ीसा
11. राजस्थान
12. तमिलनाडु
13. उत्तर प्रदेश
14. पश्चिम बंगाल
15. दिल्ली केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश
16. जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली

(ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Allowing Season Ticket Holders to Travel in Paschim/Delux Express Trains

1875. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the season ticket-holders commuting between Mathura and New Delhi are allowed to travel on the Qutab Express only, being one of the two suitable trains available from Mathura between 7 and 8 A.M.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Qutab Express mostly runs late and the commuters are put to a lot of hardship as they are not allowed to board the other train namely, the Paschim or Delux Expresses; and

(c) if so, why, in spite of several representations from the commuters they have neither been allowed to travel in the general compartments of the 7.44 A.M. Paschim/Deluxe Expresses nor provided with another train early in the morning so that they may utilise more time at Delhi before returning in the evening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Season ticket-holders are allowed to travel by 149 Dn. Qutab Karmada Express from Mathura to Nizamuddin.

(b) The punctuality performance of 149 Dn. Qutab-Narmada Express has not been satisfactory. All feasible efforts are being made to improve its performance.

(c) Deluxe/Paschim Express is primarily intended to cater to long distance passengers and is running with full occupation. Season tickets holders are, therefore, not permitted to travel by these trains with a view to avoiding inconvenience to long distance passengers. Introduction of Shuttle trains between these two stations is not operationally feasible due to line capacity and terminal constraints and paucity of coaching stock.

Lothal Museum in Gujarat

1876. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Archaeological Department built the Lothal Museum in Gujarat; and

(b) the budget provision made for this project and when will the museum be filled with artefacts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The C.P.W.D., which handed over the museum building to the Survey in August, 1971 suffered damages due to flood in two successive seasons. To avoid recurrence of damage due to flood, the floor level had to be raised and other major structural repairs carried out departmentally. Thus the building was made ready for museum purposes in 1976-77. The staff-quarters for the Museum personnel are being constructed by the C.P.W.D.

(b) An amount of Rs. 50,000 has been earmarked for 1981-82 for the work of setting up of galleries which is in progress. The display of artefacts in museum galleries are expected to be completed by the end of 1982.

Demolition of Houses in Sagarpur Colony, Delhi for Construction of Rewari Road

1877. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is panic among the people of Sagarpur West due to the construction of a road named Rewari Road to be constructed through the Sagarpur West Colony, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the time by which this road will be completed and the number of houses likely to be demolished which may come in the way of this road;

(c) whether Government propose to give compensation or alternative accommodation to the poor residents of this colony who will be affected by the construction of this road; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to avoid the mass demolition of houses of poor residents by diverting the road to some other side?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, there is no proposal, at present, for the construction of Rewari Road.

(b) to (d): Does not arise.

Supply of Waste Cotton to Eastern Railway

1878. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD; SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1976 waste cotton was supplied to the Eastern Railways at Liluah by a Kanpur firm and that it was only in 1981 that the firm was informed that the stock was less by 20,000 kgs of waste cotton;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the firm's contention was accepted by the arbitration and the Railways were made to pay Rs. 80,000; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any departmental inquiry into the disappearance of the waste cotton stock; if so, result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No supply was made by Kanpur firm to Liluah in 1976 and as such the question of informing them in 1981 does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Number of Persons killed in unreserved compartments in Agra Train Accident

1879. SHRI G. NARASIMHA
REDDY:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIA:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether identity of the persons killed in the Dakshin Express train accident on 27th January, 1982 near Agra could be established;

(b) whether it is a fact that a majority of the dead were poor people who were travelling in the RMS coach;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the past compensation had mostly gone to persons who were travelling in reserved compartments; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to give the same benefit to passengers travelling by unreserved compartments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a) Of the 64 persons killed in the accident, 53 have so far been identified.

(b) No.

(c) and (d), Compensation is paid in respect of all bonafide passengers.

रेल समितियों का पुनर्गठन

1880. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने पिछले सत्र के दौरान यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सभी रेल समितियों को विघटित किया जायेगा और फिर से उनका पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन समितियों को विघटित और पुनर्गठित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) से (ग). रेलों पर रेलवे सुधार समिति को छोड़कर गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों वाली सभी समितियां भंग की जा चुकी हैं और उनका पुनर्गठन करने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

छपरा-रक्सौल लाइन

1881. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री छपरा-रक्सौल लाइन के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2042, दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 1981 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छपरा से रक्सौल के लिए बरास्ता, नैनी, जनालपुर, बनियापुर तथा डूमरिया घाट तक ब्राडगेज लाइन का निर्माण करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस 150 किलोमीटर लाइन के निर्माण के लिए नीस करांड रुपये की व्यवस्था बाद में की जा सकती है, आरम्भिक कार्य आरम्भ करने में सरकार को इस समय क्या दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस लाइन का आरंभिक कार्य पूरा करने और सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद उक्त योजना को योजना आयोग से मंजूर कराने के लिए प्रयास करेगी जिससे कि रक्सौल से नेपाल के लिए तथा दिल्ली एवं अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के लिए यात्रा सुगम हो सके ;

(घ) क्या छपरा और भोतीहारी के बीच रेल लाइन के न होने के कारण जनता को भारी कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करेगी ?

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

(ख) नयी लाइन का प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने का आदेश दिया गया है ताकि इसकी तकनीकी और वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता का निर्धारण किया जा सके । नयी लाइनों के लिए अनेक सर्वेक्षण पहले से ही किये जा रहे हैं । इन सर्वेक्षणों और परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की कोई संभावना नहीं है । क्योंकि संसाधनों की भारी कमी है । अतः इस लाइन के लिए दूसरा सर्वेक्षण करने का आदेश देने की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं होगी, इसके लिए निकट भविष्य में निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के लिए धन उपलब्ध नहीं होगा ।

(ग) नयी लाइन का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने के लिए योजना आयोग को उनकी स्वीकृति लेने के लिए तभी लिया जाता है जब लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कर दिया जाता है । इस मामले में धन की भारी कमी के कारण, जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया गया है, इस चरण में सर्वेक्षण कराना सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

(घ) हाजीपुर और समस्वीपुर होकर छपरा से मोतीहारी तक रेल सुविधाएं पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Occupation of Railway land by Pure Drinks

1882. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pure Drinks has illegally occupied land belonging to Northern Railways for installing its office and plant thereon in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, steps taken to get the same vacated together with the reasons for not taking cognizance of the same, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Railway land has been occupied by M/s. Pure Drinks. However, M/s. Pure Drinks are a sister concern of M/s. Oriental Building and Furnishing Co., which firm is in occupation of 2,743 Sq. Yd. of railway land. The occupation of railway land after 1-1-1973 has not been regularised.

(b) The Delhi High Court has delivered judgement on 24-4-1981 directing that the dispute be referred to an Arbitrator to be appointed by the General Manager, Northern Railway under terms of agreement. The arbitrator has accordingly been appointed by the General Manager, Northern Railway, and the case is being contested before the arbitrator.

Performance of Commercial attaches

1883. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have expressed concern about the performance of the commercial attaches and propose to build a new cadre of

specialist officers who could undertake the task of trade development competently and successfully perform the duties under the new international economic environment;

(b) whether the Alexander Committee have made recommendation in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to induct talented youngmen from the private sector for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

The Government are, however, constantly engaged in conducting a periodic review of the performance of the economic and commercial wings of Indian Missions with a view to devising and implementing measures to further improve their performance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, in view of (a) above.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने की योजनाएं

1884. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :
श्री माधवराव सिधिया :
क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष में विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए कौन कौन सी योजनाएं आरम्भ की हैं;

(ख) उन योजनाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है और अब तक कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है; और

(ग) उन के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्य कहां तक प्राप्त किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) और (ख). विकलांग व्यक्तियों को

रोजगार प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चठाये गये आवश्यक कदम, किया गया व्यय और जिनको रोजगार प्रदान किया गया वे व्यक्ति नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार के श्रेणी "ग" और "घ" तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में 3 प्रतिशत स्थान विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित किये गये हैं । इस निर्णय को लागू करने के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं किया जाता । जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में 984 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया ।

(2) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने हेतु 21 विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय खोले गये हैं । इनमें से 3 रोजगार कार्यालय 1981 के दौरान खोले गये थे । इस योजना पर होने वाला समस्त व्यय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है । केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में अप्रैल 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 के दौरान इस योजना पर हुआ व्यय 41,578 रुपये है । इन विशेष रोजगार कार्यालयों ने अपनी स्थापना के समय से अब तक 25,437 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न प्रकार की नौकरियां दिलाई हैं ।

(3) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वास सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये 13 व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्र खोले गये हैं । इनमें से दो केन्द्र 1981 के दौरान खोले गये । 1981 के दौरान 4 कौशल प्रशिक्षण कार्यशालाएं और 5 ग्रामीण पुनर्वास केन्द्र भी खोले गये । कौशल प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और ग्रामीण पुनर्वास केन्द्रों पर अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 तक हुआ खर्च 91,000 रुपये था । इन केन्द्रों ने अपनी स्थापना से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 8531 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वासित किया है ।

(4) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक विकलांग व्यक्तियों को स्वरोजगार उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये सामान्य से भिन्न व्याज दरों पर ऋण देते हैं । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों के विशिष्ट आंकड़े और इस योजना के लाभ प्राप्त कर्ताओं की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि बैंकों द्वारा यह सूचना अलग से एकत्रित नहीं की जाती ।

(ग) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ।

10 Porters of New Delhi Station Discharged

1886. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway authorities recently discharged 10 porters of the New Delhi railway station;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether those porters were licensed porters; and

(d) if not, the details of their locus standi of functioning in the railway station for a long time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Six licensed porters were discharged in September 1980 on charges of indulging in malpractices.

Indian Students Abroad for Higher Education

1887. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains a record/register of all Indian Stu-

dents who have gone abroad for studies and higher education;

(b) if so, how many Indian students have gone abroad for further studies during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 country-wise and subject-wise break up separately;

(c) how many of the above have gone on 'Student-Visa';

(d) how many Indian students gone abroad earlier have returned back to India during 1979-80; 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(e) if reply to (a) is in the negative the reasons thereof; and

(f) plans drawn to give adequate and gainful employment to those who return after completing the course?

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

(a) No, Sir,

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

(e) Most of the students who go abroad for education do so privately. It is only a small percentage which is sponsored by Governmental agencies for higher studies. The Visas for these students are issued by respective foreign missions and it will not be possible to collect this information.

(a) No, Sir.

उत्तर रेलवे में स्थानापन्न अध्यापक

1888. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के स्कूलों में काम कर रहे स्थानापन्न अध्यापकों की वेतनमान के अनुसार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने रेल अधिकारियों के रिस्तेदार हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन स्थानापन्न अध्यापकों की भर्ती के लिये रिक्त पदों की विज्ञापन समाचारपत्रों में दिये गये थे, और यदि हां, तो उन पदों के ब्यौरे क्या हैं जिनके लिये विज्ञापन दिये गये थे ?

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

(क) 330-560 रु० (सं० वे०) 16

440-750 रु० (सं० वे०) 4

550-900 रु० (सं० वे०) 1

(ख) 3

(ग) अध्यापकों की नियमित भर्ती होने तक, जिसके विज्ञापन जारी किये जा चुके हैं और उत्तर रेलवे पर प्रवरण का काम हाथ में है, रेलवे के विभिन्न स्थानों पर तदर्थ आधार पर एवजी अध्यापक रखे गये हैं।

Supply of Salt by Railway

1889. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued an order banning the supply of salt by rail from South India to West Bengal;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and details of the order;

(c) whether his Ministry consulted Ministry of Industry before issuing this order;

(d) whether Government propose to lift the order immediately; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons?

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

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). In pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India on 19-12-81, booking of salt from Southern Railway to destinations beyond Cuttack was restricted by the Railways. The matter was reviewed by the Government and the ban on booking has since been lifted and necessary instructions issued by the Ministry of Railways on 3-2-182. The status quo ante was restored and salt, at present being loaded currently.

प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों से सामान की चोरी

1890. श्री अशोक गहलोत :

श्री चित्त बसु :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश की दस प्रमुख बंदरगाहों के ट्रस्टों के चेयरमैनों ने मांग की है कि बंदरगाहों पर माल की चोरी रोकने और उनके कार्यकरण को कारगर बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त बंदरगाहों पर चोरी रोकने और माल की सुरक्षा के लिये बेयरहाउस बनाने तथा बंदरगाह अधिकारियों को माल के शीघ्र निपटान का अधिकार देने के लिए संगत नियमों में संशोधन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

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

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि दस बड़े पत्तनों के अध्यक्षों ने अपने-अपने पत्तनों पर माल की चोरी रोकने के लिये और इन पत्तनों पर कार्य-संचालन

में सुधार लाने के लिये कार्यवाही किये जाने का अनुरोध किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न पत्तनों पर चोरी रोकने के लिये जो उपाय किये गये हैं, वे संलग्न विवरण-में दिखाए गए हैं । छठी योजना के दौरान बड़े पत्तनों द्वारा अपने यहां माल रखने के लिये अतिरिक्त माल गोदाम बनाने का जो प्रस्ताव किया है, उनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण-II में दिया गया है ।

विभिन्न पत्तनों पर से न उठाये गये माल और लावारिस माल के निपटान की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये मांजूदा नियम प्रायः पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं और यह समस्या बम्बई को छोड़कर, अन्य किसी पत्तन के सम्मुख नहीं है । बम्बई पत्तन पर महापत्तन न्यास अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 61 और 62 के अधीन लावारिस माल को जिसके बारे में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों की स्वीकृति लेनी जरूरी होती है, नीलाम करने के पहले सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों से उनकी स्वीकृति प्रदान करने में कभी-कभी कठिनाई हुई है । लावारिस माल के शीघ्र निपटाने की व्यवस्था करने और मांजूदा सीमा शुल्क पद्धति में आवश्यक संशोधन का सुझाव देने की दृष्टि से डा० एम० यू० दालवी, सलाहकार यू० एन० डी० पी० परिवहन परियोजना, (योजना आयोग से संबद्ध) की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यदल योजना आयोग द्वारा जनवरी, 1982 में गठित किया गया था । इस कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

विवरण-I

बड़े पत्तनों पर चोरी और टिकिया चोरी को रोकने के लिए किये गये उपाय :—

बम्बई पत्तन : बम्बई पत्तन ने इ

इस संबंध में अनेक उपाय किये हैं जैसे—गोदियों में रोशनी की व्यवस्था, बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के सुरक्षा दल और राज्य की पुलिस द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से गश्त लगाना, अधिकारियों द्वारा अचानक जांच करने की प्रवृत्ति, अपराध खुफिया एकाग का गठन, चार और जीप मांगना और 103 अतिरिक्त चौकीदारों की भर्ती, पत्तन में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल को भी बुलाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

मार्मुगाओ पत्तन : यहां केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल चाहर-दीवारी की चाँकसी करता है। सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर पत्तन प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है। केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल और गृह मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श कर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

न्यू मंगलौर पत्तन : इस पत्तन में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल की व्यवस्था की गई। पत्तन प्रशासन यहां चाहर-दीवारी बनाने और चाहर दीवारी पर रोशनी लगाने तथा एक 'वाच-टावर' का निर्माण करने का विचार कर रहा है जिसके बारे में खुफिया व्यूरो के सुरक्षा निरीक्षण दल ने सिफारिश की थी।

कलकत्ता पत्तन : यहां 'वाच-टावरों' का निर्माण, चाहर-दीवार को ऊंचा करना और कांटेदार तार की बाड़ लगाना, मौजूदा दीवारों में छेद आदि की मरम्मत करना, रेलवे गेटों की मरम्मत करना और रेलवे यार्ड में अधिक से अधिक गश्त लगाना जैसे उपाय किए गए हैं। मुख्य रेलवे यार्ड में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल की व्यवस्था करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

कोचीन पत्तन : यहां खुली बर्थ के चारों ओर चाहर-दीवारी का निर्माण करना, कोयला बर्थ के चारों ओर बाड़ लगाना, सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिये केबिनों की व्यवस्था करना, रोशनी का प्रबंध करना आदि उपाय किए गए हैं।

कांडला पत्तन : यहां रात दिन चौकसी रखना, पत्तन क्षेत्र में आने-जाने वाले व्यक्तियों और गाड़ियों की जांच करना और अधिक मात्रा में गश्त लगाना जैसे उपाय किए गए हैं। यहां चौकसी करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गयी है और इन्हें शस्त्र आदि दिए गए हैं।

मद्रास पत्तन : मद्रास पत्तन में वर्ष में एकबार अपराध की घटनाओं की कमांडाट द्वारा समीक्षा की जाती है। सुरक्षा प्रबंध में जब कभी भी कोई चुक पायी जाती है तो उसे दूर कर दिया जाता है।

परादीप पत्तन : यहां प्रचालन क्षेत्र के चारों ओर एक चाहर-दीवारी का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। यहां केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल की व्यवस्था करने का भी सुझाव है। निपिड क्षेत्र में आकर बसने वाले लोगों को हटा दिया गया है।

टूटोकोरिन पत्तन : यहां केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जा रही है। रात में गश्त लगाना भी शुरू कर दिया गया है। आने-जाने वाले लोगों के आवगमन के 'पास' और 'परमिट' के द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है।

त्रिशाखापत्तन : पत्तन के वर्कशाप और मुख्य गेट पर सामग्री पारपत्र के द्वारा प्रवेश की व्यवस्था शुरू की गयी

है। पत्तन प्रशासन स्थानीय पुलिस से निकट संपर्क रखे हुए है।

विवरण—II

बड़े पत्तनों पर माल रखने के लिये अतिरिक्त माल गोदामों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव।

कलकत्ता, हल्दिया, मद्रास और न्यू-मंगलौर पत्तनों पर मौजूदा माल गोदाम पर्याप्त समझे गये हैं। बाकी सात अन्य बड़े पत्तनों पर स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(1) बम्बई पत्तन :

बम्बई पत्तन में 99,092 वर्ग मीटर जगह में शैड और 32,780 वर्ग मीटर जगह शैड रहित है। माल रखने के लिये अतिरिक्त माल गोदाम की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट ने हाल में अस्थाई तौर पर 71000 वर्ग फीट शैड युक्त जगह किराये पर ली है और 15-15 एकड़ के शैड रहित दो प्लाट चैम्बूर और विद्या-विहार में लिये हैं।

(2) कांडला पत्तन :

कांडला पत्तन में पत्तन क्षेत्र में 1.3 लाख टन माल रखने के लिये शैड-युक्त स्थान है। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय माल गोदाम निगम ने पत्तन क्षेत्र में 8000 टन माल रखने के लिये अतिरिक्त माल गोदाम की व्यवस्था की है। इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय माल गोदाम निगम ने कुल 18000 टन माल रखने के लिये चार गोदामों का निर्माण करना शुरू किया है जो अगले तीन वर्षों में बनकर तैयार हो जाएंगे। पोर्ट ट्रस्ट दो माल गोदाम का निर्माण करवा रहा है जिसमें कुल

14000 टन माल रखा जा सके। यह माल गोदाम अप्रैल, 1982 तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा।

(3) परादीप पत्तन :

यहां तीन ट्रांजिट शैड और तीन माल गोदाम हैं जिनका फ्लोर क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 10240 वर्गमीटर और 7,902 वर्ग मीटर है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21,430 वर्ग मीटर फ्लोर क्षेत्र के निर्माण की भी योजना की जा रही है।

(4) टूटीकोरिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट :

ट्रांजिट शैड माल गोदाम है जिनका क्षेत्रफल 17,600 वर्ग मीटर है। यह पत्तन दो और माल गोदामों का निर्माण कर रहा है जिनका क्षेत्रफल 5,550 वर्ग मीटर होगा। इनमें से एक माल गोदाम जून, 1982 तक और दूसरा दिसम्बर, 1982 तक चालू हो जायेगा।

(5) कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट :

यहां पर्याप्त माल गोदाम है। पुराने माल गोदामों में संशोधन कर उन्हें नया बनाने या उनका नए तरीके से निर्माण करने के लिये कार्यक्रम के अधीन दो माल गोदामों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जिससे कि पुराने माल गोदामों को बदला जा सके।

(6) मार्मुगाओ पत्तन :

यहां 12,000 टन माल रखने के लिये माल गोदाम है। पत्तन प्रशासन छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 18000 टन माल और रखने के लिये अतिरिक्त माल गोदाम बनाने की योजना बना रहा है।

(7) विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन :

यहां 97,500 टन माल रख सकने के लिये माल गोदाम है। इसके अलावा, यहां दो और माल गोदामों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है जहां 30,000 टन और माल रखा जा सकेगा।

Steps to Find Out Effective Anti-Malaria Drug

1891. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASHNIK:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) whether the success of the National Malaria Eradication Programme is seriously threatened because of the malaria parasites tendency to develop resistance to conventionally used anti-malaria drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of malaria cases in the country are over million; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to find out some other effective anti-malarial drug?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No. It is only in certain small isolated pockets that one type of malaria i.e., *P. falciparum* type has developed resistance to one anti-malaria drug i.e., Chloroquine.

(b) No.

(c) Six teams to monitor the susceptibility status of *P. falciparum* malaria parasites to chloroquine under the field research project have been established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong. Where *P. falciparum* resistance is discovered, those areas are subjected to intensive measures to interrupt transmission and alternative anti-malaria drugs are given to the patients.

Illegal Possession of Railway Material

1892. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Protection Force registered a case of illegal possession of Railway material valuing about Rs. 70,000 against the permanent way Inspector of the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, in the month of November, 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the crime Intelligence Wing of Railway Protection Force of Northern Railway intercepted a private truck carrying stolen rail pieces to Naraina Loha Market for disposal;

(c) what steps the Railway Ministry has taken to obviate the recurrence of such offences regarding properties of Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. For unlawful possession of railway materials valued at Rs. 65,000/-. RPF Post Delhi Main has registered a case at Crime No. 34/81 under Section 3 RP(UP) Act against a permanent way Inspector, Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways), Lajpat Nagar and three others.

(b) Yes. On 6-11-81, working on a secret information, a team of CIB staff Northern Railway Head Quarters Office chased a private truck no. DHG 1513 loaded with 108 pieces of rails and intercepted it in Loha Mandi, Naraina, before it could be disposed of.

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent the recurrences of such nature;

(i) Chowkidars have been posted at all locations where railway material is stocked.

(ii) The procedures, where material is transferred from one stock holder to another within the MTP(R)

have been tightened to ensure that all such transfers are with the approval of the competent authority.

(iii) Intensive field checks to verify material stocks have also been instituted to ensure that stocks in hand are duly accounted for and secured.

(iv) CIB and plain clothed staff of RPF is deployed to collect crime intelligence and to conduct raid and apprehend the culprits wherever possible.

दिल्ली में जखीरा पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण

1893. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जखीरा, नई दिल्ली पर एक उपरिपुल के निर्माण की योजना बनाई थी, जिसे अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, इस उपरिपुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) अब तक कार्य शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार, जखीरा में प्रस्तावित ओवर-ब्रिज के लिये नक्शा हाल में ही दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित किया

गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक धनराशि का प्रावधान करने और तदनुसार अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के बाद जो अभी नहीं किया गया है, निगम निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर सकेगा ।

राज्यों में रेल लाइनों की लम्बाई के मामले में असमानता

1894. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में प्रति 1000 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में रेल मार्ग की औसत क्या है और अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे के संबन्ध में असमानता दूर करने हेतु सभी राज्यों के विकास के लिये समान अधिकार को ध्यान में रखकर कोई विस्तृत योजना बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). रेलवे विस्तार योजनाएं राज्यवार नहीं बनाई जातीं बल्कि ये योजनाएं कृषि और औद्योगिक विकास के लिये यातायात अवसंरचना की व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के बारे में सारे देश की जरूरतों और समानुपातों को देखते हुये राष्ट्रीय आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं ।

विवरण

राज्य	*प्रति हजार वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र का मार्ग कि०मी०
राजस्थान	16.40
आंध्र प्रदेश	17.27
असम	27.94
बिहार	30.84
गुजरात	28.75
हरियाणा	33.92
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.60
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.35
कर्नाटक	15.72
केरल	23.57
मध्य प्रदेश	12.94
महाराष्ट्र	17.01
मनीपुर	..
मेघाचल	..
नागालैंड	0.54
उड़ीसा	12.72
पंजाब	42.47
सिक्किम	—
तमिलनाडु	29.95
त्रिपुरा	1.15
उत्तर प्रदेश	30.16
पश्चिम बंगाल	42.38
अंडमान और निकोबार आइलैंड	—
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—
चंडीगढ़	96.49
दादर और नागर हवेली	—
दिल्ली	113.13
गोवा-दमन और दिव	20.72
लक्षद्वीप	—
मीजोरम	—
पांडिचेरी	56.25
संपूर्ण सारे भारत	1863

*श्रोत : भारत—भारत सरकार के प्रकाशन डिविजन द्वारा प्रकाशित 1981 का एक वार्षिक संदर्भ ।

Good Quality Cricket Ball

1895. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that good quality cricket balls are still not being manufactured in our country and this fact was established when during the last Test in Delhi between India and England in December, 1981, three balls were changed in just two overs; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to avoid such unhappy incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHELLA KAUL): (a) and (b) Full information is being collected from the Board of Control for Cricket in India and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Late Running of Trains

1896. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the unsatisfactory punctuality of trains at present; and

(b) if so, what effective steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to improve maintenance of infrastructural assets and minimise avoidable cases of engine failure signal failures-defects and other factors. A drive is also

on to reduce the number of accidents lead to late running of trains. General Managers are paying attention to matter pertaining to punctual running of trains. Necessary liaison with the concerned State Governments in being maintained by various Zonal Administration and the Ministry of Railways for arresting the incidence of alram chain pulling, hose-pipe disconnection and other miscreant activities.

Invasion of Hawkers, Beggars and Diseased People in Compartments of Mail Trains

1897. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to save the passengers of the three-tier compartments particularly Mail trains, from the invasion of hawkers, beggars, and diseased people which goes on till late at night?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Every effort is made by the Railway Administration to check hawkers, baggars and diseased people nuisance in trains and stations. Special drives are launched with the assistance of Ticket Checking staff, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police to prevent the entry of hawkers, beggars and diseased people at the station and to evict them from stations and trains. The unauthorised hawkers, beggars and diseased people are also dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railway Act, 1890.

Concessions given to Handicapped Students

1898. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the nature of concessions issued by the Education and Social Welfare Ministry

to various Educational Institutions to be given to the handicapped students right from the Primary (1st Clas) stage;

(b) whether Government have received any reports regarding the proper implementation of the instructions issued by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the number of schools giving free education, free transport, free books and scolarships to the handicapped students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The following concessions are provided by the Central Government under the Scheme of Integrated Education:—

- (i) Transport allowance at the rate of Rupees 50/- per month per student.
- (ii) Rupees 400/- per year per child towards books and stationery allowance.
- (iii) Equipment charges upto Rupees 800 per child in 5 years.
- (iv) Escort allowance to the severely handicapped at the rate of Rupees 75/- per month for 10 months in a year.
- (v) One special Teacher for 8 to 10 children.
- (vi) Reader's allowance to blind at the rate of Rupees 50/- per month.
- (vii) Cost of board and lodging for children in hostels whose parent's income is less than Rupees 750/- per month.
- (viii) Special pay of Rupees 50/- per month to any employee in the hostel to help the children residing in the hostel for every 3 children.

The Government of India offers

Scholarships to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students from class 9th onwards. The scholarships, in force in 1981-82, range from Rupees 60/- to 125/- per month. In addition, readers's allowance is paid to blind students at rates varying from Rupees 30/- to Rupees 60/- per month. Orthopaedically handicapped students are eligible to go prosthetic/transport allowance as well as allowance for maintainance of prosthetic and orthetic aids. This scheme has been revisited and new rates will come into force from 1-4-1982. The scholarshp under the new rates will range from Rupees 60/- to Rupees 170/- per month, reader's allowance ranging from Rupees 50/- to Rupees 100/- per month. Scholarships to students from Class I to Class VIII are given under the Schemes of the State Governments except in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Mizoram.

(b) No information is available as the scheme came into force only on 1st April, 1981. Information is likely to be available after the current financial year is over.

(c) The Scheme of Integrated Education is under implementation in about one schools covering about 3800 students over the country, during 1981-82.

About 9,000 handicapped students are receiving scholarships under this scheme. No information is available regarding the number of students getting scholarships under the Schemes of various State Governments.

Paucity of Funds hold up increase in Fleet of Wagons and Coaches

1899. SHRI D. P. YADAV:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be no net rise in the fleet of rail-

way wagons and serviceable coaches by the end of the present Plan period due to the paucity of funds and the cuts imposed by the Planning Commission in the Plan allocation to Railways; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed by Government to improve the situation and achieve better results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Only limited addition is expected to the wagons and coaches fleet by the end of the present plan. Further addition would depend upon additional allocation becoming available from the Planning Commission.

Wagon production accelerated

1900. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government fixed a target of procuring one lakh wagons during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the production of wagons during the last two years of the Sixth Plan;

(c) whether it is possible to reach the target, with this pace of manufacturing; and

(d) if not, steps taken to accelerate pace to reach the target?

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

(b) The production achieved in the first two years of the Sixth Plan (upto January, 1982) is 26,137 wagons in terms of four wheelers.

(c) and (d). While the trend of production so far is consistent with the targets, on account of price escalation subsequent to formulation of the Plan, it is estimated that it may be possible to procure only about 78,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers within the Plan Outlay.

Expert Committee on Brain-Drain of Doctors

1901. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has been constituted by the Union Government to suggest ways to check brain drain of doctors from the country and if so, its constitution and terms of reference and the time by which it will submit its report;

(b) the number of doctors coming out of medical institutions every year, the number of those leaving the country and the number of those who do not want to serve in the rural areas;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage doctors to go to rural areas; and

(d) the steps taken to abolish capitation fees and to recast the medical education system to suit the socio-economic conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) As per available information 13,429 qualified in the M.B.B.S. Course during the year 1979-80. Information regarding the number of doctors leaving the country and the number of those who do not want to serve in the rural areas is not available.

(c) Most of the State Governments have schemes offering incentives to attract doctors to work in the rural areas. Various nationalised banks also offer loan to medical practitioners to

enable them to establish private practice.

(d) All State Governments having medical colleges charging capitation fees have been advised, from time to time, to put an end to the practice. The Government had launched the Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme in 1977 with the objective of involving the various medical colleges in the country in the direct delivery of health care services to the rural and semi-urban populations and in the process securing the inculcation of a positive bias towards community health services amongst the students and teachers. A Medical Education Review Committee has been set up recently to review and make recommendations for reforms in the existing medical education system in the country.

Recruitment for Eastern Railway cancelled

1902. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangement for recruiting a part of class III employees for the Eastern Railway and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works through Railway Service Commission office at Calcutta has been cancelled;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a new Railway Service Commission office at Danapur has been formed which has been entrusted with the above mentioned job of recruitment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was already a Railway Service Commission Office existing in Mujaffarpur in Bihar State; and

(d) whether greater part of Eastern Railway comes under West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The recruitment work for Eastern Railway and Chittaranjan Locomotive Works which

was being done by the Railway Service Commission at Calcutta has been entrusted to the new Railway Service Commission set up at Patna. The existing Commission at Calcutta caters to recruitment needs of the South Eastern Railway.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

स्टेशनों पर आरक्षण सूची का देर से लगाया जाना

1903. श्री राम अग्रवध : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशनों पर आरक्षण सूचियां बहुत विलम्ब से या गाड़ी प्लेटफार्म पर पहुंचने के बाद लगाई जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की जांच करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री(श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) आरक्षण चार्ट सामान्यतः गाड़ी के अनुसूचित प्रस्थान समय से एक घंटा पूर्व प्रदर्शित किये जाते हैं और रेल के प्लेटफार्म पर पहुंचने पर उन्हें तत्काल डिब्बों पर चिपका दिया जाता है। जब कभी चार्टों के विलम्ब से प्रदर्शित किये जाने के मामले नोटिस में लाये जाते हैं, उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Proposed West Bengal Railway Lines in 6th Plan

1904. SHRI RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway lines proposed by his Ministry for construction

in Sixth Plan period and Annual Plan of the Sixth Plan in the state of West Bengal; and

(b) the names of the railway lines in West Bengal under survey and ordered for survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI. KARJUN): (a) The following new railway lines are proposed for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the State of West Bengal:—

(i) Howrah-Amta Broad Gauge line Work is in progress in Santragachi-Bargachia section of this link.

(ii) Budge-Budge-Namkhana Broad Gauge line with Lakshmi-kantapur-Kulpi link.

(iii) Howrah (Dankuni), Sheakhala Broad Gauge line.

The progress of all these projects is dependent on availability of funds which are extremely short.

(b) Apart from surveys connected with the projects mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question, the following surveys for new lines/gauge conversions are in progress within the State:—

(i) Updating and reappraisal survey for a new Broad Gauge line from Bankura to Raniganj via Mejhia.

(ii) Survey for a line from Kharagpur to Digha.

(iii) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of Purulia-Kotshila NG line into BG.

Decision to Eradicate Leprosy By 1990

1905. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken a decision to eradicate leprosy from the country by 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) As part of the new 20 Point Programme, Government have decided to intensify the National Leprosy Control Programme.

(b) A Working Group has been set up to formulate appropriate strategy for eradication of Leprosy in the next 20 years, taking advantage of recent advances in the chemotherapy of leprosy, the extended reach of mass-media and the promise of recent medical research. Also a special Multi-drug regimen is being introduced in selected high endemic districts of the country to bring down the incidence substantially.

विश्वविद्यालयों की परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम

1906. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विश्वविद्यालयों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जिनमें विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम को मान्यता दी गई है ; और

(ख) उन विश्वविद्यालयों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जिनमें परीक्षा में हिन्दी माध्यम को मान्यता स्वीकार नहीं की गई है ?

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

(क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार

उन राज्याधिकार विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम जो एक अथवा अधिक पाठ्यक्रमों में परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी की सुविधाएं प्रदान करते हैं और उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम जो ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं करते लेकिन

जहां परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी को छोड़कर अंग्रेजी या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रावधान है, नीचे दिये गये हैं: (1981 की यथास्थिति के अनुसार):

राज्य	विश्वविद्यालय जिनमें एक अथवा अधिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रावधान है	विश्वविद्यालय जहां परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता। (प्रयुक्त माध्यम या तो अंग्रेजी है अथवा हिन्दी के अलावा अन्य भारतीय भाषायें हैं)
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आंध्र प्रदेश	उस्मानिया	आंध्र, ए०पी०, कृषि हैदराबाद, जे० एन० प्रौद्योगिकी, काका-तीया, नागार्जुन, श्री वेंकटेश्वर, केन्द्रीय अंग्रेजी तथा विदेशी भाषा संस्थान।
असम बिहार	भागलपुर, बिहार, बिरसा, कृषि, के० एस०, दरभंगा संस्कृत, एल० एन० मिथिला, मगध, पटना, राजेन्द्र कृषि, रांची।	असम कृषि डिब्रूगढ़, गोहाटी। भारतीय खान स्कूल, धनबाद।
गुजरात	गुजरात, गुजरात आयुर्वेद, बड़ौदा, एम० एस० विश्वविद्यालय, सौराष्ट्र, दक्षिणी गुजरात, गुजरात विद्यापीठ।	भावनगर, गुजरात कृषि, सरदार पटेल।
हरियाणा	हरियाणा कृषि, कुरुक्षेत्र, महर्षि दयानन्द।	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय।
जम्मू और काश्मीर	जम्मू, काश्मीर	

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कर्नाटक	..	बंगलौर, गुलवर्ग, कर्नाटक, मंगलूर, मैसूर, कृषि विज्ञान विश्व-विद्यालय, बंगलौर, भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान ।
मध्य प्रदेश	अवधेश प्रताप सिंह, भोपाल, इंदिरा कला संगीत, इंदौर, जबलपुर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, कृषि, जीवाजी, रविशंकर, सागर, विक्रम ।	..
केरल	..	कालीकट, कोचीन, केरल, केरल कृषि ।
महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई, नागपुर, एस०एन०डी०टी० महिला ।	कोंकण, कृषि, महात्मा फूले कृषि, मराठवाड़ा कृषि, पूना, पंजाब-रावा, कृषि, शिवाजी, टाटा सामाजिक विज्ञान संस्थान ।
मणिपुर	..	मणिपुर ।
मेघालय	..	उत्तर-पूर्वी पर्वतीय ।
उड़ीसा	..	बरहामपुर, उड़ीसा कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, सम्बलपुर, उत्कल ।
पंजाब	पंजाब, पंजाबी, गुरु नानक देव	पंजाब कृषि ।
राजस्थान	जोधपुर, राजस्थान, उदयपुर	विरला प्रौद्योगिकी एवं विज्ञान संस्थान ।
तमिलनाडु	..	अन्नामलई, मद्रास, मदुरै, कामराज, पेरारीगनार अन्ना प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, टी० एन० कृषि, गांधीग्राम ग्रामीण संस्थान ।

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उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा, अलीगढ़, मुस्लिम अकादमी, इलाहाबाद, बनारस हिन्दू बूंदेलखंड, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्व-विद्यालय, गढ़वाल, जी० बी० पंत, कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, गोरखपुर, कानपुर, काशी, विद्यापीठ, कुमायूं, लखनऊ, मेरठ, नरेन्द्रदेव कृषि एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विश्व-विद्यालय, रोहिल खंड, संपूर्णानन्द संस्कृत, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी, दयालबाग, शैक्षिक संस्थान ।	रुड़की ।
पश्चिम बंगाल	विश्वभारती	विधान चन्द्र कृषि, वर्दवान, कलकत्ता, जादवपुर, कल्याणी, उत्तरी बंगाल, रवीन्द्र भारती ।
दिल्ली	दिल्ली, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय, जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया ।	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, आयोजना एवं वास्तुकला स्कूल ।

दिल्ली में नकली दवाइयों का बनाना

(ग) गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

1907. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नकली दवाइयों के उत्पादन पर रोक लगाने के लिये ठोस उपाय करने का है ;

(क) क्या दिल्ली में नकली दवाइयां बनाने का कार्य जोरों पर है ;

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

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो महीनों में कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये तथा कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) नहीं, केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में बहुत सख्त नियंत्रण है। वैसे, इनके-दुक्के मामलों का पता चला है।

(ख) 23-12-1981 से 24-2-1982 की अवधि के दौरान दो मामले रजिस्टर किए गए और दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, एक को नकली दवाई बनाने के लिए तथा दूसरे को नकली बोगोलिन एण्टीसेप्टिक सुगंधित क्रीम बेचने के लिए किया गया था।

(ग) दोनों मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ). नकली दवाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री की रोकथाम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

1. परीक्षण के लिए समस्त दिल्ली के कैमिस्टों से दवाइयों के नमूने नियमित रूप से खरीदे जाते हैं और उनकी शीघ्र जांच की जाती है। दवाई की क्वालिटी के संदेह के मामले में नमूने वाले परिसर पर छापा मारा जाता है और उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

2. दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन एक विशेष सेल बनाया गया है जो जनता से मिली शिकायतों पर तुरन्त कार्रवाई करता है। संदिग्ध क्वालिटी की दवाइयों के बारे में शिकायतें सेल के नियंत्रण कक्ष में प्राप्त की जाती हैं जो रात-दिन खुला रहता है। संदिग्ध क्वालिटी दवाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री के बारे में सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए व्यापारियों और निर्माताओं के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखा जाता है।

3. संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों की गतिविधियों पर लगातार नजर रखी जाती है।

4. खास-खास क्षेत्रों में व्यापक निरीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं।

5. जहां पर अनधिकृत और गैर-कानूनी माध्यमों या अन्तरराज्यीय गिरोहों के होने का संदेह होता है, वहां पर संदिग्ध क्वालिटी की दवाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री के आदान-प्रदान को रोकने के लिए स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ सम्पर्क भी स्थापित किया गया है। नकली दवाइयों के निर्माताओं / डीलरों पर न्यायालय में अभियोग चलाने की कार्रवाई औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 के उपबन्धों के अधीन की जाती है।

(च) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवा सम्मेलन

1908. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 जनवरी से 24 जनवरी, 1982 तक विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवा सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन का आयोजन करने वाले संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले भारत के युवा संगठनों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई और इसमें लिए गए निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य गंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (घ). भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युवा सम्मेलन का आयोजन नहीं किया गया था । मांगी गई सूचना मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Karur-Tuticorin Line

1909. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made and the expenditure incurred during 1981-82 so far, on the Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin B.G. line in Southern Railway;

(b) the target date for completing this B.G. line and the total investment for this line; and

(c) whether Tirunelveli-Tuticorin B.G. line has been completed as per schedule?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An outlay of Rs. 2 crores was provided for this work for 1981-82. An expenditure of about Rs. 1.96 crores has been incurred till end of January, 1982.

(b) No target date has yet been fixed. The cost was estimated at Rs. 42.86 crores originally. This is however, under revision due to escalation in prices.

(c) No. A beginning has been made. However, progress will depend on the availability of funds.

Financial Assistance for Field/Research work to J.N.U. Faculty Members

1910. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of J. N. U. faculty members who received financial assistance for undertaking field/research work along with the amount received;

(b) the name of the research projects and when they were completed;

(c) the criteria of their selection;

(d) whether university have received any complaint from any faculty member; and

(e) if so, the nature of the complaint and action taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Funds to Universities by U.G.C.

1911. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds to each University by the University Grants Commission for 1982-83 against the demand of the University; and

(b) the reasons for allocation of this fund to each university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission does not allocate funds to the Universities for their development programmes on year to year basis. The Commission approves grants for development programmes etc. to each University, for a Plan period as a whole,

on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees which assess their development proposals. Within the ceilings of the grant so approved, the Commission releases funds from time to time, on the basis of the progress of Schemes.

Karnataka Shipping Corporation's advertisement to sell itself

1912. SHRI S. P. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Karnataka Shipping Corporation recently advertised an offer to sell itself;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to extend assistance to the State Government owned Karnataka Shipping Corporation to tide over the deficit; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Karnataka Shipping Corporation Limited informed the Shipping Development Fund Committee in their letter dated 23rd January, 1982 about the proposed advertisement in the Press regarding its offer for the sale of the company as a 'going' concern or its vessels. The decision to sell itself or its vessels is a commercial decision of the Karnataka Shipping Corporation. In taking this decision, the Shipping Development Fund Committee or the Government of India do not come into the picture.

(c) and (d). The Karnataka Shipping Corporation had applied to the Shipping Development Fund Committee for a rupee loan of Rs. 372.19 lakhs in May, 1976 representing about 75 per cent of the price of the vessel namely MV Karnataka'. On shipping Development Fund Committee's recommendation Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 370 lakhs. Again, for the purchase of another

vessel MV KRISHNARAJ Government of India sanctioned SAFAUNS loan in May, 1979 to cover 90 per cent of the purchase price. The Karnataka Shipping Corporation accepted the terms of loan in August, 1979 and indicated that they would require SAFAUNS loan of Rs. 320 lakhs only. However, the security documents for the grant of SAFAUNS loan signed by them in December, 1980 indicated the amount as Rs. 225 lakhs. It would be seen from this that although the maximum admissible financial assistance was extended by Government of India, with reference to the price of the vessel, the company could avail it to the extent of outstanding foreign exchange loan. The Corporation's request for postponement of recovery of repayment of Rs. 53 lakhs falling due in May, 1982 and rescheduling of repayment of loan instalments in respect of M.V. Karnataka is under examination in the office of the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

As indicated earlier, it is for the Karnataka Shipping Corporation as an autonomous body to take decision about the selling of itself or its vessels. The Government of India do not come into the picture except to take appropriate measures to protect the Shipping Development Fund Committee's interests of the financial assistance already extended to the Corporation.

Grade 'D' Stenographers Seniority List

1913. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provisional seniority list of stenographers Grade 'D' in the Railway Board was issued on or about 30th November, 1981;

(b) whether those recruited directly through open competition examination have been, contrary to rules, placed in the list below LDCs departmental promotee candidates;

(c) whether under normal rules of seniority direct recruits have seniority with reference to their examination year, over those working as LDCs and forming departmental candidates on the basis of a local list and who are appointed to posts earmarked for direct recruits on ad hoc basis with option to change to UDCs cadre;

(d) whether there is dissatisfaction against the list among the direct recruits and representations have been received from them; and

(e) if so, steps taken to correct the list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, on 30.9.1981.

(b) The Stenographers recruited to Grade 'D' of the Service through the Staff Selection Commission by open competitive examination have been assigned seniority keeping in view the provisions in the extant rules.

(c) In terms of the extant rules, no posts of Stenographers Grade 'D' in the Railway Board are 'earmarked' for direct recruitment, which is resorted to only when sufficient number of qualified candidates are not available for appointment on the results of the competitive examination limited to departmental candidates, in the LDCs' grade.

(d) and (e). Representations have been received from some of the employees concerned against the provisional seniority list published on 30.9.1981. These representations are being examined, and the list will be finalised, *inter alia* taking into account the points made therein.

Delinking of Haldia from Calcutta Port

1914. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to delink Haldia Dock Complex from Calcutta port; and

(b) The facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No decision has been taken yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Crash Programme for SC/ST on Railway Service

1915. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crash programme has been launched on the Railways to wipe out the deficiencies of SC/ST all categories of posts of Railway services;

(b) whether it is a fact that highest post of Additional Director, Establishment (Reservation) who has to watch the interests of the SC and ST on Indian Railways is lying vacant for long and the same is being looked after by a lower grade officer; and

(c) whether despite the foregoing the scheme of crash programme will be implemented effectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, in respect of deficiencies in Group 'C' & 'D'. (Class III and IV) Services.

(b) The post of Additional Director, Establishment, (Reservation), has been filled up by an appropriate officer with effect from 29.9.1981.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b) of the Question above.

Visit of cultural delegation from China

1916. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultural or sports delegation from China will visit India this year;

(b) whether India will send any such delegation to China; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The routine exchange of cultural and sports delegations with China continues. The provisional programme of exchanges discussed during the visit to Beijing of team of officials in December 1981 included the following:

The visit to India of a Chinese dance and music group an exhibition of photographs.

a gymnastic team, and the visit to China of an Indian team of dancers and musicians, a photographic exhibition, a team of gymnasts and a football team.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Medical Officers, Incharge of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries under Allopathy, ISM and Homoeopathy System

1917. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the grade and pay scales of the Medical Officer Incharge of CGHS dispensaries, of allopathy, ISM and Homoeopathy;

(b) the reasons for disparity in pay scales of Medical Officer Incharge of dispensaries of allopathy, ISM and Homoeopathy; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to create posts of Medical Officer Incharge of dispensaries of ISM and Homoeopathic in senior scale and the time likely to be taken in the process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The pay scales are as under:

Medical Officer Incharge	Rs. 1100—50
Allopathic Dispensary	—1600
Physician Incharge ISM	Rs. 650—30
and Homoeo Dispensary/	—740—35—
Unit	810—EB—35
	—880—40—
	1000—EB—
	40—1200.

(b) Disparity in pay scales is due to difference in job requirements, level of responsibility and qualifications prescribed for the posts.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Steps of achieve family planning

1918. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family welfare programme is not showing encouraging performance due to lack of public enthusiasm, in effective delivery system for contraceptives and low level of literacy; **f**

(b) effective steps the Government propose to take to raise the age of marriage, develop new technology and change social attitude and other measures for the progress of the programmes; and

(c) the targets fixed in respect of sterilisation for 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, on the contrary the programme has been steadily picking up. The performance figures received so far indicate that during the period April, 81—January, 82 there has been an increase of 22.4 per cent in respect of sterilisations and 13.7 per cent in respect of IUD insertions for the current year over the last years performance in the corresponding period.

(b) The following steps are proposed to be taken:—

(1) Intensified efforts will be made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies.

(2) Services and supplies will be provided as close to the door steps of the acceptors as possible.

(3) Facilities and efforts for rapid increase in female literacy will be intensified and expanded;

(4) Population education will be extended to youth in schools and colleges as well as those out-of-school. It will be introduced in all workers' education and training programmes, conducted by Government Departments/agencies and by the organised sector.

(5) Elected Representatives of the people at all levels, grass root level, village organisations, voluntary organisations etc. will be closely assisted and provided encouragement and support.

(6) For the States lagging behind in performance, specific area approach will be followed.

(7) The observance of the law relating to minimum age of marri-

age for girls and boys will be secured by education of people.

(c) The targets for 1982-83 would be finalised after taking into account the actual performance during 1981-82.

Steps to remove inadequacies in Delhi Hospitals

1919. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) whether he had paid surprise visits to some hospitals in Delhi and if so, details of his findings;

(b) the steps taken since then with regard to shortage of space, staff and equipment and to remove other inadequacies;

(c) Delhi populations requirements in this regard and proposal to meet these requirements; and

(d) by what time these requirements will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir. The details of findings are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Government are seriously concerned and striving to improve the working of these institutions within the limited resources. Dispensing counters have been increased and staff strengthened as necessary to meet the ever increasing pressure of patient care. Similarly E.C.G. and X-Ray services are being streamlined.

(c) and (d). The main problems of the Delhi hospitals stem from over-crowding and increased rush of patients due to rapid growth of population and bed occupancy by patients belonging to other States. Under the plans of the existing hospitals, provision has been made for the construction of new buildings, extension of space for essential services, opening of new wards, strengthening of security and Administrative services, establishment of additional operation theatres and provision of modern equipment. Two major hospitals, each with a bed strength of 500 beds are under construction. Sixth Five Year Plan of Delhi also envisage construction of three 100 bedded hospitals. This will go a long way in meeting the requirements of Delhi.

Statement

(i) Cleanliness was the first casualty in the hospitals visited.

(ii) Long queues were found for medicines at the counters and for ECG outside ECG rooms.

(iii) Maintenance of stores and distribution of Medicines and other materials were extremely unsatisfactory. In some places the stores were kept open.

(iv) Accumulation of dirt and dust in hospitals was being ignored in a very casual manner.

(v) Medical equipment, including X-ray machines were lying idle for want of maintenance.

(vi) one emergency ward did not have proper management.

(vii) In one hospital, the construction of some wards had stopped the contractor, for some unknown reasons, had run away.

(viii) The hospitals were crowded—not only by patients but by a large number of friends and relatives who came to attend on the patients. This added to the difficulties of keeping the hospital clean.

(ix) The number of patients had abnormally increased, but there had not been a relative increase in the number of doctors, nurses and other staff. As a result, patient care suffered.

Companies which have approached the Government for development of container handling facilities at Calcutta and Haldia

1920. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies have approached the Government for seeking permission to develop container handling facilities at Calcutta and Haldia;

(b) if so, names of the said companies; and

(c) the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During 1981, Calcutta Port Trust had invited, through press advertisement, applications from private parties for setting up a Container Freight Station.

(b) The names of the seven parties, who responded to the said advertisement, are as under:—

1. Vivek Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd.

2. Western Carriers.

3. Ota Fallows Forwarders Pvt. Ltd.

4. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.

5. Sinclairs Hotels and Transportation Pvt. Ltd.

6. Sarat Chatterjee and Co. Pvt. Ltd.

7. Sureka Banjiya Udyog Pvt. Ltd.

(c) No decision on these offers has been taken as yet.

देश में विकलांग लोगों की संख्या और उन्हें उपलब्ध कराया गया सरकारी रोजगार

1921. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1981 को देश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के रूप में मनाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में विकलांग लोगों की कुल संख्या और उनकी विकलांगता का स्वरूप सुनिश्चित किया है और यदि हां, तो देश में नेत्रहीन, शारीरिक दृष्टि से विकलांग, गूंगे बहरे आदि लोगों की अलग अलग संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसे लोगों की विकलांगता-धार संख्या क्या है जिन्हें वर्ष 1981 के दौरान सरकारी नौकरियां उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं और क्या वर्ष 1982 में भी विकलांगों को सरकारी नौकरियां उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या होगी ?

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

(ख) पूर्णतया दृष्टिहीन, पूर्णतया गूंगे और पूर्णतया अपंगों के बारे में 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़े संलग्न विवरण में दिये गए हैं । जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1981 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विकलांगों का नमूना सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम अभी प्राप्त होने हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सरकारी/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की सेवाओं में श्रेणी "ग" और "घ" पदों में विकलांगों के लिए 3 प्रतिशत पदों को आरक्षित किया है । जनवरी—सितम्बर 1981 की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी नौकरियों में लिए गए विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दिए गए अनुसार है :—

(1) दृष्टिहीन	186
(2) गूंगे और बधिर	252
(3) अस्थि विकलांग	546
	—
योग	984

आरक्षण 1982 में भी जारी रहेगा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने राज्य क्षेत्र में विकलांगों के लिए 2 से 4 प्रतिशत तक पदों को आरक्षित किया है ।

विवरण

(1981 की जनगणना के गृह सूचीबद्ध अप्रेशन्स के आधार पर अनुमानित आंकड़े)

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	गृह सूचीबद्ध करने की तिथि	विकलांग जनसंख्या 1980		
			पूर्णतया दृष्टीहीन	पूर्णतया अपंग	पूर्णतया गूंगे
1	2	3	4	5	6
	भारत राज्य		478,657*	363,600*	276,691*
1.	अन्ध्र प्रदेश	मई, 1980	39,902	30,070	30,580
2.	असम	—	—	—	—
3.	बिहार	अप्रैल, 1980	39,719	35,232	23,784
4.	गुजरात	अप्रैल, जून और जुलाई, 1980	23,442	32,386	12,571
5.	हरियाणा	अप्रैल, 1980	7,656	4,828	3,359
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	अप्रैल, मई और जुलाई, 1980	3,924	2,695	4,095
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	मई, 1980	3,891	5,019	4,885
8.	कर्नाटक	अप्रैल, मई, 1980	18,106	19,011	17,613
9.	केरल	मार्च अप्रैल और मई, 1980	8,178	12,056	10,819
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	सितम्बर, अक्तूबर, 1980	53,451	34,228	14,194
11.	महाराष्ट्र	मार्च, मई, जून और जुलाई, 1980	36,964	26,365	19,063
12.	मणिपुर	सितम्बर, 1980	620	703	844
13.	मेघालय	सितम्बर, अक्तूबर, 1980	1,117	749	810
14.	नागालैंड	मई, 1980	518	573	1,701
15.	उड़ीसा	अप्रैल, 1980	27,625	19,911	13,762

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	पंजाब	अप्रैल, 1980	9,047	6,389	3,892
17.	राजस्थान	सितम्बर, अक्तूबर, 1980	46,465	21,517	12,061
18.	सिक्किम	अप्रैल, मई, 1980	182	360	1,941
19.	तमिलनाडू	जुलाई, अगस्त 1980	29,215	30,088	28,128
20.	त्रिपुरा	मई, जून, 1980	1,521	1,494	1,128
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	सितम्बर, अक्तूबर 1980	93,618	41,502	29,436
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	अगस्त से अक्तूबर 1980	29,155	34,129	37,671
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र					
23.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	सितम्बर, अक्तूबर 1980	69	114	79
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	अप्रैल, मई, 1980	738	401	1,487
25.	चंडीगढ़	मई, 1980	98	164	83
26.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	मार्च, अप्रैल, 1980	90	63	72
27.	देहली	सितम्बर, 1980	1,962	2,158	1,037
28.	गोवा, दमन द्वीप	मार्च, अप्रैल, 1980	463	643	525
29.	लक्षद्वीप	मार्च, 1980	75	35	45
30.	मिजोरम	सितम्बर, अक्तू- बर, 1980	366	430	751
31.	पांडिचेरी	जुलाई, अगस्त 1980	480	287	275

टिप्पणी : X असम को छोड़कर जहां कि गृह सूचीवद्ध अप्रेशन्स नहीं किया गया था ।

Budge Budge-Namkhana Line

1922. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Railway line from Budge Budge to Namkhana and a link line from Lakshmikantpur to Kulpi have been approved and included in the Supplementary Budget for Railways, 1981;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the construction work is in hand; and

(d) if so, since when and extent of work done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The project has been included in the Supplementary budget 1981-82.

(b) The length of the link from Budge Budge to Namkhana is about 92.7 Kms. and that of Lakshmikantpur to Kulpi 9.1 Kms. The total cost of the project is about Rs. 2077 crores. The proposed line will connect the terminal stations of the electrified suburban sections of the Sealdah division viz. Budge Budge, Diamond Harbour and Lakshmikantpur and provide electrified suburban services. It will also develop the Sunderbans region in West Bengal which has remained under developed mainly on account of inadequate transport facilities.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission have been approached for formal clearance to the project, which is awaited. As soon as the clearance is received from the Planning Commission, further action will be taken.

National Institute of Ayurveda at Trivandrum

1923. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in giving final clearance to the establishment of a National Institute of Ayurveda at Trivandrum, Kerala; and

(b) when the Government of Kerala propose to take final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to establish a National Institute of Ayurveda at Trivandrum, Kerala as we already have a National Institute at Jaipur. However, there is a proposal for setting up of an Indian Institute for Advanced Studies and Research in Ayurveda in Kerala. The Institute is proposed to be set up after amalgamating a few existing Institutes/Units now operating under the Central Government; Government of Kerala and the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, an autonomous organisation under the Central Government. It is proposed to obtain the clearance of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha in the first instance. Thereafter, the Government of Kerala will be requested to give their formal clearance.

Kumarghat—Agartala Line

1924. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative for the construction of 33Rm new railway line from Kumarghat to Agartala;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons for the delay; and

(d) how long it will take to decide it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey (Updating) for the rail link from Kumarghat to Agartala (120 kms) has been sponsored by North Eastern Council at their cost. The Northeast Frontier Railway Administration have been instructed to complete this survey as early as possible. Further consideration to this project will be given after the survey is completed and technical and financial viability of the project is carefully evaluated. Construction of new railway lines also requires clearance by the Planning Commission. It is, therefore, too early to say as and when the project will be taken up for construction.

Railway Computerisation

1925. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-ministerial team which had toured abroad to study railway computerisation has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the team; and

(c) if not, when the team's report will be available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The team's report is expected to be available by the end of March, 1982.

Fellowship Holders in J. N. U.

1926. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the fellowship holders in Jawaharlal Nehru University Delhi, who have not completed their M. Phil/Ph. D. programme;

(b) their Research topics and the particulars of the Supervisor, and the year of registration;

(c) the amount of Fellowship they drew from the University;

(d) whether Government have received complaint from any Member of Parliament to this effect that Fellowship holders seldom do research; and

(e) if so, the findings in this regard and action initiated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3480/82*]

(c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the house.

(d) and (e). In a communication addressed to the President in his capacity as Visitor of the University, a Member of Parliament had, among others, mentioned that some students availed themselves of full-term fellowships without ever attempting to do any research work during their entire stay in the University. As no specific instances were mentioned, no verification of the allegation was possible. However, the observation made by the Member has been brought to the notice of the University.

Criteria for Recruitment of Coolies

1927. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the criteria followed in recruitment of coolies by the railway authorities; and

(b) criteria for giving licences for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The number of licensed porters who carry luggage of passengers to and from the trains is fixed on the basis of volume of traffic deal with at the station. The licences for this purpose are given to suitable candidates, who fulfil prescribed qualifications.

Non-functioning of computer in J.N.U.

1928. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Computers are not functioning for the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that all service Engineers were trained abroad at the cost of the University;

(c) if so, the amount spent on them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the discontentment is prevailing among the staff and faculty members due to appointment of an unexperienced person in computer as head of the school; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Due to extensive and continuous use, one of the Computers, which has almost run out of its life, has occasional breakdowns. Other Computers which are smaller systems are functioning normally;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 1,19,900 (approx.)

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Persons killed and injured by a Goods Train at Dalsingh Sarai Station of N. F. Railway

1929. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons were killed and injured by a goods train at the Dalsingh Sarai-Station on the Baruni-Samastipur Section of the North-East Railway on 21st January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held by the Government into the incident; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). On 21-1-1982 Train No. 22 Dn. North Bihar Express arrived Dalsingh Sarai Station on line No. 3 at 17.50 hrs. When Down Garhara Special Goods, which was already standing on line No. 2, started at 17.55 hrs., four persons who were crossing the railway track instead of using the foot-over-bridge, were injured, of whom 2 died subsequently. According to the findings of the Inquiry Committee these persons were crossing the railway track in face of the moving train and were themselves responsible for the unfortunate mishap.

Purchase of high-value machine tools

1930. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether high value machine tools worth crores of rupees are being purchased for various Railway Workshops through global tenders;

(b) If so, what criteria are fixed for considering indigenously-produced machinery against imported ones;

(c) detailed break-up of such contracts signed within last six months with indigenous machinery supplies and foreign machinery suppliers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that indigenous suppliers have been ignored in the selection?

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

(b) All offers for indigenous and imported machines are evaluated commercially and technically and decided on merits of each case. A price preference upto 15 per cent is allowed to

the indigenous offers over foreign offers. The offers are compared on the basis of rates as would work out on the basis of F.O.R. destination excluding Sales Tax, Excise Duty and other levies in case of indigenous offers and Customs and other import duties in case of foreign offers.

(c) Two statements showing the contracts placed on indigenous and foreign machinery suppliers during August, 1981 to January, 1982 are enclosed Statement (Annexure-I and Annexure-II).

(d) No. On the other hand, the indigenous suppliers are allowed a price preference upto 15 per cent as stated in (b) above.

Statement

ANNEXURE-I

S. No.	Tender No.	Firm	Description of Machinery and Plant	Quantity
1	63/81	M/s. K.G. Khosla Compressors Ltd., New Delhi.	Reciprocating Piston Air-Compressors.	4
2	67/81	M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay	Wheel & Tyre Boring Machines.	3
3	68/81	M/s. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Pune	—do—	5
4	69/81	—do—	—do—	2
5	71/81	M/s. H.M.T. Ltd., Bangalore	Horizontal Medium Duty Milling Machines.	5
6	72/81	—do—	Heavy Duty Horizontal Milling Machines	4
7	73/81	—do—	Medium Duty Vertical Milling Machines.	2
8	74/81	—do—	Heavy Duty Vertical Milling Machines.	4
9	75/81	—do—	Medium Duty Universal Milling Machines.	18
10	76/81	—do—	Heavy Duty Universal Milling Machines.	16
11	83/81	M/s. Batliboi & Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Light Duty Vertical Milling Machines.	1
			Total	64

ANNEXURE-II

S. No.	Tender No.	Firm	Description of Machinery and Plant	Quantity
1	57/81	Ms. Howden Ltd., U.K.	Compressors Rotary Screw Air Compressors	6
2	58/81	M/s. Etechells Machinery Ltd., England.	Horizontal Hot Upset Forging Machines.	4
3	59/81	M/s. National Machinery Co., U.S.A.	Horizontal Hot Upset Forging Machines.	14
4	60/81	M/s. FUMUCO AKTIENGES-ELLSCHAFT, West Germany.	— do —	11
5	61/81	M/s. Wilhelm Herm Holm GmbH, West Germany.	Railway Wheel Presses.	5
6	62/81	— do —	— do —	12
7	64/81	M/s. Wilhelm Hegenscheidt GmbH, West Germany.	Heavy Duty Carriage & Wagon Axle Journal Turning & Burnishing Lathes.	9
8	65/81	M/s. Wilhelm Hegenscheidt GmbH, West Germany.	Heavy Duty Loco Axle Journal Turning and Burnishing Lathes.	3
9	66/81	— do	Heavy Duty C & W and Loco Axle Journal Turning & Burnishing Lathes.	8
10	70/81	M/s. Webster & Bennett Ltd., U.K.	Heavy Duty CNC Verticle Wheel & Tyre Boring Machines.	9
11	77/81	M/s. Fortuna Werke Maschinenfabrik, West Germany.	Precision Cylindrical Grinding Machines.	2
12	78/81	M/s. MUHR UND Bender, West Germany.	Combined Shearing Punching, Cropping and Notching Machines.	13
13	79/81	M/s. FICEP SPA, Italy.	Combined Shearing Punching, Cropping and Notching Machines.	10
14	80/81	M/s. HENRY PELS & Co. Ltd., England.	Combined Shearing Punching and Nibbing Machines.	8
15	81/81	M/s. Wilhelm Hegenscheidt GmbH, West Germany.	Under Floor Pit type Wheel Lathes.	7
16	82/81	— do —	— do —	1
Total . . .				122

Unauthorised passengers in Reserved compartments

1931. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have received any complaints regarding encroachment by non-reserved passengers in compartments meant for reserved passengers during last one year;

(b) if so, the measures that Government propose to take to ensure that long distance passengers perform journey undisturbed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Cases of unauthorised passengers entering reserved coaches have been reported. The Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants manning reserved coaches have instructions to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in such coaches. At time, however, it becomes difficult for the staff to control unruly passengers. Intensive surprise checks are conducted from time to time development large number of travelling ticket examiners, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police Personnel with Railway Magistrates and unauthorised passengers travelling in reserved coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of railway staff are viewed seriously and appropriate action is taken against them.

Violation of International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitute

1932. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has extended its full support to the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes such as Baby-Foods, Feeding Bottles and Tests;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Code states that no such advertisement should have pictures of infants;

(c) if so, whether the Government are aware that a National Cooperative Dairy has launched a nationwide advertising campaign advertising a brand; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken against such advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) A draft code of conduct relating to the production and marketing of infant foods is being processed on the lines of the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, drafted by the joint WHO/UNICEF Meeting on Infant and Young Child Feeding.

(b) The draft Code stipulates that "Neither the container nor the label should have picture of infants, nor should they have other pictures or text which may idealise the use of infant formula."

(c) and (d). As the Code is still in draft stage, no action is possible.

High power Advisory Committee in Delhi on Population Education, Health care and sex education

1933. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was held in Delhi regarding population education, health care and sex education;

(b) if so, whether a high powered Advisory Committee on Population Education has been set up in Delhi; and

(c) what are the recommendations and guidelines of the Committee that will supervise the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) An all-India seminar on Population Education for high level educational administrators from different States and Union Territories was organised in New Delhi during February 18-19, 1982, by the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration.

(b) A National Steering Committee was set up in the Ministry of Education and Culture on the 1st August, 1980, with overall authority for co-ordination as well as implementation of the Population Education Programme.

(c) The National Steering Committee periodically reviews the progress of implementation of the programme at the national and state levels. It also advises the Government on matters of coordination.

जबलपुर-गोंदिया लाइन का बदलना

1934. श्री कैयूर भूषण: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर-गोंदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण कार्य इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त लाइन की बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य कब तक शुरू कर दिया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जबलपुर-गोंदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का काम कुछ समय पहले पूरा कर लिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है कि यह प्रस्ताव बहुत ही अलाभप्रद होगा और यातायात की दृष्टि से इस आमान परिवर्तन का यथेष्ट औचित्य नहीं है । इस तथ्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए तथा धन, जो पहले से चल रही परियोजनाओं के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है, की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण फिलहाल इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ना पड़ा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Alleged involvement of porters in reservation rackets

1935. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the New Delhi railway station porters were found involved in malpractices and also were found involved in reservation rackets;

(b) whether any other railway officials were also found involved in reservation racket;

(c) details of the steps taken by Government to prosecute them; and

(d) results achieved, so far, in this regard?

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

were found involved in the malpractice of cornering of seats in the coaches.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Licenses of porters involved in malpractices have been cancelled. The position is under watch.

Provision of additional platform at Kesinga

1936. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the people of Kesinga, Kalahandi for providing an additional platform at Kesinga Orissa, in the Waltir-Raipur railway line for the convenience of Kalahandi, Koraput;

(b) whether Government have decided to start the construction work; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Raid on Railway Godowns at Howrah

1937. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway vigilance had made raid on the Railway godowns at Howrah recently;

(b) if so, on what date;

(c) whether it is a fact that during this raid many illegal activities of a section of the Railway staff came to light;

(d) if so, what are these; and

(e) what actions have been taken by the administration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) Yes. Raid was conducted at Howrah Lost Property Godown TOP Shed No. 4.

(b) On 7-11-1981, 9-11-1981 and 11-11-1981.

(c) to (e) No information can be furnished at this stage as the matter is sub-judice.

समाचार पत्रों को रेलवे विज्ञापन देना

1938. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी, पूर्वी रेलवे, कलकत्ता उस क्षेत्र के विज्ञापनों को समाचार पत्रों को देने की व्यवस्था करता है ; और

(ख) उन समाचार पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1980 और 1981 में विज्ञापन दिए गए थे और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितने-कितने विज्ञापन दिए गए हैं और विज्ञापन देने का आधार क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Unlicensed Porters at Delhi Railway Stations

1939. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many unlicensed porters are operating in various Delhi Railway Stations, Station-wise details thereof; and

(b) steps taken by Government to end this menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) and (b) Only licensed porters are authorised to work as porters at the Railway Stations. Unauthorised persons are dealt with as per rules.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली की सड़कों को चौड़ा करना तथा उनमें सुधार करना

1940. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की उन सड़कों तथा चौराहों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82 में यातायात की सुविधा के लिए चौड़ा

किया जा रहा है तथा सुधार / मरम्मत की जा रही है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किस आधार पर किसी सड़क को चौड़ा करने तथा उसमें सुधार करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन बड़ी सड़कों और छोटी सड़कों पर सुधार कार्य / चौड़ा करने का कार्य कर रहा है उनके नाम उक्त निगम से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण के रूप में संलग्न है । इस कार्य के लिए 1,337.00 लाख रुपये आवंटित किये गये हैं ।

(ख) एशियाई खेल, 1982 के दौरान जिन बड़ी सड़कों / छोटी सड़कों पर यातायात की भीड़ अधिक होने की संभावना है, उनके निर्माण कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी गयी है । इसके अलावा, यातायात की आवश्यकता नक्शों की स्वीकृति और धनराशि उपलब्ध होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए सड़कों को चौड़ा करने और सुधार कार्य करने को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं० कार्य के नाम	खर्च (रुपये लाखों में)
1. आर्य समाज मार्ग से पूसा रोड तक गुरुद्वारा रोड के चौड़ा करने एवं सुधार करने का कार्य	3.00
2. रणजीत नगर क्रासिंग से नारायण रोड क्रासिंग के बीच पटेल रोड को चौड़ा किये जाने तथा सुधार करने का कार्य	1.10
3. लोअर बेरल रोड का सुधार	2.20
4. अण्डरहिल रोड को चौड़ा करने तथा सुधार करने का कार्य	2.20
5. अशोक विहार में 100 फुट चौड़ी सड़क का सुधार कार्य	3.25
6. जेल रोड को चौड़ा करने और सुधार कार्य	21.25
7. सड़क संख्या 34 को चौड़ा करने तथा सुधार करने का कार्य (नजफगढ़ रोड से रिंग रोड तक पटेल रोड का विस्तार)	14.67
8. तिलक नगर में नजफगढ़ रोड से श्मशान भूमि तक की सड़क को चौड़ा करने तथा सुधार कार्य	2.26
9. रिंग रोड से सेवा नगर तक भीष्म पितामह रोड को चौड़ा करने तथा सुधार करने का कार्य	30.00
10. लाल बहादुर-वीर सावरकर इंटर सेक्शन को चौड़ा करने तथा सुधार करने का कार्य	21.99
11. मथुरा रोड और लोधी रोड इंटर सेक्शन तक चौड़ीकरण और सुधार कार्य	21.27
12. आउटर रिंग रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य (ग्रेटर कैलाश II से कालकाजी तक)	51.00
13. फिरोज गांधी मार्ग का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	15.72
14. राजघाट रोड	21.00
15. सड़क सं० 13 (चिराग दिल्ली सड़क से महारौली रोड तक)	8.00
16. भोलानाथ नगर रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	1.00
17. आजादपुर से यू० पी० बोर्डर तक जी० टी० रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	8.00
18. घोंडा चौक से गमेरी तक चगौड़ी रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	10.00
19. पटपड़गंज रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	10.00
20. पांडव रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	2.00

क्र०सं० कार्य के नाम	खर्च (रुपये लाखों में)
21. गीता कालानी बस स्टैंड से शास्त्री नगर ब्लॉक-13 तक की सड़क का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुधार कार्य	2.00
22. जी० टी० रोड से करावल गांव तक की सड़क का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुधार कार्य	5.00
23. झिलमिली रोड का चौड़ीकरण तथा सुधार कार्य	10.00
24. दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकार क्षेत्र फेज XXXII की सड़कों को सुधारना एवं मजबूत बनाना सड़क सं० "ग" पर बी० एम० पर बी० एम० लगाना	30.00
25. सड़क सं० ग-55 पर विटुमिनस मकादम बिछाना	
26. सड़क "ग"-47 पर विटुमिनस मकादम बिछाना	
27. पटपड़गंज सड़क से एक ब्लॉक कृष्णा नगर तक की सड़क को पक्का करना	
28. सं० ग-47-58 की सभी सड़कें वर्ष 1981-82 में आवश्यकतानुसार मरम्मत की जा रही है	
29. महारौली-बदरपुर रोड	15.00
30. जखीरा से तिलक नगर तक नजफगढ़ रोड	30.00
31. नजफगढ़ रोड से रेलवे क्रॉसिंग तक पंखा रोड	5.00
32. तिलक नगर से पंखा रोड तक नजफगढ़ रोड	8.00
33. जेल रोड लेबल क्रॉसिंग से रिंग रोड तक स्टेशन रोड और मोडे रोड	50.00
34. नरौला-अलीपुर रोड	10.00
35. सड़क सं० 3	30.00
36. पटपड़गंज रोड	10.00
37. पंचकुईयां रोड से बंसत रोड का 1250 फुट की लम्बाई तक चौड़ीकरण और सुधार कार्य	7.00
38. इनर रिंग रोड का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुधार कार्य (फोर्थ एवेन्यू रोड से गुम्बज तक लोधी रोड)	100.00
39. रणजीत सिंह रोड का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुधार कार्य	20.00
40. आसाफअली रोड का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुधार कार्य	90.00
41. जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग का चौड़ीकरण एवं सुधार कार्य जिसमें रणजीत सिंह मार्ग तक इंटरसेक्शन शामिल है	

**मारुधर एक्सप्रेस को डीजल द्वारा
चलाया तथा रोजाना चलाना**

1941. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : राजस्थान के यात्रियों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुये तथा उसके महत्व को देखते हुये 'मारुधर एक्सप्रेस' में डीजल इंजन लगाने तथा इस गाड़ी को नियमित रूप से चलाये जाने के लिये विभाग द्वारा कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : इस समय संसाधनों की कमी के कारण 503/504 जयपुर-जोधपुर मारुधर एक्सप्रेस में डीजल इंजन लगाने अथवा इसे सप्ताह में 6 दिन की बजाय प्रतिदिन चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Making U.G.C. more effective

1942. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to reconsider the functions and composition of U.G.C., if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government have received any recommendation to amend the Act so as to make U.G.C. more effective; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). It is the constant aim and endeavour of the Government to make the functioning of the U.G.C. more effective for promoting higher education, specially in the context of inclusion of Education in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. This is a continuous process.

Extension to retired teachers in J.N.U.

1943. SHRI DALJIT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government and J.N.U. regarding extension to retired teachers;

(b) the particulars of the teachers who are being presently considered for extension; the criteria for recommending the names of the retired teachers by various Schools/Centres for extension of service;

(c) how long each of them rendered their service to University and how many M.Phil./Ph.D. did they successfully supervise while in Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(d) whether it is a fact that automatic extensions to retired teachers will block promotion avenues to junior teachers and job opportunities to unemployed young Scholars; if so, the plan Government propose to initiate to remove such hurdles before providing extension to retired people?

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

(a) to (c). There is no provision in the Ordinances of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, for extension in service of teachers beyond the age of superannuation, which is 60 years. However, the Executive Council can re-employ a teacher in the interest of the University after retirement, for a period not exceeding three years, in the first instance, provided the teacher has not attained the age of 65 years. Such re-employment is made by the Executive Council on the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellor, who examines the proposals made by the Centres/Schools of the University, in consultation with Senior Faculty members.

The following three teachers are being considered for re-employment

as detailed below:

Name of the Teacher	Period of service rendered to JNU	Number of M. Phil/ Ph.Ds awarded under their supervision	
		M. Phil	Ph.D.
1	2	3	
1. Prof. Satish Chandra	1-9-1970 to 14-1-1973 and 15-1-81 onwards	2	3
2. Prof. R.M. Bakaya	17-7-1967 to 17-4-1982	..	1
3. Prof. Ram Rahul	2-12-1961 to 21-7-1981	3	1

(d) Does not arise, as re-employment is not automatic and is made only in exceptional cases.

Corruption and bribery in Delhi Transport Directorate

1944. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Delhi Parivahan Pradhikaran men riswat ki dar chaddi" appeared in the Nav Bharat Times of 13th February, 1982 highlighting—increasing corruption and bribery in Transport Directorate; that it is impossible to get work done without greasing the palm of the officials; appointment of touts to extract money on behalf of officials; catching red-handed a tout by the Vigilance of the Directorate while accepting bribe who divulged the sharing of booty by all, non-furnishing of name and address of the tout in the Directorate's publication;

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

(c) action taken, with details thereof to cleanse the Delhi Transport Directorate and to make the

same function adequately, effectively and purposefully; and

(d) steps taken to check the regular plying of contract carriages as chartered buses?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) Directorate of Transport Delhi Administration, have informed that various steps are being taken to eliminate the malpractices in the working of the Directorate. Periodic raids are also organized and visitors are warned through prominent display notices to avoid touts. Also, periodic transfers of officers dealing with particular subjects are effected.

(d) Central Government keeps on impressing upon the State Governments/Union Territories the constant need for rigid enforcement of statutory, provisions.

Checking the use of pressure horns and coloured beam lights by motorists

1945. SHRI SHEO SARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to check the mounting use of pressure

horns and coloured beam lights by the motorists in the country giving chances to accidents, damage to ears, noise pollution and disturbing the people; and

(b) details of steps taken to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (b). Under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are empowered to make rules relating to noise-levels by vehicles as also signalling appliances. The State Governments are executive authorities to implement the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder. From time to time Central Government keeps on impressing upon the State Govts/U.T. Administrations. The need for appropriate steps for regulating the vehicle operations so as to eliminate possibilities of accidents, noise pollution etc. The Central Government has also brought to the notice of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations the I.S.I. Specifications for horns. The Department of Heavy Industry has also been requested to examine the development of suitable system of lighting and to take up with the vehicle manufacturers for fitment of such devices in all vehicles.

Administrative and operational control charges scheme of D.T.C.

1946. **SHRI B. D. SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation has revived the Administrative and Operational Control Charges (AOCC) Scheme which was discontinued in 1978 following reports of various Committees recommending that the system be abolished;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the AOCC scheme has been revived by the DTC without the approval of the authorities concerned; and

(c) if so, the reasons for reintroducing the scheme and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The DTC in May 1977 had decided that simultaneously with the enhancement of rates payable to Standard Sized P.O. buses under Kilometrage Scheme, an option be given to the operators of S.S. buses plying under AOCC Scheme (Administrative and Operational Control Charges Scheme) to switch over to the Kilometrage Scheme. As a result of exercise of such option, all the standard size buses came under Kilometrage Scheme by 31st March, 1978. Similarly DTC, later on in May 1979 decided to bring all Mini buses operated under AOCC Scheme to Kilometrage Scheme. However, the Graduate Entrepreneurs, one of the categories of private operators engaging mini buses under DTC's AOCC Scheme did not agree and took the matter to the Delhi High Court, who granted interim Stay Order. The petition was withdrawn by the Graduate Mini-bus operators in July, 1981. They have been however, allowed by DTC on review of the matter, to continue to operate on AOCC Scheme. Thus in effect, the AOCC Scheme has been in continuous operation, in so far as Mini Private buses of graduate entrepreneurs are concerned.

(b) and (c). The DTC with the approval of its Board, on 9-12-1981, have allowed SC/ST operators to switch over their buses to AOCC Scheme. The DTC has also allowed the buses of ex-servicemen to get back to AOCC Scheme since 1-8-1981, which is under consideration of DTC Board.

Coaching terminal facilities at Asansol Station

1947. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after the repeated assurance given

by the Railway Ministry, the Techno-Economic Survey in connection with the development of coaching terminal facilities at Asansol Station is yet to submit its report;

(b) if so, when the said report would be submitted; and

(c) whether the Government propose to include the survey report in 1982-83 Budget?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) Part I Techno-Economic Survey Report dealing with up and down goods bye-pass line has already been finalised by Eastern Railway. However, it is under modification for bringing down the cost. Rest of the survey is also in advanced stage of completion.

(b) It is expected that Survey Report for Part I will be received by about June 1982 and that for Part II by about September, 1982.

(c) The project report will be carefully evaluated in the Railway Ministry. Based on the availability of funds and priority for various traffic facilities works a decision will be taken on what investments should be made in Asansol yard.

**Mudrika service from Sector I,
R.K. Puram**

1948. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider the introduction of mudrika service from Sector I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi as a measure of relief to the weaker sections of the community in J.J. Colonies in Delhi who are coming to work in R.K. Puram in the morning daily and return in the evening to their houses; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The Mudrika Seva has been introduced with a view to connecting various parts of the city by a direct service that avoids not only the city centre but also other congested areas, as well. The Mudrika Seva thus operates along the Ring Road both in clock-wise and anti-clock-wise direction. It is not considered advisable to divert the Mudrika Seva from the Ring Road. R.K. Puram is well connected with Ring Road at several points by a large number of bus services which provide convenient change over facilities to those who have to commute to and from R.K. Puram.

**Decline in Export of Iron Ore through
Paradip Port**

1949. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that export of iron ore through Paradip Port has declined;

(b) if so, to what extent it has declined during the last three years separately;

(c) what is the total cumulative loss of Paradip Port till March, 1982; and

(d) what is the reason for the Ships not calling at Paradip Port for taking iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes.

(b) During 1975-76, 2.70 million tonnes of iron ore was handled at Paradip Port. Thereafter, export of iron ore through Paradip Port has been declining. The quantity of iron ore exported during the last three

years through this port is detailed below:—

Year	Quantity of iron ore (Million Tonnes)
1978-79 . . .	1.73
1979-80 . . .	1.65
1980-81 . . .	1.82

(c) The total cumulative loss of Paradip Port upto March, 1981 is Rs. 26.16 crores. The estimated loss for 1981-82 will be around Rs. 7.25 crores.

(d) The Japanese Steel Mills which were the main buyers in the past have not lifted the iron ore from Paradip Port during the current year. They have pointed out the inadequate drought and the low capacity of the Ore Handling Plant as the reasons for not lifting the iron ore from Paradip Port.

मारवाड़ भीनमल स्टेशन प्लेटफार्म पर शैड का निर्माण

1950. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर मंडल के मारवाड़ भीनमल रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म शैड का निर्माण किये जाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस शैड का निर्मित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उस शैड का निर्माण कब तक हो जायेगा ?

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

(क) अभी तक नहीं। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था, लेकिन धन की तंगी के कारण अभी तक इसे अनुमोदित नहीं किया जा सका है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय सरकार पर स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को वर्दी

1951. श्री राम सिंह शाव्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कर्मचारी संगठन, दिल्ली शाखा द्वारा 8 अप्रैल, 1981 को हुई सभा में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को घटिया वर्दी के बारे में मांग की गई थी जो कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल और सफदरजंग अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही वर्दी के मुकाबले में स्पष्टतः निम्न कोटि की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के निदेशक द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन को किस सीमा तक पूरा किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदवेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) से (ग). हां, अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कर्मचारी संघ की दिल्ली शाखा में 8 अप्रैल, 1981 को हुई अपनी बैठक में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों के समूह "घ" कर्म-

चारियों को दी जा रही वदियों के घटिया होने के बारे में अभिवेदन किया। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कर्मचारियों को सप्लाई की जाने वाली वदियां सरकारी नीति के अनुसार खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन से खरीदी जाती हैं। निदेशक (के० स० स्वा० योजना) ने इस बारे में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल और सफदरजंग अस्पताल में इस स्थिति को जानने और इस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है।

New Yamuna, bridge behind Nizamuddin Railway Station

1952. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new bridge across Yamuna was constructed behind Nizamuddin Railway Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the bridge is not being fully utilised due to inadequate protection for fast plying vehicles by raising side walls, widening of the road, providing of adequate street lights, construction of road across the Railway line connecting Oberoi Hotel; etc.; and

(c) what actions are proposed to be taken to fully utilise this bridge and provide facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) Yes, the bridge across Yamuna behind Nizamuddin Railway station on National Highway Nos. 24 was completed some years ago and is open to traffic;

(b) and (c). The bridge is being utilised by the present day traffic and has adequate protection for fast plying vehicles. Raised footpaths and railings as per standard practice have been provided. The work of providing street lighting is in progress. The utilisation of the bridge is expected to, however, appreciably increase once the work on the Ghaziabad bye-

pass for NH—24 which is in fullswing is completed. In the meanwhile, plans for linking up this bridge with the Lodi Road by crossing the railway line by an under bridge are being finalised by the D.D.A.

Effective measures for ensuring protection to railway passengers

1953. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are planning to initiate some effective measures for ensuring effective protection to railway passengers in the recent past;

(b) if so, details of the said measures; and

(c) details of earlier decision in this regard and result achieved so far?

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

(b) Some of the measures decided recently by the Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary are:

(i) Provision of G.R.P. booths on platforms of important stations.

(ii) When train stops a railway station, Police and railway staff to patrol and enquire from the passengers about any problem.

(iii) Improvement in the lighting of the trains in and outside the compartments.

(iv) Provision of mesh in the ladies compartment of the suburban trains.

(v) Strengthening of the Railway Magistrate System.

(vi) Necessary amendment to the Railway Act; and

(vii) Formation of standing Committee at State level, as well as local level consisting of civil police, RPH, GRP, Railway administration and State Governments for prevention of crimes on Railways.

These recommendations are in the process of implementation.

(c) 1. Details of some of the important earlier decisions taken in this regard are as under:

(i) Strengthening of G.P.P.

(ii) Escorting of all important passenger trains during night.

(iii) Investigation of serious crimes on railways by State CID cells

(iv) Closing of vestibules of coaches at night.

(v) Frequent checks by superior officers on the performance of train escorts.

(vi) Blowing of distress whistle signals by drivers of trains halting at unscheduled place, so as to alert escorts.

2. Substantial impact of these measures is yet to be felt.

Conversion of Chapra-Aunrihar and Varanasi-Allahabad Lines

1954. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:
PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state action taken by Government regarding conversion of metre gauge line between Chapra-Aunrihar and Varanasi-Allahabad in the North Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for gauge conversion of Varanasi-Aunrihar-Chapra M. G. section to B. G. (205 Km.) is in progress. The report is expected to be received by September, 1982.

A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for conversion of Varanasi-Allahabad (124 Kms.) was carried out by N. E. Railway during 1975. In view of very low financial return the project was not undertaken for construction. The N. E. Railway has, however, been asked to update traffic-cum-engineering survey for conversion of this sector. The survey is in progress and is expected to be received in August, 1982.

The matter would be examined on receipt of survey report.

Steps to make Asiad 82 a success

1955. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various steps presently taken by Government to make Asiad '82 a success; and

(b) the details of expenditure expected to be incurred by various departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The actual conduct of the Asian Games, 1982, is the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association who have set up a Special Organising Committee for this purpose. However, to make Asiad '82 a success, Government is financing the provision of the necessary infra-structure, procurement of equipment and coaching and training teams and is also providing technical and administrative support for making other arrangements. For this purpose, Government has set up a

Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Education Minister. The Steering Committee has been authorised to take decisions and give necessary sanctions on behalf of the Cabinet on all matters connected with the Asian Games. The Steering Committee has constituted seven Committees with cross-sectional representation to look after the different aspects of arrangements and to watch progress of such arrangements required for the holding of the Asian Games.

Further, to remove block-necks and to coordinate the various arrangements connected with the Asian Games, the Government has appointed Sardar Buta Singh, Minister of State for Supply and Rehabilitation, as Chief Co-ordinator and Shri K. T. Satarawala, as Co-ordinator.

The Government has made arrangements for the monitoring of the preparation of Indian teams for participation in Asian Games in which the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports and the national sports federations concerned are fully involved. For the purpose of monitoring progress in training and to suggest measures for improvement in it, the Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. N. Mirdha, Member of Parliament.

Government is also providing funds for import of equipment for the training of Indian participants as well as for the actual conduct of the Asian Games where equipment of the required international standard is not available indigenously. Such equipment is being imported by the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports.

In addition to the above measures, various other Departments/Agencies like the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and bodies like the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Administration, Indian Tourism Development Corporation and the Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. etc.,

have advanced some of their normal development schemes like electrification of ring railway in Delhi, widening of roads, construction of flyovers, construction of hotels etc. and creation of other assets of permanent nature so that these facilities are available at the time of the Asian Games, 1982.

(b) The expenditure to be incurred by the Government on Asiad '82, as approved at present is estimated to be Rs. 54.83 crores.

Proposal to declare A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi as a referral hospital for Government employees

1956. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to declare the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi as a referral hospital for Government employees also; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has been treated as a referral hospital in respect of persons covered under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 for treatment where the authorised Medical Attendant in consultation with the Government Specialist Government Recognised hospital considers that:—

(i) There is no facility for treatment of the disease in the Government or other recognised hospital under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944;

(ii) If it involves referring the Patient outside the State, the approval of the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State Government concerned is obtained for referring the patient to the All

India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for treatment;

(iii) the facility for treatment of the disease is not available in any other recognised hospital (Government or other recognised hospital) nearer than the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Appointment of fact finding committee by Asiatic Society, Calcutta

1957. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asiatic Society, Calcutta had appointed a fact finding committee about functioning, finances etc. of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its findings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps are being taken in the matter of preservation of thousands of manuscripts and rare books etc, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). In 1976 the Council of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta appointed a Fact Finding Committee comprising seven members with Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta as the Chairman to examine the affairs of the Society and draw a report for improvement of the working of the institution.

(c) The Committee submitted its report to the Asiatic Society.

(d) Major findings of the Committee related to the requirements of the library, the publication section need for air conditioning, microfilming, fumigation and lamination. The Committee found that there was need for a full time administrative officer.

Most important recommendation related to the need for change of the constitution of the society.

(e) and (f). The Government of India has suggested to the Asiatic Society the manner in which the manuscripts should be preserved. Following ad-hoc grants have been sanctioned to the society for the purpose:

1978-79 Rs. 2.00 lakhs for installation of an air conditioning unit.

1979-80 Rs. 85,000.00 for 1 K.V. Diesel Generator set.

1980-81 Rs. 30,000.00 for equipment required for commissioning the air-conditioning plant.

Hostels for Working Women in Delhi

1958. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Government or Government aided hostels in Delhi for working women;

(b) if so, names, location, charges levied for inmates; and

(c) total number of inmates at present and total number of inmates sanctioned for each institution?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Hostel	Location	Charges levied	Number of inmates		Remarks
				Sanc-tioned capacity	Occu-pancy on 26-2-1982	
1	Sarojini House Road.	Bhagwan Dass	Scheme provides for charges of rent at the rate of 10 per cent of the total emoluments for single room 7 per cent for two-beds room and 5 per cent in the case of other rooms. The electricity, Water, furniture charges etc. are extra.	500	279	
2	Kumila Devi Hostel	Bhigwan Dass Road.	Do.	25	25	
3	Balika Chamun	Chelmsford Road Opp. New Delhi Railway Station.	Do.	40	37	
4	Young Women's Association Working Women's Hostel No. 2.	Saket, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	Do.	280*	104	Construction is not complete. Available accommodation is fully utilised.
5	Working Women Nurses Hostel.	St. Stephen Hospital, Tis Hazari	Do.	85	90	

(Two Working Women Hostels sanctioned to Jamia Millia Islamia and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Trust are under construction at Jamia Millia and Rajinder Nagar, respectively).

Hostel run by the Government of India, Directorate of Estates

6	Working Girls Hostel.	Kasturba Gandhi Marg, N. Delhi.	This hostel is run by Govt. of India, Directorate of Estates, and rent is charged under the provisions of fundamental rules.	144	144	
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Number of SC and ST employees in Class II, III and IV in Ministry of External Affairs

1959. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has not sufficient number of employees belonging to SC|ST in class II, III, IV services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether his Ministry has made any effort to fill up reserved posts, if so, the method of employment used?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Although there has been a progressive increase in the overall strength of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, over the past three years in class II, III and IV services in the Ministry, the number of employees belonging to SC|ST candidates is still below the prescribed quota.

(b) Despite extending various relaxations available under the rules to the SC and ST candidates, sufficient number of eligible candidates belonging to these categories were not available in earlier years, which resulted in a shortfall in their representation. However, the situation has significantly improved recently and continues to improve.

(c) In order to recruit sufficient number of employees belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, this Ministry is meticulously extending all relaxations, as provided

for in the general directives issued by the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affairs, which lays down the guidelines in such matters.

All India Truck Permits

1960. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Truck permits valid for whole of India or several regions (State-wise) allocated and operating as on 1st January, 1962;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of such permits (State-wise) in view of increased goods traffic in the country;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Information available is in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal to increase the number of such permits, for the present. The position is proposed to be reviewed, when the allocated permits are exhausted by the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

National permits allocated and issued as per information available to-date

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of National Permits allocated by the Central Govt.	No. of National Permits issued as per information available to-date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900	779
2.	Assam	900	458
3.	Bihar	900	450
4.	Gujarat	900	625
5.	Haryana	800	572
6.	Himachal Pradesh	600	581
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	600	485
8.	Karnataka	800	400
9.	Kerala	800	400
10.	Madhya Pradesh	900	449
11.	Maharashtra	900	432
12.	Manipur	100	100
13.	Meghalaya	100	100
14.	Nagaland	100	56
15.	Orissa	800	605
16.	Punjab	800	800
17.	Rajasthan	800	420
18.	Sikkim	100	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	800	400
20.	Tripura	400	279
21.	Uttar Pradesh	900	446
22.	West Bengal	900	450
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	50
25.	Chandigarh	100	50
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	26
27.	Delhi	800	607
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	500	259
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
30.	Mizoram	100	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	100	48

Wagon allotment for Tamil Nadu Salt Industry

1961. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHR K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Southern Railways stopping the allotment of wagons to salt industry in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Southern Railways would lose Rs. 12 lakhs a day as a consequence thereof; and

(c) whether this order has been given retrospective effect to the extent of cancelling earlier registration for wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). In pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India on 19-12-81, booking of salt from Southern Railway to destinations beyond Cuttack was restricted by the Railways. The matter was reviewed by the Government and the ban on booking has since been lifted and necessary instructions issued by the Ministry of Railways on 3-2-82. The status quo ante was restored. The indent_s cancelled earlier were also restored and salt, at present, is being loaded currently.

चक्रधरपुर मंडल में आमंत्रित निविदा

1962. श्री रुद्र प्रताप षाडंगी : क्या रेल रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे के चक्रधरपुर मंडल में पी० डब्ल्यू० आई० विभाग की ओर से पत्र संख्या 7/सी०के० पी०/81-82 के अन्तर्गत 4 लाख ईंटों की सप्लाई के लिये 10 जुलाई, 1981 को निविदा आमंत्रित की गई थी,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निविदा में कम से कम दर देने वाली पट्टी को कार्य नहीं दिया गया,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 10 जुलाई, 1981 को आमंत्रित की गई निविदा के बारे में 27 दिसम्बर, 1980 को निर्णय लिया गया था और उतनी देरी से निर्णय लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) किसी निविदा के बारे में कितनी बार वार्ता की जा सकती है तथा उक्त निविदा के सम्बन्ध में कितनी बार वार्ता की गई थी ?

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

(ख) और (ग) इस प्रकार मांगी गई निविदाएं 14-8-1981 को खोली गयीं और निविदा समिति द्वारा उन पर विचार किया गया । चूंकि इनमें दी गई दरें ऊंची समझी गयीं, इसलिये निविदा समिति द्वारा समझौता करने की सिफारिश की गई जिसे सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने स्वीकार कर लिया था । तदनुसार, निविदा समिति ने निविदाकारों के साथ 17-10-1981, 9-12-1981 और 28-12-1981 को 3 बार समझौता किया और जिस निम्नतम प्रस्थापना पर समझौता हुआ था उसे स्वीकार करने की सिफारिश की गई । निविदा समिति की सिफारिश सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई और जिस निविदाकार के साथ निम्नतम दर पर समझौता हुआ था उसे स्वीकृति-पत्र जारी कर दिया गया ।

(घ) समझौता किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट सीमा नहीं है । प्रत्येक मामले पर उसके गुण-दोष के आधार पर कार्रवाई की जानी होती है । इस मामले में तीन बार समझौता हुआ था ।

Western Railway Goods Depot

1963. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Railway Goods Depot namely CCB in Bombay was closed from 1st January, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that work has been transferred to Central Railway;

(c) whether Central Railways refused to accept the Goods Depot Staff along with its work; and

(d) if so, reasons for closing the Depot in Bombay and Central Railway not accepting the staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (d). In order to develop facilities at Bombay V.T. for handling additional passenger traffic, it was decided to close down Carnac Bridge Goods Depot w.e.f. 1-1-1982 for certain stream of traffic and to transfer this work to Central Railway's Goods terminal at Wadi Bunder situated in close proximity to Carnac Bridge Goods Depot. Subsequently, however, the original position was restored w.e.f. 13-1-82 as a result of Interim Orders passed by the Supreme Court.

The absorption of Carnac Bridge staff spared as a result of transfer of this work, will be mutually decided by the Western Railway and the Central Railway, taking into consideration valencies and requirement of work with minimum dislocation.

Victimisation of officials Associated with "Time Capsules during Janata Regime

1964. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during the previous Government regime, officers associated with the preparation of the 'Time Capsule' were victimised and charge sheets were issued to them;

(b) have those officers been found guilty on any of those charges; and

(c) if not, whether Government will take suitable action against those who issued these politically motivated charge sheets?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, a Research Officer of the Indian Council of Historical Research officially concerned with the maintenance of the papers concerning the 'Time Capsule' has been charge-sheeted by the Council on the following grounds:

(i) In spite of several reminders the officer did not produce the file of 'Time Capsule' which was in his custody;

(ii) He did not keep the record of the files opened and maintained in his unit;

(iii) He suppressed information about the collection of the material which later on he admitted in his written reply.

(b) The case is still under consideration of the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(c) Does not arise

Ships carrying country's Trade

1965. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of country's seaborne trade being carried by Indian Flag ships;

(b) the number of Indian ships that are 20 years old and are likely to go to junk yard; and

(c) the steps being taken to replace such ships for carrying on country's seaborne trade?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The share of India's seaborne trade carried by Indian ships during 1979-80, the latest year for which figures are available, is 3.55 per cent.

(b) Five ships are 20 years old and 65 ships are over 20 years old as on 1-1-1980. Ships which are over 20 years old are not automatically scrapped or replaced. The retention of each ship in foreign trade is decided on merits based on factors such as condition of ship, special survey cost, economic viability of operation, etc.

(c) In the 6th Plan it is proposed to add 3.4 million GRT to the national tonnage. After taking into account the tonnage likely to be scrapped, this would yield a net addition of 2.5 million GRT to the Indian fleet.

Complaints under section 41(1) of Railway Act

1966. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints under Section 41(1) of Railway Act against the Railway administration in Southern Railway, South Central Railway, Central Railway, have received by the Railway Rates Tribunal during the Financial years 1979-81;

(b) the details in regard to above different classes of the section; and

(c) how many among them are pending for over one year and what steps the Tribunal has taken to dispose them of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 1979-80—Nil; 1980-81—Five.

(b) The details of Section 41(1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 under which the Complaints were filed before

the Railway Rates Tribunal are given below:—

“41(1) Any complaint that a railway administration—

(a) is contravening the provisions of section 28, or

(b) is charging for the carriage of any commodity between two stations a rate which is unreasonable, or

(c) is levying any other charge which is unreasonable,

may be made to the Tribunal, and the Tribunal shall hear and decide any such complaint in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.”

(c) Two complaints are pending for over one year with the Railway Rates Tribunal. The Tribunal have posted both the complaints for final hearing during March and April, 1982.

Directives of Chief Personnel Officer Madras flouted

1967. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the directives of the Chief Personnel Officer, Southern Railway, Madras Vide No. (s) 171/Vol. XII of 26th August, 1980 and Railway Board's letter No. E(NG) 63 PM 1/92 of 15th/17th September, 1964 have not been followed by the Southern Railway Divisional Manager, Madurai in DRM(P) MDU 69/79 of 7th September, 1979; and

(b) how many Scheduled Caste employees are affected in the cadre of TTEs because of the failure to follow the directives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Orders of August, 1980 of Chief Personnel Officer, Southern Railway were cancelled by him in August, 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

**Application of 40-Point Roster in
Madurai Division**

1968. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any SC employees belonging to the TTEs cadre in the Madurai Division, Southern Railway complained against the non-implementation of the 40-Point Roster in the promotion of HTC/TTI in the year 1979 as per DRM(P)/MDU/69/79 of 7-9-1979; and

(b) if so, the name of the parties concerned, the nature of the grievances and the disposal of the petition?

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

(b) The names of the parties concerned are S/Shri S. Ramiah, S. Santhanam, K. Thirumalaisamy, K. Puthisigamani, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Madurai, Silas Vijaykumar, Head Ticket Collector, Madurai. The nature of grievance is against the maintenance of common roster for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees for promotion to the posts of Head Ticket Collectors/Travelling Ticket Inspectors. The representation was dealt with in accordance with the extant rules.

**U.G.C.'s sanction for setting up of
Universities in Bihar**

1969. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission had permitted the Bihar State Government to set up four new Universities at Patna, Chapra, Saharsa and Hazaribagh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The University Grants Commission has not so far received any such proposal from the Government of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

**Persons arrested travelling without
Ticket in Northern Region**

1970. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons caught and arrested for travelling without ticket during the last six months in Northern Railways; and

(b) what action has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). During the period, 1st August, 1981 to 31st January, 1982, as many as 2.24 lakh persons were detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets on Northern Railway. A sum of Rs. 41.98 lakhs was realised as railway dues. 18,453 persons were prosecuted and a sum of Rs. 6.40 lakhs was realised as judicial fine. 11,054 persons were sent to jail in default of payment.

**Unauthorised alarm chain pulling on
Delhi Division during the last six
months**

1971. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases of unauthorised alarm chain pulling occurred in the Delhi Division during the last six months; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 3643 incidents of unauthorised alarm chain pulling were reported in Delhi Division during the period from August, 1981 to January, 1982. 51 persons were apprehended during the above period and legal action was taken against them.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के औषधालय खोलना

1972. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के कितने औषधालय खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जाएंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नए औषधालय खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदवेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न चरणों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के 39 एलोपैथिक औषधालय और 25 भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति/होम्योपैथी यूनिट खोलने की परिकल्पना पर की गई है, बशर्ते इसके लिये धन, स्थान उपलब्ध हो और केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लाभार्थियों की मांग हो। के.स० स्वा०योजना के औषधालयों और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के यूनिट संख्याओं और उनके स्थान का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खोले जाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों/यूनिटों की संख्या:

एलोपैथिक औषधालय

शहर का नाम	योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में खोले गए औषधालय और उनके स्थान	1981-82 के दौरान खोले जा रहे/खोले जाने वाले औषधालय	टिप्पणी
1. दिल्ली	दिल्ली—5	कलकत्ता—1	शेष औषधालय के
2. कलकत्ता	(1) जवाहर लाल	डमडम हवाई अड्डा	स्थानों का निश्चय
3. मद्रास	नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	बम्बई—2	वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83
4. बम्बई	(मीनीरका)	(1) शेष मिस्त्रि ऐरिया	1983-84 और
5. बंगलौर	(2) कस्तूरबानगर	(2) डाक और तार	1984-85 के प्रस्ता-
6. हैदराबाद	(3) गुडगांव	कालोनी साहर	वों पर विचार करते

1	2	3	4
7. पुणे .	(4) जनकपुरी	(2)	समय विया जाएगा।
8. पटना .	(5) कालकाजी--II कलकत्ता-2	हैदराबाद	
9. जयपुर .	(1) संतरग ची	(1) लंगर-हाउस/	
10. नागपुर .	(2) साल लेक	करवान एरिया	
11. कानपुर .			
12. लखनऊ			
13. इलाहबाद .	मद्रास--2	लखनऊ--1	
14. अहमदाबाद .	(1) अडयार	नाकाश एरिया	
15. मेरठ .	(2) रायपुरम बम्बई--1 गोरे गांव पुणे-2	दिल्ली--3 (1) पश्चिमपुरी (2) त्रिलोकपुरी (3) गोल मार्किट नागपुर--3 (1) पंचपोली (2) इतवारी	
	पटना--1 बोरिंग कैनल रोड नागपुर--2 (1) पाडूनगर (2) आजाद नगर लखनऊ-1 आशीष नगर	(3) मैडिकल चैक कुल 11	

कुल--16

भारत की विकसित पद्धति/होम्योपैथी/यूनिटों

दिल्ली

10

- (1) हरीनगर-2
- (2) जंगपुरा
- (3) गडगांव
- (4) किंग्सवे कैम्प
- (5) लक्ष्मी नगर
- (6) कालका जी
- (7) तिमारपुर
- (8) दरियागंज
- (9) एम० बी० रोड

1

शेष यूनिटों के स्थानों का निश्चय वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83, 1983-84 और 1984-85 के प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते समय किया जाएगा।

1	2	3	4
पुणे	1 छावनी	1	
बम्बई	1 कोली वाड़ा		1
मद्रास	1 रेराम्पुर		
लखनऊ	3		
	(1) आशीष नगर-2		
	(2) राणा प्रताप मार्ग-1		
अहमदाबाद	2 शाहपुर गेट		
कानपुर	—	1	

कुल (8) पहले मंजूर 11 देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के यूनियों सहित लेकिन जो 1980-81 में खोले गये।

Late running of trains vis-a-vis alarm chain pulling

1973. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI A. RAMULLU MALLU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that alarm chain pulling is one of the reasons for the late running of the trains;

(b) whether Government have suspended alarm chains in many trains on the Northern Railway;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the punishment for chain pulling;

(d) whether Government have analysed other factors that are responsible for the late running of trains; and

(e) what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) On 43 Mail/Express and 158 Passenger trains on Northern Railway, the alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Efforts are being made to improve maintenance of infrastructural assets, and minimise avoidable cases of engine failures, signal failures/defects and other failures. A drive is on to reduce the number of accidents which lead to detention to trains. General Managers are paying personal attention to matters pertaining to punctual running of trains. Necessary liaison with the concerned State Governments is being maintained by various Zonal Administrations and the Ministry of Railways for arresting the incidence of alarm chain pulling, those pipe disconnection and other miscreant activities. The position is being monitored on day-to-day basis in the Ministry.

Faults in Railway system

1974. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of rules prevalent in Railways are very old and which are no longer practicable and yet the staff is called upon to observe them as otherwise they are punished;

(b) whether it is a fact that old engines are unable to produce the required vacuum and any one trying to disobey to start a train with inadequate vacuum is charge sheeted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that break-vans of guard have either defective vacuum gauges or no gauges; and

(d) if so, what steps are contemplated to streamline the rules and also ensure that such essential safety provision are not allowed to be absent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the absence of specific reference to the rules considered impracticable it is not possible to give a precise answer.

(b) No. All locomotives, new or old, are, tested, *inter alia*, for production of requisite vacuum, before they leave the shed. All trains are started only after a vacuum certificate is issued by a train examiner and countersigned by the driver and the guard of the train.

(c) No. Vacuum gauge is a fixed equipment in passenger trains. If any defect is developed en route, it is changed at the next train examining station. On goods trains, it is a personal equipment of the guard. All the guards have been supplied with vacuum gauges and each guard fits his vacuum gauge on the breakvan before the train is started and if any gauge becomes defective, it is replaced.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal consumption per Engine

1975. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of coal consumption, per engine per kilometre, has doubled during the last 15 years; and

(b) if so, the loss to the Railways due to this and also due to pilferage of

coal, from the sheds and materials from the shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. The average rate of coal consumption per engine kilometre on steam traction during 1980-81 increased by 22.67 per cent as compared to 1966-67.

(b) This increase in consumption is mainly due to relegation of steam engines to inferior services. As such there is no question of loss on this account. Loss due to pilferage of coal in sheds and materials from shops are not being maintained separately.

Number of Steam Locomotives in Operation

1976. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many steam locomotives are in operation in the Railways; and

(b) whether the Railways are maintaining more workshops than required to repair and maintain these locomotives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) About 6000 steam locos are in operation on the Indian Railways as on date.

(b) No. Steam locomotive repair capacity of workshops is gradually being converted to repair and overhaul diesel and electric locomotives and is also being diversified for the production of other items required by the Railway.

Directive to state Governments Re. Academic standard needed for Admission MBBS Courses

1977. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently it has been found that the candi-

dates getting zero in Chemistry were admitted for MBBS Course in some of the colleges in the country; and

(b) whether the Central Government would issue directives to States regarding the academic standards needed for admission and not to dilute the standard unduly so that the end result of such admission is good?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Government of Kerala has reported that certain malpractices regarding production of false mark lists for securing admission to the MBBS course have been detected.

(b) The Government of India has already approved, as Regulations under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the minimum necessary standards for adjudging the eligibility of candidates for admission to the undergraduate medical courses.

Hospital facilities for the residents of West Delhi

1978. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Government hospital for the people residing in the West Delhi colonies with the result that they have to go to far off hospitals like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals etc; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide proper hospital facilities for the residents of that area and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No. Din Dayal Hospital exists in West Delhi.

(b) Yes. A 500 bedded hospital at Hari Nagar is already under construction and is likely to be commissioned during the Sixth Plan period. In addition

one 100 bed hospital will be set up at Jaffarpur in Najafgarh Block during the Sixth Year Plan.

Traffic Assessment on D.T.C. Routes

1979. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regular traffic assessment is conducted on all the D.T.C. routes;

(b) if so, the period of such an assessment;

(c) when was the last assessment made.

(d) the results of that assessment and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of that assessment?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Periodical surveys are conducted on different routes.

(b) though it is a regular process, yet in case of new routes, this exercise is carried out almost every two months for sometime.

(c) A survey of a few selected routes has been conducted in the first week of February, 1982.

(d) and (e). Results are being analysed.

दिल्ली में गर्भ को अवैध रूप से गिराने में लगे हुए व्यक्ति

1980. श्री भोक्कू राम जैन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से गर्भ गिराने में लगे हुये व्यक्ति बड़ा पैसा कमा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार के डाक्टरों के पास न तो पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है और न ही इसके लिये लाइसेंस है जिसके कारण कई औरतों की मृत्यु हुई है ; और

(ग) इस अवैध व्यापार में लगे हुये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा भी जा रही अथवा की जाने वाली कठोर कानूनी कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारतीय दंड संहिता के उपबन्ध उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध लागू होंगे जो गर्भ के चिकित्सीय समापन अधिनियम, 1971 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करते हुये गर्भपात करेंगे ।

दिल्ली में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के लिये छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खर्च की जाने वाली राशि

1981. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कि चिकित्सा केन्द्र हैं ; और

(ख) दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अतिरिक्त चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) 1-1-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र में अस्पतालों और औषधालयों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अस्पताल	63
औषधालय	469
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	3
उप-केन्द्र	51

(ख) दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र द्वारा चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये योजना आयोग ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 8766.04 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय मंजूर किया है ।

Organisations engaged in Welfare and Education of Disabled in Capital

1982. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations in the Capital engaged in the welfare and education of disabled persons at present; and

(b) the other schemes for rehabilitating the disabled persons which are under consideration at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to available information 51 organisations in the capital are engaged in the welfare and education of disabled persons.

(b) the schemes for rehabilitation for disabled persons which are already under implementation are:

(i) scheme of scholarships to the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped;

(ii) integrated education scheme;

(iii) Vocational Training Scheme;

(iv) scheme for free supply of aids and appliances to deserving handicapped;

(v) special employment exchanges scheme for finding employment for the handicapped;

(vi) A scheme of vocational rehabilitation centres for physically handicapped;

(vii) scheme for assisting voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare of the disabled;

(viii) Reservation of 3 per cent of posts in the Government and Public Sector Undertakings in Group "C" and "D" Services.

(ix) the scheme of giving loans at differential rate of interest by Nationalised Banks to handicapped persons;

(x) the scheme of National Awards to individuals and Institutions working for the cause of the handicapped.

The following schemes are under consideration:

(i) setting up of special employment cells in employment exchanges other than special employment exchanges.

(ii) establishment of rural rehabilitation centres for comprehensive rehabilitation of the handicapped in the rural areas.

Opening of more Non-Formal Education Centres

1983. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Adult Education Centres and non-formal Education Centres opened so far in different States and the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open such centres in different States and union territories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) State-wise statement including the Union Territory of Delhi is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) it is proposed to open a total of 1,87,151 Non-formal Education Centres for the elementary age group children (6—14 years) during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85). Regarding Adult Education Centres, no target has been fixed for the Sixth Plan, but it is proposed to open more such centres in different States and Union Territories, depending upon the proposals formulated by the State Governments both under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and under the State Schemes.

Statement

State/UT	No. of Adult Education Centres (functioning at the end of September 1981)	No. of Non-formal Education Centres for the age group 6-14 (during 1980-81)
1 Andhra Pradesh	6694	4020
2 Assam	6285	1360
3 Bihar	4048	3300
4 Gujarat	5594	167
5 Haryana	3383	3134
6 Himachal Pradesh	811	200
7 Jammu & Kashmir	3168	600
8 Karnataka	7219	200
9 Kerala	2009	425
10 Madhya Pradesh	7872	6550
11 Maharashtra	8816	1291
12 Manipur	1522	..
13 Meghalaya	1006	553
14 Nagaland	759	28
15 Orissa	3900*	1200
16 Punjab	1793	255
17 Rajasthan	6953	3400
18 Sikkim	557	..
19 Tamil Nadu	9899	1496
20 Tripura	1887	21
21 Uttar Pradesh	10125	6768
22 West Bengal	8250	15940
23 A & N Islands	115	N.A.
24 Arunachal Pradesh	632*	..
25 Chandigarh	238	9
26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	N.A.
27 Delhi	1266	N.A.
28 Goa, Daman & Diu	39	..
29 Lakshadweep	13	N.A.
30 Mijoram	267	..
31 Pondicherry	595	100
TOTAL	105765	51017

*Figures relate to June, 1981.

Fund for Road Communication in Orissa

1984. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the funds allocated by the Centre to Orissa for road communication in the Sixth Plan is very inadequate to complete the on-going bridges, National highways, Express highways and the village roads;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to allocate additional amount to Orissa towards roads communication; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Constitutionally, the Central Govt. are responsible for National Highways only. All roads other than National Highways in States, including expressways and village roads, are the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Sixth (1980—85) Plan includes a lump sum provision for N.Hs. for the Country as a whole and does not provide for any Statewise allocation. Out of this total provision, allotment for National Highways in various States is done on a year to year basis taking into account various factors, viz., works in progress, requirement projected by the States, their admissibility and total funds available during a particular year. On this basis, the following amounts have been allocated to Orissa for the development of National Highways during Sixth Plan so far which are quite adequate keeping in view the aforesaid factors.

Amount (Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81	370.00
1981-82	380.00

Allocation to Orissa under Integrated Child Care Programme in the year 1981-82

1985. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa under the Integrated Child Care Programme in the year 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to augment the central allocation towards the above programme for Orissa;

(c) if so, the total amount proposed to be allocated in the year 1982-83 for implementing Integrated Child Care Programme in Orissa;

(d) the name of the district of Orissa which have been covered under this programme in 1981-82;

(e) the names of the districts of Orissa which will be covered under this programme in 1982-83 financial years; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) An amount of Rupees 37,76,700.00 has been allocated to the State Government of Orissa towards the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme during the year 1981-82. In addition expenditure on Supplementary nutrition is borne by the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A tentative allocation of about Rupees 71 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83 for Orissa.

(d) Integrated Child Development Services Programme has been sanctioned in the following areas;

Year of Sanctioning	Nature of Project	Block	District
1975-76	Tribal	Subdega	Sundergarh
1978-79	Rural	Khalikote	Ganjam
	Tribal	Kankadahad	Dhenkanal
	Tribal	Nilgiri	Balasore
	Tribal	Pottangi	Koraput
1979-80	Rural	Brahmagiri	Puri
	Rural	Daringbadi	Phulbani
	Tribal	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
1980-81	Rural	Khaprakhole	Bolagnir
	Tribal	Joshiapur	Mayurbhanj
1981-82	Rural	Athagarh	Cuttack
	Rural	Padamapur	Sambalpur
	Rural	Umerkote	Koraput
	Tribal	Banspal	Keonjhar
	Tribal	Samakhunta	Mayurbhanj
	Rural	Athamallick	Dhenkanala

(e) and (f). The State Government of Orissa has been allotted 11 additional Projects for 1982-83. Location of these projects is being finalised in consultation with the State Government of Orissa.

Housing Scheme for Dock Labourers of Paradip Port

1986. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme to provide residential accommodation to the dock labourers working in Paradip Port of Orissa;

(b) if so, the total number of hutments replaced by houses in Paradip Port area;

(c) the total number of dock workers benefited with such housing facilities so far;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a crash programme for the allotment of houses to the dock workers; and

(e) if so, details about the implementation of such programme?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Government have not introduced any scheme to provide residential accommodation to the dock workers in Paradip Port. However, Paradip Port Trust has taken up construction of 135 tenements to replace the hutments, out of which 50 tenements have already been completed. By May, 1982, construction of 135 tenements is likely to be completed. 48 dock workers have so

far been benefited with the housing facilities.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal. However, construction of the Fertilizer Berth would entail dislodging some families, including dock labourers, who have encroached upon the Port land. The Port is planning to provide alternative accommodation to such dock labourers to the extent possible.

Production and Allotment of E.M.U. Coaches

1987. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2829, dated 3rd July, 1980 regarding 600 New EMU coaches and state:

(a) what are the actual production figures of EMU coaches during the

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

Type	No. of coaches manufactured	Allotment
1980-81		
BG/AC EMUs	129	EASTERN 62
		SOUTHERN 56
		SOUTH-EASTERN 11
BC/DC EMUs	3	CENTRAL 3
1981-82 (upto 31-1-1982)		
BG/AC EMUs	57	EASTERN 25
		NORTHERN 26
		SOUTHERN 4
		SOUTH-EASTERN 2
BG/DC EUMs	20	CENTRAL 20

year 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 31st January, 1982);

(b) what was the breaking of allotment of different zonal railways for the above production.

(c) what are the production and allotment schedules drawn for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(d) whether the coaches allotted to Central/Western railways have been used for replacement of old ones or towards augmentation of their capacities;

(e) the number of EMU coaches, Central Railway would still require to replace the old ones and to augment the services at 5 minutes frequency in Bombay area as proposed; and

(f) when and how their requirements for the purpose are likely to be fulfilled?

(c) Due to funds constraints in 6th Plan for production of EMUs, the programme for manufacture of EMU coaches for 1982-83 covers only 140

EMU coaches excluding EMU coaches for Metropolitan Transport Projects. The manufacturing programme for 1983-84 has not yet been formulated.

(d) The coaches supplied so far will be used for replacement of over-aged coaches on Central Railway.

(e) By the end of 6th Plan, i.e. 1984-85, 182 DC EMU coaches on Central Railway would become due for replacement. Out of this, 151 coaches have been planned for replacement. By the end of January, 1982, 23 coaches have been delivered to Central Railway leaving a balance of 128 coaches to be manufactured for replacement. In addition, the Railway required 17 additional rakes (155 coaches) to run services at 5 minutes interval.

(f) Within a provision of 390 EMUs during the 6th Plan, about 216 DC EMU coaches are expected to be produced. Considering that on Western Railway also DC EMU coaches are required to be provided for replacement in Bombay area, it is expected that replacement requirements of both the Railways would be just met by end of 6th Plan leaving hardly any scope for introducing additional services.

Additional Station between Jogeshwari and Goregaon

1988. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Railway has received a demand from various quarters for one additional station (Suburban) between Jogeshwari and Goregaon on Bombay Suburban section;

(b) if so, when and what decision Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delay and when the same is likely to be taken?

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

TARY AFFAIRS (**SHRI MALLIKARJUN**): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A proposal for providing a flag station between Jogeshwari and Goregaon stations was considered but dropped on financial considerations.

भण्डारकर ओरिएण्टल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट को प्राप्त सहायता

1989. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भंडारकर ओरिएण्टल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत सरकार तथा विदेशों से पृथक-पृथक वर्षवार कितनी सहायता मिली ;

(ख) इस रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट की मुख्य उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस इंस्टीट्यूट के अनुसंधान कार्य को बढ़ाने और इसके कार्य-क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिये भविष्य में इस इंस्टीट्यूट को वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार के विचाराधीन योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(क) भण्डारकर ओरिएण्टल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन है और सरकार को संस्थान द्वारा विदेश से प्राप्त की हुई सहायता के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

1978 में हीरक जयंती समारोह के सम्बन्ध में संस्थान से सहायता के लिये प्राप्त अनुरोध पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

ने संस्थान को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये हैं :-

अनुसंधान सामग्री का प्रकाशन
लाख रुपये

1980-81	1,87,864.00	} 2 लाख
1981-82	12,136.00	

पुस्तकालय भवन का विस्तार	
1980-81	कुछ नहीं
1981-82	1 लाख

कुल	3 लाख

भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने पुस्तकालय भवन के विस्तार के लिये उपर्युक्त राशि के अलावा 50,000/-रुपये संस्वीकृत किये हैं और प्रथम किस्म के रूप में 25,000/-रुपये दिये हैं ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अनुसार, भंडारकर ओरिएंटल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने प्रामाणिक रिपोर्टें तथा हिन्दू महाकाव्य और अन्य श्रेष्ठ प्रकाशन तैयार किये हैं । संस्थान द्वारा शुरू की गई अधिक प्रमुख परियोजनाओं में से महाभारत का आलोचनात्मक संस्करण तथा उपसंहार तैयार और प्रकाशित करना, एक परियोजना है तथा इसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ग) इस संस्थान को वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ाने के लिये भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना नहीं है ।

कुष्ठ रोगियों की राज्यवार संख्या और उनके इलाज के लिये महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

1990. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या देश के किसी अन्य भाग के रोगियों की अपेक्षा अधिक है ; और

(ख) देश में कुष्ठ रोगियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और महाराष्ट्र राज्य को उनके इलाज और तत्पश्चात् देख-रेख के लिये कितनी सहायता की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) देश में कुष्ठ रोगियों की राज्यवार संख्या अनुलग्नक में दी गई है । वर्ष 1981-82 में महाराष्ट्र के लिये राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रखी गई सहायता इस प्रकार है :-

नकद	सामग्री	योग (लाखों में)
40.00	26.00	66.00

भारत में कुष्ठ रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या और स्थानिकता का राज्यवार विवरण ।

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या (लाखों में)	1971 की जनगणना पर रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या	कुष्ठ रोग की एक हजार के पीछे व्यक्ति दो
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	435.03	6.28	14.45
2. असम	146.25	0.12	0.82
3. बिहार	563.53	3.39	6.02
4. गुजरात	266.98	0.54	2.02
5. हरियाणा	100.37	0.01	0.10
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	34.60	0.15	1.34
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	46.17	0.05	1.08
8. कर्नाटक	292.99	1.74	5.94
9. केरल	213.47	0.75	3.51
10. मध्य प्रदेश	416.54	0.32	0.77
11. महाराष्ट्र	504.12	2.80	5.55
12. मनीपुर	10.73	0.06	5.59
13. मेघालय	10.12	0.06	5.93
14. नागालैंड	5.16	0.05	9.69
15. उड़ीसा	219.45	2.37	10.80
16. पंजाब	135.51	0.02	0.15
17. राजस्थान	257.66	0.10	0.39
18. सिक्किम	2.09	0.0016	7.66
19. तमिलनाडु	411.99	7.83	19.01
20. त्रिपुरा	15.56	0.10	6.43
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	883.41	1.63	1.90
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	443.12	3.80	8.58
23. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1.15	0.01	8.70
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.68	0.01	2.14
25. चंडीगढ़	2.57	—	—
26. दादर व नगर हवेली	0.74	0.001	1.35
27. दिल्ली	40.66	0.01	0.25

1	2	3	4
28. गोवा दमन व दीव	8.58	0.05	5.83
29. लक्षद्वीप	0.32	0.01	31.25
30. मिजोरम	3.32	0.01	3.01
31. पांडीचेरी	4.72	0.19	40.25
भारत	5481.59	32.527	5.93

अमरावती-नरखेड लाइन

1991. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अमरावती-
नारखेड रेल लाइन के लिये समय से की
जा रही मांग की जानकारी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) निधि की अत्यन्त कमी के
कारण इस मांग को स्वीकार करना सम्भव
नहीं हो सका ।

Implementation of Non-Formal Edu- cation under Sixth Plan

1992. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the
Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether in the non-formal sys-
tem of education, out of school chil-
dren both, non-starter and drop-out,
will be offered some middle and pri-

mary level courses on a condensed
and credit with two or three hours
daily;

(b) if so, the details of the other main
features of the proposed non-formal
education which will be implemented
during the Sixth Plan period and how
much has so far been implemented in
this regard;

(c) whether any special Central assis-
tance is extended to these States on
fifty-fifty basis;

(d) whether another new scheme for
an Education Centre for 3—6 age group
especially in rural areas is yet to be
implemented; and

(e) if so, to what extent this has
been done so far?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement is attached.

(d) and (e) It has been suggested
to the States to set up early childhood
(pre-school) education centres as ad-
juncts of primary schools in rural
areas. Further, under a new central
sector scheme of giving grants to volu-
ntary agencies for running such cen-
tres in rural areas, applications from
interested voluntary organizations have
been invited through State Govern-
ments/U.T. Administrations.

Statement

A majority of the States/UTs have undertaken the programme of non-formal part-time education for elementary age-group children as a supportive system of formal elementary education. Central assistance is available for non-formal education under the following schemes:—

(i) Grants to nine educationally backward States, for their non-formal education programmes for elementary age-group children on equal sharing basis.

(ii) Grants to voluntary agencies in the educationally backward States for running non-formal cen-

tres on the State Government pattern.

(iii) Grants to academic institutions, government and private, for experimental and innovative non-formal education programme with replicable potentiality.

(iv) Central commodity assistance to the States/UTs in the form of paper for producing books and other teaching/learning materials for non-formal education programmes.

The total number of centres with their coverage under the non-formal education programme in the entire country is indicated below:

	Centres			Coverage		
	Primary	Middle	Total	Primary	Middle	Total
1980-81 (Actuals)	45,112	5,885	50,997	8,05,000	1,17,000	9,22,000
1981-82 (Expected)	64,163	8,730	72,893	13,15,000	1,95,000	15,10,000

Setting up of a High Power Committee to review the system of Medical Education

1993. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state who are the members of the committee set up to review the system of medical education in the country and by what time the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): The Medical Education Review Committee has the following Members:

- (1) Dr. Shantilal J. Mehta
Rrtd. Director, Jaslok
Hospital, Bombay . Chairman
- (2) Dr. I. D. Bajaj,
Director General of
Health Services,
New Delhi . Member

- (3) Prof. V. Ramalingaswami
Director General,
Indian Council of
Medical Research,
New Delhi . Member
- (4) Prof. H.D. Tandon,
Director, All India
Institute of Medical
Sciences, New Delhi . Member
- (5) Dr. L.B.M. Joseph,
Principal, Christian
Medical College,
Vellore . Member
- (6) Dr. M. M. Mehta,
Member of Parli-
ament . Member
- (7) Dr. O.P. Gupta,
Director of Medical
Education and Res-
earch Ahmedabad,
Gujarat Member
- (8) Dr. Y.P. Rudrappa,
Ex-Director of Medi-
cal Education and
Research, Bangalore . Member
- (9) Dr. B.N. Sinha,
President, Medical
Council of India,
New Delhi Member

- (10) Dr. Rameshwar Sharma, Principal, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur . . . Member.
- (11) Dr. P.N. Wahi, Executive Director, Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education, New Delhi . . . Member.
- (12) Dr. P.N. Chhuttani, Ex-Director, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh . . . Member.
- (13) Col. R.D. Ayyar, Ex-Director General of Health Services . . . Member.
- (14) Dr. K.N. Udappa, Rector, Benaras Hindu University Varanasi . . . Member.
- (15) Shri N. N. Vohra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. . . Member-Secretary.

The Committee is expected to submit its Report in June, 1982.

Mechanism to Recognise Degree/Diplomas

1994. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to ensure the recognition for the various degree/diplomas by the Academic Institutions State Governments for purposes of admission into Medical and Engineering Colleges;

(b) if so, the nature of the mechanism and the procedure for the recognition of diplomas/degrees of the various States; and

(c) if not, whether such mechanism would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The equivalence of qualifications

awarded by various examining bodies for the purpose of admission to courses in each University is determined by the University itself. There is no Central mechanism for the purpose, as each University is an autonomous body. Nevertheless, the Association of Indian Universities of which all Universities in the country are member, had recommended that by and large each University should recognise the courses offered by other Universities on reciprocal basis, provided that the entrance qualifications duration of course and the general standard of attainment are similar to those prescribed by the recognising university. Recognition of courses is generally done by the Universities on this basis.

(c) No proposal to set up a separate machinery for recognition of qualifications for the purpose of admission to Universities is under consideration.

Covered shed at Guler Railway Station

1995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the construction of covered shed at the platform at Guler Railway Station of Kangra Valley Railway; and

(b) if so, the amount provided for this purpose and the likely date by which the construction thereof would be ensured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not Yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Ahmedabad and Howrah Train

1996. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad-Howrah train has been suddenly discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the passengers are put to great difficulty due to this cancellation of train and cancellation of their reservation; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to resume this train and when it will be resumed?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Conversion of Bhavnagar-Surendra Nagar Line

1997. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert rail line from Bhavnagar to Surendranagar (167 Km.) in Western Railway from N.G. into B.G.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Surendranagar-Bhavnagar section forms part of the larger M.G. system and if this section is converted to B.G., the entire M.G. system in Kutch will get isolated, while it is operationally necessary to maintain a through M.G. link.

(b) (i) Due to shortage of funds for works.

(ii) Not considered operationally necessary at this stage.

Erosion of Adjoining Coast due to Expansion of Madras Port

1998. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of Madras Port is causing erosion of adjoining coast in Madras city; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to arrest the erosion and rehabilitate the affected families?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Coastal area on the north side of Madras Harbour is subject to erosion, depending upon the severity of monsoon. Construction of Fisheries Harbour north of the main harbour has to a certain extent accentuated this problem.

(b) Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for providing protective measures against sea erosion. Part of the work has already been completed and the pattern of erosion is being closely monitored. Tamil Nadu Government is also conducting Model studies as Poondi Research Station for combating the erosion problem.

The affected families were rehabilitated in tenements constructed by the Slum Clearance Board and were also given loans by the Tamil Nadu Government for purchase of lands through Cooperative societies.

Declaration of East Coast Road between Madras and Rameshwaram as National Highway

1999. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare East coast road from Madras to Rameshwaram as National Highway in view of its strategic position;

- (b) if so, when it will be done; and
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c) Owing to financial constraints, Government of India are unable to declare any road as a National Highway at present, and this applies to the East Coast Road also. However, with a view to helping the State Government in the development of this road for meeting the needs of the traffic, financial assistance amounting to about Rs. 3.00 crores was provided for the construction of a missing road link and bridges on the road in the 4th and 5th Plan under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance and from the Central Road Fund.

Location of the Proposed C.I.S.F. Barracks

2000. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is difference of opinion in locating the proposed C.I.S.F. barracks in Madras Port Trust area;

(b) if so, what is the final decision taken in this matter; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to locate the C.I.S.F. barracks outside the Madras Port Trust area to avoid congestion?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) Originally it was proposed to construct the C.I.S.F. barracks at Panamarahatti, which is situated about four Kms. north of the main entrance of the Harbour. However, as some delay was anticipated in acquiring this land from the Navy, it was decided to locate the C.I.S.F. barracks within the port premises adjacent to the new workshop. The construction work is

in progress. The location of barracks inside the Port area will not in any way contribute to congestion in the Port.

Modernisation of Central Medical Stores, Madras

2001. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the aim in functioning Central Medical Stores at Madras City;

(b) whether there is any proposal to modernise the Central Medical Store at Madras, to meet the growing need for standard and quality drugs of Central and State Government hospitals and dispensaries;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The main functions of the Government Medical Store Depot at Madras are:

(1) to procure and supply medicines, surgical equipments and other medical stores required by the hospitals and dispensaries, etc. run by the Central Government, State Governments/U.Ts. and local bodies in that region;

(2) receipt, storage and distribution of supplies of drugs and allied stores received from International agencies such as W.H.O., UNICEF, USAID, etc. under various agreements in that region;

(3) Storage and issue of stores under various National Health and Family Welfare Programme;

(4) meeting emergency requirements of life saving drugs during national calamities.

(b) There is no such proposal but quality control measures are being tightened up in all Medical Stores Depots.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में शिक्षा सुविधाओं का विस्तार

2002. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) दिल्ली में स्कूलों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने और शिक्षा सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान की गई अथवा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस समय राजधानी में कितने स्कूल हैं ; और

(ग) वर्तमान स्कूलों में शिक्षा स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए नए सैक्शन को खोलने और इस बारे में राजधानी की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1981-82 के दौरान 45 नये स्कूल खोले गये । दो शाखाओं में विभाजित किए गए माध्यमिक/सीनियर माध्यमिक तक स्तरोन्नत किये गये हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त विद्यमान स्कूलों में 575 सैक्शन बढ़ाये गये । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उक्त अवधि के दौरान अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में 25 नये प्राथमिक स्कूल खोले । इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्होंने विद्यमान स्कूलों में 360 अतिरिक्त सैक्शन बढ़ाये हैं ।

उक्त अवधि के दौरान, दिल्ली में 4 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले गये थे ।

प्रत्येक वर्ष दाखिले के अधार पर किसी भी स्कूल में नये सैक्शन खोलने की जांच की जाती है तथा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार अध्यापन-स्टाफ के पदों का निर्धारण किया जाता है । तथापि, बढ़ते हुए दाखिले की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष शासित क्षेत्र में या तो नये स्कूल खोलकर अथवा विद्यमान स्कूलों में नए सैक्शन खोलकर इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवंटित निधि के अन्तर्गत स्कूल की सुविधाओं में विस्तार किया जा रहा है ।

गुणात्मक सुधार के लिए अध्यापकों के लिए सतत् सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण और पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते हैं तथा निरीक्षण तंत्र में तेजी लाई गई है ।

(ख) दिल्ली में स्कूलों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

मिडिल	327
माध्यमिक	206
सीनियर माध्यमिक	509

इसके अतिरिक्त, दिल्ली नगर निगम/नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका/छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जा रहे प्राथमिक स्कूलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

दिल्ली नगर निगम	1512
नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	64
छावनी बोर्ड	6

हुंडला से गायों को हाबड़ा ले जाना

2003. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 दिसम्बर, 1981 को हुंडला रेलवे स्टेशन, उत्तर रेलवे,

के स्टेशन सुपरिटेण्डेंट ने अपने किसी व्यक्तिगत हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारी (एसिस्टेंट कमिश्नल सुपरिटेण्डेंट) के आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए टुंडला से हावड़ा के लिये गायों को ले जाने के लिए चार वैगन बुक किये थे ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू कानून के अन्तर्गत गायों को राज्य से बाहर ले जाया जा सकता है ;

(ग) क्या डी० एन० ओ०, आगरा वेटेनियरी अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच पड़ताल किये जाने के बाद ही इन्हें भेजने के लिए अनुमति लेने की भी आवश्यकता पड़ती है ; और

(घ) क्या भेजने के समय प्रत्येक गाय के लिए पृथक प्रमाण-पत्र देने की भी आवश्यकता होती है ?

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

(क) सिविल प्रतिबन्धों के बावजूद तारीख 16-12-1981 को टुंडला से हावड़ा तक मवेशी (गायों) के चार माल डिब्बे बुक किये गये थे जिसके लिए बुकिंग लिपिक के विरुद्ध राज्य रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां । इसके लिए प्राधिकृत मवेशी विकास अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किये गये परमिट के अन्तर्गत ।

(ग) इस अधिनियम में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) जी हां ।

Cheques Stolen from Headquarters of .. Indian Red Cross Society

2004. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1975 some cheques were stolen from the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society and about Rs. 52,000/- was withdrawn from the State Bank of India from its Parliament Street Branch and the bank has made provisional payment to the Society;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the employees who was alleged to be involved in this fraud has honourably been acquitted by the New Delhi Court; and

(c) if so, what action State Bank of India, New Delhi has taken for recovering Rs. 52,000/- from the Indian Red Cross Society and what action Society has taken against those officials against whom the Court has made strictures in the judgement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) 8 blank cheques were found missing from the headquarters office of the Indian Red Cross Society in March, 1975. It was discovered that 6 out of the 8 missing cheques of a total value of Rs. 50,100/- had been encashed by forging the signature of the Secretary General. The State Bank of India had provisionally paid to the Society Rs. 50,100/- which was withdrawn from the account of the Society under forged signature.

(b) An employee of Indian Red Cross Society who was involved in it was convicted by the Trial Court. But on appeal the conviction was set aside by the Additional Session Judge, New Delhi.

(c) The Indian Red Cross Society has intimated that no action has been taken by the State Bank of India, New Delhi for the recovery of the amount

from the Society and also that there are no structurings in the judgement of the Session Court against any official of the Society and hence the question of taking action against any official of the Society does not arise.

Training Given to Naga Rebels in China

2005. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the training being given to rebel Nagas in China; and

(b) if so, the details of the necessary steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) While there had been instances of Chinese material and ideological support for extremists in Nagaland in the past, no fresh instance has come to the notice of the Government.

मृतक सरकारी कर्मचारी की पत्नी/अवयस्क बच्चों को वित्तीय सहायता देना

2006. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सेवा में रहते हुए मृत्यु हो जाने के मामले में मंत्रालय में ऐसे आदेश हैं कि तत्काल वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये और मृतक कर्मचारी की पत्नी अथवा पत्नी जीवित न होने की स्थिति में उसके अवयस्क बच्चों

को ऐसी मृत्यु के बाद कुछ महीनों के भीतर पेंशन का भुगतान करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, आर० के० पुरम के कुछ कर्मचारियों की 1979 में मृत्यु हुई थी लेकिन उनके अवयस्क बच्चों को अब तक पेंशन नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के उन सभी मृत कर्मचारियों, जिनकी मृत्यु 1979 में हो गई थी, के सम्बन्ध में पेंशन भुगतान के आदेश उनके वैध दावेदारों को जारी किए जा चुके हैं । केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पैकर, स्वर्गीय श्री चेताराम के छोटे भाई का संरक्षण का दावा स्वीकार कर लिया गया था और उनको पेंशन के भुगतान का जो आदेश जारी किया गया था, वह वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा फरवरी, 1982 के अंतिम सप्ताह में इस आपत्ति के साथ लौटा दिया गया है कि पेंशन सम्बन्धित मृत कर्मचारी के केवल सबसे बड़े पात्र बच्चे को ही संरक्षक के माध्यम से दी जा सकती है । इस सम्बन्ध में संस्वीकृति तथा पेंशन के भुगतान का संशोधित आदेश जारी किया जा रहा है ।

Guidelines for Re-Writing of History Text Books

2007. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
 SHRI DAULAT SINHJI
 JADEJA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently N.C.E.R.T. have issued guidelines for re-writing History text books;

(b) if so, what are these guidelines;

(c) portions being considered objectionable in the present text book on History for radical revision; and

(d) the names, qualifications and status of the persons who have been selected for re-writing those text books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :
 (a) and (b) NCERT has issued guidelines for evaluation, from the national integration angle, of History text-books in schools prescribed/recommended in all States/Union Territories.

(c) Passages and approaches that are prejudicial to national integration will be identified and eliminated.

(d) Evaluation of the History text-books is being done by the respective State agencies. The names, qualifications and status of the persons who may be selected for re-writing a History text-book, if considered necessary, will be decided by the State/U.T. concerned.

Deportation of Indians from Lebanon

2008. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
 SHRI CHANDRABHAN
 ATHARE PATIL:
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
 PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item "Racket to recruit mercenaries exposed" published in 'Indian Express' dated 4th February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the 31 men who arrived from Lebanon recently have revealed that they were hired as labourers for a West Asian firm, but when they went to Beirut, it was discovered that they had actually been hired as soldiers;

(c) whether in Beirut the group was taken to a camp where their travel papers were taken away and they were made to don uniforms to start training as soldiers;

(d) whether they refused to fight and asked to be sent home and in the end about 10 of them agreed to stay on;

(e) whether the rest were turned out abandoned, without money and without any identification papers; and

(f) Government's reaction thereto and steps taken to ascertain the true position?

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

(b) to (e) The thirty-one Indian nationals were recruited by some unscrupulous agents and promised jobs in a factory in Beirut. On arrival in Beirut without visas on January 10, 1982, they were instead driven to a camp without their knowledge. They were not, however, recruited as soldiers. Their passports were taken away by the agents before reaching Beirut. Within two days of their arrival in Beirut, the Indian Embassy officials met them and were in constant touch with them till at thirty-one were repatriated on January 31 with the assistance of our Embassy. No earlier flight was available in which all of them could have been accommodated.

(f) This is a case of cheating of innocent Indian nationals by unscrupulous agents. Necessary steps are being taken to apprehend and punish the agents.

Railway Investment in Bihar State Road Transport Corporation

2009. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Railway Ministry in the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that ever since the Bihar State Road Transport Corporation came into being in 1959, it has gobbled up 55 per cent of the capital invested in it;

(c) whether against an investment of Rs. 48 crores the losses incurred, so far, stand at Rs. 27 crores; and

(d) if so, preventive and curative measures Government have taken, or propose to take to put a stop to the state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total investment made by the Central Government (through the Ministry of Railways) upto 1981-82 in Bihar State Road Transport Corporation, is Rs. 912.80 lakhs.

(b) to (d) Information has been requested from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News item captioned "Quack Thrive in Rural Bihar"

2010. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA:
SHRI B. D. SINGH;
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Quacks thrive in rural Bihar"

appearing in the Indian Express dated 30th January, 1982;

(b) whether the Indian Medical Council had written in 1978 to the Union Government protesting against increase in the number of quacks and sought a ban on organisations which register their names;

(c) whether the Union Government directed the State Governments to desist from any actions against such organisations pending a final decision;

(d) whether the final decision is yet to come and this gave a free hand to the organisations to go ahead;

(e) whether 'the quacks' were being registered by private medical practitioners' organisation floated under different banners which enrol members after getting huge amounts; and

(f) if so, what measures have been taken, or are proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) to (f). The Medical Council of India had written to the Government that no licence to practice medicine should be given to unqualified persons.

The Government is aware of the problem of unregistered persons practising medicine in the country. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to take appropriate steps in the matter.

Imparting of Free and Compulsory Education

2011. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps for imparting free and compulsory education to all upto the age of 18 years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Article 45 of the Constitution requires provision of free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Accordingly free education has been provided in classes I—VIII in all States/UTs except for boys education at the middle stage (classes VI—VIII) in one State viz. Uttar Pradesh.

The Sixth Plan envisages realisation of the goal of universal elementary education by 1989-90.

Indo-Bangla talks on Inland Water Transit and Trade

2012. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks between India and Bangladesh on the revision of the 1972 Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade were held this year; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes.

(b) As agreement could not be reached on all issues, the Revised Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade between the two countries could not be signed. It is proposed to continue the negotiations.

UGC's Code of Conduct for Teachers

2013. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is preparing a code of

conduct for teachers, debarring them from taking part in politics; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in May, 1981 was of the view that a code of professional ethics for teachers should be prepared by every University in consultation with the State Government and the University Grants Commission. The Commission, on its part, has asked all Universities to send information about existing statutes and rules relating to code of ethics. The Commission proposes to consider the question of formulation of guidelines on the subject after getting this information from all Universities.

Indo-French Cooperation

2014. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

Whether it is a fact that India and France have agreed to undertake translation of their classical and contemporary literature and works in social sciences in one another languages and to exchange persons involved in development of Youth Programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): At the meeting of the Indo-French Joint Commission held on 14th January, 1982 at Paris, among other things, the two sides expressed readiness to promote the translation of their classical and contemporary literature and works in social sciences into each other's language during 1982-1983.

Both sides also agreed to arrange visits to each other's country of 2-3 persons involved in youth programmes.

Development of new Harbours

2015. SHRI CHANDRAKIHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any specific plans for the development of the new harbours on coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, details of the plan;

(c) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on each of them;

(d) details of the plans for the development of the existing harbours; and

(e) the progress so far made in their development and the expenditure incurred on each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, a new Port on the west coast at Nhava Sheva near Bombay is proposed to be established during the current Five Year Plan. It is estimated to cost Rs. 581 crores.

(d) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 521 crores has been made for the development of the existing 10 major ports:

Ports	(Rs. in crores) Allocation
1. Calcutta	30.30
(i) Haldia Dock	21.45
(ii) Haldia Dredging	11.52
(iii) BHRTW	19.73
2. Bombay	68.78
3. Madras	54.18
4. Cochin	54.22
5. Visakhapatnam	71.33
6. Kandla	46.42

1	2
7. Mormugao	25.05
8. Paradip	60.81
9. New Mangalore including Kudremukh Iron Ore Project	31.84
10. Tuticorin	25.57
Total	521.20

(e) The following projects sanctioned prior to 1980 are in progress:

(i) Fourth Oil berth at Butcher Island Bombay (Rs. 24.48 crores).

(ii) Kudremukh iron ore port facilities, New Mangalore Port (Rs. 38.53 crores).

(iii) Installation of 3rd Wagon Tippler at Visakhapatnam Port (Rs. 7.02 crores).

(iv) Modification of iron ore handling plant at Paradip Port (Rs. 8.08 crores).

(v) Construction of 2nd general cargo berth at Paradip (Rs. 7.26 crores).

(vi) Purchase of two high powered tugs for handling POL tankers at Bombay (Rs. 10.20 crores).

New Projects sanctioned

Some of the important schemes/projects aimed at increasing port capacities sanctioned since the beginning of the current Five Year Plan are listed below:—

1. Kandla Port

(a) Sixth General cargo berth (Rs. 17.49 crores).

(b) New Oil Jetty (Rs. 6.02 crores).

2. Bombay Port

Container handling equipment (Rs. 7.60 crores).

3. Cochin Port

Integrated schemes for development of Cochin Port—construction of oil and

fertilizer berths (Rs. 35.86 crores).

4. Madras

(a) Container Terminal (Rs. 22.60 crores).

(b) Expansion of Jawahar Dock (Rs. 11.67 crores).

5. New Mangalore Port

Construction of an additional general cargo berth (Rs. 7.28 crores).

6. Visakhapatnam Port

Construction of general cum bulk cargo berth (Rs. 8.50 crores).

7. Tuticorin Port

Construction of two additional berths (Rs. 11.33 crores).

8. Paradip Port

(a) Construction of 3rd general cargo berth (Rs. 7.12 crores).

(b) Construction of one fertilizer berth at Paradip Port for Paradip Fertilizer Plant (Rs. 15.50 crores).

9. Mormugao Port

Multi-purpose cargo berth (Rs. 11.71 crores).

The information in regard to progress made and expenditure incurred on these projects is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Number of Railway accidents during the last three years

2016. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL;

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD
KHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the railway accidents which took place during each of the last three years and so far in 1982, zone-wise;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property caused to the travelling public and Railways; and

(c) the preventive measures taken by Government to check the recurrence of such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number and details of consequential train accidents on each Zonal Railway during the last three years and the current year upto January are shown below:

Railway	Year	Collision	Derailment	Level Crossing accidents	Fires in Trains	Total
Central	1978-79	11	96	9	5	121
	1979-80	14	68	7	6	95
	1980-81	10	112	5	9	136
	1981-82*	16	84	5	8	113
Eastern	1978-79	7	54	1	..	62
	1979-80	7	38	1	6	52
	1980-81	9	48	5	6	68
	1981-82*	10	39	2	..	51

*upt. January

Railway	Year	Collosion	Derailment	Level Crossing accidents	Fires in Trains	Total
Northern	1978-79	7	92	13	4	116
	1979-80	11	88	37	..	136
	1980-81	12	105	16	3	136
	1981-82*	16	107	16	3	142
North Eastern	1978-79	5	53	15	1	74
	1979-80	7	46	10	..	63
	1980-81	8	75	13	2	98
	1981-82*	7	97	12	3	119
North Frontier	1978-79	2	76	6	..	84
	1979-80	2	62	8	..	72
	1980-81	6	67	4	..	77
	1981-82*	7	89	8	..	104
Southern	1978-79	1	75	11	..	87
	1979-80	5	71	11	1	88
	1980-81	3	100	15	2	120
	1981-82*	6	70	3	..	79
South Central	1978-79	7	83	4	..	94
	1979-80	4	85	7	4	100
	1980-81	6	83	7	1	97
	1981-82*	3	91	10	3	107
South Eastern	1978-79	8	131	9	2	150
	1979-80	16	120	12	1	149
	1980-81	10	130	16	2	158
	1981-82*	12	126	8	2	148
Western	1978-79	7	118	18	..	143
	1979-80	6	114	22	3	145
	1980-81	5	105	9	4	123
	1981-82*	2	85	5	1	93
TOTAL	1978-79	55	778	86	12	931
	1979-80	72	692	115	21	900
	1980-81	69	825	90	29	1013
	1981-82*	79	788	69	20	956

*Upto January

(b) The number of Railway staff and passengers killed and approximate cost of damage to railway pro-

perty caused by these accidents were as under:

Year	No. of Railway Staff and passengers killed	Cost of damage to Railway property (in lakhs of Rs.)
1978-79	68	515
1979-80	145	590
1980-81	170	934
1981-82 (upto January)	309	939

A sum of Rs. 124 lakhs (approx.) have been paid during the period 1978-79 to 1981-82 (upto January, 1982) as compensation including for loss of property, to the victims of the train accidents so far.

(c) In order to ensure improved maintenance and operation of Railway assets and equipment and to arouse greater safety consciousness amongst all railway employees, the following further steps have been taken recently:

(i) A meeting of the General Managers was called on 23-1-82 to chalk out the steps to be taken to counter-act human failure. Two high level teams consisting of officers from different disciplines have been set up. These teams are meeting the cross section of field workers for rectification of lacunae that may exist in any area.

(ii) Senior Directors of Railway Board have been specially assigned the task of monitoring the work of these teams.

(iii) Active involvement of railway employees has also been ensured by holding meetings with cross section of staff directly concerned with the safety of railway working.

(iv) The Railway Administrations, have been advised to intensify foot-plate inspections, particularly during night.

(v) Technological aids like tracks circuiting axle counters, ultra-sonic flaw detectors are also being provided to help the staff perform their duty efficiently and safely and to detect hidden flaws in equipment.

(vi) Renewals/replacements of aged assets like track, wagons, coaches and engines have been accelerated.

(vii) Great stress is being laid on proper upkeep of infrastructural assets like track, wagons, coaches and signalling apparatus.

U.S. Activities in Indian Ocean

2017. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of American ships in the Indian Ocean has increased considerably in the recent months;

(b) whether this is causing a destabilising factor in the region; and

(c) whether the Government have conveyed their anxiety on this issue

to the Government of America and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The increased level of U.S. Naval presence in the Indian Ocean area has been generally maintained in recent months.

(b) Government considers that the existence of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean creates tensions and conflicts in our neighbourhood and constitutes a threat to the peace and tranquillity of the region as a whole.

(c) Government have consistently opposed Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area at various international and multilateral forums, such as the U.N. and Non-aligned meetings. This has also been conveyed to the U.S. Government suitably during bilateral contacts.

Indo-Sri Lanka talks to solve the problem of Stateless Indians

2018. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Sri Lanka have expressed desire to discuss and solve once for all the question of stateless people in Sri Lanka of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the number of those who have been given citizenship by Sri Lanka Government and those still remain to be given;

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer of Sri Lanka Government; and

(d) if so, when fresh talks for final settlement of the issue will take place?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA

RAO): (a) to (d). According to figures obtained from the Sri Lanka authorities, the number of stateless persons of Indian origin granted Sri Lanka citizenship consisted of 162,094 "accountable" persons and 48,593 as their natural increase, as on the 31st October 1981. Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974, Sri Lanka was to grant citizenship to a further 212,906 "accountable" persons together with their natural increase by that date.

The Governments of India and Sri Lanka are in touch with each other with a view to resolving the question of the remaining stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. Formal talks on the subject have not been proposed as yet.

Over Time payment in J.N.U.

2019. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much over-time was paid to employees in Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last three years;

(b) how much has been paid during this financial year;

(c) the number of employees in J.N.U.;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint from any member of Parliament regarding huge over-time payment; and

(e) if so, the action Government have initiated on this complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): According to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the information in respect of parts (a) to (c) of the question is as follows.

(a) The amount of over-time allowance paid during the last three years is as follows:—

1978-79	.	.	.	3.76 lakhs
1979-80	.	.	.	6.63 lakhs
1980-81	.	.	.	8.03 lakh

(b) Till 31st January, 1982 a sum of Rs. 6.86 lakhs has been paid as over-time allowance.

(c) 1115.

(d) and (e). In a communication addressed to the President in his capacity as Visitor of the University, a member of Parliament had, among others, mentioned that lakhs of rupees were given as over-time to employees in violation of the rules. These observations were brought to the notice of the University. The University has clarified that over-time allowance is paid in accordance with the prescribed rules and mainly due to unusual pressure of work or where assignments are to be completed within a specified time. The University has, however, initiated steps to contain the expenditure on overtime-time.

Shortage of Railway wagons at pit heads

2020. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Railway wagons and the demand is not fully met;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of persons applied for Railway rakes to load coal from the pit heads during the years 1980 and 1981;

(c) the number of such persons who applied;

(d) the number of the persons who were allotted rakes for loading of coal during the same period and the number of rakes allotted to each person/firm; and

(e) whether any criteria were adopted by his Ministry in this regard and if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, there is no acute shortage of wagons. The demands are being met practically in full in all coal-fields except to some extent in Jharia field.

(b) Coal rakes can be loaded from rail-head colliary sidings only, and not from pit heads.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of above.

India's efforts to end Iran-Iraq War

2021. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special role has been played by the Government of India to stop the Iran-Iraq War and to establish peace in the sub-continent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). It was due to the special efforts of India together with some other countries, that Iraq and Iran agreed, at the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi in February, 1981, to the setting up of a Committee of four nations to try to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Committee undertook three visits to Iraq and Iran, viz., in April, May and August, 1981 in order to explore possibilities of ending this unfortunate conflict. Since its last visit to the area, members of the Committee have continued to monitor the situation closely.

India hopes that the Non-Aligned Committee would reactivate its efforts

as soon as a suitable opportunity arises.

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Rakes for Coal

2022. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway rakes for loading of coal are allotted under a specified policy and if so, salient features of policy laid down;

(b) whether a number of Railway rakes have been allotted for loading of coal out-of-turn during the years of 1980 and 1981 under the orders of his Ministry and if so, number of such rakes allotted; and

(c) particulars of the parties/firms to whom such rakes were allotted together with the reasons for deviating from the policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) The Director Movement (Railways) based at Calcutta addresses all the States and Central sponsoring authorities in October every year indicating the ceiling limits for each category of coal consumers. The sponsoring authorities then recommend quotas for each consumer for the coming calendar year. The quotas are examined and accepted by Director Movement (Railways) with modifications as necessary, who then issues sanctions to all concerned. The allotment of wagons is made against these sanctions keeping in view the priorities, decided by the Central Government and availability of coal.

(b) Yes. 1980=28 rakes and 1981=258 rakes.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3481/82]. The applications for relief are examined and industries in real distress on account of non-receipt of their sponsored quota due to inade-

quate availability of coal and transport are given out-of-turn allotment, with a view to avoid stoppage of production and lay-off of labour.

Issue of free Passes to cultural and Social Organisations

2023. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement giving details of number of passes issued to individuals and cultural and special organisations during the year 1981 and in January, 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The number of card passes issued to individuals, cultural and social organisations during the year 1981 and January, 1982 is as under:—

Period	Number of Card Passes		
	1st Acc	1st	Second
1981	5	362	63
Jan. 1982	Nil	3	Nil

Road accidents in Delhi

2024. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the number of road accidents in the capital has been on the increase in recent years;

(b) total number of road accidents reported in Delhi during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (December ending) and the number of persons killed and injured;

(c) how many of the above were by D.T.C. Vehicles, by private buses, by Scooter-Rickshaws and by Taxis;

(d) how much amount was paid by way of compensation to the relatives of the dead and to injured by the the DTC during the above three three years; and

(e) special steps Government have taken to prevent increase in accidents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Reported number of road accidents in Delhi for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 have been 4753, 4313 and 4409 respectively. This shows that there is no appreciable increase in the numbers.

(c) Details are given below:—

Year	DTC buses	P.O. buses	Scooter-rickshaws	Taxis	Others	Total
1979	586	534	573	155	2905	4753
1980	535	491	521	139	2627	4313
1981	580	428	459	128	2814	4409

Number of persons killed and injured	
Year	Injured
1979	4207
1980	3807
1981	N.A.

(d) Details are given below :

Period	Award in death cases	Award in Injury cases	Award in damage cases	Total amount of awarded
1979-80	Rs. 1323001.75	365589.25	8,123.96	1696714.96
1980-81	Rs. 1388030.40	368000.85	23,126.12	1779157.37
1981-82 (Upto Dec. 81)	Rs. 1057055.00	229742.00	18,855.79	1305652.97

(e) The steps taken are as follows:

1. The Delhi Motor Vehicle rule 5.15 has been amended by Delhi Administration, to make it compulsory for all passenger transport and heavy transport vehicles to have speed governors at 50 K.M. per hours.

2. Heavy transport vehicles have also been ordered to paint their headlight half black to prevent dazzling effect.

3. Maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been specified on different roads keeping in

view the traffic volume. To check over speeding and rash and negligent driving, frequent Radars are used.

4. Mobile patrolling by traffic police officers during peak hours is being done to ensure smooth traffic flow, check violations and propagate road safety.

5. The number of mobile courts has been increased during peak hours in the morning and evening to impose spot fines, This is in addition to challaning traffic offenders

under the 'Cash Security Deposit System' by Traffic Inspectors.

6. Action against parking in no parking areas and obstructive parking on roads has been intensified.

7. Action against encroachments has been geared up with a view to clear the roads and to make more space available for the road users.

8. Road Safety Education is imparted to the drivers, children in schools pedestrians, conductors/drivers through lectures, exhibitions banners, distribution on literature, screening of films. School children are also given practical training in the Traffic Training Parks. The object is to inculcate road sense among the School children and other road users.

In respect of DTC, apart from the usual regulatory measures, maximum speed of every bus has been governed by calibrating the fuel system of bus. A Centralised accident cell has been specially set up in DTC, one of the major functions of which is to analyse the causes of the accidents, so that necessary preventive measures can be taken in order to reduce the incidence of accident.

Schemes under Head National Archives Museums, Libraries

2025. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 179 replied on 3 December, 1981 re: promotion of drama, art and culture and state:

(a) which particular schemes under the Head "National Archives" and "Museums" will be undertaken during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) which particular schemes under the Head "Libraries" will be undertaken during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) whether Government have any scheme to prepare a "Catalogus Cata-

logarum" of various ancient, valuable and rare manuscripts in various private, public, Central and Government libraries period-wise or subject-wise; and

(d) whether Government have drawn a scheme of establishing a Museum of Humanities; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Statement

(a) NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

National Archives of India is a subordinate office of the Government of India concerned with the implementation of the archival policy of the Government of India and maintains all old papers and records of the entire Government of India. The activities of the National Archives of India include the following:

(i) Implementation and extension of records management programme;

(ii) maintenance of National Register of private records;

(iii) repair and reprography of valuable records;

(iv) listing of records—preparation of reference media;

(v) archival studies—training of archivists;

(vi) publication of records—Towards Freedom;

(vii) acquisition of microfilm copies of records from abroad;

(viii) supply of preservative material to State Archives;

(ix) Guide to the sources of Asian History.

MUSEUMS

(a) *Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.*

The Museum portrays the life work of Jawaharlal Nehru against the background of the Struggle for Freedom in India and as an architect of Modern India. The Library portion of the Institution which has pre-eminent position is a leading centre of research in modern Indian history.

(b) *National Museum of Man, Bhopal*

The National Museum of Man is envisaged as an institution dedicated to the presentation of the saga of man in time and space, with accent on the hugeness and diversity that have gone into the making of Indian culture. To this end, the museum will seek to portray man's evolution, man's adaptations, man's creations in the field of economy and technology, religion and arts and aesthetics. This Museum is at its infancy as it is yet to draw up its detailed schemes of development.

(c) *National Council of Science Museums*

The primary functions of National Council of Science Museums are; (i) Institution of a system of research in NCSM's Museum/Centres (ii) International and national collaboration for exchange of personnel training, exhibitions etc., (iii) Administrative and financial support to all constituent units.

Under the National Council of Science Museums, Nehru Science Centre, Bombay, Birla Industrial and Technological Museums, Calcutta, Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore and Shrikrishna Science Centre, Patna are functioning.

(d) *National Museum, New Delhi.*

The National Museum is one of the leading institutions of the country for providing Conservation/Preservation facilities to different Museums in the country. It has a vital role to play in the cultural life of India not mere-

ly as the collector and the preserver of the dwindling evidences of the cultural heritage in all their manifestations but also as the expositor of the cultural heritage.

The activities of the National Museum include the following: ●

(i) Short term training course in museology;

(ii) Intensive in-service Training course on Conservation of Museum materials;

(iii) Strengthening of Museum Organization and re-organisation of Museum galleries;

(iv) Documentation of art objects

(v) Acquisition of art objects;

(vi) Setting up special/temporary exhibitions;

(vii) Purchase of library books; and

(viii) Publications.

(e) *Indian Museum, Calcutta*

The activities of Indian Museum include:

(i) Display of exhibits;

(ii) Cataloguing;

(iii) Strengthening of Conservation Laboratory;

(iv) Mass education through guided tours and mobile exhibitions popular lectures and film-shows;

(v) Acquisition of Museum objects; and

(vi) Acquisition of books on art, archaeology, anthropology and related subjects.

(f) *Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad*

The Activities of Salarjung Museum are:

(i) Restoration of oil-paintings and preservation of art objects through Chemical conservation.

(ii) Acquisition of art objects.

(iii) Illustrated Catalogues of art objects to be printed.

(iv) Reorganisation of galleries.

(v) Mass education through periodical film shows and documentaries.

(vi) Preparation of photographic documentary records of art objects.

(g) Victoria Memorial, Hall Calcutta

The following are the programmes of Victoria Memorial Hall:

(i) Remodelling of Galleries;

(ii) Acquisition of Art Objects;

(iii) Purchase of educational films of Indian History and Art History;

(iv) Re-organisation of Reprographic Unit.

(h) National Gallery of Modern Art

(I) The activities of National Gallery of Modern Art are:

(i) Art collection and Development of Sculpture Garden;

(ii) Special Exhibition of periodical selections;

(iii) Mass education through tours, lectures, seminars etc.

(iv) Photographic Documentation;

(v) Publication;

(vi) Conservation of paintings;

(vii) Teaching of Art-history.

(i) National research Laboratory for conservation of Cultural property.

The Laboratory has been established with the objectives of Technical studies of Cultural materials by scientific means, Research for finding out better methods of conservation, Tech-

nical assistance to Museums and other Cultural Institutions, Documentation of Conservation Literature, Training and Liaison with International bodies which it has continued during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(j) The scheme of financial assistance to private museums is continuing scheme of assistance under which grants are given to museum run and managed by voluntary institutions, societies, trusts, colleges and universities etc. for their developmental activities including construction|extension of and repairs of buildings, purchase of art objects and publications.

(b) Libraries

There are two main schemes viz. Schemes of financial assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations working in the field of Public libraries for which there existed a budget provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1981-82 for grants to voluntary organisations. A similar provision has been made for 1982-83. The Schemes of financial assistance to universities|manuscript libraries and research institutions for preservation of manuscripts|rare books provides funds to various institutions which are in the possession of rare manuscripts|valuable books|documents for preservation, cataloguing, micro-filming etc. The schemes have continued during 1981-82 and will continue during 1982-83.

The following schemes under the Head libraries are also operating in addition to the two schemes mentioned above.

(a) National Library. Calcutta

It is an institution of national importance providing reading material and research facilities and also a store-house of books under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

(b) Central Reference Library, Calcutta

It is concerned with the compilation, editing, printing and sale of Indian National Bibliography and other bibliographies and reference publications of national importance.

(c) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna.

It is an institution of national importance set up under the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Act 1969 to provide reading material and research facilities to scholars with a view to accelerate the Library movement in India.

(d) Rampur Raza Library. Rampur

It is an institution of national importance set up under the Rampur Raza Library Act 1975 to provide reading material and research facilities to scholars with a view to accelerate the Library Movement in India.

(e) Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation

It was set up as an autonomous institution in 1972 to promote and support the library movement in the country and to develop reading habit among the people particularly in the non-metropolitan areas.

(f) Delhi Public Library, Delhi.

The Library has been providing free library services to the citizens of Union Territory of Delhi since its establishment in 1951. Apart from being a central library, it has 24 branches, and sub-branches, a Braille Department, and a net work of Mobile Service Stations and Deposit Stations. The Library is fully financed by the Department of Culture through Plan/Non-Plan grants.

Keeping in view the importance of the Library, it has recently been declared as a recipient library under the ~~Delivery of Books and Newspapers~~ (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

Apart from above, annual plan Grants are given to the following libraries:

(i) India Council of World Affairs Library, New Delhi;

(ii) T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur;

(iii) Central Library, Bombay.

Sanskrit as Mother Tongue

2026. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the 1981 Census, several persons in the country stated "Sanskrit" as their Mother Tongue;

(b) if so, the total number of such persons who had declared Sanskrit as their mother tongue, State wise; and

(c) opportunities for employment and/or avocation made available by Government to encourage the study and development of Sanskrit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the Registrar General of India, the number of persons in the country who have declared 'Sanskrit' as their mother tongue in the 1981 Census will be known after the tabulation of Census Schedules, which is in progress, is completed.

(c) Ministry of Education, Government of India have several schemes for the propagation and development of Sanskrit with a view to encourage the study of that language and literature. A statement giving the list of such schemes is attached.

Statement

1. Grant-in-aid to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body set up by this Ministry.
2. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Sanskrit

Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Sanskrit.

3. Production of Sanskrit Literature including purchase and publication of Sanskrit Books.
4. Establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.
5. Award of Scholarships:
 - (i) Scholarships for Post-Matric Studies in Sanskrit.
 - (ii) National Scholarships for students pursuing Shastri and Acharya Courses.
 - (iii) Research Scholarships to the products of traditional Pathshalas.
6. Holding of All-India Sanskrit Elocution Contests.
7. Holding of Vedic Convention.
8. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Bodies and Research Institutes for publication of Rare Sanskrit Manuscripts.
9. Preservation of the Tradition of Vedic Recitation.
10. Grant of financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.
11. Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas and Provision of facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.
12. Award of Scholarships to the Students studying Sanskrit in Secondary Schools. Grants to State Governments for implementation of schemes for promotion of Sanskrit.
13. Utilization of services of eminent Sanskrit Scholars in Adarsh Pathshala and other Voluntary Organisations in order to preserve the indepth study of Shastras.
14. Award of Certificate of Honour by the President to eminent Sanskrit Scholars.

अस्थायी आधार पर काम कर रहे प्रधानाचार्यों की संख्या

2027. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा इंटर कालेजों में अस्थायी आधार पर कितने कितने प्रधानाचार्यों (श्रेणी-एक के राजपत्रित अधिकारी) काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर वे कम से कम तथा अधिक से अधिक कितनी कितनी अवधि से काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) इन पदों को स्थायी आधार पर भरने के लिये रेलवे ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(घ) उनके चयन के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

टूंडला में उत्तर रेलवे इंटर कालेज के अध्यापकों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

2028. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे इंटर कालेज, टूंडला में ऐसे कितने अध्यापक हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1972 में उद्यतन क्वार्टर आवंटित

किये गये हैं और आवंटन के लिये क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) इस संस्था के कितने अध्यापकों को अब तक क्वार्टर नहीं दिए गये हैं और उनमें महिलायें और हरिजनों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या जिन अध्यापकों को क्वार्टर आवंटित नहीं किये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ अध्यापक ऐसे अध्यापकों से सेवा की अवधि के हिसाब से वरिष्ठ हैं, जिन्हें वर्ष 1972 से उद्यतन क्वार्टर आवंटित किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ स्थानापन अध्यापिकाओं को भी क्वार्टर आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो किन आधारों पर ?

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

(क) निम्नलिखित मानदण्ड पर :—

- (1) पंजीकरण की प्राथमिकता
- (2) डाक्टरी आधार पर
- (3) प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताएं

(ख) 19, जिनमें एक हरिजन कोटि का और 4 अध्यापिकाएं शामिल हैं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) एक एवजी अध्यापिका को डाक्टरी आधार पर क्वार्टर आवंटित किया गया था ।

Central University at Nalanda

2029. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Universities have been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Nalanda in the State of Bihar fulfills almost all the requirements for such university;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal for Central University at Nalanda; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, only one Central University is proposed to be established in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

(b) The Central Government have not laid down any requirements that an institution has to fulfil for becoming a Central University.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Malpractices in Porters Recruitment

2030. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to a news item in "The Hindustan Times" dated 7th February, 1982 captioned "Pay Rs. 10,000 and become a Rail Porter";

(b) if so, the details of the recruitment racket and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken to stop such corrupt practices in regard to porters' recruitment?

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

(b) and (c) The allegations were not substantiated.

New Railway Security Force

2031. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of a New Railway Security Force is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amount Spent and Business Secured on 'Palace on Wheels'

2032. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the 'Palace on Wheels' train;

(b) the business so far secured for the 'Palace on Wheels';

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has abandoned the run of 'Palace on Wheels'; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The expenditure incurred by Indian Railways on the renovation and restoration of the carriages for Palace on Wheels was about Rs. 63.11 lakhs.

(b) Regular commercial tours by this train are scheduled to operate between October 1982 to March 1983.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में नए स्कूलों का खोला जाना

2033. श्री सज्जन कुमाच : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में बच्चों की संख्या में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुये सरकार दिल्ली में नये स्कूल खोलने की आवश्यकता अनुभव करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान सरकार का कितने और किस-किस स्थान पर स्कूल खोलने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) प्रति वर्ष नये स्कूल तब खोले जाते हैं जब ऐसे स्कूलों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान नये स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । अतः खोले जाने वाले स्कूलों की सही संख्या तथा उनके स्थानों को दर्शाया नहीं जा सकता ।

सुल्तानपुर नार्थ-हटिया सेक्शन पर रेलवे फाटक पर दुर्घटनाएं

2034. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे फाटकों पर गेट न होने की वजह से अनेक दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुल्तानपुर नार्थ-हटिया सेक्शन पर अमृतसर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस

तथा एक जीप की टक्कर में दो व्यक्ति मारे गए थे;

(ग) क्या इस दुर्घटना का भी यही कारण था कि रेलवे फाटक पर गेट नहीं था और यदि हां. तो इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) चौकीदार रहित सम्पारों पर जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं, वे प्रायः सड़क उपयोगकर्ता की लापरवाही तथा उन के द्वारा यातायात नियमों की अवहेलना करने के कारण ही होती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय 22-1-82 को उत्तर रेलवे सुल्तानपुर जाफराबाद खंड पर पखरौली स्टेशन के निकट चौकीदार रहित समपार पर अमृतसर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस और एक जीप के बीच हुई टक्कर से है, जिस में जीप में बैठे दो व्यक्ति मारे गये थे । यह दुर्घटना जीप ड्राइवर की लापरवाही के कारण हुई थी ।

(घ) सम्पारों पर दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए किये गये कुछ उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) वर्तमान व्यस्त सम्पारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी-निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण ।

(2) जिन सम्पारों पर दुर्घटनाएँ होने की अधिक आशंका हो, उन पर रेलों द्वारा अपने ही खर्च पर चौकीदारों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(3) सम्पारों पर टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(4) फाटकों पर सिगनलों के साथ अन्तर्भाशन करना ।

(5) उठने वाले बेरियरों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(6) सम्पारों से कुछ पहले सीटी बोर्डों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(7) बिना चौकीदार वाले सम्पारों से कुछ पहले सड़क पर गतिरोधकों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(8) चौकीदार वाले सम्पारों से कुछ पहले गतिरोध पट्टियों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(9) विभिन्न श्रव्य-दृश्य साधनों के माध्यम से सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए शिक्षाप्रद अभियान चलाना ।

(10) मोटर वाहन नियमों को लागू करने के लिये सिविल तथा पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के सहयोग से मौके पर जाकर जांच करना ।

रेलवे कार्यशालाओं का दक्षता लक्ष्य

2035. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल मंत्री ने रेलवे कार्यशालाओं की दक्षता में दस प्रतिशत सुधार लाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सरकार कहां तक सफल हुई है और क्या इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1981-82 में रेलों के कारखानों की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के लिये त्वरित कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये थे किन्तु 10 प्रतिशत का कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम निर्धारित नहीं

किया गया था। 1982 के लिए पिछले वर्षों में प्राप्त लक्ष्यों से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). रेलों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप 1981-82 के दौरान पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में रेलों की बड़ी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों की अवधिक ओवरहालिंग की उपयोगिता क्षमता 94 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 98.5 प्रतिशत और माल डिब्बों की अवधिक ओवरहालिंग की उपयोगिता क्षमता 74 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 89 प्रतिशत हो गयी।

सिगरेट पीने से फेफड़ों का कैंसर और मस्तिष्क रोग होता है

2036. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण [मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "इंडियन साइंस कांग्रेस एसोसिएशन" ने मांग की है कि सिगरेट के पैकटों पर सिगरेट पीने से फेफड़ों का कैंसर और मस्तिष्क रोग होता है चेतावनी अंकित की जानी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने सिगरेट निर्माताओं को इस आशय के आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) से (घ). "सिगरेट (उत्पादन, प्रदाय और वितरण का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1975" के अधीन सिगरेट के सभी पैकटों पर और

उन के विज्ञापनों पर नीचे दी गई सांविधिक चेतावनी छापना अनिवार्य है : "सिगरेट पीना स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है।"

चूंकि यह चेतावनी काफी व्यापक है और इस में स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित सभी नुकसान आ जाते हैं, इसलिए कोई संशोधन करना जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता है।

Talks held with Spain

2037. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Spain exchanged views on the International situation in the month of January, 1982; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome?

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

(b) The talks have contributed to a better understanding of each others' point of view on various International issues.

Hold up of Delhi Teachers Salary

2038. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have verified the veracity of the news item published in the 'Patriot' dated 16th January, 1982 which points out that Delhi teachers have not been paid their salary as the required funds have not been allocated by the Planning Commission;

(b) who is responsible for these sorry state of affairs; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter and ensure that such situations do not occur again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, some teachers working in Govt. schools could not be paid their salaries in time since November, 1981. This happened because the funds provided under the Plan budget of the Directorate of Education for this purpose were inadequate for the year 1981-82. Additional funds have since been provided to the Delhi Administration to enable them to make payment of salaries of the teachers. A close watch is being maintained on the budgetary position to ensure that the anticipated expenditure is adequately provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1982-83.

Surcharge of Ardha Kumbha Pilgrims

2039. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways levied special surcharge on all incoming and outgoing passengers including pilgrims to Ardha Kumbha Mela, held in Allahabad, from 1st January, 1982 to 22nd February, 1982;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how much extra income was earned by the Railways as a result of this special surcharge; and

(d) whether Government would levy such special surcharge on other religious pilgrims in future?

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

(b) The levy covers compensation to the railways for meeting expenditure incurred in connection with Mela Traffic as recommended by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee, and also the enhanced pilgrim tax leviable under the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956.

(c) Since the Mela period has ended only on 28-2-1982, the figures on this account have yet to be compiled.

(d) Yes, whenever Railways incur extra expenditure in connection with Mela Traffic,

Indian Students Abroad on Government Scholarships for Higher Education

2040. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students sent to foreign countries for higher education on Government scholarships during the last three years; and

(b) the cost borne on all those during the said period by Government and the respective Governments to which they were sent?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Names of Schemes under which Indian Students are sent abroad for higher studies and the expenditure incurred thereon are given below:—

1. Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad of Ministry of Education and Culture

Year	No. of Indian Students sent abroad	Expenditure incurred (In lakhs of rupees)
1979-80	37	67.14
1980-81	28	63.24
1981-82 (January, 1982)	14	70.00
	79	200.38

2. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. of Ministry of Home Affairs

Year	No. of Indian Student sent abroad	Expenditure incurred (In lakhs of rupees)
1979-80	22	17.34
1980-81	10	25.06
1981-82 (Upto January, 1982)	23	24.00
	55	66.40

**Fall of Slabs from Sun Temple,
Konarak**

2041. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some slabs have fallen from the famous Sun Temple at Konarak and Lord Jagannath Temple of Puri in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of slabs that have fallen in each of these temples and the arrangement made by Government so far to refix these stones;

(c) whether Government have taken decision to undertake chemical treatment and provide special preservation facilities on the above two famous temples;

(d) if so, the amount spent on the above work so far; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the proper preservation of these temples?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). One stone from the north-west corner of the pyramidal roof of the assembly hall, of the Sun Temple at Konarak fell down on first August, 1978. Eight fragments of cracked and loose stones were dislodged from the facing of the Jagannatha Temple at Puri in March, 1981. All the fallen stones have been refixed. No subsequent fall of stones has been reported.

(c) The preservation of the temples with chemicals is being carried out in accordance with the inter-nationally accepted archaeological principles.

(d) Expenditure incurred on preservation and maintenance of the Sun temple and Jagannath temple during the last five years is Rs. 10,11,391.48 and Rs. 7,87,599.99 respectively.

(e) Conservation of ancient monuments is a continuous process and preservative measures such as consolidation of structures and chemical treatment of stones are proposed to be carried out as per actual needs of the temples.

Average Assistance to Universities by U.G.C.

2042. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average assistance per University given so far by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the assistance given so far to each of the three Universities in Orissa during 1981-82 and steps taken to improve the quantum of such assistance?

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

(a) The development grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to various Universities are determined on the basis of several criteria. Such grants are approved partly for the general development programmes of each University for a plan period as a whole. In addition, grants are sanctioned for special programmes implemented by selected Universities like Centres of Advanced Study, Departments of Special Assistance, Major Research Project, Provision of Computer Systems, Establishment of Instrumentation Centres, etc. In deciding the quantum of grants, various factors like the stage of development of each University, the type, nature and range of programmes offered by it, the stand-

ards of teaching and research, student enrolment, etc. are taken into consideration. It will therefore be unrealistic to compare in average terms the development grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to each University. The development grants paid by the Commission to various Universities during the Fifth Plan period (1974-1979) are given in the attached statement.

(b) During 1981-82 (till 24.2.1982) the University Grants Commission has sanctioned the following grants to the three Universities in Orissa:—

1. Berhampur	Rs. 9,42,191.00
2. Sambalpur	Rs. 18,38,340.07
3. Utkal	Rs. 22,56,632.43

The overall development programmes of these Universities during the Sixth Plan are yet to be assessed for determining the quantum of assistance.

Statement

Statement showing the total development grants paid to Central Universities and State Universities during the last five years (1974-75 to 1978-79)

Name of the University	(Rupees in lakhs) Total Grant
(1)	(2)
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	
1. Aligarh Muslim	468.63
2. Banaras Hindu	1142.34
3. Delhi	549.12
4. Jawaharlal Nehru	790.39
5. North-Eastern Hill	493.10
6. University of Hyderabad	582.34
7. Visva-Bharati	116.59

	1	2
STATE UNIVERSITIES :		
<i>Andhra Pradesh :</i>		
Andhra		427.63
Osmania		381.18
Sri Venkateswara		215.09
Nagarjuna		0.27
Kakatiya		0.30
<i>Assam State</i>		
Dibrugarh		99.87
Cauhati		134.66
<i>Bihar State :</i>		
Bhagalpur :		72.58
Bihar		66.06
K.S. Darbhanga		13.86
Magalh		82.48
Mithila		3.07
Patna		129.53
Ranchi		100.80
<i>Gujarat State :</i>		
Gujarat		148.78
M.S. University of Baroda		229.43
Sardar Patel		135.67
Saurashtra		49.82
South Gujarat		76.67
<i>Haryana State</i>		
Kurukshetra		156.53
Maharshi Dayanand		0.17
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
Himachal Pradesh		103.38
<i>Jammu & Kashmir State</i>		
Jammu		116.98
Kashmir		96.56

	1	2
<i>Karnataka State :</i>		
Bangalore		273.59
Karnataka		175.75
Mysore		198.85
<i>Kerala State</i>		
Calicut		153.93
Cochin		82.60
Kerala		155.30
<i>Maharashtra State :</i>		
Bombay		303.12
Marathwada		101.67
Nagpur		195.44
Poona		291.68
S.N.D.T. Women's		171.07
Shivaji		107.00
<i>Madhya Pradesh :</i>		
A.P. Singh		33.44
Bhopal		60.20
Indrakala Sangit Mahavidyalaya		16.80
Indore		91.49
Jabalpur		70.78
Jiwaji		57.22
Ravi Shankar		75.40
Saugar		145.99
Vikram		71.68
<i>Orissa State</i>		
Berhampur		113.51
Sambalpur		92.98
Utkal		158.21
<i>Union Territory Chandigarh :</i>		
Punjab		386.96

I	2
<i>Punjab State :</i>	
Punjab	113.74
Guru Nanak Dev	103.72
<i>Rajasthan State :</i>	
Jodhpur	127.82
Rajasthan	239.16
Udaipur	73.95
<i>Tamil Nadu State :</i>	
Annamalai	201.96
Madras	426.34
Madurai	195.86
<i>Uttar Pradesh State :</i>	
Agra	36.52
Allahabad	204.85
Bundelkhand
Garhwal	5.88
Gorakhpur	115.05
Kanpur	20.79
Lucknow	145.01
Meerut	91.90
Roorkee	415.07
Kashi Vidyapith	35.97
Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	31.44
Kumaun	10.36
<i>West Bengal State :</i>	
Burdwan	129.48
Calcutta	440.02
Jadavpur	299.64
Kalyani	99.49
North Bengal	92.68
Rabindra Bharati	14.31

Coaching/Trainings to Teams Participating Asiad 1982

2043. SHRIMATI JAYANTI FAT-
NAIK:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide training and coaching of Indian teams for participating in Asian Games;

(b) if so, when such training and coaching will be provided to them; and

(c) the details about the arrangement proposed to be made by Government to enable the in-service Indian sportsmen to participate in the Asian Games?

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

(b) Such training and coaching is already being provided since 1980-81.

(c) To enable the in-service Indian sportsmen to participate in the Asian Games, 1982 the Central Government has increased the quantum of annual special casual leave from 30 days to 60 days to such of the Central Government employees, as are selected by the respective National Sports Federations for participation in the coaching camps, competitions in preparation for the Games, as well as the Asian Games proper. Government have also agreed to consider grant of additional special casual leave on merits of each case where this period is found to be inadequate. The Defence Services, Indian Railways and the Central Police Organisations have also agreed to treat on duty their employees who are selected for inclusion in the coaching camps in preparation for Asian Games 1982 or for participation in Asian Games. Similarly, at the initiative of the Ministry of Education and Culture, most of the State Governments have agreed to provide similar facilities to

their employees who are selected for the coaching camps for Asiad-82. The Bureau of Public Enterprises have also issued similar instructions in respect of employees of Public Sector Enterprises, who are selected as probables for the Asiad-82.

The in-service Indian sportsmen are being provided like other probables, free board and lodging during the coaching camps at the rate of Rs. 25 per head per day and pocket money at the rate of Rs. 2 per head per day. The in-service probables are also reimbursed travelling expenses at the rate of II class to and fro rail fare for attending coaching camp for Asiad-82.

Organisation of Festival of India in Britain

2044. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cultural Exhibition called as Festival of India is going to be organised in Britain in 1982-83 by both the Government of India and the British Government;

1. HAYWARD GALLERY :
2000 Years of Indian Painting and Sculpture 25 March—13 June 1982
2. SCIENCE MUSEUM :
Science, Technology & Medicines of India 25 March—15 August, 1982
3. VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM :
Courtly Life in Mughal India 21 April—15 August, 1982
4. BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD :
Indian Playing Cards; From the Victoria and Albert Museum's Collection 17 March—30 May, 1982
5. THE BRITISH LIBRARY :
The Art of the Book in India 16 April—August, 1982
6. MUSEUM OF MANKIND :
Vasna: Inside an Indian Village 10 April—September, 1982
7. BRITISH MUSEUM :
From Village to City in Ancient India 21 April—September, 1982
8. COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE :
(a) Sringer—A pageant of Indian Costumes 17 March—18 April, 1982
(b) Indian Industrial Design and Graphics 13 April—23 May, 1982

(b) if so, the main programmes proposed to be exhibited in that festival of India;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to depute artists from various States for participating in that cultural exhibition;

(d) the name of the other countries expected to be participating in that festival; and

(e) the details about the duration fixed for exhibiting the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :
(a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (e). The Government of India and Great Britain are organising a Festival of India in Britain in 1982 commencing on March 22, 1982. It will continue till at least November, 1982. The Festival has been conceived as a series of exhibitions/events and performances reflecting many aspects of Indian civilisation from pre-historic to present day. The main events of the Festival of Art are:

- (c) India and Britain 31 May—15 August, 1982
- (d) Exhibition of Indian Books 25 Oct.—13 November, 1982
9. THE TATE GALLERY :
Modern Indian Artists 7 April—23 May, 1982.
10. SERPENTINE GALLERY :
The Living Arts 8—31 May, 1982
11. BARBICAN CENTRE :
Aditi: Creations, Celebrations 2 July—1 August, 1982.
12. ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS :
Contemporary Arts from India September—Oct., 1982
13. ROYAL COLLEGE OF ARTS :
Visvakarma, an exhibition of textiles 9 Oct.—17 November, 1982.
14. LYTTLETON CIRCLE FOYER NATIONAL THEATRE :
Eye on India, Photographic Exhibition May—June, 1982
15. PHOTOGRAPHERS GALLERY :
India Here and There—History of Indian Photography Date to be decided.

16. *Performing Arts*: A series of concerts and recitals of the performing arts have been planned during the course of the Festival. A number of eminent gurus of classical Indian music and dance and eminent artistes, theatre groups will be deputed for performance during the Festival.

17. *Film Festival*: It will continue throughout the year and will include silent films, a series of films on Indian through foreign eyes; a Ritwik Ghatak retrospective; and films made by the "New Wave Film Directors."

Since the Festival is being organised by the Government of India and Great Britain, the participation of other countries does not arise.

Robbery in 331 UP Howrah-Gaya Passenger Train near Sirari Railway Station

2045. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of passengers were robbed and wound-

ed by an armed gang near Sirari Railway Station, in the 331 UP Howrah-Gaya passenger train on 2nd February, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the authorities in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). On 1.2.82, at about 20.15 hrs., about 20 miscreants committed dacoity in a compartment no. 4336 of train no. 331 UP (Gaya-Howrah passenger) in between Garsanda and Sirari Railway Stations of Kiul-Gaya Section on the point of pistol and dagger. These bandits injured 2 passengers and looted cash Rs. 1,500/-, and other belongings from the passengers of this compartment. In this connection, case no. 7 dated 1.2.82 under section 395 IPC has been instituted at the Government Railway Police Station Kiul. Six suspects have been arrested and two boxes containing sarees etc. have been recovered by the Government Railway Police, Kiul.

Use of Hindi in U.N.O.

2046. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Secretariat have made a beginning for introduction of Hindi in its headquarters and its allied agencies on a limited scale; and

(b) the exact range and scope of work done in Hindi by the United Nations Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, since Hindi is not an official and working language of the U.N. In this connection attention is invited to the reply in response to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 792 on 25th February, 1982.

However, upon Government's request, the United Nations Information Centre in New Delhi has translated and widely circulated the following important documents of the United Nations in Hindi :

1. U.N. Charter.
2. Basic Facts about the U.N.
3. Comments and Documents of the United Nations Committee against Apartheid.
4. New International Economic Order.
5. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
6. International Covenants on Human Rights and Optional Protocol.
7. The United Nations and Related Agencies.
8. Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of Prisoners.
9. Lagos Declaration for action against Apartheid.
10. Rights of the Child.
11. United Nations Today.
12. United Nations in Brief.
13. The Oppression of Black Women in Apartheid South Africa.

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Wagons

2047. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the out-of-turn allotment of wagons are now in vogue;

(b) if so, whether there is any specific guidelines for such allotment; and

(c) the details of the out-of-turn allotment made during the calendar year 1981?

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

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, preferential movement of goods/class of goods is arranged by all Railway Administrations depending upon; (1) priority; (2) operating conditions and (3) to relieve distress. There are five priorities grouped under items 'A' to 'E' with item 'A' enjoying topmost priority. The transport of goods/class of goods in higher priority is arranged preferentially. The details of each priority is briefly indicated below:—

(i) *Priority 'A'*—All moves of immediate and operational nature ordered by quartermaster General's Branch through Milrail.

(ii) *Priority 'B'*—Movement of foodgrains/fertilisers on Central Government account or sponsored by Food Corporation of India and as approved by Railway Board. Movement of iodised salt, pesticides, levy sugar and export traffic etc.

(iii) *Priority 'C'*—Programmed movements sponsored by the Union or State Government as accepted by the Railways. Coal from collieries, cement, iron ore for export, stores of Posts and Telegraph Department, newsprint paper, military traffic not covered under priority 'A', salt for human consumption as

per Zonal Scheme, raw materials and mill stores to and finished products from iron and steel industries, export and free sale sugar, etc.

(iv) *Priority 'D'*—Movement of raw materials to major industries like textile, cement, glass-sheet, fertiliser etc.

(v) *Priority 'E'*—All traffic not listed in higher priorities comes under item 'E'. Commodity quotas have also been fixed under this priority.

(c) Data is not readily available of out-of-turn allotments made for various commodities as these powers have been delegated to officers on the Zonal Railways as well as Divisions.

Government urged to appoint a Commission to inquire the reasons of train accidents

2048. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to appoint a Commission to inquire into the reasons of train accidents, the complete names and addresses of the people killed, the compensation paid from 1970 and the reasons under which compensation has been withheld and to stop burning of the rail bogies after a train accident;

(b) whether Government have also been urged to have fresh design of the railway bridges and to reconstruct the existing bridges with rakes on both sides of the bridges to support and withhold the trains from falling into the river in case of storm or gale and to implement the recommendations of the various committees to put an end to accidents; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Suggestions are received from time to time for appointment of Commissions to investigate the reasons of train accidents. Since a high level Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee, viz., Sikri Committee, which was appointed in 1978 to review the position of accidents on the Railways and suggest preventive measures, etc. submitted its report only in 1980, there is no proposal to appoint another Committee/Commission for this purpose.

Information regarding the names and addresses of persons killed in train accidents and reasons for which compensation might not have been paid in certain cases since 1970, is not readily available. As the period for which information is solicited is too long and distant one, the compilation of this voluminous information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. From 1970-71 to 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 264.39 lakhs was paid as compensation.

To obviate the possibility of a coach catching fire while gas cutting the panels to extricate the trapped passengers, Railways have been directed to ensure that the staff should be careful with gas cutting.

(b) Yes.

(c) Provision of rakes/railings on sides of all the girder bridges is neither technically required nor economically feasible. Generally in case of through girder spans of 100 ft. and above only sides are provided, as a part of structural requirement. For safety, in case of derailments, guard rails are provided.

Recommendations of various Committees are thoroughly examined and implementation of the accepted recommendations is closely watched.

Development of Artificial Heart Valve and Production of pace makers

2049. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an artificial heart valve has been developed in a Trivandrum Research Centre which will make heart operation less costly and cut-out foreign dependence; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to produce heart valves in the country and they are made available to patients at a reasonable cost and at a subsidised cost for the poor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum has initiated the development of an artificial heart valve. The valve is expected to undergo experimental trials in animals within a few months and become available for clinical trials before the end of the next year. Its cost is expected to be lower than that of imported models.

Deportation Threat to Indian Traders by Kenya

2050. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kenya have threatened to deport Indian Businessmen if they are found indulging in black marketing;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have tried to find out whether it

is a fact that the Indian businessmen are really involved in such activities; and

(c) if so, whether they were continued and asked to help Kenya?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). President Moi in an address recently criticised traders in Kenya for malpractices undermining the economy of the country. He said that he was not discriminating against anybody but was against those who are out to enrich themselves through false means. He warned that he would take stringent action against the offenders irrespective of their origin.

Since no community has been singled out for carrying out illegal business, activities, the question of Government of India trying to find out whether Indian businessmen are actually involved in such activities does not arise.

Grant and know-how to India by Japan for production of vaccines to Tackle Encephalitis

2051. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to give India a grant of Rs. 12.28 crore for production of vaccine to tackle the disease of encephalitis;

(b) whether this will go a long way to end this disease which is wide spread in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether the details of the project has been worked out; and

(d) whether Japan has promised to give know-how in addition to money to develop the vaccine?

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

to provide assistance worth 300 million yens (about Rs. 115 lakhs) to cover the cost of imported equipment required for the purpose of production of vaccine against Japanese Encephalities at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

(b) with the availability of the vaccine indigenously, it is expected that the susceptible population will be protected through immunisation which coupled with the adoption of preventive measures will considerably help in the prevention of the disease.

(c) and (d). The details in this regard are to be worked out. However, Government of Japan has also agreed to provide technical know-how chemicals, equipments etc., for the purpose of production of vaccine.

Closure of B.H.U.

2052. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banaras Hindu University was closed for indefinite period during January, 1982;

(b) if so, the main reasons for its closure;

(c) whether this closure has greatly affected the education of the students; and

(d) the time Government is confident to reopen this University and whether some political parties are involved in creating disorder in the University Campus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The University had to be closed following violent incidents in and around the Campus including clashes between students and the Police. These incidents followed the attempts by a Section of non-teaching employees and students to disrupt the examina-

tions, damage the University's property, and set fire to some buildings on the Campus.

(c) The closure had temporarily displaced the academic schedule of the University.

(d) The University has reopened in phases from February 15, 1982. The violent incidents were sparked off in the context of the call for a general strike on 19th January, 1982 given by certain political parties.

Manufacture of Chemical Weapons by U.S.

2053. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that U.S. is considering resuming the manufacture of chemical weapons after 13 years of suspension;

(b) if so, whether this decision of the U.S. will encourage the other big powers also to manufacture chemical weapons;

(c) whether India has opposed this move of U.S.; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is considering to take the help of other countries to impress upon the big power not to manufacture this type of weapons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of press reports to this effect.

(b) to (d). India is concerned at the possibility of chemical weapons race. Our views on the question of chemical weapons, as well as on that of other weapons of mass destruction, are well known. We have expressed our opposition to these categories of weapons at the appropriate multilateral fora and

shall continue to do so.

Blindness of 30,000 Children every year

2054. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly 30,000 children go blind every year in the country according to noted scientist of Nutrition in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to know the reasons of blindness;

(c) if so, what are those reasons; and

(d) what measures are being taken to check the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, under the auspices of ICMR, has been conducting diet and nutrition surveys since 1972 in 10 States of India. The surveys revealed that blindness among children was due to Vit. A deficiency in the diet. The incidence of Vit. A deficiency found among pre-school children (1—5 years) during 1979 is as follows:—

Orissa	8.9%
Tamil Nadu	2.9%
West Bengal	2.4%
Andhra Pradesh	2.0%
Karnataka	1.1%
Madhya Pradesh	0.9%
Uttar Pradesh	0.8%
Gujarat.	0.6%
Maharashtra
Kerala

(d) The Government of India is implementing a National prophylaxis programme against nutritional blindness among children in the age group 1—5 years, through the distribution of massive dose of Vitamin A (2,00,000) I.U. every-six months. About 25 million pre-school children have been covered so far under the programme and this programme is expected to reduce the incidence of blindness among children. The Department of Social Welfare has also launched various nutritional programmes to combat nutritional deficiency in children.

The Strategy of the programme is:—

I. Intensifying health education through mass media and extension method on eye care services.

II. Creation of eye services to provide eye care in rural areas through mobile units.

III. To provide permanent facilities for eye care as an integral part of general health services at different levels.

Exodus of Nurses from Hospitals of the Capital for better Prospects Abroad

2055. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late there has been large scale exodus of Nurses from the Government Hospitals in the Capital to better their prospects abroad;

(b) if so, the number of the nurses who left their jobs in the hospitals in Capital during 1980 and 1981;

(c) how does their service conditions compare with the other developed developing countries; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Government to improve their working conditions to check their exodus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No. There has not been any large scale exodus abroad of Nurses from the Government Hospitals in the Capital. There might be a few such cases. During the years 1980 and 1981, 273 and 207 Nurses resigned their jobs respectively. In most of these cases the reasons for resignation has been on personal grounds or any other reason allied to it.

(c) It is not possible to compare the working conditions of nurses in India with those of developed/developing countries. There is vast difference in the service and working conditions which vary from country to country depending upon the frame work of economy, social and other allied conditions and resources etc.

(d) Government have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the working conditions of nurses. Washing allowance of the nurses has since been revised. Special allowance is given for working in the Operation Theatre. Two additional increments are given on acquiring degree. Rent free accommodation with free electricity and water is provided in the Nurses Hostel to unmarried Nurses. Some efforts are also being made to provide family accommodation to married nurses. Facilities like Central Sterile Supply Department, Central admissions, Central Laundry System are also provided to nurses in some hospitals. Seven days off in a month is given to nurses in lieu of gazetted holidays and Sundays. Apart from this they also avail of casual leave, medical and maternity leave as admissible to other employees under the Leave Rules.

Study of Government Hospitals to Improve their Hygienic Conditions

2056. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study made, the World's big-

gest hospital infection has been reported from Kanpur's UISE Maternity hospitals;

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct a similar study of various Government hospitals in the country to improve their hygienic conditions?

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

J.N.U. Review Committee Report

2057. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the JNU Review Committee Report;

(b) the action Government and University have taken on this report;

(c) the money University has spent on this Committee to prepare this report; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Committee appointed a number of Working Groups, gathered some material and designed some studies but was not in a position to formulate its opinion on various issues and enunciate its recommendations within the time allotted to it.

(b) As the Committee was appointed by the Executive Council, it is for that body to take further action on the Report. The Executive Council at its meeting held on 29th January, 1982, resolved to record the Status Report. However the Council noted that in the meanwhile, Centres/Schools have completed the exercise of preparing a document giving their achievements

in the last 10 years as also their future perceptions for growth, based on which the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals of the University are being revised.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 97,278/- (approx) has been incurred.

(d) The Committee was set up by the University and the report was submitted to the Executive Council, and not to the Government. However, Government will examine the matter of laying the Report on the Table of the House, further.

Agreement on South Pole

2058. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement in regard to the South Pole;

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

(c) whether India is a party to it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Treaty of Antarctica was signed by 12 States on December 1, 1959 and came into force on January 23, 1961. The original 12 signatories were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

(b) This Treaty consists of a preamble and 14 Articles and could come up for review after a period of 30 years of its entry into force, namely, in 1991 at the request of one of the 12 original contracting parties. Some of the salient features of the Treaty are as follows:

(1) It applies to the Antarctic south of 60° South Latitude.

(2) The contracting parties "froze" the territorial claims i.e. neither recognised claims of others nor renounced their own.

(3) No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica could be asserted while the Treaty is in force.

(4) It prohibited the military use of Antarctica, including nuclear weapons testing therein.

(5) The use of Antarctica was confined exclusively to peaceful purpose and to conducting scientific research.

(6) It provides for developing regulations concerning the conduct of scientific research in the area as well as preservation and conservation of living resources in Antarctica. However, no specific mention was made in the 1959 Treaty about the mineral resources of Antarctica or the exploitation of its marine living resources.

(7) It also provides for an exchange of information, exchange of observers in different research stations, and establishment of observers for inspecting the performance of the Treaty.

(8) The Treaty also provides for other States to accede to the Treaty, but with regard to States, who are not members of the U.N., their accession to the Treaty must be approved by the contracting parties with unanimity.

Some of the States who have since acceded to the Treaty are: Poland (1961), Czechoslovakia (1962), Denmark (1963), Netherlands (1963), Romania (1971), German Democratic Republic (1974) and Brazil (1975).

(c) No, Sir.

Revival of National Book Development Board

2059. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has agreed while inaugurating the World Book Fair to consider a proposal to revive the National Book Development Board; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is looking into the various aspects of reconstituting the Board in the context of present requirements in the book field.

Electrification of High Density Routes Among Metropolitan Cities

2060. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the high density routes, other than the routes among four metropolitan cities;

(b) whether Government are planning to electrify these routes in the coming future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MILLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) A number of Broad gauge routes carrying coal, foodgrain etc. have high density of traffic some of them viz. Gudur-Renigunta-Arkonam-Jollarpettai & Bhopal-Nagda have been approved for Electrification in the VI Plan. Further routes will be taken up based on funds available and their interest priorities with other trunk

routes which have been accorded the highest priority.

Electrification of B.G. routes

2061. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is planning for rapid electrification of the entire broad gauge routes;

(b) if so, details of the plan and the priority areas identified to be covered in the 6th Plan; and

(c) the reaction of Planning Commission in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, but the pace of electrification is being accelerated.

(b) and (c) Some unelectrified trunk routes connecting Delhi; e.g. from Bombay or between major towns like Madras-Delhi have been given priority for taking up electrification works during the Sixth Five Year Plan. These have the approval of the Planning Commission.

Increase in central assistance to Medical Colleges by Centre

2062. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase central assistance allocation to the medical colleges for involving students in rural medical care on an increased scale under the centrally sponsored scheme for re-orientation of medical education;

(b) whether such allocation has been proposed to be made State-wise or College-wise;

(c) when such allocation has been proposed to be made; and

(d) the expected time for the implementation of such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d) Assistance under the Centrally sponsored Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme has been recently enhanced from Rs. 4.79 lakhs to Rs. 16.04 lakhs per medical college. The allocation is made college-wise. Under the revised pattern substantial grants-in-aid have already been sanctioned. The Re-orientation of Medical Education Scheme is an on going Plan scheme.

High rate of drop-outs from school

2063. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to ensure essential minimum education to all children upto the age of 14 years in the sixth Five Year plan period;

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been a high rate of drop-outs from schools in the recent year;

(c) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to reduce the high-rates of drop-outs from schools and achieve the target of the sixth plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the policy-frame of the Sixth Plan universalisation of elementary education for children in the age

group 6—14 is to be realised by 1989-90.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A Statement is attached.

Statement

In the context of the programme of universalisation of elementary education comprehensive steps have been taken and various measures suggested to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, in particular to reduce the drop-out rates. These are:

(i) The entire 'elementary education' has been included under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and 'elementary education' has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Plan.

(ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(iii) Intensifying 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) Providing 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 to 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 ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodical assesment 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 the National Committee on Elementary Education 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.

Facilities to children of Ex-servicemen in educational institutions

2064. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided to the children of Ex-servicemen in the educational institution in various States at present;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to advise the State Governments to provide additional facilities to the children of Ex-servicemen in the school and colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the date from which such extra facilities will be extended to the children of the Ex-servicemen in the schools and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Government of India has suggested to the State Governments that Children of Armed Forces personnel may be given the following educational concessions upto and inclusive of the first degree course:—

(i) Complete exemption from tuition and other fees levied by the educational institutions concerned (including charges levied for the school bus maintained by the school and the actual fares paid for the railway pass for students or bus fare certified by Head of the institution).

(ii) Grants to meet hostel Charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges

(iii) Full cost of books and stationery.

(iv) Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory.

The Government has also requested the States to consider sympathetically admission of children of Armed personnel, who have either been killed in action or have become disabled, in schools and colleges with hostel facilities as also in technical education institutions.

(b) and (c) A proposal recently received from the Kendriya Sainik Board is under consideration.

गत दो महीनों के दौरान डकैतियों तथा लूटपाट की घटनाएँ

2065. श्री रामशार पनिका :

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री जी०एम०बनासवाला :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो महीनों के दौरान सरकार को रेलगाड़ियों में अनेक डकैतियों/लूटपाट की घटनाओं की जानकारी मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवधि के दौरान डकैतियों/लूटपाट की कुल कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन डकैतियों को रोकने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है;

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) डकैतियों/लूटपाट की घटनाओं के लिये कुल कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1981 और जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान रेलगाड़ियों में डकैती/लूटपाट के 59 मामले हुए ।

(ग) से (ङ) ऐसे अपराधों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये कुछ समय पूर्व मंत्रिमण्डल सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित की गयी थी । इस समिति ने हाल ही में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए हैं :—

(1) महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के बूथों की व्यवस्था ।

(2) रेलवे स्टेशन पर गाड़ी रुकने पर, पुलिस तथा रेल कर्मचारियों को गश्त लगानी चाहिए और यात्रियों से उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में पूछताछ करनी चाहिए ।

(3) गाड़ियों के डिब्बों में अन्दर तथा बाहर की रोशनी में सुधार ।

(4) उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के महिला डिब्बों में जालियों की व्यवस्था ।

(5) रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट प्रणाली सुदृढ़ करना ।

(6) रेल अधिनियम में आवश्यक अंशोधन करना ।

इन सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

रेलों पर अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये रेलों तथा राज्य सरकारों के कार्य में बेहतर समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से राज्य स्तर तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर भी स्थायी समितियाँ बनायी जा रही हैं जिन में पुलिस, रेल सुरक्षा बल, राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस, रेल प्रशासन तथा राज्य सरकारें शामिल हैं ।

(च) दिसम्बर, 1981 तथा जनवरी, 1982 के दौरान गाड़ियों में हुई डकैतियों/लूटपाट के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में 87 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। जिन मामलों में गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध था, उन की छानबीन सम्बन्धित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जा रही है।

Extension for running L.C.T. services at Kahaigaon

2066. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether formal sanction for running the LCT services at Kahaigaon by the IWT Directorate, Patna is due to expire on 22nd May, 1982;

(b) whether private operators are lobbying with the State Authorities for not granting further extension; and

(c) if so, what efforts are being made to secure further extension of the LCT services from the State Government at least for 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government of Bihar had agreed to running L.C.T. ferry services on the Ganga between Colgong and Karagola with effect from 22-5-1977 for a period of 5 years. The Government of India has, however, been sanctioning the running of the services from time to time. The present sanction will expire on 31-3-82.

(b) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has no information on this.

(c) The question of transfer of these commercial services to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, a public sector undertaking, extension of service beyond 31-3-1982 and obtaining permission of the Government of Bihar beyond 22-5-1982 are under consideration.

Introduction of train between Patna and Howrah

2067. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct train service between Patna and Howrah;

(b) whether there is any proposal for converting Triweekly Sone-Bhadra Express into daily service; and

(c) if so, the likely date of introduction/conversion of the above two services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal to provide any additional service between Patna and Howrah for want of the necessary resources.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News item captioned "Kendriya Vidyalaya Working in Mess"

2068. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned as "Kendriya Vidyalaya Working in mess" published in the Indian Nation of Patna, dated January 20, 1982;

(b) if so, the details of the said news item; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The news item relates to the alleged misbehaviour of the Principal, shortage of teaching staff, irregularities in admissions, lack of physical facilities, etc., in the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Danapore Cantt., Patna.

(c) The various issues raised in the press report are being looked into by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Registration of Doctors in India with foreign qualifications

2069. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided that Doctors with foreign qualifications will not be registered in India as Medical Practitioners unless they undergo one year's internship in this country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government propose to amend the Act regarding registration of Medical Practitioners so that Doctors with foreign qualifications will have to pass a test before they are registered as Medical Practitioners in this country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Indian citizens possessing foreign qualifications included in part-II of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act 1956, are entitled to enrolment on any State Medical Register provided they have undergone such practical training after obtaining that qualification, as may be required by the rules and regulations in force in the country granting the qualification. If they have not undergone any practical training in that country, they have to undergo such practical training as may be prescribed.

(c) and (d) The matter is receiving the attention of Government.

Check on Drug manufactured in Public/Private Sector

2070. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether random checks on drugs manufactured in the public and private sectors have been lifted by the Controller of Drugs for their genuineness/purity so also those manufactured by small licence holders; and

(b) if so, details together with results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Drugs Controller (India) has not lifted any checks, that are at present being exercised, over the drug manufacturers both in the public/private or small scale sector for assuring the quality of the drugs manufactured by them.

Import of items for Asiad, 1982

2071. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1948 on 3-12-1981 regarding sports goods imported for Asiad, 1982 and state:

(a) whether the items imported for Asiad, 1982 were not available in the country or the quality of the same was poor thereby necessitating their imports; and

(b) if not, reasons for the imports together with the amount of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) All sports goods imported for Asiad, 1982 on payment basis, are not being manufactured indigenously upto the requi-

site international standards. Even in the case of sports goods for Asiad, 1982, received as free gifts, most of the items are such as are not being manufactured indigenously upto the requisite standard.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for acquiring land for setting up of truck parks along the national highways

2072. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to meet the cost of acquiring land to set up truck parts at different places along the national highways in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) State-wise details of total amount so far distributed to the different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). According to the Scheme on the subject the cost of land acquisition, services compound wall, paving of internal roads approach roads and parking area for truck etc. are to be borne by the Central Government and the cost of construction and maintenance of buildings and structures required for canteen, dormitories, vehicle repair facilities, shops etc., will be met by the Truck Operators Highway Amenities Society by creating a revolving fund by raising contributions from truck operators through their unions or otherwise. So far estimates amounting to Rs. 6.131 lakhs and Rs. 9.984 lakhs respectively for the setting up of truck parks at Murthal in Haryana and Kotkalan, (near Jullundur in Punjab) have been sanctioned. The Scheme will be extended to other States after watching its working at these two places.

मिसरिख नेमिशारण्य के लिये रेल सुविधायें

2073. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत में एक प्राचीन तीर्थस्थल मिसरिख नेमिशारण्य को एक पर्यटक केन्द्र घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के बालामऊ और सीतापुर के बीच इस शाखा लाइन पर इस स्थान के लिए रेलवे सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने और उन्हें बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस लाइन पर 1/2 वी० एस० रेलगाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त बालामऊ और कानपुर के रास्ते से होकर सीतापुर से चित्तकूट तक और वापसी के लिये सीधी रेलगाड़ी सेवायें चलाने का है; और

(घ) बालामऊ से रास्ते से सीतापुर से लखनऊ तक और वापसी के लिये ब्राडगेज पर इन रेलगाड़ियों को चलाने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) मिसरिख तीर्थ और नैमिशारण्य रेलवे के दृष्टिकोण से तीर्थ-स्थल है ।

(ख) इन स्टेशनों पर सम्भाले जाने वाले यातायात के अनुकूल पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता की कठिनाई, सीतापुर और लखनऊ दोनों स्थानों पर अपर्याप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं और यात्री डिब्बों के स्टॉक की कमी के कारण बालामऊ के रास्ते सीतापुर और लखनऊ

के बीच गाड़ियां चलाना फिलहाल परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Indo Pak Talks

2074. SHRI A. T. PATIL:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state position taken by Pakistan on the issue of production of nuclear weapons in the negotiations on the proposed "No—War" Pact?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Government of India have already conveyed to the Government of Pakistan their concern about certain aspects of the nuclear programme of Pakistan. Pakistan has given an assurance that they do not propose to go in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. It is hoped that Pakistan will abide by this assurance. The question did not come up for discussion again during Pakistan Foreign Minister's recent visit to New Delhi from 29th January to 1st February 1982.

UNDP expertise for ship building and ship repairing industries

2075. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

SHRI DAULAT SINHJI
JADEJA:

SHRI E. BALANANDAM:

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

(a) the details of the ship building and ship repairing yards where UNDP expert is going to be earmarked; and

(b) the country from which such expert is expected to come and the duration of his assignment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government has a proposal to get a UNDP Expert for about three years to study the existing shipyards in the country and suggest measures for further development. The expert will be placed at the disposal of the Government by the UNDP.

रेलवे गोदामों में चोरी

2076. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अन्य रेलवे गोदामों से पिछले 2-3 महीनों में चोरी की घटनाओं में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चुराये गये माल का व्यौरा क्या है और यह कौन से स्टेशन से चोरी किया गया है;

(ग) क्या चोरी किया गया कुछ माल पकड़ा गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्ध व्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार चोरी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये कठोर कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) नवम्बर, 1981, दिसम्बर, 1981 और जनवरी, 1982 के महीनों में क्रमशः 2,494 रुपये, 150 रुपये और 9,080 रुपये मूल्य की चोरी का माल बरामद किया गया था ।

(ङ) और (च). चूँकि वृद्धि का रख नहीं है, इसलिए इसे रोकने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Auction of Goods by Foreign Embassies

2077. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries' embassies located in New Delhi and some other parts of the country, auction their used goods in our country every fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly and annually;

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

(c) whether these embassies also pay Customs and Excise Duty on the same when brought to our country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. However, these are not auctioned at any fixed interval. According to the Foreign Privileged persons (Regulation of Custom Privileges) Rules, 1957, Embassies can sell through auctions or otherwise, their used goods, other than motor vehicles, which are more than three years old from the date of import, to any private party in India. The Government of India's prior permission for such sales is not necessary.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the provision of the Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Act, 1972, the Embassies are allowed to

import reasonable quantities of goods for official use free of customs duty. No excise duty is levied on goods imported into the country.

सूरतगढ़ जंक्शन पर विश्रामालय

2078. श्री कुंभा राम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरतगढ़ रेलवे जंक्शन पर यात्रियों की, विशेषकर मेना के अधिकारियों की अत्यधिक भीड़ रहने के बावजूद भी वहाँ अब तक विश्रामालय न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) वहाँ विश्रामालय बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग ने में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) और (ख). यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर और किस्म के लिए विश्रामगृह की व्यवस्था करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

Setting up of National Manpower Information System for Engineering Manpower

2079. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of setting up a National Manpower information System for Engineering manpower;

(b) whether this would be done by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). The National Manpower Information System is proposed to be established with a Lead Centre in the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, a Technical Manpower Information Cell in the Ministry of Education and nodal points in selected Engineering Colleges or technological institutes.

In pursuance of the recommendations of All India Council for Technical Education, a scheme on National Manpower Information System has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs. The scheme is at present under process of formulation.

Opening of Merchantile Marine Department Sub-Office at Paradeep, Orissa

2080. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open a sub-office of the Mercantile Marine Department at Paradeep of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the above proposal is expected to be implemented in 1982-83 financial year; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VIERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Kasganj-Lucknow Section

2081. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by opening B. G. beyond Lucknow on North Eastern Railway the importance of Kasganj-Lucknow section of M. G. has reduced and the assets are being salvaged;

(b) whether it is a fact that the M. G. route via Aishbagh and Sitapur laid with better track and signalling is not used; and

(c) the steps his Ministry is proposing to improve the operation on the M.G. route to Northern Eastern Railway stations and the reduction in running time being contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Lucknow-Kasganj Section via Sitapur Mailani, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Bhojepura serves as a vital link between N. E. and Western Railways M.G. systems. Therefore the importance of this section has not been reduced after gauge conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur section.

(b) The Aishbagh-Sitapur section is being utilised for the movement of traffic between Lucknow and Kasganj.

(c) A detailed survey was carried out by N. E. Railway some time back to assess the pattern of movement of traffic on the M.G. route via Kasganj-Bareilly-Mailani-Dudwa - Nonpara - Gonda - Gorakh - (Loop Line) — Kaptanganj -Thawe Chhapra subsequent to conversion of Barabanki to Samastipur section from M.G. into B.G. As recommended by the survey team certain line capacity works e.g. crossing facilities, extension of loops, etc. have been approved to deal with the traffic on the M.G. route and the works will be taken in hand as per sanction and availability of funds.

दिल्ली में निर्माणाधीन उपरि पुल

2082. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकार द्वारा निर्माणा-
घोन ऊपरि पुलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इसका निर्माण किन सड़कों पर
हो रहा है और यह कब तक पूरे हो जाँगे।

नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क)
और (ख) जिन फ्लाई ओवरों का
निर्माण हो रहा है उसका ब्यौरा निम्न-
लिखित है।

क्रम सं०	फ्लाई ओवर का नाम	ऐजेसी का नाम	मूल्य (लाख रु० में)	पूरा होने की तारीख
1.	मूलचन्द अस्पताल चौराहे पर फ्लाई ओवर	पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० दिल्ली प्रशासन	400.00	6/82.
2.	लोदी होटल चौराहे पर फ्लाई ओवर	-वही-	329.00	-वही-
3.	डा० जाकिर हुसैन मार्ग चौराहे पर फ्लाई ओवर	-वही-	395.00	-वही-
4.	आईटीओ के समीप रिंग रोड पर फ्लाई ओवर	-वही-	395.00	-वही-
5.	सेवा नगर के समीप फ्लाई ओवर	दिल्ली नगर निगम	390.00	-वही-
6.	स्कूल लेन पर फ्लाई ओवर	नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी	470.00	-वही-
7.	(क) दिल्ली कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप जेल रोड पर फ्लाई ओवर	दिल्ली नगर निगम	425.00	-वही-
	(ख) जेल रोड पर पहुंच फ्लाई ओवर	दिल्ली नगर निगम	425.00	10/82

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I met you in the chamber yesterday and I have given you a notice of adjournment motion today. While law and order is a State subject, nevertheless, protection of minorities is a Central concern. In Tamil Nadu there has been no safety for minorities....

MR. SPEAKER: State Assembly is there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the Muslims and Christians? We are concerned with minorities. There is no protection for minorities. There is a climate of fear in Tamil Nadu among the minorities. We have to discuss it some time or the other.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने एक मोशन दिया है regarding water in Indian Oil aviation fuel again..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain to him. I am seized of the matter. Let me get the facts and I will take it up...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुनिए । आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ? कोई खयाल नहीं है आप को । मैं एक बात का जवाब दे रहा हूँ ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Calling attention does not have any effect on the Government. That is why we have given notice of an adjournment motion.... (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. क्या कर रहे हैं हरिकेश जो ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन को बर्खास्त करवाइए । व्यवधान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पासवान जी, मैं आप से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि सख्त एक्शन होना चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे फैक्ट्स का तो पता कर लेने दीजिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : फैक्ट्स तो अखबारों में आ गए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइए ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: International reputation is getting destroyed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए कल हम ने इस पर डिस्कशन किया था और आज फिर समाचार आया है ... ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज फिर पानी आ गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो तेल निकालने की बात करते हैं, आज पानी की बात कर रहे हैं । मेरी बात सुनिए । आप का मोशन प्राप्त होने से पहले मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को लिख दिया है ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: That is why we want to censure the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता लगा रहा हूँ । अगर इस में कोई तथ्य है तो जो व्यक्ति इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उन के खिलाफ एक्शन कर के कोई मेरे पास जवाब ठीक नहीं आता है तो मैं आज इस पर फैसला करूंगा कालिंग अटेंशन पर ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): I have given an adjournment motion regarding the IAS Trainee..... (Interruptions). It is a very serious matter. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain.

इस के बारे में बतला दूँ। जब मैं खड़ा हो जाता हूँ तो आप को बैठ जाना चाहिए। यह जो सवाल है, इस के बारे में दो-तीन [अखबारों में मैं ने पढ़ा है और कालिंग अटेंशन और एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी देखें हैं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Details have appeared in the Hindustan Times.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए ।

मैं गम्भीरता से बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं भी किसी का मैम्बर हूँ। मैं भी रिप्रिजेंट करता हूँ किसी को। मेरे पास सभी की तरफ से नोटिस आए हैं

I am quite perturbed about this.

बात तो सुनिए आप। मुझे तथ्य तो पता लगा लेने दीजिये।

We cannot form our opinion finally.

नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि कल को गलत हो सकती है। तथ्य आने दीजिये।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: मैं आज इंतजार कर रहा हूँ। फैक्ट्स की इंतजार कर रहा हूँ। कल इस पर भी फैसला करके आप को बता दूंगा।

I am as perturbed, and as much anxiety is in me, as in you. I am fully seized of the situation. Let me confirm my apprehensions.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Decency in public de life demands.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): With all due respect to you I want to know whether the proce-

sure you are suggesting is correct or logical. You are saying, 'First I must find out facts and information from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No: I want to find out about certain facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Facts should be given in the House. The Minister is at liberty to give the facts and the information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No. If it is the correct thing, and if it has got any foundation, there are certain things, on certain occasions where the facts have not been established.

I have had the experience, Gupta Ji.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not a private affair between you, and the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know. In the House, it will come. But let me first find out whether there is something *prima facie*, something to work on it. Let me find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Appu has resigned and gone to Kerala. You are saying that you will find out whether there is *prima facie* case... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी को नहीं बखूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record—whatever is said.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to this House....

(Interruptions)**

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Where have we to go?

MR. SPEAKER: You have come here. Where else do you want to go? This is the last resort for the people of India. That is what I say.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तसल्ली कर लेने दीजिये । आप गलत बात करते हैं ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: When I have given an assurance on the floor of the House, I am as duly agitated as you are. Let me have one day more. I am decide by this evening. What I am going to say.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिजूल बात है । मेरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते । मैं आप की बात कर रहा हूँ । मैं आप की बात को सुनता हूँ । आप नहीं सुन सकते हैं ? बीस बीस मँम्बर इकट्ठा बोलेंगे तो कैसे सुनूंगा । फिजूल समय जाया आप कर रहे हैं । सारी बात अखबारों की मैं नहीं मानता हूँ ।

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY, FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3440/82].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See LT-3441/82].

(iii) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3442/82].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed

in Library. See No. LT-3443/82].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD FOR 1980-81, OF TECHNICAL TEACHER'S TRAINING INSTITUTE (WESTERN REGION), BHOPAL, FOR 1980-81 OF SAHITYA AKADEMI, NEW DELHI, FOR 1980-81, 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 Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(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-3444/82].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1980-81.

(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-3445/82].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above and for not laying the Accounts along with the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3446/82].

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3447/82].

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3448/82].

(10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering Nagpur, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3449/82].

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Moti Lal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1980-81. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions)

by the Government on the working of the Motilal Nehru Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3450/82].

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3451/82].

(13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1980-81.

(14) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(15) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3452/82].

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3454/82].

17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Calcutta, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3454/82].

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 1980-81. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3455/82].

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC. OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES FOR 1978-79 AND OF MAHATAMA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, WARDHA, FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1979.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3456/82].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatama Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, for the year 1978-79.

(5) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, for the year 1978-79.

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, for the year 1979-80.

(7) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, for the year, 1979-80.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (4) to (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3457/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN
RAILWAYS ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 156 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1982, issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3458/82].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): On behalf of Shri P. K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 1980-81.

(2) A copy of Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3459/82].

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd February, 1982."

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd March, 1982, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to regulate veterinary practice and to provide for that

purpose, for the establishment of a Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Councils and the maintenance of registers of the Veterinary practitioners and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Narendra Singh
2. Shri Ram Pujan Patel
3. Shrimati Usha Malhotra
4. Shri J. K. Jain
5. Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya
6. Shri (Molana) Asrarul Haq
7. Shri P. N. Sukul
8. Shri C. Haridas
9. Shri Manubhai Patel
10. Shri Hari Shankar Bhathra
11. Shri Arabinda Ghosh
12. Shri Sadashiv Bagaikar
13. Shri R. Ramakrishnan
14. Shri V. Gopalsamy
15. Shri Buddha Priya Maurya

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedures of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the 123rd Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and

communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not wait? Listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not give something to me? All right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I have given a full assurance on the floor of the House that I am as agitated and as concerned as you are, why can't you take my word for it? Why do you think that you are more protector of anything than what I am? Why can't you listen to me? Why are you unnecessarily agitated? I am much more concerned about this than what you are here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you take my word for that? Bear with me for one more day. I know what it means.

(Interruptions)

PROF. ROOP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I have given a privilege notice against Shri Vasant Sathe. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. We shall see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): May I make one submission? In this case, *prima facie*, the Director has resigned... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me get the facts. Only then we can decide. (Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Only on that you can decide.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it. Let me get the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: My word should be enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Shri Dharam Dass Shastri.

मैं ने आपसे कई बार कहा है, आप सुनना नहीं चाहते ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much.

Nothing goes on record of what he says.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dharam Dass Shastri.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने कहा है कि मोशन लेंगे
 या एप्रोप्रिएट क्वेशन लेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion. I will take appropriate action very appropriate action.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You will take Call Attention Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I will take very appropriate action Shri Dharam Das Shastri.

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
 OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORANCE

REPORTED INCIDENT IN DACCA INVOLVING
 INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIFNER AND BANG-
 LADESH SECURITY PEOPLE.

श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री (करोल बाग) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्व
 के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री

का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ
 कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“ढाका में भारतीय उच्चायुक्त और
 बंगला देश सुरक्षा कर्मकारियों के बीच हुई
 घटना के समाचार ।”

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA
 RAO): Sir, I would like to take the
 House into confidence ..(Interrup-
 tions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen. This is a
 very important matter.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA
 RAO): Sir, I would like to take
 the House into confidence regarding
 the incident which took place .in
 Dacca on February the 25th, in which
 our High Commissioner was involved.

It is a matter of regret that the
 concerned Bangladesh authorities
 should have arranged surveillance of
 our High Commissioner in an objec-
 tionable manner while he was driving
 around Dacca in pursuance of his
 normal and legitimate functions. The
 High Commissioner stopped his car,
 and asked his Security Guard to
 request the occupants of the car fol-
 lowing him not to do so. This re-
 sulted in an alternation which has
 since been exaggerated in the Bangla-
 desh press. Unfounded allegations
 were also made that the High Com-
 missioner was interfering in the do-
 mestic affairs of Bangladesh. The
 House will appreciate that in line
 with Government's policy, our Mis-
 sions abroad, as well as their person-
 nel, scrupulously avoid any action
 which might have cannnotations of
 interference or involvement in the
 domestic affairs of the host country.
 The High Commissioner has since
 made a demarche to the Bangladesh

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

Foreign Office regarding the unfortunate incident.

Government are in touch with the Bangladesh Government with a view to ending any unwarranted surveillance over our Mission and its officers.

As the House is aware, there has been steady improvement in the relations between India and Bangladesh and that we have been able to make progress in dealing with some of the major outstanding matters between our two countries. It is the consistent desire of the Government of India to continue this forward movement towards bettering our bilateral relations. It is, therefore, our hope that this unfortunate incident can be handled in proper perspective and will not be permitted to become a hurdle in this process. The Bangladesh Government have informed us that this is their approach also.

श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूँ, उन्होंने दूरदर्शितापूर्ण उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगलादेश के इतिहास के पीछे भारत की इतनी बड़ी भूमिका है कि हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने उस के लिये अपना खून बहाया है, अपने पेट पर पट्टी बांधकर बंगलादेश की गरिमा को ऊंचा किया है। इस के सम्बन्ध में, जो विरोधी दल के लोग बैठे हैं, उन्होंने भी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी को उस समय दुर्गा कह कर पुकारा था :

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम ने नहीं कहा।

श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : आप ने नहीं कहा, लेकिन श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था।

हम ने बंगला देश के लिये खून दिया है। बंगला देश के लोगों के दिलों में भारत के प्रति जितनी श्रद्धा, निष्ठा और गरिमा

होनी चाहिये, वह आज क्यों नहीं है? ऐसा देखने में आया है कि ऐसी कुछ ताकतें हैं जो हमारे मधुर सम्बन्धों, गरिमा और आदर्श को गिराना चाहती हैं, क्योंकि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो घोषणा कर दी है कि किसी भी राष्ट्र के आन्तरिक मामलों में न हम हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और न करेंगे, हम उस गरिमा पर कायम हैं। इस के विरोध में ऐसे लांछन लगा कर कुछ अखबार इसे बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने उस बारे में वक्तव्य दे कर स्पष्टीकरण क्यों नहीं किया।

जब उस सरकार के लिये हमारे दिल में इतनी श्रद्धा और निष्ठा है, तो पीछे जो हमारे उच्चायुक्त को मारने की जो चेष्टा की गई, उस पर पर्दा कैसे डाल दिया गया?

माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर हैं, मधुर रहेंगे, उस में कोई बाधा नहीं डाल सकता है, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट बात है कि वहां कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो हमारी नजर में अखबारों के जरिये और दूसरी तरफ से मिली सूचना के आधार पर आई हैं कि वहां बंगला एकेडेमी आफ रूरल डेवलपमेंट नाम की आर्गनाइजेशन है, जो बराबर इस तरह का काम कर रही हैं कि जो वर्तमान सरकार है, उसे कैसे गिराया जाये और भारत तथा उसके सम्बन्धों को कैसे तोड़ा जाये। इसलिये यह षडयंत्र लगातार चलाये जा रहे हैं। इसके पीछे बहुत बड़ा राज है, बहुत बड़ी ताकतें हैं जो कि भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के मधुर सम्बन्धों को बनाये नहीं रखना चाहती हैं, लेकिन भारत फिर भी अपनी गरिमा पर कायम है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि जब हमने अपने देश की तरफ से रोष प्रकट किया, तो फिर हमारे हाई कमीशन पर जो पथराव हुआ, उस की सुरक्षा का वहां की सरकार ने क्यों नहीं प्रबन्ध

किया और उस के लिये क्या स्पष्टीकरण दिया ? उनका कोई स्पष्टीकरण हमारे सामने नहीं आया है ।

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हम मंत्री महोदय की प्रशंसा करते हैं कि उन्होंने बड़े सुन्दर ढंग से अपने देश की गरिमा को कायम रखते हुए उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन बेसिक बात यह है कि पिछले उच्चायुक्त का मामला और इस उच्चायुक्त पर जो इस तरह की बातें की जा रही हैं, इस देश का उच्चायुक्त जो कि हमारे देश की विदेश नीति, सम्बन्धों और गरिमा का प्रतीक है, वह कैसे छोटे-छोटे अधिकारियों को मारने लग जायेगा ? इस तरह के झूठे आरोप लगा कर भारत की गरिमा को ठेस पहुंचाने का प्रयास जो ताकतें कर रही हैं, उन को नंगा किया जाना चाहिये । मैं अपने विदेश मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट इन ताकतों का नाम जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौनसी ताकतें हैं जो हमारे देश की गरिमा को गिराना चाहती हैं, छवि को धूमिल करना चाहती हैं और हमारे मधुर संबंधों को तोड़ना चाहती हैं ? उन के नाम सदन के सामने आने चाहियें ताकि हम उन का मुकाबला कर सकें और दुनिया में अपनी गरिमा को कायम रख सकें ।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमान्, जैसा कि मैं कह चुका हूं, इस मामले में जो भी एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना हुई है, उस के बारे में हमारा यह रवैया है—बंगलादेश की सरकार का भी यही रवैया है—कि इस घटना को हमारे सम्बन्धों पर कोई असर न डालने दिया जाए । मैं इतनी ही अपील करूंगा कि अखबार या व्यक्ति जो भी कहते हों, लिखते हों, जो भी उनका रवैया हो, उस पर हम ध्यान न दें और बंगला देश की सरकार से जो हमारे सम्बन्ध हैं, और दोनों देशों की जनता के बीच जो सम्बन्ध हैं, उन पर अधिक ध्यान दें । मैं सोचता हूं कि अब इस घटना

को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ावा देना ठीक नहीं रहेगा । बंगलादेश की सरकार का भी यही रवैया है । इसलिए मैं यह नहीं कह सकूंगा कि इसके पीछे कौन सी ताकतें हैं, जो हमारी दोस्ती को तोड़ना चाहती हैं । ताकतें हैं, लेकिन अब उन का पूरा ब्यौरा देने से हमारा कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I have gone through the statement of the Minister. I want to point out that if it is a fact that the people who were following our High Commissioner's car, were from the security organisation of Bangla Desh, then it was a bad thing on the part of Bangla Desh to indulge in such an activity. At the same time, I wish to point out one more thing. Our High Commissioner's car was followed from 3.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.—more than three hours. He should have reported this matter to the Bangla Desh authorities. But instead of doing that, he had asked his driver to stop the car. And according to the statement, he sent his security guard to see the people who were following him. There, an altercation started and it became provocative. Our High Commissioner should not have done that.

We should see the total issue in a broader perspective. What is happening in Bangla Desh is a matter of great concern to all of us. We should not see things in isolation. Imperialist America is very much active in this region. They are trying to use one country against another in order to fulfil their evil designs. We know what imperialist America is doing in Pakistan. They are trying to use Pakistan against neighbouring countries. Imperialist America is very much active in Bangla Desh also. We cannot deny that. The anti-India campaign has been started from the very inception of Bangla Desh. And

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]
reactionary forces in Bangladesh are being utilised by the imperialist forces..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As per rules, I have only asked him to put the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR RÓY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Please hear about imperialist America.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got the right to form any opinion about me but no reflection on the Chair.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The reactionary forces are being utilised to spoil close and friendly relations between the two countries. Reactionary forces of Bangla Desh took advantage of this incident.

They have become active to make the situation provocative. They are inspired by the imperialist forces. We must bear in mind this aspect and we must not be impatient and over-enthused over any incident. Otherwise we shall fall in the trap of the imperialists. This is applicable in the case of both the countries.

As the Minister pointed out, the points of conflict between the two countries are increasing. The main issue today is the sharing of the waters of the Ganges. The short-term agreement of 1977...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): That has nothing to do with the Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I was telling him.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The Short Term Agreement has lapsed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, in the name of giving the background, the entire external affairs is being discussed on every Calling Attention. But the Minister will not reply to all these things that the hon. Member is referring to.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It is left to the Minister, not upto you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you put a specific question he will reply. We must observe much of restraint when we discuss in this House our relationship with friendly countries.

The level should not deteriorates.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: On the 4th November the Short Term Agreement lapsed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The Short Term Agreement of 1977 lapsed on the 4th November. A new long term agreement has to be finalized. The dialogue has started but there is no progress. The Calcutta port needs 40,000 cusecs of water. Otherwise, the port cannot work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: A realistic attitude has to be taken so that both the countries will be benefitted. This is a sensitive issue and that cannot be allowed to be utilized by the imperialist and reactionary forces to make the relationship between India and Bangladesh strained. We must be cautious about that so that incidents of this nature may mark our friendly relations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sufficient background has been given, which has educated all of us.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Coming to diplomats, the activities of our diplomats in the neighbouring countries also need to be looked into. The dip-

diplomats have an important role to play for the betterment of the relations between the two countries.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Does it need all this long preface?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I have told him. Now, please put your question. You are telling about our diplomats.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: He has made a sweeping statement that the activities of our Ambassadors in foreign countries have to be looked into, which can be misconstrued in foreign countries. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not putting the question even now. I intervened even at that time so that he may not go in the wrong track. But he could not catch that.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The remarks of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and the other hon. Member will set go on record.

I would now request the hon. Member to put the question.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: May I know whether the Bangladesh Government have informed the Indian Government about the charges that are being levelled by the Bangladesh Government that Shri Dubey has assaulted the security guard? What are the reports of the Bangladesh Government? Secondly, have the Government of India approached the Bangladesh Government with concrete proposals to avoid such a situation? If so, what are the concrete proposals? Thirdly, if the proposal of the Bangladesh Government is to recall Shri Dubey for better relationship between the two countries, what will be the stand of the Government of India.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, in deference to the hon. Member, I have heard him. In deference to the rules and proprieties I shall confine myself to the subject matter of the Calling Attention.

Sir, there is no question of taking any action in regard to our High Commissioner. He is one of the best officers we have. From personal knowledge I would like to tell the House that he has done excellent service to the relations between these two countries, and I am aware of the fact that his calibre and his usefulness are known in both countries equally.

Coming to the other aspects which the hon. Member touched upon, he obviously made comments based on certain press reports. The matter is so delicate that it would be better to avoid commenting on the basis of press reports. Both Governments have taken a particular attitude to play it down, so that it does not really get reflected in the relations between the two countries which are at a crucial stage. So, I would appeal to the hon. Members that this matter is being dealt within the right perspective and this should be appreciated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. P. V. Desai, I think you are following our External Affairs Minister.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I shall justify it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): All Desais normally speak sense.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That does not mean that Swamys do not speak sense.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that

[Shri B. V. Desai]

the hon. Minister has given a reply quite befitting our foreign policy in relation to our neighbours. In fact such incidents are ugly no doubt, but at certain times they do happen, but it is for the friendly countries to take them in the right stride and I am happy that both the Government Bangladesh as well as India, have taken the right attitude to play it down and see that they do not man our mutual relations.

Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. The re-affirmation of our foreign policy in relation to our neighbours in our sub continent may not be so essential, but nonetheless under certain circumstances I feel that when such incidents take place we should not allow such things to come in the way of our mutually beneficial talks. One month back there was such an incident in Pakistan also. Although it is not very relevant here, yet we are very much concerned with our two neighbours and there is no alternative—let us try to understand very clearly that there is no alternative for all of us but to live together. This has to be affirmed irrespective of ugly incidents here, there and elsewhere, and we know very well, as our hon. Minister also has said, that there are definite indications that foreign powers are there no doubt who is there who will not be jealous of our good relations with Bangladesh and Pakistan? Definitely they will try to see that such relations do not go far. But, Sir, with due respect I feel that under the leadership of our Prime Minister and able guidance of our External Affairs Minister, what we are pursuing in relation to our neighbours we should continue to do the same. I want a reaffirmation of such policies with relation to our neighbours, by our hon. Minister.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
There was just one point which was mentioned in regard to this stone-

throwing that took place and which has been reported this morning. I would like to inform the House that it is not the High Commission building that was the target of stone-throwing but it was our library which is situated in a different part of the town. We are awaiting details. We hope that this matter also will be properly handled by the authorities.

श्री अशोक गहलोत : (जोधपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री—राव साहब—ने बहुत ही दूरदर्शितापूर्ण तरीके से सारे सवालों के जवाब दिये हैं। मैं इस मौके पर इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह घटना जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश में घटी है तथा इस के बारे में जो रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं तथा जिस प्रकार का वातावरण बन रहा है, वह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से वहाँ का वातावरण अविजल सुधर सके तथा वहाँ सामान्य स्थिति बन सके जिस से हमारे हाई कमिश्नर, श्री दुबे को किसी तरह की तकलीफ का सामना न करना पड़े, क्योंकि जिस तरह की रिपोर्टें अखबारों में आई हैं—हमारे हाई कमिश्नर को वहाँ से निकालने की बात सोची जा रही है या निकाल दिया गया है—इस के बारे में हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी के पास क्या रिपोर्ट है, वह सदन को बतलायें? क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई बात सोच रही है जिस से वहाँ किसी अधिकारी को भेज कर वहाँ के अधिकारियों के साथ इस तरह की बात की जाय जिस से वातावरण जल्द से जल्द अच्छा हो सके?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमन्, हम सब जानते हैं कि ऐसी वारदातें कभी कभी कहीं हो जाती हैं और जब कभी ऐसी वारदात होती है, उस को एक अच्छे ढंग से सम्भालना पड़ता है। इस के लिये कोई नियम नहीं

बन सकते हैं, कोई पालिसी नहीं बन सकती है, किसी पालिसी के तहत ऐसा नहीं होता है। जब कभी ऐसी घटना हो जाती है तो उस को काबू से बाहर नहीं जाने दिया जाना चाहिये, उस को अच्छी तरह से सम्भाल लेना चाहिये और यही हम कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक हमारे हाई कमिश्नर का सम्बन्ध है, मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि उन के बारे में कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। यह जो दुर्भाग्यवश हुआ है इस को उस सरकार और हमारी सरकार के बीच में वार्ता से, आपसी समझौते से, एक दूसरे को समझने की कोशिश कर के हम निपटा सकते हैं और निपटायेंगे—ऐसी हमारी आशा है।

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion of the recent incident of intimidation and harassment of our High Commissioner at Dacca. Since one week, the vicinity of the Indian High Commission's office at Dacca has become a scene of series of demonstrations organised by the reactionary political forces. They have ransacked the Indian Photographic Exhibition and also yesterday, they had heavily stoned the Indian library at the Indian High Commissioner's premises. But the people of Bangladesh and all the political parties should remember today, the amount of sacrifice the people of India had rendered in getting their country liberated from the hands of the revolutionary forces. But today, it is very unfortunate that such a treatment we are getting from that country. Anyway, we have an efficient and dynamic Foreign Minister who is capable of solving this problem very soon amicably. I personally request the hon. Minister to resolve this issue very soon before it gets further deteriorated.

In view of the recent developments, I want to put some specific ques-

tions to the hon. Minister. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some third foreign country or some foreign agency like CIA is involved in this with the connivance of the reactionary forces and also the nationality of persons who are alleged to be following the car of our High Commissioner in this intimidation and harassment incident.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, it will be very difficult for me to say anything definite on the questions raised by the hon. Member. So, I would request the House not to insist on any specific answers to these questions.

MATTER UNDER RULE, 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377, Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

- (i) DAMAGE TO STANDING CROPS FROM HAILTORM AND UNSEASONAL HEAVY RAINS IN HARYANA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR PRADESH ETC.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपपध्यक्ष महोदय, हाल ही की बेमौसमी भारी बरसात और ओला-वृष्टि की वजह से देश के अधिकांश भागों में विशेष तौर पर हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान आदि, में खड़ी फसलों को तथा गांवों में सम्पत्ति आदि को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है। किसान लोग, जो भरी फसल की आशा लगाए हुए थे, निराश हो गए हैं और अच्छी फसल की उनकी सारी आशाओं पर तुषारपात हो गया है। किसानों की दशा दयनीय हो गई है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह किसानों की स्थिति पर तत्काल ध्यान दे तथा उन्हें नुकसान का पर्याप्त मुआवजा दे। केन्द्रीय सरकार को फसल बीमा योजना लागू करने के लिए भी तत्काल कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से बचाया जा सके।

(ii) PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYEES OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION (FIELD OPERATION DIVISION)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the plight of more than four thousands employees of the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operations Division) who have to go to village level for collection of vital statistical data in the socio-economics, agricultural, industrial statistics and the like. The difficulties and the peculiar problems faced by the staff in the course of discharge of their duties can very well be imagined, in the light of the none too good conditions of roads as well as the accommodation in the rural areas. Prolonged outstation stay also results in the neglect of the basic needs of their families.

The nature of the job facilitates the tendency towards arbitrary transfers and postings of these employees as a punishment by the higher officials. Persons are still rotting as Ad-hoc staff despite 3 to 16 years of continuous service to their credit. Majority of them are stagnating at the maximum of their pay scale. There is no proper delegation of powers even with regard to such petty matters like grant of leave etc. In a nutshell, the department is suffering from immobility.

Under these circumstances, I, therefore, urge upon the Minister concern to assure this House that immediate steps will be taken to examine in detail the working conditions of the Field operation staff of National Sample Survey Organisation at an early date and necessary steps will be taken to improve their lot.

(iii) PAVEMENT HAWKERS IN DELHI

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): There are thousands of pavement hawkers in Delhi who have been there at

the same location for several years. Delhi Administration has neither attempted to do any verification nor have licensed them. These pavement hawkers are from all parts of the country and have been carrying on their trade in all sorts of articles. Many of the pavement hawkers are disabled and handicapped persons, who have been trying to earn their living by this process. At regular intervals, these pavement hawkers are subjected to enormous harassment by the Police and other Government officials. Sometimes they are also evicted temporarily. It happened yesterday. The fact that these pavement hawkers have been there, is a reality and has to be looked at, in that perspective. Mere eviction and Police action is not the solution because this also leads to corruption within the Police and the Delhi Administration officials at the lower level.

Through this special mention, I request the Government to arrive at a decision with regard to thousands of pavement hawkers in the city and have their verification done. Those who are verified, may also be given small kiosks which would also add to the beautification of the area.

I appeal to the Government to take immediate action in this matter, so that this state of neglect is immediately corrected.

(iv) NEED FOR TAKING IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CLEAR THE STOCKPILE OF IRON ORE AT PARADIP PORT.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): The present stockpile of more than 3.1 million tonnes of iron-ore at Paradip Port lying for export has created a serious situation not only for Paradip Port but also has resulted in the closure of many iron-ore mine in Orissa rendering more than 3,000 Adivasi mine workers jobless. The annual target of export of iron-ore from Paradip through MMTTC was fixed at 4 million tonnes

which has now come down to 12.20 lakh tonnes only, annually, because of the negligence of MMTC and less number of ships calling at Paradip to export ore. The Central Government should take immediate steps to clear this backlog of 3.1 million tonnes at the Port and should ensure regular export of 40 lakh tonnes of iron-ore annually, so that thousands of Adivasi workers who earn their livelihood by working in the mines get regular work and the economy of the State is not shattered.

(v) NEED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FACILITIES TO WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY BY THE BANKS.

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : मान्यवर, आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में या देश के अन्य भागों में बैंकों द्वारा दी जा रही सुविधाओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, इन बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों, जन जातियों, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों या अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान, आई० आर० डी०, एस० एफ० डी० ए०, एन० आर० ई० पी० या अन्य कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो भी सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं, उस से काफी लोग लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं और होने वाले भी हैं। लेकिन खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक उन गरीबों को दी जा रही सुविधाओं में लगातार बाधक बन रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांसगांव में मेरे ही गृह विकास खंड गगहा में यूनाइटेड कर्मशियल बैंक की यह दशा है कि सारी अर्हताओं को पूरा करने के बाद भी लगभग 6 माह तक उन गरीबों को उस बैंक की तरफ किराया-भाड़ा लगा कर दौड़ना पड़ता है। यही हालत प्रत्येक विकास खंडों

खंडों की है। इसके बाद कहीं जाकर उन गरीबों को ऋण या अनुदान प्राप्त हो पता है। जबकि ये सभी बैंक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं और उनकी नीति है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में हरिजनों, मिरिजनों तथा कमजोर वर्गों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए काम करेंगे। किन्तु ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। फलस्वरूप हमारी सरकार की जो समाजवादी एवं प्रगतिशील नीति है उसे सही ढंग से उन ग्रामीण अंचलों में नहीं पहुंचाया जा रहा है।

अतः वित्त मंत्री महोदय से सादर अनुरोध है कि वे सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कहें कि वे बैंक हमारी प्रगतिशील नीति को सफल बनाने के लिए कम से कम समय में उन गरीबों को ऋण या अनुदान की रकम दें।

(vi) RECONSIDERATION BY GOVERNMENT OF THE PROPOSED TOUR OF INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO BRITAIN.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The recent decision by some of Britain's leading cricketeers to offer their services to South Africa in exchange for substantial payment raises the question whether the Indian cricket team should go ahead with their proposed tour of Britain this summer or call it off. The issue cannot be evaded by the Board of Control. Many professionals who do not deserve to be called sportsmen have been regularly coaching South African players and taking part in league matches. To such people, money is more important than holding aloft the banner of human right or UN resolutions on the subject. The news about the tour of British cricketeers to South Africa has been accompanied by another item about a Register drawn up by the UN's Special Committee against Apartheid which reveals that more than 360 sportsmen from 29 countries have taken part in

[Shri Eduards Faleiro]

exchange with South Africa between April and December, 1981, and out of this number, more than 100 countries are from Britain and over '80 from the United States, which have been described in that Register as the main collaborators of apartheid.' India can have no deal with any country that ignores the suppression of basic human rights. Much less so in the case of South Africa where people of Indian descent still suffer may indignities.

I, therefore, urge the Government of India and the sports organisations in this country to black-list all those involved in collaboration exchanges with South Africa and to reconsider its decision to send a cricket team to Britain in case any of the players now touring South Africa is to play in the British team.

(vii) APPOINTMENT OF A PROBE COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO THE WORKING OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, PARTICULARLY THE CARDIOLOGY DEPARTMENT.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान अत्यन्त ही लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेस) नई दिल्ली के हृदय शल्य विभाग को जितना ही देश में अच्छा नाम था, उतना ही वह विभाग बदनाम हो रहा है। गरीब एवं गंभीर दिल के रोगी की मृत्यु बेमौत हो रही है। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार उस संस्थान के वरिष्ठ सर्जन हैं। एक सर्जन, जो प्रोफेसर और हृदय शल्य विभाग के प्रधान भी हैं, को आंख की बीमारी है, जिन्हें कम दिखाई पड़ता है। फिर भी सरकार द्वारा उनके सेवा-अवधि में वृद्धि की गई है। उसी विभाग के

एक दूसरे प्रोफेसर और सर्जन को मिरगी की बीमारी है। कई बार आपरेशन के समय ही वे मूर्च्छित हो चुके हैं। इस विभाग के बड़े डाक्टर चुने हुए मरीजों को ही कार्यालय में बुलाकर देखते हैं। आम रोगी के साथ इनका व्यवहार क्रूर होता है। अच्छे डाक्टर के प्रमाण पत्र पाने के लोभ में वैसे ही चुने हुए मरीजों का आपरेशन किया जाता है, जो आसान किस्म के हैं।

गरीब और गंभीर बीमारी वाले मरीजों को या तो डांट-डपटकर भगा दिया जाता है या आपरेशन की तिथि इतनी लम्बी दी जाती है कि उसी अवधि में उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। बहुत से गंभीर एवं गरीब मरीजों से आपरेशन हेतु हजारों रुपये जमा करा लिए जाते हैं, उनसे काफी मात्रा में खून भी ले लिया जाता है, आपरेशन की तिथि भी निश्चित कर दी जाती है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी आपरेशन नहीं किया जाता। फलस्वरूप बहुत से रोगियों की मृत्यु आपरेशन के पहले ही हो जाती है।

अभी कुछ ही समय पहले ग्राम मोकामा के श्री नाथी पासवान, पिना श्री राम खिलावन पासवान, जिना पटना (बिहार) मेरे पास आया था। वह हृदय रोग का रोगी था। मैंने उसे अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली भेज दिया। वह एक 25 साल का गरीब हरिजन नौजवान था। उस से 18 हजार रुपये आपरेशन हेतु जमा करवा लिए गए। कई बार उस के आपरेशन की तिथि निश्चित की गई। उस से पर्याप्त मात्रा में खून भी ले लिया गया। पुनः 15

जनवरी, 1982 को आपरेशन के लिए उसे बुलाया गया। लेकिन पुनः आपरेशन नहीं किया गया। आज से करीब 20 दिन पहले वह युवक उक्त इंस्टीट्यूट गया। वहां उसने डाक्टर से अपनी बीमारी की गम्भीर स्थिति के बारे में बताना चाहा। लेकिन डाक्टर ने उसे डांट कर भगा दिया। उसके बाद वह टैक्सी से मेरे पास आया। उस की हालत बहुत खराब थी। मैंने आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइंस के डाक्टरों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की कोशिश की। लेकिन किसी से हृदय शल्य विभाग में सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं हो सका।

उस के बाद मैंने डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के इमरजेंसी वार्ड में फोन किया। वहां उपस्थित डाक्टर से मैंने मरीज की गम्भीरता के संबंध में कहा और आग्रह किया कि तुरन्त एक एम्बुलेंस भेज दें। थोड़ी देर में वहां एम्बुलेंस आया और मैंने दो आदमी साथ ले कर मरीज को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के इमरजेंसी वार्ड में भेज दिया।

तत्पश्चात् मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से टेलीफोन पर सम्पर्क किया। उन से बातें हुई। उन से मैंने आल इंडिया मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में हो रही धांधली और मरीजों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार के संबंध में बताया। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने मुझ से कहा कि रोगी के संबंध में तथ्य मुझ को भेज दें, लेकिन आधा घंटा के बाद खबर आया कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल पहुंचते पहुंचते ही उस गरीब नौजवान की हरिजन की मृत्यु हो गई।

इस प्रकार से एक नहीं, दर्जनों उदाहरण हैं। प्रति माह इस तरह के दर्जनों रोगी मौत के शिकार होते हैं। गांवों के लोगों की तो मानो इंस्टीट्यूट के डाक्टर परवाह नहीं करते।

कुछ बड़े डाक्टरों का वहां एक गिरोह बना हुआ है। जो दूसरे अच्छे डाक्टरों को वहां ठहरने ही नहीं देते। मलेशिया के एक डाक्टर जो हृदय शल्य विभाग में अध्ययन करने के लिए आए थे, उन को इतना तंग किया गया कि उन को विभाग छोड़ना पड़ा। उन्होंने संस्थान के डाक्टरों के क्रूर व्यवहार के संबंध में भारत सरकार, आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट के निदेशक और मलेशिया सरकार को भी 1979-80 में लिखा था, लेकिन अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइंस) के हो रहे उपरोक्त धांधली के संबंध में एक जांच कमेटी बैठायें और अखिलम्ब वहां की बिगड़ती दशा में सुधार हेतु कदम उठावें, वरना एक दिन संस्थान काल कोठरी बन कर रह जाएगा।

(viii) EXEMPTION OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS INCLUDING TRANSMISSION LINES FROM THE PURVIEW OF FOREST CONSERVATION ACT.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, the recent Forest Conservation Act 1980 of the Government of India stands as a big hurdle in the way of implementation of the ongoing Hydro-electric Projects in the State and also in getting sanction for new schemes from the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

All the hydro-electric projects in the State are located in the hills with thick vegetations. As per the Forest Act 1980, prior sanction of the Government of India is required for any forest clearance required in respect of schemes even under execution, sanctioned schemes including survey and investigation works necessary for new schemes.

[Shri A. K. Rajan]

All the Hydro-electric Projects in the State both under execution and investigation are very badly affected due to this Act. Even in case of projects nearing completion, it has not been possible to do the survey and construction of transmission lines because of obstruction from forest authorities in the light of the above Act.

The order No. 8/22/81-FRY (Coord) dated 24/25-9-1981 of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, exempts only the survey and investigation of Transmission lines, which does not help the State Electricity Boards much in the construction and commissioning of hydel and transmission projects in the State.

As regards new schemes, the Planning Commission and Central Government will accord sanction only after they are cleared by the Committee on Environment/ecology constituted for the purpose. The scrutiny by this committee with its prescribed formalities and formats is causing a lot of delay in clearing new schemes. Consequently, completion of these schemes will be delayed and the State may have to face power cuts also.

It is, therefore, suggested that the Government of India may exempt all the hydro-electric projects including transmission lines from the purview of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 considering the above aspects.

(ix) Prof. Gokak Committee Report on three-language formula for Karnataka.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir; under Rule 377, I am making the following statement.

The Government of Karnataka appointed a Committee to go into the status of Kannada language and other languages spoken by various communities in that State, including Sanskrit, under

the Chairmanship of Prof. Gokak, former Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University, to give its report on the question. The Gokak Committee gave its report in the early part of 1981, stating that Kannada should be only first language under three-language formula from 3rd standard gradually taken up to 8th standard by 1986-87. After 8th standard, one could study the language of his choice. The Committee also specified the names of the languages, out of which the second and the third language is to be selected. Government of Karnataka announced acceptance of this report in January, 1982.

However, this has started an agitation in the State by certain sections of population against compulsory study of Kannada as 1st language. They want that *status quo ante* may be maintained in the matter of language at least at the primary level. They also plead that Article 350A of the Constitution provides them the freedom to learn through their mother-tongue and the acceptance of the Committee report infringes this right guaranteed by the Constitution.

I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to find a satisfactory solution of the language problem in Karnataka State without delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.
2.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUGAR CESS BILL AND SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Legislative Business. The House will take up further consideration of the following Motion moved by Rao Biren-

dra Singh, on the 19th February, 1982, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a cess on sugar for the development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

And also further consideration of the following motion moved by Rao Birendra Singh on the 19th February, 1982, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Items 9 and 10 will be discussed together. Shri Sudhir Giri was on his legs. He has taken 13 minutes. I request him to take another 2 minutes and complete his speech. We have got to conclude this Bill. We have got 1 hour and 38 minutes. We have to go to the next Bill also. I think Mr. Giri, you have exhaustively dealt with the points, you have made valuable points; please be brief.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): By this time they might have forgotten what he has said!

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, these two Bills, the Sugar Cess Bill and the Sugar Development Fund Bill have been brought forward with certain aims. I will first take the Sugar Cess Bill. It imposes a cess to the extent of Rs. 10 per quintal of sugar.

Imposition of this cess would definitely increase the price; and this has also been admitted by the Minister in the Bill itself. We are opposing this very move of price increase. We are opposing it with all the force at our command. The imposition of this cess thereby leading to price increase brings out in a clear-cut way, the attitude of the Government towards the consuming public especially those who live below the poverty line. It also brings out in sharp focus the Government's attitude towards the sugar tycoons. Very often we find a paradox in what the Government is saying and what it

is doing. The other day our Prime Minister went to Calcutta. She said in the meeting at Calcutta that she and her party were promise bound to deliver the goods of socialism to the people. Now, is this price increase move on the part of the Government a measure, a step forward towards the achievement of socialism? I put this simple question to the hon. Minister. Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, the hon. Minister has pointed out that the Government is aiming at the development of the sugar industry. Yes, we also agree with the hon. Minister and the Government that the development of the sugar industry is a must. But it should not be for the sake of sugar tycoons. It should be for the sake of the consuming masses, for the workers in the sugar mills and the sugarcane growers. If you really want to look after the interests of the sugarcane growers and the workers in the industry, you will have to nationalise the sugar industry as a whole. Otherwise, the sugarcane growers would not get the remunerative price for their produce. Not only that. The sugar mill owners have not paid them their dues. They are in arrears. These arrears have been accumulated for months together. If you want to be sincere in doing justice to the sugarcane growers, then the Government have to nationalise the industry. By doing so, there will be job security for the workers and the sugarcane growers will also get proper remuneration for their produce.

As regards the consumers, we have been finding that in the past few years, the price of sugar has been increasing steadily year after year and the consuming masses are suffering on account of this. On the contrary. We find that sugar tycoons are getting huge profits and they do not plough back their profits in the sugar industry. On the other hand, they are investing their money earned out of profit from sugar industry in other industries. Now, the Government has come forward to help these sick industries. But the real beneficiaries are the sugar tycoons. If you actually

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

want to develop the sugar industry, you have to nationalise it. The reason for the justification of my claim that the sugar industry should be nationalised is that the number of sick industries in India has been increasing year after year. In 1979, the number of such sick industries as was recorded was 22,366. In 1980 it rose to 24,550.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIREN-DRA SNGH): You talk about sugar mills only.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: You are going to help the silk industries. So, I am quoting these figures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are talking of all industries.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Yes. Sir. In 1979, the amount lent by the financial institutions to the sick industries was Rs. 1,622 crores and in 1980, Rs. 1800 crores.

I am discussing the Industrial policy of the Government as a whole and the sugar policy is also a constituent part of the industrial policy. So, I have brought these figures.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the nationalisation of the sugar industry needs a determined political will on the part of the Government. I doubt whether the Government has such a determined political will, because these sugar barons in the States have been playing an important role in the State politics and it is because of that the Government is not coming forward to tackle the situation; rather they are helping the sugar tycoons and sugar barons in the country. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that if they are really sincere in the development of sugar industry, they must nationalise it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, my hon. friend from the Communist Party wants every industry to be nationalised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Communist Party (Marxist).

PROF. N. G. RANGA: All communists—all of them.

In England there is a Labour Party. That is also supposed to be a nationalist party. They have also been talking of nationalisation of all industries from the time of H. G. Wells' Book, 'New Worlds for Old,' but in actual practice they found it necessary to keep some of the industries non-nationalised also, and go on with their industrial activities. Therefore, it is no good now talking about the sugar industry and sugar barons. Everybody now talks of sugar barons. Who prevented the Janata Party from nationalising the sugar industry. At that time the Communist Party was also supporting the Janta Party.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): CPI was not supporting.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: CPI(M) did it overground, and the other did it underground.

Let us be practical minded. Today we have three sets of industries; co-operative mills, private enterprises, and the mills which have been taken over by the Government. We have got to see that all these three groups of mills are managed properly. And, therefore, I would like my hon. friend, the Minister in-charge of this Bill to devise some way by which he would be monitoring as to how these mills are being managed, and it is in the interest of the country that these should not be mismanaged, whether they are under the direct supervision of the Government, or under the control of the cooperatives, or private enterprises, because we are interested in the welfare of kisans. Unless the mills are managed properly, the sucrose content would not be high enough and the price that can be paid to the agriculturists also cannot be raised. It is in the interest of the farmers themselves, and I want this monitoring to be carried out. Of course, as a general policy also for industries as a whole, it is the duty of the Government and I have

mentioned it again and again on the floor of the House that the Company Law Administration should take necessary powers in order to see that these industrial concerns do not go sick. These people go on making plenty of money whenever they can make it and we do not know what they do with all the profits. Either, they do not go to the depreciation fund and with that money they can renovate themselves whenever they go out-of-date. Or, they do not distribute them among the shareholders and they spend the money on their stays in the Five Star or the Seven-Star hotels. It is, therefore, in the interest of the country as a whole and the development of our industries, as a whole, that the Government should have some control over the way in which these private enterprise mills are managed.

Having said this, I would like to come down to this Bill, I welcome this Bill and I am glad that the hon. Minister has come forward with these two Bills. But I would like the hon. Minister to give some thought to what the various State Governments have been doing with the earlier cess that they have been collecting.

In those days, in some States—in U.P. especially; I do not know the latest position—whatever was collected in this way was being used for general purposes I had to protest against it at that time. I would like the hon. Minister to see that the earlier excise duty that they were collecting and earmarking for this purpose and the latest one also, should be properly utilised—only for the sake of the sugar industry as such.

What do we mean by sugar industry? Not merely these mills; but the kisans and workers also behind them. So, the workers' welfare must be the first priority there; then the rural communications; then rural employment—the new scheme that we are having; health conditions; im-

provement of the industry as such; what is called the development and utilization of by-products of sugar extracts e.g., molasses; manufacture of spirits and various other chemical products—all these things have got to be developed. These funds will have to be utilised in this direction.

Having collected these funds, what use are these moneys to be put to? It is stated here that these out-moded mills will have to be renovated and rehabilitated. Sick mills will also have to be helped. This is so far as the mills are concerned. But there are kisans also. They also need help, especially when they have to purchase inputs—fertilizers etc. There are two ways by which they can get money; one from the cooperatives directly; and two, you should explore the possibilities for what steps should be taken by Government to see that mills are enabled, directed and advised to advance money to kisans to purchase fertilisers.

The mills themselves can purchase fertilizers, pass them on—on loan, on credit—with or without interest—certainly at concessional rates of interest. Or they should enable kisans themselves to take money from these people as advance and then purchase fertilizers. Today, instead of the mills advancing any money to the kisans, the poor kisans are obliged to hand over their cane to the mills, and go on waiting for months, for payment of cane price. Instead of that, I would like it to be turned in favour of the kisans. Let the government, by necessary rule-making powers, see that the mills advance a portion of the funds that would be advanced to them through these funds to the kisans for the purchase of fertilizers and other inputs.

Thirdly, I want Government to take some steps early enough to constitute a Gur—or what you call jaggery—Development Board. Why do kisans resort to jaggery manufacture, when there are mills? It is because mills are not there in all the areas;

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

and the crushing capacity of the mills is not sufficient, when you compare it with the total sugar cane production. It is not very much more than half the sugar cane produced. The rest of it is being used for gur production. That also should be considered as deserving of as much support and protection from the State as the cane that is being supplied to the mills.

I hope my hon. friend will come forward very soon with a Bill to establish a Gur Development and Protection Board and see that the cane producers who resort to gur production are also properly protected, by fixing a minimum price for the gur, and also facilitating the export of gur to other countries—and in other ways developing the scientific side of production of gur and of preservation of gur.

That is an aspect which has been neglected till now. I hope my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of it, will seek the cooperation of scientists to see that the preservation of gur over a number of years—over at least two years—is further developed.

My last point is this I am glad that this Bill is framed in such a way that plenty of leeway or elbow room is given to Government to frame rules; and in that way, go on providing for various other aspects of sugar industry as a whole to facilitate the proper use, the fullest possible use of the funds that would be collected in their manner.

I welcome this Bill.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के उद्देश्य में कहा गया है कि शुगर-सेस से संग्रहीत राशि का उपयोग चीनी उद्योगों को नव-जीवन देने के लिए तथा गन्ना उद्योग के विक्रम के लिये किया जायगा। सब से पहले तो मुझे इस बात की आशंका है कि जब सेस का रुपया वसूल किया जायगा तो इस से चीनी की कीमत बढ़ जायेगी, इस दृष्टि से मैं इस सेस के लगाये

जाने के विरुद्ध हूँ, लेकिन साधारणतया मैं इस सेस का स्वागत ही करूँगा, परन्तु हमें यह ध्यान रखना होगा कि इस के कारण चीनी की कीमत में वृद्धि न हो जाय।

जैसा उद्देश्य में कहा गया है कि यह सेस चीनी उद्योगों के नवजीवन के लिये है—मुझे सरकार से यह शिकायत है कि जब उद्योग पर संकट आता है तो यह सरकार और सभी लोग सचेत हो जाते हैं, परन्तु जब गन्ना-उत्पादक किसान पर संकट आता है तो यह सरकार तथा इस के कर्मचारी गांधी जी के बन्दरों की तरह से आंख और कान बन्द कर लेते हैं

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : राव साहब के बन्द नहीं होते हैं, हमें राव साहब से ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है कि उन के आंख और कान बन्द हो जायेंगे।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिकांश चीनी मिलों की हालत यह है कि जो उन की वास्तविक या घोषित क्षमता है उस में कहीं कम उत्पादन हो रहा है। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसानों को अपना गन्ना सल्फर-उद्योगों के हाथ बेचना पड़ता है जो बहुत कम मूल्य में किसानों से गन्ना खरीदते हैं। जब यह "निधि" स्थापित होगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से इस दिशा में भी किसानों को राहत देने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

पिछले दिनों में कृषि यंत्रों, खाद तथा कृषि में इनपुट्स की जो सामग्री है सब की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है। यंत्रों के दाम बढ़े हैं, मजदूरी बढ़ी है, खाद जो कुछ दिन पहले 75 रुपये क्विंटल बिका करता था, आज किसानों को 122 रुपये क्विंटल में मिल रहा है, जिस के कारण किसानों पर बहुत ज्यादा बोझ पड़ रहा है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछले दिनों सरकार ने धान और

गेहू की कीमतें बढ़ाईं, चीनी की कीमत भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल बढ़ गई, लेकिन गन्ने की कीमत पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल गिरा दी गई है

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : 3 साल पहले से मुकाबला कीजिये ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 3 साल पहले और चीजों की कीमतों का भी मुकाबला कीजिये । केवल पैसे की बात नहीं होती है, उस समय अन्य चीजों की कीमतें कम थीं ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : 3 रुपये थी ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 3 साल पहले 3 रुपये थी—क्या बात करते हैं ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) : आज भी बदायूं में 10 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ना बिक रहा है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यदि आप अपने मन में ऐसा समझ कर उसकी तुलना करते होंगे, तो वह आपकी काल्पनिक तुलना होगी । आप तीन साल पहले की बात करते हैं तीन साल पहले और चीजों की कीमतें क्या थीं ?

आप यह देखें कि बिहार में पिछले साल गन्ने की कीमत 22 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल रखी गई थी और इस साल जबकि सभी चीजों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है, गन्ने की कीमत साढ़े 20 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल रखी गई है ।

यहां पर मैं विदेशों से आयात की गई चीनी के बारे में भी दो शब्द कहूंगा । कहा यह गया था कि चीनी की कीमतों में जो अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है, उसको घटाने के लिये और चीनी का भंडारण करने के लिए विदेशों से चीनी को आयात किया गया । आंकड़ों के अनुसार पिछले साल 52 लाख टन चीनी

का उत्पादन हुआ था और इस साल 70 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस साल चीनी की खपत 57 लाख टन होगी । मैं देखता हूं कि इस आकलन के अनुसार 13 लाख टन चीनी भंडार में बची रहेगी । फिर भंडारण के नाम पर विदेशी चीनी मंगाने का औचित्य कहां रह जाता है । यह कहा जाता है कि 10 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से चीनी का भाव घट कर साढ़े 4 रुपये प्रति किलो आ गया है हालांकि साढ़े 4 रुपये प्रति किलो चीनी बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं है । मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि निश्चय ही परिश्रम से कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा का इसमें बेहतर उपयोग होना चाहिए था ।

महोदय, चीनी उद्योग तभी पनपेगा जब गन्ना उत्पादक किसान खुशहाल होंगे । आज किसानों की हालत यह है कि बिहार में किसानों का गन्ना अगर इस साल लिया जाता है, तो उसकी कीमत अगले साल दी जाती है और बिहार के किसी-किसी मिल में तो 6-6 और 7-7 सालों के बाद, बड़ी जद्दोजहद और उग्र संघर्ष के बाद कीमत अदा की गई ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : आप ने अपने तीन सालों में दाम क्यों नहीं अदा कर दिये थे ?

شہر جموں الرحمن (کشمکلمج)۔
 آپ نے اپنے تین سالوں میں دام
 کدوں نہیں ادا کر دئے تھے۔

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अगरमान लीजिये, हम नहीं कर पाए, तो क्या आप भी अदा नहीं करेंगे । (व्यवधान) उन तीन सालों में पिछले 30 साल में आपके किये हुए कुकर्म कैसे मिट जायेंगे । (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं कह रहा था कि किसानों के गन्ने का मूल्य ठीक समय पर चुकता कराने में किसी की अभिरुचि नहीं है । पिछले वर्ष का सिवान

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

के पचरुखी मिल पर 22 लाख रुपया और मुजफ्फरपुर के मोतीपुर मिल पर 90 लाख रुपया किसानों का अभी तक बकाया है। चीनी उद्योग को नवजीवन देने और गन्ना उद्योग के विकास के लिये धन संग्रहीत करने की बात कही जाती है लेकिन चालू वर्ष में 65 से 70 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होने की उम्मीद है और अभी जो आपने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके अनुसार 5 रुपये शुगर सेस प्रति क्विंटल वसूल करने की बात है। तो उस हिसाब से 32 करोड़ 50 लाख से 35 करोड़ रुपया होने की उम्मीद है। मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात पर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि रबड़ और गन्ने पर भी पहले उपकर वसूल किया जाता था लेकिन उसका कितना भाग उन उद्योगों पर खर्च हुआ। मुझे डर है कि इस लेवी की भी वही हालत न हो जाए जैसी कि रबड़ और गन्ने पर वसूल की गयी लेवी की होती रही है। इस समय तो आप विश्वास दिना देते हैं, उस समय भी आपने यही विश्वास दिलाया था लेकिन फिर भी उस का कितना उपयोग उस काम के लिए हो पाया, यह सब जानते हैं। अब अगर आप फिर विश्वास दिलाते हैं तो बहुत अच्छी बात है।

केवल विधेयक पास करा देने से ही उद्देश्य की सिद्धि नहीं हो जाती है 1981 में बिहार में एक विधेयक पारित हुआ था बिहार ऊख (आपूर्ति एवं खरीद का विनिमय) विधेयक उसके अनुसार किसानों को उनकी उपज का मूल्य यदि नहीं चुकाया गया तो सड़े सात प्रतिशत की दर से व्याज किसानों को देय होगा। उस विधेयक में यह भी था कि खरीद केन्द्र पर पशुचालित गाड़ी को 6 घंटे से अधिक विलम्ब होने पर किसानों को 25 पैसा प्रति घंटा हरजाना देय होगा। मगर व्यवहार में किसानों को एक धैला भी नहीं मिलता। आज तक किसी

किसान को कोई ब्याज या हरजाना नहीं मिल पाया है।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि केवल विधेयक पास करा देने मात्र से उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो जायेगी। जो आप यहां अस्थिर कर रहे हैं, जब तक उसे आप कार्यान्वित नहीं करते तब तक कोई फल नहीं निकलेगा। इसलिये इसके कार्यान्वयन की दिशा में कदम उठाना उतना ही जरूरी है।

बिहार में लाभकर मूल्य के लिये किसानों में बहुत असंतोष है। रोसा मिल में तो किसानों की जायज मांगों का जवाब गोली से मिला जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि दो निर्दोष जानें चली गईं। बिहार विधान सभा के सदस्य प्रो० रघुवंश नारायण सिंह के साथ 146 किसान गिरफ्तार हुये। अज भी वे 146 किसानों के साथ जेल में हैं। वहां की विधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद हिमांशु ने भी उनकी मांगों का समर्थन किया है। उनके साथ सहमति तो बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी व्यक्त की है किन्तु इसके साथ ही उन्होंने अपनी असमर्थता भी बता दी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की इच्छा के विपरीत प्रधान मंत्री गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ाना चाहती है। इसलिये सभी गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुला कर गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाने के बारे में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इसमें सच्चाई नहीं है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अगर उनके वक्तव्य में सच्चाई नहीं है तो जल्दी से जल्दी आप सम्मेलन बुला कर किसानों के हित में जो कुछ हो सकता है, वह करें जिससे गन्ना उत्पादकों को राहत मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को पेश करता हूँ और विधेयक का ब्राडली समर्थन करते हुए कहता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि

इस से चीनी के मूल्य में वृद्धि हो जाये। बाकी चीजों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही (वेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दो विधेयक शुगर सेस बिल और शुगर डेवलपमेंट फंड बिल हमारे सामने पेश है उनका मैं समर्थन तो कर रही हूँ लेकिन हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय के सर पर जो पगड़ी हुआ करती थी, वह आज नहीं है। तब पगड़ी उन्हें कैसे मिलेगी ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : पगड़ी तो बहुत सम्भाल कर रखनी पड़ती है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही : बहरहाल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी उद्योग हमारे देश में एक बहुत ही प्रमुख उद्योग है और हमारे मिक्स्य फाइव इअर प्लान में इस पर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है—

"In the objectives and strategy of the Sixth five year plan, it is said:

'Improvement in capacity utilisation must be regarded as a pre-condition for the success of the sixth plan'

कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति की रीढ़ इसके ऊपर बरकरार है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी उद्योग का विस्तार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी अधिक है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार चीनी उद्योग की जननी हैं तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। सेन शुगर कमीशन ने सिफारिश की थी उनका प्रतिवेदन है कि इन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये जहाँ गन्ने का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन होता है।

आज किसानों को गन्ना उत्पादन के लिये पूरी सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हैं। वर्षा के बाद जो पानी जमा हो जाता है, उसकी

निकासी और सिंचाई के लिये की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है। 1930 में अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 30.73 प्रतिशत चीनी का उत्पादन होता था और बिहार में 40 प्रतिशत। दोनों मिला कर देश का 70 प्रतिशत चीनी उत्पादन इन क्षेत्रों में होता था। अंडर यूटिलाइज्ड क्षमता सारे देश में यदि 6 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष है तो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में सारे देश का 50 प्रतिशत है।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, पूरे देश में 113 या 115 चीनी मिलें ऐसी हैं जो अपनी क्षमता से नीचे उत्पादन कर रही हैं। सारे देश में 1969-70 में 1979-80 मिलों की संख्या बढ़ कर 215 से 303 हो गई है, लेकिन क्रेमिंग 2.12 लाख टन से घट कर 1.33 लाख टन पर यूनिट हो गया। यह बहुत चिन्ना का विषय है। अगर उत्पादन क्षमता कम हो जाती है तो इससे हमारा आर्थिक ह्रास होता है।

गत वर्ष 65 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य वृद्धि की घोषणा से चीनी मिलों को एक अरब 30 करोड़ की अनिश्चित आमदनी होने की बात कही गई। मिल मालिकों को आमदनी तो हो गई, लेकिन किसानों को कोई सुविधाएं नहीं मिलीं। किसान आर्थिक दृष्टि से काफी पिछड़ा रहा और गत वर्ष चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुआ मगर मिल मालिकों को मुनाफा हुआ। चीनी मिल संघ के सूत्रों के अनुसार पिछले साल मिल मालिकों को एक अरब का मुनाफा हुआ, जबकि उत्पादन 38 लाख टन ही हुआ। 1978-79 में 59 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ जबकि इस अवधि में 95 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ मिल मालिकों को हुआ था। फिर भी किसानों का तकरीबन 84 करोड़ रुपया बाकी रह गया था। हमारी सरकार बनने के बाद कुछ पेमेंट हुये हैं, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत कुछ बाकी है। इस ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आशुतक

[श्रीमती कृणा शाही]

करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन विपक्ष से जो बातें कही गई हैं वे बातें सही नहीं हैं। आज वे किसानों के मसौदा बनते हैं, वे भूल गये हैं कि खेतों में किसानों का गन्ना जला दिया गया था। आलू को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में सड़ा दिया गया था। उस समय आप का ज्ञान-चक्षु नहीं खुला था और अब मंत्री महोदय मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण का बिल लाए हैं तो इस तरह की बातें की जा रही हैं।

मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण होगा, एक्नपेंशन होगा रीहैब्रिलिटेशन होगा तो गन्ने के उत्पादन में भी बढ़ोतरी होगी। अगर उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं होगी तो किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसे सुधरेगी? यह बहुत ही अच्छा और महत्वपूर्ण बिल है जो किसानों के लाभ के लिये लाया गया है। मेरा ह अनुरोध होगा कि चीनी उद्योग स्टैगनेंट न हो, इसको आप देखें। आपकी मशीनरी कैसे काम करनी है इस पर भी आप नजर रखें। सरकार की मंशा बहुत अच्छी है। किसान को वह आर्थिक लाभ पहुंचाना चाहती है। मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण हो, यह वह चाहती है। लेकिन यह होगा कैसे? पिछली बार भी कुछ सैम लिये गये थे। कुछ मुनाफा हुआ था। लेकिन उस मुनाफे से मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं हो सका। जब हम लोग उत्तर बिहार में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि मिलें काली-काली खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। चारों तरफ से मिलों पर ताले लगे हुये हैं। खण्डहर की शक्ल दिखाई देती है। मिलों में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। इस बिल का हम समर्थन तो करने हैं लेकिन यह चाहते हैं कि जो बड़ी राशि इकट्ठी हो उससे मिलों का उद्धार होना चाहिये और किसानों को शत प्रतिशत नहीं तो अधिकांश में हमारे किसानों को ही लाभ मिलना चाहिये। हमारे मंत्री महोदय किसान हैं। किसानों के प्रति

उनके दिल में दर्द है। किसानों की मदद हो, उनको आर्थिक लाभ मिले, इसके लिये वह हमेशा प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे, यह अपेक्षा हम उनसे करते हैं।

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupattur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of D.M.K. I rise to place before the House a few suggestions of mine on the two Bills which have been introduced by the Minister of Agriculture. The Sugar Cess Bill and the Sugar Development Fund Bill are so inter-dependent that it is beyond my comprehension why there should be two separate bills. These two legislative proposals could have been incorporated in one Bill.

This Sugar Cess Bill empowers the Government to levy Rs. 10 as cess per quintal of sugar. But the hon. Minister is for the present proposing to levy only Rs. 5 per quintal. There is no doubt that the price of sugar will rise by 10 paise per KG. Instead of fleecing the common people to whom sugar is an essential commodity, the hon. Minister could have taken recourse to levy a cess or duty of Rs. 200 per tonne of molasses. The consumers of molasses are affluent people and they could bear this burden of extra duty, because presently they are paying only Rs. 60 per tonne of molasses—for 1000 Kgs. only Rs. 60. They manufacture alcohol, which is sold at fancy prices. I wonder how this has escaped the attention of the Minister. He could have collected more money through this levy of Rs. 200 per tonne of molasses instead of making the common people to pay 10 paise more per KG of sugar.

By levying Rs. 5 per quintal, the hon. Minister hopes to collect a sum of Rs. 35 crores in a year. If he decides to collect Rs. 10 per quintal then the collection would be even more than Rs. 70 crores, if not Rs. 100 crores. But

the potential field for collecting even more than Rs. 100 crores is the levy of Rs. 200/- per tonne on molasses. That would not pinch the molasses-users also. The sugar price will also not go up by 10 paise per KG. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to take appropriate action in this matter.

The machinery in the sugar mills is more than 25 years old and the plants have all gone beyond the normal span of life. That is why sugar production has declined. If they are modernised, then the sugar production will go up, which will automatically bring down the price of sugar. The private sugar mill owners and also the owners of cooperative sugar factories are amassing enormous profits. It will not be difficult for them to modernise the machinery with their own resources and without such external assistance. After all, if they modernise, they will be able to produce more sugar. The Government of India must order them to modernise the plant and machinery within a stipulated period within the resources available in the hands of millowners. The condition that if they do not modernise within this period their licences would also be rescinded will have the required effect on them.

If this is done, then this money could be distributed among the sugarcane growers, who are in distress on many occasions either due to natural causes or due to non-payment of dues by the sugarmill owners. There are many sugarcane breeding stations in the country which are being good work. But, unfortunately the results of research do not reach the sugarcane growers. If this is ensured, then the sugarcane growers will see to it that the yield per hectare is increased. The total production of sugar will go up and consequently the production of sugar will also be enhanced.

Now in 1977-78 the sugarcane production per hectare was 5712 KGs, which in three years, i.e. in 1980-81, went up to 5811 KGs. You will agree with me that this is an insignificant increase when so much research is being done. Then, if you see the total production of sugarcane you will be wondering whether the statistics of the Government are correct. While in 1977-78 the total production of sugarcane was 17.96 million tonnes, in 1980-81 the total production of sugarcane was just 15.40 million tonnes. What is the reason for this? When the production per hectare has gone up, naturally the production of sugarcane in a year should also go up. Instead, it has declined. This also proves another factor. There is need for financially assisting the sugarcane growers, as they seem to be handicapped for funds.

In Tamil Nadu the sugarcane growers get only Rs. 157 per tonne. Some two months ago, we met the hon. Minister and represented to him the injustice being perpetrated on the sugarcane growers of Tamil Nadu. We demanded that the price being given to sugarcane growers in North should be paid to their counterparts in the South. Though we understand that the Minister has passed the orders which have been communicated to those in position in South, yet the growers there are getting only Rs. 170 or at the most Rs. 180 per tonne. Sir, you will agree with me that it is our genuine demand that the sugarcane growers in Tamil Nadu should get Rs. 240/- per tonne which is being paid to the farmers in the North. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, who is himself an agriculturist, should ensure that justice is done to the sugarcane growers in the South.

[Shri S. Murugian]

I would suggest that the Khandsari mills should be exempted from this levy, since they are all in the small scale sector. They should also be given financial assistance for modernisation. I understand that a Committee at the national level is being constituted to disburse the money to sugarmills and to sugarcane growers. If there is only a Central Committee, then I am afraid that all the money might be given to one or two States in a particular region. I suggest that there should be four regional committees so that the funds are disbursed impartially to all the four regions. On such Committees, there should be representatives of sugarmill owners, sugarcane growers and also the workers. Then only the funds would be distributed to deserving cases. Before I conclude, I would reiterate that the sugarcane growers in Tamil Nadu should get better price for their produce.

श्री शाला साहिब बिखे पाटिल (कोपर-गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे तो यह बहुत छोटा बिल है लेकिन इंडस्ट्री के लिये बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। अभी यह तो आर्गोनाइज्ड इंडस्ट्री है, लेकिन अभी माननीय रंगा जी ने जो कहा वह सही है कि गुड़ के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। अभी गुड़ के लिये जो गन्ना खरीदा जाता है उसका दाम 10 रु० क्विंटल है। इसलिये गुड़ खरीदना और उसका एक्सपोर्ट करना यह मैं जरूरी मानता हूँ। ... चीनी की रण मिल की मदद के लिये आप की सरकार ने 26 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल दे रही है। ऐसी

6 मिलें हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिनको 26 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल सरकार ने दिया है, उसका हिसाब लगाकर, अगर उनसे कुछ पैसा बचता है तो वह माडर्नाइजेशन और रिहैब्लिटेशन के लिये खर्च करना जरूरी है।

मुझे याद पड़ता है कि जिन मिलों को घाटा भी नहीं है, उनको भी पुरानी मिल होने के कारण, उसकी कैपेसिटी साढ़े 12 सौ टन के नीचे होने के कारण, घाटा न होते हुये भी 26 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का लाभ मिल रहा है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो 6 मिलें हैं, जिनका उत्पादन हर साल, गये 3 साल में बराबर 1 लाख टन से ज्यादा हो, उसको इसका फायदा नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि जो बड़ी मिलें हैं, वह लाख डेढ़ लाख, 2 लाख टन का कार्सिंग पूरा बनाती हैं, उनको फायदा देने से इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है।

सरकार ने सिक मिलों की जो डैफोनीशन लोक-सभा में एक उत्तर में दी है, मैं उसमें थोड़ा सा सुधार चाहता हूँ। अगर कोई पूअर मैनेजमेंट है, इन-एडीक्वेट फंड्ज भी हैं, लेबर ट्रबल भी है, लेकिन मिसयूज आफ फंड्ज जिन्होंने किया है, उनको भी इसमें नहीं रखना चाहिये। क्योंकि पूअर-मैनेजमेंट का मायना मिस मैनेजमेंट और मिसयूज आफ फंड्ज भी होता है। उनको यहां से निकाल देना चाहिये। क्योंकि जिन्होंने एप्रोप्रियेशन करके रुपया दूसरे कपड़ा मिलों में लगाया है, इस बात को नजर में रखते हुये इन मिलों को यह फायदा जाना मेरे ख्याल से बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं होगा।

अब हिन्दुस्तान की 325 चीनी मिलों में 42 मिलें पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और 158 कोऑपरेटिव सैक्टर में हैं और 128 प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं। यह जो अभी 26 रुपये क्विंटल का नफा मिल रहा है, वह दो को-ऑपरेटिव को

छोड़कर बाकी प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर को मिल रहा है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब इस पैसे का बंटवारा हो, तो पब्लिक सैक्टर को प्रधानता, प्राथमिकता देना जरूरी है और सरकार ने जो मिल टेक ओवर किये हैं उनको सहायता देने के अलावा जो बचे, वह किसानों की को-आपरेटिव चीनी मिल बना दें। क्योंकि जो चीनी मिलें ठीक ढंग से चली नहीं होंगी, उनको घाटा होगा और उनको यह देने से फायदा होगा।

आप जो रूल्स बनाएंगे, उनमें काफी सुधार होगा, लेकिन चीनी मिलों की मशीनरी के संशोधन के लिये पैसा देना जरूरी है ताकि उसमें संशोधन हो। वाटर पौल्यूशन देहात में बहुत भारी खड़ा है। इसके वाई प्रोडक्ट्स बनते हैं, बग़ास से पेपर बनता है, मोलासेस निकलता है। इसलिये वाटर पौल्यूशन को दूर करने के लिये पैसा देना चाहिये।

अभी तक जो बातें कही गई हैं कि चीनी के दाम बहुत बढ़े जब 39 लाख टन चीनी पैदा हुई थी। इसका गुर इंडस्ट्री इन्क्वायरी कमीशन ने भी जिक्र किया है कि कम-से-कम 10 साल की चीनी मिलों के लिये गन्ने की पालिसी हो। जब किसान को अच्छा दाम मिलता है, तो गन्ना बोता है जब उसे कम दाम मिलता है तो गन्ने की बोई कम होती है। गन्ने के किसान को क्या दाम मिलेंगे, कैसे मिलेंगे, यह गन्ने की पैदावार पर होता है। गन्ने के दाम ज्यादा देने के कारण कोई मिल सिक हो जाये तो उसकी मदद करना जरूरी है लेकिन गन्ने के दाम देने के बिना चीनी मिल सिक हो जाती है तो उसका कारण देखना जरूरी है। इतना ही नहीं, केन डैवलपमेंट के लिये, ट्यूबवैल के लिये, ओपन वैल के लिये, दूसरे सिंचाई के साधन के लिये मार्केटिंग लिंक रोज गन्ना ले जाने के लिये हैल्प होनी चाहिये। जैसे महाराष्ट्र में

को-आपरेटिव चीनी मिल चल रही है, एवरेज देखने में आया है कि जितना गन्ना पैदा होता है, अभी देश के अन्दर उसका 35 प्रतिशत खाली गन्ना चीनी के लिये आता है, बाकी गुड़ के लिये जाता है। महाराष्ट्र में 80 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा गन्ना चीनी के लिये आता है क्योंकि किसान को वहां को-आपरेटिव से दाम भी अच्छा मिलता है। वहां सोशल वैं लयर एकटी-विटीज भी होती हैं, हस्पताल बनते हैं, कालेज, स्कूल चलते हैं, वाई प्रोडक्ट, डिस्टलरी, बग़ास पेपर भी बनता है। मेरे ख्याल में उसमें कोई खास बात नहीं है। इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में जिक्र किया गया है कि कई फैक्टरियां 25 साल पहले स्थापित की गई थीं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें संशोधन करना जरूरी है। देश में और दुनिया में शूगर इंडस्ट्री में नई टेक्नालौजी आ रही है। जो फैक्टरियां नई टेक्नालौजी को अपनाना चाहें, उन्हें भी सहायता देनी चाहिए। इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में 1250 टन की क्राशिंग कंपे-सिटी से नीचे वाली फैक्टरियां का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं इसमें भी थोड़ा संशोधन करना जरूरी समझता हूं। को-आपरेटिव चीनी मिलों को आर्थिक हानि हो रही है, उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। कहीं ऐसा न हो जाए कि हम कन्ज्यूमर पर टैक्स लगाएँ और उसका पूरा फायदा प्राइवेट सैक्टर उठा ले। पुरानी मिलें ज्यादातर उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान में मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और कुछ आंध्र प्रदेश में भी हैं। इस बात का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है।

मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि जिन फैक्टरियों का परफार्मेंस ठीक न हो उनके लिये पैसा देने से पहले उन्हें टेक-ओवर कर लिया जाये और उन्हें को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर में रखा जाये।

[श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल]

चीनी के दाम थोड़े से गिर रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह अगले साल गन्ने के दाम कम नहीं होने देगी और चीनी के दाम इस तरह से तय करेगी कि किसान को गन्ने के दाम ठीक मिलें। रुग्ण मिलें किसानों को गन्ने का ठीक दाम नहीं दे पाती। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में को अपरेटिव चीनी मिलें और निजी चीनी मिलें एक ही दाम देती हैं, अलग-अलग नहीं। सारे देश में यही व्यवस्था चलनी चाहिये।

इस फंड में हर साल 35 करोड़ रुपया आयेगा। यह पग उठाने के लिये मैं कृषि मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ। अगर दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज भी इस प्रिन्सिपल को फालो करें, तो अच्छा होगा। देश की जनता और सरकार पर बोझ बढ़ाने के बजाए इंडस्ट्री को खुद ही ठीक तरह से चलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्री-बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

कई चीनी मिलें, खास तौर से कोआपरेटिव चीनी मिलें, 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत सोशल बैलफेयर का काम कर रही हैं। कृषि मंत्री ने कानपुर में बयान दिया था कि वह निजी मिलों की सोशल एकाउंटेबिलिटी को देखने के बाद उन्हें एक्सपेंशन की इजाजत देंगे। इस फंड में से पैसा देते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखना भी जरूरी है।

कुछ शूगर मैगनेट्स चाहे कुछ भी क्रिटिसिज्म करें, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो चीनी मिलें किसानों को सही दाम देती हैं और किसानों के हितों का ध्यान रखती हैं तथा जो चीनी मिलें किसानों को एक्सप्लॉइट करती हैं, उन दोनों को अलग-अलग श्रेणी में रखना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं है कि सभी चीनी मिलें किसानों के हितों का ख्याल रखती हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर और कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर की चीनी मिलों को इस बारे में प्रार्थमिकता देनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वे निजी मिलों की अपेक्षा किसानों का ज्यादा ध्यान रखती हैं। जब ज्यादा गन्ना होता है, तो निजी मिलें कम दाम देती हैं और जब गन्ना कम होता है, तो दूसरों के साथ कम्पीटीशन करके ज्यादा दाम देती हैं और कहती हैं कि उन्हें घाटा हुआ है। अगर केन प्राइसिज में स्टेबिलिटी होगी, तो रुग्ण मिलों का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि चीनी मिलों को रिसर्च वाटर पालूशन को रोकने और सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये भी पैसा दिया जाये। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एमेंडमेंट्स भी दी हैं।

मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री दया राम शाक्य (फर्रुखाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चीनी उपकर विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हम देख रहे हैं कि भारतवर्ष में रुग्ण मिलों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। एन० टी० सी० का एक्मपीरियंस बताता है कि जब रुग्ण दिखाई देने वाली मिलों को एन० टी० सी० राहत देती है या अपने हाथ में लेती है, तो जहां सरकार पर बोझ बढ़ता है, वहां मिल मालिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जैसा कि श्री पाटिल ने कहा है, मिल-मालिकान चीनी मिलों से पैसा निकालकर, और कभी कभी मशीनरी वगैरह भी निकाल कर, अपनी दूसरी मिलों में लगा कर लाभ उठाने का काम करते हैं। मिल को बीमार दिखाकर सरकार से सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करते हैं। जैसाकि कहा

गया है जो प्रोड्यूस होगा, उसपर सरकार कर लगायेगी, जोकि 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से होगा। इस प्रकार की बात सामने रखी गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि इस प्रकार जो राशि इकट्ठी होगी, उसे उन रुग्ण मिलों, जो कि रुग्ण होंगी, सहायता दी जायेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मापदण्ड क्या होगा कि कौन सी मिल रुग्ण है, और कौन सी मिल रुग्ण नहीं है। जैसी कि परम्परा चल रही है कि मिल से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा निकालकर उससे लाभ करते हैं, बाद में उसको रुग्ण दिखाकर सरकार को देते हैं। जैसा कि प्रावधान भी किया जा रहा है, उसके कारण मालिकान की यह कोशिश होगी कि किसी मिल को बीमार दिखाकर सरकार से ज्यादा सहयोग प्राप्त कर सकें। पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों का हिसाब देखा जाए, और उससे नुकसान हुआ है, घाटा हुआ है वह ठीक है। यदि कोई मिल-मालिक कहे कि यह मिल एक साल से घाटे में जा रही है और मालिकान उस मिल को बीमार दिखाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह मिल घाटे में जा रही है, केवल इस कारण ही हम उसको रुग्ण घोषित कर दें, बीमार घोषित कर दें और सरकार का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करें, तो यह मेरी दृष्टि में अनुचित होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार ज्यादा भार उपभोक्ता पर पड़ेगा। सरकार की घोषणाओं के बावजूद भी हम देखते हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है। बजट के पहले और बजट के बाद में भी बराबर कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। अभी थोड़े समय पहले बनस्पति की कीमत बढ़ाई गई। यहीं पार्लियामेंट में जो घी मिलता था, वह पहले 32 रु० किलो था, फिर 35 रु० किलो हुआ, 37 रु० किलो हुआ और अब 40 रु० किलो हो गया है। सरकार द्वारा बराबर घोषणायें की जाती हैं, लेकिन फिर भी कीमतें नीचे नहीं आ रही हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह उत्पाद कर लगाकर उपभोक्ता पर बहुत बड़ा भार डालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार बढ़ा

बड़ी मिलों को सहायता दी जा रही है। इस से वास्तव में कोई हित नहीं होने वाला है। सरकार का उद्देश्य यह है कि इन बड़े-बड़े मिल मालिकों को हर प्रकार से सहायता प्रदान कर के स्वयं के हित का साधन बना सकें। अभी पिछले समय में 65 पैसे बढ़ाकर अरबों रुपयों का लाभ इन मिल-मालिकों को पहुंचाया और उस में हिस्सा बंटाय। मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम देता है कि सरकार की नीयत यह है कि प्रोड्यूस पर उत्पाद कर लगाकर उपभोक्ता पर भार डालें और मिल मालिकों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचाये, ताकि मिल मालिक हमारे पक्ष में रहें और उन से पैसा प्राप्त होता रहे। मुझे तो इसी प्रकार की भावना दिखाई देती है। मेरा तो अग्रह है कि जहां वास्तव में उत्पादन गिरा है, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत दी जानी चाहिये, उन को सुविधायें प्रदान की जानी चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलें उत्पादन का दौ-तिहाई हिस्सा भी नहीं पेर पायेंगी, जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि अगले साल किसान गन्ना पैदा करना कम कर देंगे। इसलिये मिल मालिकों को आदेश होना चाहिये कि जो किसान गन्ना पैदा करने वाले हैं उन का एक-एक गन्ना उन से लेकर पेरने पर दबाव होना चाहिये। यदि न पेर सकें तो उन पर पैनल्टी डाली जानी चाहिए इस विल के माध्यम से जो यह कर लगाया जा रहा है उस से देश की प्रत्येक जनता पर उस का प्रभाव पड़ेगा। कम से कम वह काश्तकार जो अपना खून-पसीना एक करके खेती करता है, सरकार उस की किसी प्रकार से सहायता नहीं कर पाती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम सरकार इस प्रकार से जो पैसा इकट्ठा होता है, उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उन काश्तकारों को दिया जाना चाहिये। इस से जो भ्रष्टाचार बनपने की बात है, जो मिल मालिक फैक्टरीज में गड़बड़ करने का प्रयास करेंगे अनुचित रूप से पैसा प्राप्त करने की कोशिश

[श्री दया राम शक्य]

करेंगे, वह भी समाप्त होगी तथा उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बिल पेश हुए हैं— “शुगर सेस बिल और शुगर डेवलपमेण्ट फण्ड बिल ।” जिन के द्वारा 35 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा होगा

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल : हर साल ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : 35 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा करेंगे और उसके लिये 35 लाख रुपया खर्च करेंगे—यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है । इस बिल को आप के ला डिपार्टमेण्ट ने बनाया है, शायद आपने इस को देखा नहीं है । इसमें क्या है—कि जितनी एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज हैं, ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, वे सारी पावर्स को एक्ससर्जिज करेंगे । आप ने हर जगह इसमें यह प्रावीजन किया है—

Everything is,

“as may be prescribed”.

आप इसकी क्लोजेज को देखिये—

“4. (2) The manner in which any loans or grants may be made under this section and the terms and conditions subject to which such loans or grants may be made shall be such as may be prescribed.”

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You read the rules.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Where are the rules? We do not want to give all powers to the bureaucrats.

जो सब्जेक्ट हमारे अधिकार का है, जो प्रोसीजरल मैथड है वह हम डैलीगट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप फिर कह रहे हैं—

“5. Every application for loan or grant under section 4 shall be made to the Committee in such manner and in such form as may be prescribed.”

This is also “as may be prescribed”. Further, I quote:

“6. (1) For the purpose of securing speedy consideration and disposal of applications received under section 5 and for considering any problems arising in the course of the administration of this Act, the Central Government may constitute a committee of officers of that Government.

(2) The composition of the Committee and the procedure to be followed by the Committee in the discharge of its functions under this Act shall be such as may be prescribed.”

Again, Clause 8 says, “as may be prescribed.”

यहां जितने सैकशनज दिये गये हैं, सब में लिखा है—एज मे बी प्रेस्क्राइड । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं । यह सोचने की बात है कि आप 35 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठा करने जा रहे हैं, तो कितन मिलों के लिये इस्तेमाल करेंगे, कौसी मिलों को रिहैबिलिटेट करेंगे, उन मिलज की डेफिनीशन क्या होगी—यह सब आप ने कुछ नहीं दिया है । बस इतना लिख दिया है—

It will be left entirely to the committee of officers.

कौन से आफिसर्ज ? आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्ज होंगे, टैक्नीशियन्ज होंगे, शुगर के एक्सपर्ट होंगे कौन होंगे ?

No. It will be a committee of officers.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want all these things to be prescribed by the Act itself.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Only the procedural matters should be delegated. The policy matters should be prescribed in the Act itself. The legislature is not going to give all these powers to the bureaucrats.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is also a public servant.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Because you are in the Chair, I am reading all the provisions. You can understand better. What is this? "The Fund shall be applied by the Central Government...." Then, "Every application for loan or grant under section 4 shall be made to the Committee in such manner and in such form as may be prescribed." What is that Committee? "Committee" means the Committee constituted under section 6. Now, what is that committee for? "For the purpose of securing speedy consideration and disposal of applications received under section 5 and for considering any problems arising in the course of the administration of this Act, the Central Government may constitute a committee of officers of that Government." What kind of officers? And who will be those officers? And those officers decide what? What will they decide?

आप जो भी कानून बनाते हैं या जब कोई बिल पार्लियामेंट में लाते हैं, तो उसको पार्लियामेंट में रखने के बाद यह चाहते हैं कि सारी पावर इन लोगों को दे दें। . . . (अवधान) . . .

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : कैसे आफिसर्स होने चाहिये, यह बतलाइये ?

श्री मूल चन्द दागा : आप का एग्जीक्यूटिव का एरिया बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है। आप को हिन्दुस्तान के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक घूमना है और आलू और प्याज को देखना है। बिल से आप को क्या

मतलब है ? यह तो ला डिपार्टमेंट बनाता है, यह मुशीबत आप क्यों मोल लें। यह आप का सबजेक्ट नहीं है।

Now you kindly see clause 5 of the Sugar Cess Bill and clause 8 of the Sugar Development Fund Bill. What is there in these two clauses? I am reading clause 5 of the Sugar Cess Bill, 1981:

"The Central Government may require an occupier of a sugar factory to furnish, for the purposes of this Act, such statistical and other information in such form and within such period as may be prescribed."

Now read clause 8 of the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1981:

"The Central Government may require an occupier of a sugar factory to furnish, for the purpose of this Act, such statistical and other information, in such form and within such period as may be prescribed."

There is no change in neither comma or full point. Why these two things?

मेरी समझ में यह अभी तक नहीं आया है। पहले मंत्री महोदय मुझे बतलाएँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने बहुत से कानून जल्दी-जल्दी पास करा दिये हैं कि लैवी शूगर प्राइस इक्वलाइजेशन फंड जो पहले बनाया गया था और उस में जो फंड इकट्ठा हुआ था, उसका क्या हुआ ? यह आप अपना उत्तर देते समय बतलाइये। 1976 के अन्दर यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया था और पारित किया गया था।

It was passed on 6th February, 1976.

इस फंड के अन्दर जो करोड़ों रुपया है, उसका क्या हुआ ?

where has that money been spent?

उस रुपये का आप ने कहां पर उपयोग किया और वह फंड कहां पर है और उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या कभी सदन में पेश हुई है ? हमको यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि वह रकम है कहां और उसमें जो रुपया बच गया था, उसका

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

परपज यह था कि उसको किसी काम में लाया जाये ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह काम में लाया जा रहा है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वह काम में लाया जा रहा है, तो हमको मालुम होना चाहिये ।

श्री बाला साहिब दिखे पाटिल : कोर्ट में केस चल रहा है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : ठीक है, ठीक है ।

उस फंड का क्या हुआ है ? वह फंड इकट्ठा किया गया और कोर्ट ने यह निर्णय किया कि यह रुपया जो जमा किया गया है, वह ठीक है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि फंड बनाकर जो रुपया जमा कर लिया, वह रुपया कहां है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं यह कह रहा था कि शूगर प्राइस इक्वैलाइजेशन फंड एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो रुपया जमा हुआ, उसका पता नहीं कि वह कहां है । अब आप ने यह रखा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस रुपये का हिसाब कौन रखेगा ? और हिसाब किताब कौन पेश करेगा ? अगर आप किसी विल के मुताबिक कोई रुपया जमा करते हैं तो हमें तो अपना हिसाब पेश कीजिये । (व्यवधान) सदन के मेज पर कब रखा जायेगा ? देयर इज नो क्लोज इन दिस । इसीलिये मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया है—

"The accounts of the Sugar Development Fund and of the beneficiaries shall be audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India or his nominee whose report shall be laid before the House."

मैंने कहा है कि अगर आप को ऐसा करना है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट तो सदन में रखिये । जो रुपया आप देना चाहते हैं वह किस तरह से देंगे ? यह जो आप इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट में किसी इंडस्ट्री को टेक-ओवर करते हैं तो उसके बारे में आप आब्जेक्टिव लिखते हैं ।

Which is that industry? The Fund will be applied by the Central Government for making loan for facilitating rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories.

हिन्दुस्तान में शूगर के जो बेरन्स हैं उन्होंने पोलिटिक्स को गंदा किया हुआ है, शूगरवालों ने राजनीतियों को खराब कर दिया है । आप कहते हैं कि 35 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा होगा और यह सालों सालों इकट्ठा होता रहेगा । यह कितने करोड़ रुपया हो जायेगा । वह कहां जायेगा, किस को जायेगा, कौन सी फैक्ट्री को मोबेलाइज करने को दिया जायेगा ? वह रुपया जो आप मंजूर करेंगे, वह किस आधार पर करेंगे, किसको करेंगे ? हमारे बिजनस-मेन, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बड़ी तरकीब जानते हैं कि कैसे सरकार से कम ब्याज पर रुपया लिया जाये । यह जो 35 करोड़ रुपये का भार जनता पर हो जायेगा तो इससे मैं समझता हूं कि शक्कर महंगी होगी ।

आप ने शूगरकेन का काशन करने वाले काश्तकारों के लिये भी कानून बनाया है । जो कानून बनाया गया है उस कानून के अन्तर्गत अभी तक कोई रकम वसूल नहीं हो रही है । उसके लिये जो आप ने आरडिनेंस निकाला है वह कानून द्वारा सपोर्टिड नहीं है । ये जितना आप कानून बना रहे हैं, मैं अभी पढ़ रहा था—

Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order 1978

"Where a producer of sugar or his agent fails to make payment for the sugarcane purchased within 14 days of the date of delivery, he shall pay interest on the amount due at the rate of 15 per cent per annum for the period of such delay beyond 14 days. Where payment of interest on delayed payment is made to a cane-growers' society, the society shall pass on the interest to the cane-growers concerned after deducting

the administrative charges, if any, permitted by the rules of the said society."

आप मुझे यह बता दीजिये कि कितने आदमियों से आप ने व्याज वसूल किया है और बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को वह दिलवा दिया है? अभी उनका करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है। व्याज तो अलग, उनका मूल पैसा भी नहीं मिल रहा है। अब सरकार ने यह कानून बना दिया कि शूगर लेवी वसूल की जायेगी। बहुत अच्छा है, कर लीजिये। करने के बाद क्या होगा?

इस बिल का मतलब है कि आप सारे पावर्स अपनी एकजीक्युटिव एजेन्सीज को डेली-गेट कर रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट को अपनी पालिसी, नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए लेकिन आपने पालिसी मेटर्स भी ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के हाथों में दे दिए हैं। मुझे इन बातों को पढ़ते हुए आश्चर्य होता है। अगर यह बिल पारित हो गया तो पार्लियामेंट के अधिकारों पर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स का एन्क्रोचमेंट होगा। ब्यूरोक्रेसी पार्लियामेंट पर हावी हो रही है और उसका यह तरीका है कि संसद पर नौकरशाही कैसे हावी हो सकती है। इसलिए इन सब बातों पर दुबारा विचार किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें कुछ पता नहीं चलता है, कौन देने वाला है, क्या पालिसी मेटर है, क्या क्राइटेरिया होगा, कैसी कमेटी होगी, कैसे रिकवरी होगी, कुछ भी नहीं बताया गया है।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, is he supporting the Bill or opposing the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, they are asking whether you are supporting the Bill or opposing the Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sirman, I have pointed out two things...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They only wanted to know whether you are supporting the Bill or opposing it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: With these observations I have made, I just want to support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you are supporting the Bill. With these observations, he is supporting the Bill. Mr. Parulekar, this is a conditional support.

Now Mr. Shamanna.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I want to say a few words regarding these two important Bills. Though these two Bills are small, they are of great importance for this reasons that they deal with one of the vital industries in the country. Therefore, sufficient thought should be bestowed regarding the working of the enactment.

Nobody objects to the objects of the Bill. The machinery have all become obsolete and further more the modern techniques are not being used. For these purposes it is necessary that some impetus must be given for the development of the sugar industry.

But my objection here is that the Bill has been brought hurriedly. The Bill was introduced in December last and during this interval of 2-3 months the Minister should have got together all those interested in this industry and brought a measure to cover all aspects of the sugar industry. That has not been done and a Bill which has in the beginning itself so many loopholes, if so hurriedly passed, will

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

not be useful to the public or the industry.

The Bill has so many defects. In the first instance, take the constitution of the committee. A committee is to be constituted by having a group of officers. The officers are subject to transfer and they have so many other duties and along with that, as part-time members they may not be able to take sufficient interest in the working of this job. Therefore, the government should have thought of as to how the committee should have been formed.

Furthermore, sufficient provision has not been made regarding the supervision of the collection and when the payment is made as to how it should be utilised, for that also there is no provision. One of the objects is development and research and all that. How that has to be managed and all these things have not been taken into account at all and the Bill has been brought. Therefore, to pass a Bill so hurriedly may not be good to achieve the objects of the Bill. That is why I have sent in an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. But, whatever it may be, the Bill has come before us and I just want to make certain observations regarding the Bill.

In the first instance, the Bill is not comprehensive. This Bill does not cover all aspects. Two things are clear—firstly the cess is collected and then it is kept separate to be used at the discretion of the officers.

One drawback here is that the industries are situated throughout the country. The Central Committee sitting in Delhi may not be able to do the job because thousands of factories are situated in different parts of the country. How can you expect the Central Committee to manage this?

I am doubtful about this. I am not sure about one thing. It may be that only those who have got influence or who have got some political backing may take advantage of it but those who are in real need of the same would find it very difficult to get any benefit out of it.

Further, Sir, when the money is given either by way of loan or subsidy, it is not known how it is going to be utilised. The Minister, while speaking on the Bill said that the cost would not go up. Even if it goes up, it will only be marginal. About three years back the sugar cost us Rs. 225 a quintal. Now it will cost us Rs. 325 a quintal, by this measure, they have immediately raised the sugar price by five paise a kilogramme and, after some time it may be raised by ten paise for every kilogramme. Definitely the freight on sugar and cost of fertilisers have gone up. And within a year or two, I am quite sure, the rate will be doubled. It would be more than what it was about three years back. The revenue expected to the Government on account of the cess is of the order of thirtyfive crores of rupees. Would it be sufficient at all? What I want is that there should be a matching grant given by the Government in addition to whatever is being collected by them at least till such time as the industries get stabilised. After all, the money that is collected will go to the Consolidated Fund of India. When it goes into the Consolidated Fund, it will be like a ocean. I do not know how much is going to be collected and spent. Therefore, it would be better if the fund is kept separate. Instead of depositing it into the Consolidated Fund of India, it is better if a separate account is maintained for the cess that is collected. Sir, I have seen the working of so many cess funds. Cess is collected and it is utilised for some other purpose. The Government is not very particular about how it is being spent. If the money goes into the Consolidated Fund, then budgeting comes in. There-

fore, I suggest that steps should be taken to see that a separate account is operated by the Chairman or the Secretary of the Committee who may be appointed for the purpose.

Formerly, Sir, sugar was used by the rich people while the jaggery was used by the poor people. Nowadays most of the people use sugar either for the preparation of coffee, tea or pepperment. Thereby, the common man is hit hard. Therefore, care should have been taken by the Minister to see that there is no rise in the price of sugar. We see the price is rising day by day in so far as sugar is concerned.

It is with that end in view that I have brought forward certain amendments to this Bill. Without wasting the time of the House, I would like to make a few points. Firstly, as already stated, the Government should give a matching grant. The Government will earn the revenue of the order of Rs. 35 crores on account of this cess to meet certain problems faced by this industry. Therefore, I say it is very necessary that Government should give some matching grants at least till such time when, they put the machinery in order. I have tabled my amendments to the effect that all moneys received for the Fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be operated by the Chairman and the Secretary. As it is, the moneys collected will go into the Consolidated Fund of India. There may be a considerable delay in utilising the amount. It would be better therefore if a separate account is kept for this purpose. There is no provision in the Bill saying as to how the money collected and deposited into the Consolidated Fund is going to be spent. By my another amendment, I have suggested that the Committee may be appointed for the purpose which shall have powers to check the utilization of loan or grant given to the factory or unit as the case may be. Sir, my next amendment concerns about the membership of the

Committee. The Committee shall consist of a few officers and these officers will be part-time officers. Sir, they will not be able to do a good job. So, I have suggested that the Committee shall not have more than five Government officers and there should be three Members of Parliament—one from Rajya Sabha and two from Lok Sabha. I have further suggested that all interests, namely, consumers, growers and factory owners should get representation on this Committee. It is very necessary that the Committee should be broad-based and all interests get represented on the Committee, because when a thing is done by the Central Government then everything is done according to the whims and fancies of the Government. Sir, it is on account of these reasons that I say that the Bill is incomplete; it is not comprehensive and it does not cover all the aspects. So, I have suggested for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion and after we get the public opinion then a comprehensive Bill can be brought forward before the House.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : मोहतरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। पहली बात यह है कि हमारे मोहतरम वजीर एक अच्छे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं, मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं और हमारे साथ 1971 से हैं, हम इनकी क्षमता जानते हैं। आपके दो बिल हैं—एक शुगर सैस बिल और दूसरा शुगर डेवलपमेंट फंड बिल। डागा साहब ने कुछ अच्छी मूल बातें उठायी हैं, उन बातों के मुताल्लिक मैं अपने मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि उनकी जो शिकायत है वह कैसे दूर होगी ?

राज बिरेंद्र सिंह : करेंगे दूर।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं जानता हूँ कि आप मैं आपका ऐकशन हैं। सबाल यह है कि उनकी शंका दूर हो। पार्लियामेंट पूरे मुल्क का जामिन है और मुहाफिज है और सुप्रीम है। इसलिये

[श्री जमीलुर्रहमान]

ऐसी बात न हो कि पार्लियामेंट अन्डरमाइन हो जाय। इसकी इजाजत न पार्लियामेंट बेगी और न मंत्री जी आप ही देंगे।

सवाल पैदा होता है कि आप देखेंगे कि 1-10-55 तक दो कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिलें थीं, और जब तरक्की हुई तो 153 कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिलें हो गयीं। उसके खिलाफ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी कुछ मिलें हैं, और नतीजा यह है कि जो आपने क्रिशिंग का एक मुद्दा बनाया है कि 1,250 टन केन क्रिशिंग पर डे होना चाहिये, उससे जो कम होगा उसको अनइकोनामिक करार देंगे। यह सही बात है। तो कोआपरेटिव बढ़े उसमें हमारा विश्वास है। कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स की मशीनरी को कैसे डेवलप किया जाय, कैसे फाइनेंस किया जाय, कैसे किसानों की मदद हो, गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़े इस पर आपका पूरा ध्यान अम्ना चाहिये। और फंड्स जो कलेक्ट होंगे उसको मिल के मौडर्नाइजेशन पर खर्च किया जाय, किसानों को सही दाम समय पर दिया जाय और वर्क्स को दिया जाय, इन बातों पर आप गौर करें।

हमारे साथी कुछ बात कह रहे थे। यह उनकी शंका है कि चीनी की कीमत बढ़ेगी। चीनी का मामला बहुत संगीन है। अगर कहीं इन्सान के बदन में शुगर हो जाय तो गड़बड़ हो जाती है, और कहीं दूसरी जगह शुगर हो जाय तो उसमें भी मामला गड़बड़ है। शुगर का मसला इंसान की जिन्दगी के लगाव के साथ है। छोटे-से-छोटे गांव के किसान, मजदूर और एक बड़े से बड़े आदमी को भी शुगर की जरूरत है, लेकिन मैजोरिटी आफ पापुलेशन गांव में गरीब लोगों की है, इसलिये उसकी कीमत में बढ़ोतरी न हो, यह बात आपको निश्चित करनी चाहिये और इसका आपको आश्वासन देना चाहिये। शुगर के मामले में पिछले 2, 3 और 4 सालों में बड़ी बड़ी बातें उठी हैं, बड़े अन्डोलन हुए हैं।

एक बात साथ-साथ कह दूं कि शुगर के अन्डोलन का इल्जाम हमारे ऊपर रखा जाता है। मैं इसकी पुरजोर तरदीद करता हूं, वह इसलिये कि आपको भी मालूम है, सारे देश को मालूम है, बुद्धिजीवियों को मालूम है, भले ही गांव वालों को मालूम न हो, वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में हजारों एकड़ जमीन में जो गन्ना लगा था, उसको जलाकर, पकाकर खाक कर के शुगर का शार्टेज मार्केट में कर दिया गया था। इसमें कोई दो राय मैं नहीं मानता हूं, आप जानते हैं। उसका इल्जाम हमारी पार्टी पर हमारी सरकार पर 1980 के बाद थोपा जाता है।

(व्यवधान)

यह बिजली की लाइट तो हैं नहीं कि बटन दबाइये और बिजली जल गई। किसी बात का इकनामिक इफैक्ट 2, 3 साल के बाद पड़ता है। किया आपने, उसका इफैक्ट तो हमारे ऊपर पड़ेगा ही। हम उससे निपट भी रहे हैं, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं। हमारी नीति भी है, हम लोगों के लिये बचनबद्ध हैं, हमारी पार्टी लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये बचनबद्ध है, भले ही आप करें या न करें।

किसान को सही ढंग से पैसा मिले ..

MR. SPEAKER: Your speech is very sweet, as sweet as sugar. Let your speech be short; please conclude.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Thank you, Sir. I will conclude.

किसान को सही ढंग से पैसा मिल जाये, जो शुगर फैक्टरी में मजदूरी करते हैं, उनको सही ढंग से उचित पैसा मिल जाये और वक्त पर मिल जाये, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है। इस पर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

शुगर की इंडस्ट्री खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में सदरन साइड में, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। मैं आन्ध्र और महाराष्ट्र सभी को मिलाकर यह कहता हूं। यह इंडस्ट्री बड़ी मेजर र

इंस्ट्री है। जहां तक मुझे इल्म है, आपने सिर्फ एक ही रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट इसके लिये कानपुर में बनाई है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप कम-से-कम दक्षिण में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र में भी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट बनाइये जिससे पूरी तरह इसकी डेवलपमेंट हो सके। कर्नाटक में भी बढ़ाइये, तमिलनाडु को मैं एक्सक्लूड नहीं कर रहा हूं। बिहार में तो बननी ही चाहिये, उसकी वजह यह है कि नार्थ बिहार में शुगर मिल बहुत हैं और हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूर्णिया में एक शुगर मिल वनमनखी में है। मैं वजीर साहब का ध्यान इस पर खींचना चाहता हूं, वह बीमार होकर खत्म हो गई थी परन्तु बड़ी मुश्किल से हमारे मुख्यमंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने उसको मदद पहुंचाकर चालू कराया। लेकिन उस स्टेट में रिसोर्सेज कम हैं। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि उस मिल को बढ़ायें ताकि पूर्णिया के किसानों को और उसके साथ लगते हुए सहरसा जिले के किसानों और मजदूरों को राहत मिले, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़े मुल्क की इकानामी मजबूत हो।

एक बात कहकर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, अब चीनी का वितरण.....
(व्यवधान)

मैं मुहतरिम वजीर साहब का ध्यान एक और अहम मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। चीनी को एफ० सी० आई० के जरिये बंटवाया जाता है। यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन चैनल इतना गड़बड़ है कि मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता। मैंने पिछले साल भी लिखा था और इस साल भी लिखा है कि एफ० सी० आई० में बहुत गड़बड़ियां और करप्शन हैं। मैं इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकता। वजीर साहब मेहरबानी फरमा कर एफ० सी० आई० को टाइट करें उसके काम को गौर से देखें और गड़बड़ियों को पकड़ें, तो आइन्दा कोई गड़बड़ी न हो। उसकी तरफ खास ध्यान

देने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि वह एक ऐसा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन चैनल है, जहां से गांवों को चीजें पहुंचती हैं।

हमारी पार्टी, हमारी नेता और हम सब लोग इस बात के जामिन हैं कि लोगों को राहत मिले और चीजों के दामों में कमी हो। हम उसके लिये कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपने मुल्क की चीनी की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जाये और विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके चीनी के इम्पोर्ट को बन्द किया जाये। हालांकि मेरे पास इस बारे में फिगरज हैं, लेकिन उन्हें देने का टाइम नहीं है। मैं मोटी बात यह कहना चाहता कि अगले सालों में हमारे मुल्क में चीनी की बहुत पैदावार होने वाली है। सिक्स्थ फाइव-यीअर प्लान में शूगर पर बड़ा जोर दिया गया है। शूगर की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहिये और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करना चाहिये, ताकि दूसरे मुल्कों से चीनी मंगाने पर हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च न हो। चीनी के इम्पोर्ट को बन्द करना चाहिये।

इस कानून के तहत सरकार 35 करोड़ रुपये सालाना क्लेबट करेगी। यह एक अच्छा खासा फंड होगा। उसे खर्च करने के इन्तजाम में पीपल्ज इनवाल्वमेंट भी होना चाहिये। मैं डागा साहब से इस बारे में मुत्तिफिक हूं कि इस काम को सिर्फ अफसरों पर न छोड़ दिया जाये।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं दोनों बिलों की पुरजोर ताईद करता हूं।

اٹھویں جمیل الرحمن (کھن گلیج):

محترم قیومی اسپیکر صاحب - میں آپ کا شکریہ گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا - پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ ہمارے محترم وزیر ایک اچھے ایڈمنسٹریٹر ہیں مکہ میں ملتوی رہ چکے ہیں اور ہمارے ساتھ ۱۹۷۱ء سے اب تک ہم ان کی لیاقت جانتے ہیں آپ کے دو بل ہیں ایک شوگر سیس بل اور دوسرا شوگر ڈیولپمنٹ فنڈ بل - فاگا صاحب نے کچھ اچھی باتیں اتھائی ہیں ان باتوں کے متعلق میں ایلے ملتوی جی سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ان کی جو شکایت ہے وہ کیسے دور ہوں گی -

واؤ بریلنڈر سنگھ :

دور -

شہری جمیل الرحمن :

جانتا ہوں کہ آپ 'میں آف ایکشن' (Man of Action) ہیں - سوال یہ ہے کہ ان کی شکایت دور ہو - پارلیامینٹ پورے ملک کا سامن ہے اور مصالفا ہے اور سپریم ہے - اس لئے ایسی بات نہ ہو کہ پارلیامینٹ انڈر مائین ہو جائے - اس کی اجازت نہ پارلیامینٹ دے گی اور نہ ملتوی جی آپ ہی دے گی -

سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ آپ

دیکھیں گے کہ ۱۹۵۵-۱۹۵۶ تک دو کوآپریٹو شوگر ملوں تھیں اور جب ترقی ہوئی تو ۱۵۳ کوآپریٹو شوگر ملوں ہو گئیں - اس کے خلاف پرائیویٹ سپیکٹر میں بھی کچھ ملوں ہیں اور نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ جو آپ نے کرشلنگ کا ایک مڈا بنایا ہے کہ ۱۲۵۰ ٹن کون کرشلنگ روزانہ ہونا چاہئے - اس سے جو کم ہوگا اس کو ان اکنامک (uneconomic) قرار دیں گے - یہ صحیح بات ہے تو کوآپریٹو بڑھے اس میں ہلرا و شولس ہے - کوآپریٹو شوگر ملز کی مشینری کو کہسے قبول کیا جائے - کہسے کہسے فائلینس کیا جائے کہسے کسانوں کی مدد ہو گئے کی پودوار بڑھے اس پر آپ کا پورا دھیان چاہئے - اور فلٹس جو کالکٹ ہوں گے اس کو مل کے موڈرنائزیشن پر خرچ کیا جائے کسانوں کو صحیح دام سے بڑھایا جائے اور پوکس کو دیا جائے ان باتوں پر آپ غور کریں -

ہمارے ساتھ کچھ بات کہہ رہے تھے یہ ان کی شکایت ہے کہ چینی کی قیمت بڑھ گئی - چینی کا معاملہ یہاں ملکیں ہے - اگر کہیں انسان کے بدن میں شوگر ہو جائے تو گڑبڑ ہو جاتی ہے اور کہیں دوسری جگہ شوگر ہو جائے

تو اس میں بھی معاملہ کڑبڑ ہے - شوگر کا معاملہ انسان کی زندگی کے لگاؤ کے ساتھ ہے - چھوٹے سے چھوٹے گاؤں کے کسان مزدور اور ایک بڑے سے بڑے آدمی کو بھی شوگر کی ضرورت ہے لیکن موجودہ آف پاپولیشن Majority of population گاؤں میں قریب لوگوں کی ہے اس لئے اس کی قیمت میں بڑھوتری نہ ہو وہ بات آپ کو نشہت کرنی چاہئے اور اس کا آپ کو آسواسن دینا چاہئے - شوگر کے معاملے میں پچھلے دو تین اور چار سالوں میں بڑی بڑی باتیں اٹھی ہیں بڑے آندولی ہوئے ہیں -

ایک باس ساتھ ساتھ کہہ دوں کہ شوگر کے آندولن کا الزام ہمارے اوپر رکھا جاتا ہے - میں اس کی پرزور تردید کرتا ہوں - وہ اس لئے کہ آپ کو بھی معلوم ہے سارے دیہی کو معلوم ہے پڑھے لکھے علم دان کو معلوم ہے پہلے ہی گاؤں والوں کو معلوم نہ ہو وہ سب سے ہو - میں ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین میں جو کلا لگا تھا چلا کر پکا کر خاک کر کے شوگر کا شارتیج مارکیٹ میں دو چپا کیا تھا - اس میں کوئی دو رائے میں نہیں سمجھتا ہوں آپ جانتے ہیں - اس کا الزام ہماری پارٹی پر ہماری سرکار پر ۱۹۸۰ء کے بعد تھوپا جاتا ہے -

(انٹروپیشن)

یہ بھلی کی لائٹ تو ہے نہیں کہ پتن دہائے اور بھلی جل گئی - کسی بات کا اکتومک ایڈوکیٹ دو تین سال کے بعد پڑتا ہے - کیا آپ نے اس کا ایڈوکیٹ تو ہمارے اوپر پڑے گا ہی - ہم اس سے نہت بھی رہے ہیں اس میں ۵۰ رائے نہیں ہیں - ہماری نہتو بھی ہے ہم لوگوں کے لئے وچن وندہ ہیں ہماری پارٹی لوگوں کو راحت پہنچانے کے لئے پابند زبان ہے پہلے ہی آپ کو یہاں نہ کریں -

کسان کو صحیح قھلگ سے پھسا ملے.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your speech is very sweet, as sweet as sugar. Let your speech be short; please conclude.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Thank you, Sir, I will conclude.

کسان کو صحیح قھلگ سے پھسا مل جائے جو شوگر فیکٹری میں مزدوری کرتے ہیں ان کو صحیح قھلگ سے اچت پھسہ مل جائے اور وقت پر مل جائے سب سے بڑی بات یہی ہے - اس پر آپ کا دھیان جانا چاہئے -

شوگر کی انڈسٹری خاص طور سے مہاراشٹر میں سدورن ساتھ میں بہار اور اترپردیش میں ہیں - میں آندھرا اور مہاراشٹر میں بھی کو

[شری جمال الرحمن]

ملا کر یہ کہتا ہوں - یہ انڈسٹری
بڑی مہمور انڈسٹری ہے - جہاں تک
مجھے علم ہے آپ نے صرف ایک ہی
ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ اس کے لئے کانپور
میں بنائی ہے . مہدی گزارش ہے
کہ آپ کم سے کم دکشن میں
آئندہ پندرہ سہارا شتر میں بھی
ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ بنائے - جس
سے بڑی طرح اس کی قبولیت ہو
سکے - کرناٹک میں بھی بنائے -
تامل ناڈو کو میں ایکسکلوڈ (exclude)
نہیں کر رہا ہوں - بہار میں تو
ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ بنانی ہی چاہئے -
اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ نارتھ بہار
میں شوگر مل بہت ہوں اور ہمارے
قنٹرک پورنہ میں ایک شوگر مل
بن سکی ہے - میں
وزیر صاحب کا دھیان اس پر
کھینچنا چاہتا ہوں - وہ بیمار ہوکر
ختم ہو گئی تھی - پرنٹو بڑی
مشکل سے ہمارے سکھ سکھ منتری
ڈاکٹر چکن ناتھ مشرا نے اس کو
مدد پہنچا کر چالو کرایا ہے -
لیکن اس اسٹیم میں ریپورٹ کم
ہوں میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا
کہ اس مل کو بڑھاؤ تاکہ پورنہ
کے کسانوں کو اور اس کے ساتھ لگتے
ہوئے سہرسہ ضلع کے کسانوں اور
مزدوروں کو راحت ملے - ملک کی
پیداوار بڑھے ملک کی اگروسی
مضبوط ہو -

ایک بات کہہ کر میں بیٹھے
جاؤں گا - اب چیلی کا وزن
(انٹرویشن)

میں محترم وزیر صاحب کا
دھیان ایک اور اہم معاملے کی
طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - چیلی کو
ایف۔سی۔آئی۔ F.C.I. کے ذریعہ بتوایا
جاتا ہے - یہ ڈسٹریبیوشن چینل
اتنا گہرا ہے کہ میں بیان نہیں
کر سکتا - میں نے پچھلے سال بھی
لکھا تھا اور اس سال بھی لکھا ہے
کہ ایف۔سی۔آئی۔ F. C. I. میں
بہت گہریاں اور کریشن ہیں -
میں اس سے زیادہ کچھ نہیں
کہنا چاہتا ہوں - وزیر صاحب
مہربانی فرما کر ایف۔سی۔آئی۔ F.C.I.
کے انتظام کو تھیک کریں - اس کے
کام کو فور سے دیکھیں - اور گہریوں
کو پکڑیں تو آئندہ کوئی گہری نہ
ہوگی - اس کی طرف خاص دھیان
دینے کی ضرورت ہے - کیونکہ وہ ایک
ایسا ڈسٹریبیوشن چینل ہے جہاں
سے گاون کو چھڑیں چیلی وغیرہ
پہنچتی ہیں -

ہماری پارٹی ہماری نہتا اور
ہم سب لوگ اس بات کے فاسی
ہیں کہ لوگوں کو راحت ملے اور
چھڑوں کے دامنوں میں کسی ہو ہم
اس کے لئے کوشش بھی کر رہے
ہیں - آج ضرورت اس بات کی ہے

کہ اپنے ملک کی چھٹی کی پیداوار کو بڑھایا جائے - اور بدیشی مدرا خرچ کر کے چھٹی کے امپورٹ کو بند کیا جائے - حالانکہ مہرے پاس اس بارے میں فیکٹس ہیں - لیکن انہیں ٹیلے کا ٹائم نہیں ہے - میں موتی بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگلے سالوں میں ہمارے ملک میں چھٹی کی بہت پیداوار ہونے والی ہے - سیکسٹھ فائو ایئر پلان

Sixth Five Year Plan

میں شوگر کی پیداوار پر بڑا زور دیا گیا ہے - شوگر کی پیداوار کو بڑھانا چاہئے - اور ایڈمنسٹریٹو کو تھپک کرنا چاہئے - تاکہ دوسرے ملکوں سے چھٹی ملکانے پر ہماری بدیشی مدرا خرچ نہ ہو - چھٹی کے امپورٹ کو بند کرنا چاہئے -

اس قانون کے تحت سرکار ۳۵ کروڑ روپے سالانہ کاپلیٹ کرے گی - یہ ایک اچھا خاصہ فنڈ ہوگا - اسے خرچ کرنے کے انتظام میں یہوبیس انوالوومنٹ ہونا چاہئے - میں ڈاک صاحب سے اس بارے میں متفق ہوں کہ اس کام کو صرف افسروں پر نہ چھوڑ دیا جائے - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں دونوں بلوں کی پرزور تائید کرتا ہوں -

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there cannot be two opinions about the need for the development and mode-

rnisation of most of the sugar mills. For that development, no extra cess is required. Sir, the present Bill for levying cess on sugar is not going to help the mills. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated as follows:

"3. The problem, in fact, needs analysis, in depth, of unit-wise maladies and coordination and supplementing of financial assistance under other schemes with suitable measures which would give a unit a chance to rehabilitate itself so that, after a period, the assistance could stop and the unit would go on its individual efforts."

Sir, it is guaranteed according to the Objects of the Bill itself that as long as the mill is not in a position to stand on its own legs, the mill will be given some financial assistance and in that case, as we all know, none of the mills will show on record that they have become self-reliant or rehabilitated themselves. They will show that permanently they are running into loss so that they go on receiving the assistance.

With regard to levy, we were very unfortunate and we could not do anything when there was a change of Government. In the name of Janata Party, the Government came to power in 1977. But that Government also reduce the prices of sugarcane and increased the prices of sugar. The price of sugar was reduced by Rs. 2 per quintal and that of sugar was raised, first, from Rs. 2.15 to Rs. 2.30 and then it was controlled. That way the mill-owners gained.

The present Government had promised to the people to bring down the prices of sugar. The Prime Minister herself during her election campaign was blaming the Janta Party for high prices of sugar. But the sugar prices have since then jumped up, not gone down, have not remained stagnant, but jumped up. This year this Government

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

has reduced the minimum price of sugarcane again by Rs. 2/- per quintal, but the prices of sugar have not been reduced; in fact, these have gone up.

The present Government and the Janta Government preceding it had told the peasants in clear terms through their actions that their masters are not the electors of our country, not the cane growers, but the private mill-owners. They are their masters and in their interests and at their dictates, these Government had acted. That has been the behaviour of the present Government or the Janata Government. I am talking of the experience the peasants and the country had got on the basis of the sugar policy of these two Governments.

In reply to my question on November 17, 1980 in this House the hon. Minister Rao Birendra Singh, had stated that the factories in U.P. owed as on 31-5-1980 Rs. 8.95 crores and those in Bihar owed Rs. 3.46 crores as cane price arrears to the agriculturists. Since then efforts were made to ensure that the arrears are paid back to the growers.

15.52 hrs.

[~~Shri~~ HANINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

Notices were issued to ten mills in U.P. and 3 mills in Bihar to compel them to pay back the arrears. I again say that there is some very serious lacuna in the policy of the Government which helps the millowners particularly the private sector millowners.

Then, again, the hon. Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, while replying to my question in this House on 7th July, 1980 stated:

"I have already explained that the factories are taken over by the Government when the factories are in arrears of excessive amount to be paid to the sugarcane growers and the first duty of the Government is then to see that the arrears are liquidated after they take over. The management of the mills is only temporary. In Bihar we have not taken over any mill."

When the arrears are huge, in that case, the mill is taken over by the Government, it clears the dues and then hands over the mill back to the private owners. Can't it be said that this Government is only acting as a good manager for the capitalists, who own the sugar mills, and in their own interests as against the interest of the consumers and the growers. I am talking of the Government policy. I am quoting the Minister; I do not mean anything against him personally, but the present Government.

In this context, I do know, and you must also be knowing, that the mills which we had taken over in Bihar, were in huge arrears. Some machinery was also stolen away. They have been rehabilitated to some extent and the arrears have been cleared by the Government to some extent. Of course it is at the cost of the people, because ultimately the people have to pay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And I think, the old machinery, 70 to 75 years old, has continued to remain.

SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA: That is there. As I said, clearance of the arrears has been made by the Government after the mills were taken over by the Government. Even the parts of the machinery were stolen away. Samastipur was the worst case.

What I want to say is that the whole policy of the Government is to help the profit motive and the profit requirements of the private owners or the capitalists. I think, the present Bill also is in that direction.

As recently as 31st August 1981, in reply to a question, the Minister had said:

"Presently the excise duty on free sale sugar is about Rs. 94/- per quintal. On an all-India average basis, the excise duty on levy sugar is around Rs. 38 per quintal. The excise benefit per quintal of sugar released under the incentive scheme is, thus,

about Rs. 56 at present on an all-India average basis."

So, between free sale and levy sugar, there is a difference of Rs. 560/- per tonne of sugar. So, they are rewarded Rs. 56/- per quintal in the case of free sale sugar. The very policy of free sale sugar is legalizing black market. It is done practically in that manner. Free sale, open market is actually black market. In such a situation, for levy sugar there is an exemption of Rs. 56/- per quintal i.e. Rs. 560/- per tonne.

What is the motivation behind it? I am quoting from the written answer given by the Minister. It says:

"Concessions are allowed to the factories eligible under the scheme, as otherwise due to hardship caused by the steep rise in the cost of plant and machinery, these factories would not be economically viable, and new factories and substantial expansions would not be implemented, as needed."

So, for expansion and other purposes, a relief of Rs. 56 per quintal is given in excise duty at present. This is the answer given earlier. And Rs. 10/- per quintal extra is proposed to be given now. What I say is that there is urgent need for modernization of the mills, and urgent need for rehabilitation of many mills. But the remedy lies not in raising the cess on sugar, but in nationalizing the sugar industry as a whole, except those in the cooperative sector.

I want to remind the Minister that the Bihar and U.P. Assemblies had unanimously passed Resolutions asking for the nationalization of the sugar mills; and they have gone unheeded. This has proved that the tycoons who own sugar mills are much more powerful than our democratic system and legislatures which had unanimously resolved that the mills should be nationalized. They have proved much more powerful than the biggest two States, where they have adopted the resolutions unanimously. There was no difference between the ruling party and the Opposition.

In such a situation, we know how the valuable bagasse is burnt in the furnace in place of coal. Modernization is required, and machinery has to be replaced, so that bagasse can become the valuable raw material for the production of fine quality paper. It is not being done. So, the remedy lies in nationalizing the sugar mills, and not in raising the price of sugar. It lies in maintaining parity between the price of cane paid to the grower and the price of sugar charged from the consumers. That parity has to be maintained, and that parity has to be strictly implemented and strictly followed on a scientific basis.

So, it was decided long ago that there should be a ratio between the price of sugar and that of sugarcane. Now none talks about it. The Minister did not even hint that such a ratio should exist. In such a situation I think this Cess Bill should not be supported by this House. I do stand to urge upon the House to reject the Bill.

16 hrs.

With regard to development, there cannot be two opinions. But development is lacking, not because of lack of money, but because the profits of those mills had been taken away somewhere else, and turned into unearned money and as money to be spent elsewhere—not for productive purposes, but in most cases for unproductive purposes. It is not a case where for lack of money, modernization is lagging behind. In such a situation, I urge upon the House to oppose this Cess Bill. We had seen the insistence of the Minister, when he sought the special permission of the Speaker, to waive some rules to move this Bill. The Minister sought the waiver of the rules as it was so urgent to move this Bill. Then he moved the Bill and it is being discussed now after more than one week! It shows that it is not so urgent now. The waiver of the rules was sought and got, because at that time it was so important. Again, I say that it is not so urgent. But if the

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Minister thinks that it is very necessary, he should accept our amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion, or may be referred to a Joint Select Committee which may go into the entire matter of the development of the mills, replacement of the old machinery or modernisation of machinery and all round development, and to ensure that the minimum acreage of sugarcane yields the maximum of sugar so that we become not only self-reliant, not only we stock sugar, not only do we never have to import but we will also be able to export sugar continuously on a dependable basis. It can become a dependable source for earning foreign exchange. That is possible and it is desirable. There cannot be two opinions about it. That may be done. But I will urge upon the House to see that this Bill is referred to a Select Committee and that it is not passed in hurry here. With these words, I oppose the Cess Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Shri Harish Rawat.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अधिष्ठाता जी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री को जो भावना शूगरकेन ओअर्स के प्रति और शूगर इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिए है, उस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा आगे आकर बोलिए और जोर से बोलिये।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He is supporting a bad case. That is why he cannot speak louder.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The case is certainly a good one.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is afraid of the Minister.

श्री हरीश रावत : आप किसानों के नेता हैं और इस देश की इस बहुत बड़ी और महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री की भलाई

के लिये जितने अच्छे कदम पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर राव साहब ने उठाये हैं, उस के लिए निःसन्देह शूगर इंडस्ट्री और और हम सब उन के कृतज्ञ हैं।

यह बिल जो मंत्री जी यहां पर लाए हैं, यह उचित तो है लेकिन हमारी जो शूगर इंडस्ट्री है, उस के लिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम एक पालिसी बनायें शूगर केन डेवलपमेंट से लेकर उस के फ्रिशिंग तक, उसके मार्केटिंग तक। जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं बनायेंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरीके से पैच वर्क कर के, इस तरीके से एडवाक एरेंजमेंट कर के हम एक अस्थायी हल तो निकाल सकते हैं, कुछ अस्थायी तौर पर राहत दे सकते हैं लेकिन जो स्थायी राहत देने की बात है, जिस के लिए माननीय राव साहब के मन में निश्चित रूप से तड़प होगी, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय : 'तड़प' की बात आप को मालूम है।

श्री हरीश रावत : निश्चित तौर पर। दिल की बात दिल ही समझ सकता है और उनके और हमारे दिल के बीच में कोई दूरी नहीं है और है भी तो चेयरमैन साहब, दोनों के दिलों को मिलाने में आप की मदद ले लेंगे।

मैं राव साहब से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रुग्ण इंडस्ट्री को, इस बीमार इंडस्ट्री को सुधारने के लिए कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर अधिकांश चीनी मिलें रुग्ण हैं और उन की मदद के नाम पर आप उनको बहुत ज्यादा पैसा भी देते हैं। कभी वे डरा-धमका कर पैसा लेते हैं कि हम मिलों को बन्द

कर दें और कभी गन्ना पैदा करने वाला किसान सर पर खड़ा होता है। इस तरह से आप कभी किसानों के दबाव में और कभी उनके दबाव में ऐसी चीनी मिलों की बहुदा मदद कर देते हैं और ऐसी चीनी मिलें भी देश में हैं, जिन को जिस मकसद के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है, वह जिस मकसद के लिए पैसा लेती है, उस में उस पैसे को उपयोग में नहीं लाती है और किसानों को जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, किसानों की जो शिकायतें हैं, वे अपनी जगह पर बनी रहती हैं और उनको ठीक समय पर पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है। पार्लियामेंट की जो शिकायत है, वह भी अपनी जगह पर बनी रहती है और माड्रेनाइजेशन के नाम पर जो पैसा लिया जाता है, उस पर वह पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

यह जो बिल है, इस में जो रिहैबिलिटेशन और डवलपमेंट की बात कही गई है, माड्रेनाइजेशन की बात कही गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि माड्रेनाइजेशन के नाम पर जो पैसा दिया जाएगा, उसको रिहैबिलिटेशन के नाम पर वे लोग खर्च कर देंगे। हमारा जो रिहैबिलिटेशन का स्कोप है, वह ज्यादा विस्तृत है। माड्रेनाइजेशन का एक स्पेसिफिक एम है। माड्रेनाइजेशन के लिए कितना पैसा खर्च होगा, रिहैबिलिटेशन करने के नाम पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा और रिसर्च और डवलपमेंट के लिए कितना पैसा खर्च होगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन अलग अलग मदों के लिए बिल में स्पेसिफाई किया जाना चाहिए।

यह जो बिल नं० 157 का सी० है, उस में आपने शूगर फैक्ट्री का अर्थ बताया है। यह जो बिल नं० 156 का पैरा चार है, इम्प्लीकेशन आफ फण्डस् में जो बात कही है:—

“for making loans for facilitating the rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory or any unit thereof or the undertaking of any scheme for development of sugarcane in the area in which any sugar factory is situated.”

इन दोनों में आपस में कंट्रोवर्सी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो 156 का पैरा चार है, यह अस्पष्ट है। उसके बहुत सारे अर्थ लगाये जा सकते हैं। इस से इसके स्कोप के डाइवर्ट होने की गुंजाइश हो जाती है। कृपा कर के इसको आप देख लें।

जैसा हमारे और साथियों ने भी कहा कि पार्लियामेंट और देश की अधिकांश पोलिटिकल पार्टिज बराबर इस बात को कहती रही हैं कि शूगर इंडस्ट्रीज का नेशनेलाइजेशन होना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टि भी एक से अधिक बार इस बात को कह चुकी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से यह इंडस्ट्री बीमार है, जिस तरीके से इस इंडस्ट्री के मालिकान द्वारा किसानों का शोषण किया जा रहा है, जिस तरह से सरकार के टेक्स की चोरी की जा रही है, उस में यह समय की मांग है, वक्त की आवश्यकता है कि हम इस इंडस्ट्री का नेशनेलाइजेशन करें, राष्ट्रीकरण करें, इसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में लायें ताकि इसका जो लाभ है वह आम आदमी को मिल सके।

इस समय जितनी आपकी प्राइवेट सैक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके मालिकान से चीनी का हिसाब तो आप ले लेते हैं

[श्री हरीश रावत]

लेकिन उनका जो घीरा है, उसकी बिक्री की कोई अकाउंटबिल्टी नहीं है, उस पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। मालिकान उसकी बिक्री को इनकम में नहीं दिखाते हैं और उस से हुई इनकम को अन्यत्र खर्च करते हैं। आपको जो बैलेंस शीट दिखाते हैं उसमें वे उसे नहीं दिखाते और यह दिखाते हैं कि चीनी मिल नुकसान में जा रही है। उस पैसे का कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं रहता है। दूसरी तरफ किसान की कठिनाई बराबर बनी रहती है।

इन चीनी मिलों से पर्यावरण संबंधी समस्याएँ भी पैदा होती हैं। जितनी चीनी मिलें नदियों के किनारे पर हैं उनके वेस्ट मेटिरियल के आऊटलेट्स नदियों में हैं। उन पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है वे आपके विभागों से मैनेज कर के इसको करते रहते हैं। इस पर भी आप का स्ट्रिक्ट कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। जगह जगह जो क्रशर लगे हैं वे भी वातावरण को दुषित कर देते हैं। कहां गन्ने को रखेंगे, कैसे गन्ने की पिराई करेंगे, कैसे उसके कचरे को जलायेंगे, उसके विषय में आपको कोई नियम नहीं है। इस तरफ भी आप ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर इस समय जो चीनी मिलें हैं, उन में गन्ना नहीं पिल पा रहा है। गन्ना खड़ा है और आप बराबर आश्वासन दे रहे हैं लेकिन आशंका है कि आखिर तक भी वह गन्ना सारा मिल जाएगा या नहीं। चीनी-मिलों को इस विषय में निश्चित निर्देश जाने चाहिए कि हर महीने इतने गन्ने की वे पिराई करें और ठीक से करें। इस में भी आपका स्ट्रिक्ट कंट्रोल होना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश एक विशाल प्रांत है। उसकी गन्ना उत्पादन क्षमता बहुत बड़ी है। जितनी उसकी गन्ना उत्पादन की क्षमता है, उसके हिसाब से आप आने वाले पांच सालों के लिए चीनी मिलों के डबलप-मेंट के बारे में सोचिए। चाहे ये मिलें कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में डबलप कीजिए चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर में डबलप कीजिए। लाइसेंस दीजिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आप से निवेदन किया है, उनको स्वीकार कीजिए और चीनी मिलों की स्थापना कराइये, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश जो चीनी उत्पादन का बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है, उसका उपयोग हो सके। इस से राष्ट्र को भी लाभ होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी भावना का समर्थन करते हुए इन बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): माननीय सभापति जी, ये जो बिल पेश किए गए हैं "चीनी उप कर विधेयक" और "चीनी विकास कोश विधेयक" अगर इनके लिए यह कहा जाए कि चीनी कारखाना मालिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए और उनके पोषण के लिए ये विधेयक हैं और उन्हीं के नाम से इन विधेयकों को रखा जाता है तो अच्छा होता।

गन्ना उत्पादक के हित थे जो कुछ आज होना चाहिए, वह न हो कर के चीनी मिल मालिकों और बीमार कारखानों को संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है। कारखाने बीमार क्यों हैं, इसके बारे में अभी रावत जी ने बताया है। किस तरह से चोरी से चीनी दूसरे कारखानों में चली जाती है, किस तरह से किसानों का गन्ना चोरी करते हैं, केन्द्रों पर किस किस तरह से गन्ना तोला जाता है और जो फैक्ट्रियां आपरेटिव आधार पर चल रही हैं या सरकारी प्रशासन में चल रही हैं किस तरह से ग्राइबेट गन्ना

गन्ना क्रशरों से मिल कर के आज भी 10-11 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर गन्ना बिकवा रहे हैं। बद्राखू और बरेली में आज भी क्रशर मालिक 10-11 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गन्ना खरीद रहे हैं। आज भी हजारों किसान आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। श्री मोहन सिंह राठौर जो कि किसान जिला यूनियन के नेता हैं, उनके साथ बहुत से लोग वहां पर सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं। हाकिम सिंह और बाबू सिंह आज भी सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्रा):
हाकिम होकर भी सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कम्यप : जैसे आपकी फर्जी सरकार चल रही है वैसे ही वे भी फर्जी हाकिम हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसानों को गन्ने में बहुत कम लाभ हो रहा है। 2-3 रुपए तो रवगन्ना और चुंगी में चले जाते हैं। डीजल इतना मंहगा हो गया है, जिससे दुलाई का खर्च भी बढ़ गया है। यह सब मिलाकर अगर 10 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल गन्ना लिया जाता है तो तो किसान को केवल 5 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल मिलता है। यह उसका उत्पादन खर्च भी नहीं है। इस पर भी सरकार कहती है कि हम असहाय हैं, कुछ नहीं कर सकते। हम प्राइवेट क्रशर मालिकों के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं कर सकते। जब अधिकारियों से कहा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। वहां के शेखपुर सहकारी किसान चीनी मिल के जो प्रशासक हैं वे प्राइवेट क्रशर मालिकों से मिले हुए हैं और पूरी कंपैसिटी से क्रशिंग नहीं होता है। चार साल पहले मिल बनी थी, मशीनें पुरानी नहीं हुई हैं, लेकिन हालत यह है कि जितनी मशीनें खरीदी गई थीं, सभी खराब हैं। उनको समय पर ठीक नहीं करवाया गया और किसान का गन्ना क्रशर पर जा रहा है।

केन्द्रों पर गन्ने की तोल कम की जाती है। कई ब्रार शिकायत करने पर भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

कहा जाता है कि फैक्ट्रियों घाटे में चल रही हैं। घाटे में कैसे चलती हैं। लाइनों का घाटा जा रहा है और उसके लिए आपका प्रशासन जिम्मेदार है। फैक्ट्री को उठा कर बन्द कर दिया है और कम कंपैसिटी पर चला रहे हैं। फैक्ट्री का घाटा कैसे होता है। शीरा बेचा जाता है कुछ हजार लीटर और गेट से निकलता है कई लाख लीटर। मिश्रों के मैनेजमेंट अपने रिस्तेदारों को सस्ते में दे देते हैं और दूसरों को जो महेंगे भाव पर लेना चाहते हैं नहीं देते हैं। अपने ठेकेदारों को अपने घर पर ही बुझा कर दे देते हैं और दूसरे जो ज्यादा पैसा आफर करते हैं उनको नहीं देते हैं। आपकी सरकार सुनती नहीं है, आप सुनते नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसान की पहले आप सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करें जो बेचारा गन्ना पैदा करता है। आपने तो उसके हाथ में खोई ही दे रखी है। किसान को गन्ने का मूल्य मिलना चाहिए चालीस रुपया प्रति क्विंटल लेकिन आप उतना भी नहीं देते हैं जितना आप दे रहे हैं। उतना तो उसको मिल जाना चाहिये और उतना तो उसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था कर दी जानी चाहिये। क्रय केन्द्रों पर आपके अधिकारी तेरह रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से ले लेते हैं और जो नहीं देना चाहता है उनकी चार चार दिन तक लाइन लगवाई जाती है और उनको खड़े रखा जाता है। बैलगाड़ी खुले आकाश में खड़ी रहे, बैल खुले आकाश में खड़े रहें, भोला, बरसात पानी में खड़े रहें, उनका चार-चार दिन तक गन्ना नहीं तोला जाता है। उनको कहा जाता है कि तेरह रुपये में तोलना हो तो तोल दो वर्ना लाइव में खड़े रहो। फर्जी पंचियां बना कर उनको दे दी जाती हैं और ऊंची कीमत ले ली जाती है। किसान

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

को तेरह रुपये ही देते हैं। किसानों ने जिलाधीश को कहा कि हम पकड़वाते हैं लेकिन जिलाधीश कहते हैं कि हमारे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। बदायूं, बरेली इत्यादि में जा कर आप देख लें क्या धांधलियां हो रही हैं। आप में साहस नहीं है कि इसकी आप उच्चस्तरीय जांच करवा सकें। वहां के अधिकारियों से ही आप कराते हैं। चोर-चोर मौसेरे भाई वाली यह बात होती है। वे सारी बातों को छिपा कर रख लेते हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि सही मूल्य किसान को दिलाया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कारखानों को गन्ना किसान को आप दे दें और वह चला लेगा। सारी की सारी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें, इसके सिवाय दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है। गन्ने को आन राजनीति में घसीटा जाता है। देश की राजनीति गन्ने के बल पर चलाने की कोशिश की जाती है। माननीय डागा जी ने कहा कि राजनीति का उस तरह से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। यह ठीक बात है। गन्ना मिल मालिकों को डराया जाएगा, उनसे पैसा वसूल किया जाएगा तो किसानों को कोई राहत मिलने वाली नहीं है।

आप फंड बना रहे हैं। इससे एक नयी परम्परा पड़ जाएगी। जो कारखाने सही काम कर रहे हैं, ठीक तरह से चल रहे हैं वे भी कहेंगे कि पैसा लेना है, लिहाजा कारखाने को बीमार करो। अब तक तो फर्जी बीमारी के सर्टिफिकेट बना करते थे अब ये कारखाने भी यही काम करने लगेंगे। ये नुकसान दिखाना शुरू कर देंगे। इस वास्ते मैं मांग करता हूं कि चीनी उद्योग का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। साथ ही ऐसी शक्तिशाली कमेटी बनाएं जो जगह-जगह जा कर जांच पड़ताल कर सके जहां भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। गन्ना खड़ा है फिर इसको क्यों नहीं पैरा जा रहा है, इसकी जांच कर

सके। किसान कहां उस गन्ने को ले जाएगा? उसे दूसरी फसल बोनी है। ट्रांसपोर्ट और तुलाई आदि में धांधली की जाती है। ऐसा काम आप करें ताकि किसान का हित हो सके, गन्ना किसान बेच सके, उसका हित हो सके।

आप रुग्ण मिलों के पीछे लगे हुये हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान ज्यादा रुग्ण है। सही मूल्य की बात कौन कहे? उस को तो मेहनत का पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। यही हालत रही तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का किसान बहुत जल्दी आन्दोलन छेड़ देगा और आप उसको रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

बेचारे किसान का गन्ने का पैसा पांच-पांच साल से बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, वह उसको मिल नहीं रहा है। यह कहा जाता है कि हम हिसाब बना रहे हैं। वह पैसा कहा चला गया है। यह ठीक नहीं है। उनको बकाया राशि का भुगतान होना चाहिये।

गन्ना किसान जो इतना पैसा टेक्सों का देता है और इतना ज्यादा आपको उससे लाभ होता है और जहां अच्छी गन्ने की फसल होती है वहां उन गन्ना किसानों के लिये ट्यूबवैल्स, नलकूप बनाने में वरीयता दी जानी चाहिये। आज उसकी खुली लूट हो रही है। जब टेंडर होता है, जब पंचियां पड़ती है, तो उसमें भी बहुत धांधली होती है। ट्रक वालों की, ट्राली वालों की पड़ जाती है और बल गाड़ी वालों को नहीं पड़ती है। बैल गाड़ी वालों को कहा जाता है कि आज तुलाई नहीं होगी। कल भी नहीं होगी। जब वे कारण पूछते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि कम पेर रहे हैं....

सभापति महोदय : ठोस सुझाव दें।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जो हालत चल रही है उससे ज्यादा दुखदायी स्थिति

किसान की ओर कोई नहीं हो सकती है। आपको चाहिये कि जो तोलने की मशीनें हैं उनकी आप फौरन जांच करवायें। जो इंजीनियर वगैरह आपके लगे हुये हैं, उन पर आप खास तौर से नजर रखें। नब्बे प्रतिशत तोल की मशीनों में गड़बड़ी है। और किसानों की जब काटी जाती है। कृषर मालिकों के ऊपर आप कीमत तय करें। अभी मनमाने ढंग से वह कम पैसा देते हैं। क्या आपने प्राइवेट कृषर मालिकों पर कोई पाबन्दी लगायी है ताकि किसानों का शोषण न कर सकें? किसानों का गन्ना 10 या 12 रु० क्विंटल न खरीद सकें? जहां-जहां किसानों की शिकायतें चल रही हैं, चाहे सामूहिक रूप से या व्यक्तिगत रूप से, मैं चाहूंगा कि तुरन्त सरकार की ओर से उनकी जांच की जाये और जहां लाखों रुपये की धांधली है, जैसे शेखूपुर, शुगर मिल्स, वहां सी० वी० आई० से आप जांच करा कर संबंधित लोगों को दंडित करें। इतना ही कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं, और इस बिल का विरोध करना हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, so far as the objective of the Bill is concerned, it is commendable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You started at 4.20.

(Interruptions).

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He says that I have to complete by 4.20.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I said you started at 4.20.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I started at 4.20, but I am not a '420'.

Sir, the Bill provides for a four-fold objective. It is to rehabilitate the sugar mills, to modernise them, to encourage research and also encourage development of sugarcane. So far as this four-fold objective is concerned, I think nobody in the House will have a

different opinion other than the opinion held by the hon. Minister.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): We support it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But the question is: Does this Bill provide really for an instrument to achieve this purpose? If that question is posed—I am sorry, of course we are dealing with 'sweet' subject, that is, sugar, but my reply is bitter and bitter not only in words, but in content also. I do not like to dilate much on the subject because it is all quite known to the hon. Minister—what is called the basic reason for the sickness of the sugar industry.

Sugar industry is one of the oldest industries in our country. It is an agro-based industry and the people of our country want that this industry should further prosper. With its prosperity is linked the prosperity of the vast peasant masses of our country and other sections of our society. The whole thing is and I say it with all emphasis at my command, that the hon. Minister has concealed the basic fact which led to the sickness of the industry, that is, the mismanagement and malpractices indulged in by the sugar mill owners. A sugar mill gets sick, but never does a sugar mill owner becomes poor. The more the sickness of the mill, the larger the wealth accumulated with the sugar mill owner. Here is the paradox. The reason is that they have not taken interest in the modernisation of the industry and in introducing new technological innovations. Rather they have earned by illegal, visible or invisible, means in other areas of industry. This is what is called in our economic terminology, 'siphoning off capital'...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: And waste it on luxuries.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: ...and waste it by luxurious spending, and also sometimes—Prof. Ranga, you are a veteran, you know it—by giving a fairly fat donation to your Party to run the elec-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

tion. As a matter of fact sugar industry is one of the industries which produces black money. It does not only produce sugar but also produces black money. By producing black money it produces corruption. By producing corruption the entire social fabric of our life is being exposed to unprecedented corruption at the place of authority. (*Interruptions*).

Do not provoke me to say all those things.

The basic problem remains—how can you prevent this sephoning of capital? How can you prevent this kind of malpractice and mismanagement of the sugar mill owners?

I want modernisation. Eveybody wants that. With modernisation we can increase sugar production of our country. With this modernisation we can have cheaper sugar for the consumer. With modernisation we can also have export promotion and with export promotion our national economy can be further strengthened. Therefore, it is not merely a simple question of imposing certain cess, collecting money and distributing the money. Each is linked with the vital aspect of the economy of our country. If you have wider economic interest of the country in view, my humble submission to you and particularly to the Members of Congress (I) is that they should suport that nationalisation is the only way out. I can only just cite...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had been expecting that you would speak on the various facets of modernisation—of course, out of baggasse you can produce paper, and out of molasses you can produce alcohol. All these ideas are there in the Gundurao Committee Report.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Bill on the other hand provides further incentives for the sugar mill owners to earn more money on this pretext and that pretext while the necessity is to see that modernisation is carried on under the auspices of the Government. Gov-

ernment wants to give more to those wicked mill owners so as to create more black money and indulge in mismanagement.

The development of sugar cane is one aspect. With the development of the sugar cane the fate of the growers is also linked. What is the fate of the growers? They are not getting a remunerative price. On many occasions I explained it and I do not take more time of the House to explain it now.

The decision taken by the Government is paradoxical. One is a statutory minimum price fixed by the APC—Agricultural Prices Commission. Again the hon. Minister for Agriculture comes and says—"there should be advised price, as advised by the Prime Minister." Therefore, there is one set of price for the growers which is called a statutory minimum price fixed by the A.P.C. There is another set of price which is called the advised price as advised by the Prime Minister. Under the advised price category U.P. gets Rs. 21.50, Bihar gets Rs. 20.00 Maharashtra I do not know. Probably it is round about Rs. 20 or 21.00. What is the fun in it? You fixed Rs. 13.00 per quintal as APC's price and then you want the State Governments to fix advised price. That advised price does not go at the advice of the single source. Sir, advised prices are multi-pronged and therefore, the peasants do not know what is the actual fate awaiting for them. Therefore, the Government should make this position clear. There is no nexus between the statutory prices and the advised prices. There should be one set of prices which is beneficial, fair and remunerative to the growers of our country. There should not be any other price scale. And that price should be made available to the agriculturists and it should be ensured that they get it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You want to help the factories!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Coming to the sugarcane production, it is very much connected with this. You know, this

year, the sugarcane production has touched all-time high of 180 million tonnes in 1981-82. Some of my friends, I think Mr. Rawat mentioned that in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh where I had been recently, the peasants could not sell their sugarcane. Therefore, there is over-production or surplus production. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is known to him that many of the sugar mills have already closed the crushing? They have already closed the crushing or about to close down the crushing in many parts.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: All right. If it is not closed, it is all the more good. But they are going to stop crushing within a very short time. You tell them, guide them and direct them that all the sugarcane should be consumed and before that crushing should not be stopped. But if you assure them...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Don't worry.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is alright. Stand up and say. And also please say are you going to give them certain further concessions for the continuance of crushing?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Of course.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now the cat is out of the bag. While you propose that the crushing will continue and sugarcane will be taken by the mills, you say for them they should be given further extra relief or further concessions. Sir, there is another concession which is being given to the sugarcane mill owners. Therefore, that would lead to further increase in price and that would lead to further increase to the miseries of the consumers. That is not beneficial to the growers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You want them to close down?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do want that they should continue crushing and the growers should get the remunerative prices. I also want that the sugar-

cane mill owners should not get extra benefit because it is not the mercy that they are doing. It is the industry. It is not at their mercy; we are not at their mercy. You may be at their mercy. But we on this side are not at the mercy of the sugar mill owners.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Because you have no responsibility.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Last point. I do not like to take much of the time. Now the Government says that the sugar production is very comfortable. (Interruptions).

For the current year, the total sugarcane production is something of the order of 67 to 68 lakh tonnes. The carry over figure of the last year is something like that of 9.94 lakh tonnes or 10 lakh tonnes. The total availability of sugar today in the country is something of the order of 76.94 or 77 lakh tonnes. The consumption figure is something like 57 lakh tonnes. There is a surplus of 20 lakh tonnes. In spite of a greater amount of the availability of sugar, why does the sugar price not come down? May I suggest that the Government should take a policy decision to increase the proportion of the levy sugar so that prices can be brought down. While there is adequate stock in our country, for about 20 lakh tonnes, and now we are in surplus, the Government proposes to have a buffer stock. I welcome this measure. What is the method of building up the buffer stock? At what price? How will they purchase? Would the Government make the position clear as to whether they want to have a buffer stock of 6 lakh tonnes and, if they have decided to have a buffer stock of 6 lakh tonnes, what is the modality of procuring it, what will the price for it and at what price they will sell it to the consumer?

Coming to the last point....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The last point should be a juicy point. We are discussing sugar.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is a very juicy point; very sweet but it will be bitter to him. I want to make it sweet

[Shri Chitta Basu]

but it may taste bitter to him because it is truth.

Now, the Government proposes to export sugar. The International Sugar Organisation has agreed to give India a special quota. It is reported that the Commerce Ministry—my hon. friend the Commerce Minister is there—have undertaken a study regarding the possibility and the potential of sugar export. They have tentatively come to a decision that 6 lakh tonnes of sugar of this year can be exported to foreign countries. What is the price of sugar for export? What price are they bringing by exporting sugar? The international price of sugar today ranges between Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 3,400 per tonne whereas the home market price is something like Rs. 5,100 per tonne. The Commerce Ministry has come to this conclusion that by exporting 1 tonne of sugar, we are going to involve a subsidy of Rs. 1,700. Is it sweet or is it bitter? I leave it to him. By exporting 6 lakh tonnes of sugar from our country, we will have to lose by way of subsidy a total amount of Rs. 85 crores. This is what has been calculated by the Commerce Ministry. I think, it is not very sweet. It is very bitter because our consumers have to pay more for sugar in this country which we produce and which is produced at the cost of the toil and soil of the growers of the country. And we are going to export it at a subsidy of Rs. 1700 per tonne. Therefore, it is not a sweet one; it is a bitter one.

I hope, the Government would understand that this is a very dangerous and a disastrous policy that they are likely to follow. Their policy should be to see that sugar units are rehabilitated properly and modernised effectively. They should involve the growers' support by way of spending more for the development of sugarcane and also by way of giving satisfaction to the vast masses of our peasantry. That alone will help the Government to survive. Otherwise, they will fail.

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : माननीय चेयरमैन, साहब, बहुत से साथियों ने बड़ी दिलचस्पी दिखाई, इस विधायक के ऊपर।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विधेयक के ऊपर।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकता हूँ, आज पहली बार हिन्दी बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता आप से सीख लूंगा।

बहुत से साथियों ने हमारी जानिब से बहस में हिस्सा लिया, वे माननीय मेम्बर ऐसे हैं जिन का ताल्लुक शुगर इंडस्ट्री से है, वे खुद फार्मर्स हैं, जैसे प्रो० रंगा, बिखे पाटिल साहब, हमारी बहन श्रीमती कृष्णा साही, जमीलुर्हमान साहब, हरीश रावत, जी—इन सब साहबान ने जो बातें कहीं वे इनके अनुभव की हैं। अब जहां तक डागा साहब का ताल्लुक है—वह वकील है, तनकी निकालना उनका रात दिन का काम है। वह कोई भी मुकद्दमा हो उसमें कुछ न कुछ ईशूज ढूँढ लेते हैं। डागा साहब ने जो बातें कहीं हैं मैं उनकी आशंका को दूर कर दूंगा, उनको शायद कुछ गलतफहमी हो गई है ...

सभापति महोदय : अक्सर होती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत सीधे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं कब कह रहा हूँ कि सीधे साधे नहीं हैं। देखने में बड़े भोले भाले हैं। बहुत से मेम्बर्स ने उधर से भी अपनी राय जाहिर की है। चित्त बसु

साहब ने तो अपना मुंह आप ही कड़वा कर लिया, इस में हमारा कोई कसूर नहीं है। सुधीर गिरि साहब सब से पहले बोले थे, प्रो० प्रजीत मेहता साहब, मुरगैयन साहब बोले, कश्यप साहब बोले, बहुत से लोगों ने अपोजीशन से हिस्सा लिया लेकिन उन सब से एक बात यह निकली कि हमारा मकसद बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन उन सबने एक शंका जाहिर की कि उस मकसद को हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे

श्री चित्त बसु : करना भी नहीं चाहते हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Election manifesto is very clear.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: इसमें इनकी नसल्ली नहीं है, इनमिनान नहीं है, इनको शक है कि हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। अमन में वे सरकार की काबलियत को अपने से नापते हैं जो मकसद हमने अपने सामने रखा है, हम जानते हैं उस को कैसे पूरा करना है। आप ने जो मुजाव दिये हैं उन पर हमारा ध्यान है, ये मारी बातें पहले से हमारी निगाह में आ चुकी हैं और आज जो खदशात और खतरे आपने बताये हैं हम उनसे बे-बेहरा नहीं हैं, उनके इलाज भी हमारे पास हैं। जिस चीज को लेकर आज हम आप सामने आये हैं, उसकी जरूरत थी यह तो आप ने माना है। शुगर इंडस्ट्री हमारे देश की बहुत अहम इंडस्ट्री है। किसानों का भविष्य और खुशहाली इस के ऊपर निर्भर है—यह भी सबको मालूम है और इस वक्त सबसे बड़ी एग्री इंडस्ट्री अगर देश की गिनी जाय तो पहले नम्बर पर शुगर इंडस्ट्री है, उसके बाद टैक्स-टाइल का नम्बर आता है, बाकी इंडस्ट्रीज में किसान का इतना माल नहीं खपता है। नेशनलाइजेशन की बात की जाती है कुछ पार्टियां ऐसी हैं, जिनको खभाव में भी वही नजर आता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप की पार्टी वाले भी यह चाहते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अपनी पार्टी वालों को हम समझाएंगे हैं, तो वे समझ जायेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार विधान सभा और उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के एक मत से प्रस्ताव पास किया है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये प्रस्ताव पास किया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं इसको मानता हूँ। हम उस चीज की तरफ जा रहे हैं। श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव को याद होगा कि वे पहले किस पार्टी में थे।

श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव : कांग्रेस पार्टी का रेजोलूशन है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपकी पार्टी के अन्दर भी बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस को चाहते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं बार बार बतला चुका हूँ कि जहां तक शुगर इंडस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, यह करीब करीब ऐसी ही है जैसे नेशनेलाइज हो गई हो। 56 फीसदी शुगर आज को आपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरियों में पैदा होती है। आयन्दा के लिये हमने तय किया है कि हम इस को तरजीह देंगे। का आपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स को लाइसेंस के बारे में तरजीह दी जायगी। साथ ही आज भी 50 पर सेंट से ज्यादा ऐसी को आपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं, जिनके एक्सपेंशन के लिये हमने प्रोवाइड किया है, शुगर इंडस्ट्री के लिये अभी हमने गुंजाइश रखी है लेकिन उसमें भी जैसा कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा हमने यह तय किया है कि अगर रूरल डेवलपमेंट में कोई प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री शुगर की, खास

[श्री राव बोरेन्द्र सिंह]

दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है, तो हम उसके एक्स-पेंशन को जल्दी से मंजूर नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि हम यह चाहते हैं कि गांवों का नक्शा बदले। शूगर इंडस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के साथ साथ गांवों में सड़कें बनें और गांवों के अन्दर भी और सहूलियतें महय्या हों और किसानों को अच्छे भाव मिले। इससे उनकी हालत अपने आप बेहतर होगी। वहां पर एजुकेशनल इंस्टी-ट्यूशन्स खुलेंगी, अस्पताल खुलेंगे। बहुत सी शूगर फैक्टरीज ने तो यह शुरू भी कर दिया है और खास तौर पर काआपरेटिव सेक्टर में शूगर फैक्टरीज ने यह किया है मैंने महाराष्ट्र में जाकर देखा और श्री विखे पाटिल के साथ मैं गया और मैंने देखा कि वहां पर उन्होंने कालेज खोले हुए हैं, अस्पताल खोले हुए हैं और दूसरे ऐसे काम किये हैं। इसी तरीके से हम प्राइवेट से भी उम्मीद कर सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा जो इंडस्ट्री बीमार होती हैं, जो मिल सिक होता है, उस को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लेने के लिये कानून बना रखते हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एक्ट के तहत भी हम उन को ले सकते हैं और हमारा शूगर इंडस्ट्री टेक-ओवर आफ मनेजमेंट एक्ट भी है, जिसके तहत हमने 8 फैक्टरियां ली हुई हैं। यह भी आप जानते हैं कि तीन साल की अवधि उनको अपने हाथ में रखने के लिए रखी है लेकिन तीन साल पूरा होने के बाद हमने उनको वापस नहीं किया। हमने तीन साल की मियाद और बढ़ा दी है। अब यह पालिसी करीब-करीब वैसी ही है जैसी आप चाहते हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्री को खुली छूट न दी जाय। आप मांग करते हैं कि क्रिशिंग देर तक होनी चाहिये और कोई गन्ना खेतों में बाकी न रहे। उस के लिये सोचना पड़ेगा कि किस तरीके से हम फैक्टरीज को चलवा सकते हैं। आप लोगों ने मालूम नहीं कहां से इत्तिला हासिल कर ली कि बहुत सी फैक्टरीज बन्द हो

गई हैं। चित्त बसु साहब ने इस बारे में कहा। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल इस वक्त 200 कुछ फैक्टरीज चल रही थीं। 323 के करीब उनकी तादाद थी। मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक 323 में से कोई 315 फैक्टरीज अभी चल रही है और धड़ाधड़ गन्ना पेरा जा रहा है लेकिन गन्ना मई के आखीर तक या जून के कुछ अर्से में अगर कुछ गन्ना पेरना पड़ा, तो उस वक्त तक कुछ गन्ना सूख सकता है और रिकवरी कम हो जायेगी। उसके लिये हमें फैक्टरीज को कुछ इंसेंटिव देना पड़ता है और उसके लिए हम सोच रहे हैं। क्रिशिंग के लिये इंसेंटिव देने की बात कोई नई बात नहीं है। पिछले साल भी यह किया था और हमारी इस नीति की बजह से यह हुआ है कि 38 लाख टन की पैदावार जहां आप ने छोड़ी थी, आज हम 70 लाख टन तक ले जाने में कामयाब हुये हैं और यह हमारी शूगर पालिसी की वजह से हुआ है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : जब प्रोडक्शन कम था, तो लोगों को चीनी सस्ते दामों में मिली।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : तभी पटारा कर दिया था आप की सरकार ने। हमारी पालिसी को बदल दिया था और चीनी का डी-कंट्रोल कर दिया था लेकिन फिर वापस आ गये थे वहीं पर, जो हमने किया था। उस चीज को क्यों अपनाया, यह सारी चीज समझ से ताल्लुक रखती है। बैलेंस पालिसी को भी रखना पड़ता है और बैलेंस दिमाग को भी रखना पड़ता है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . खाली बात करने से काम नहीं बनता। हम ने करके दिखाया है।

चेयरमैन साहब, एक एतराज यह भी किया गया कि दो बिल क्यों लाये? एक बिल तो मनी बिल है पैसा वसूल करने के लिये और दूसरा बिल है, उसको खर्च करने के लिये, एप्रोप्रियेशन के लिये और स्पीकर साहब की इस बारे में रूलिंग है इस हाउस के अन्दर।

और इस तरह के बिल अलग अलग लाने चाहिये । स्पीकर साहब की रूलिंग का एहतराम करते हुये सरकार ये बिल अलग अलग लायी है । अब हम आपका एतराज कैसे मान लें ? जब हाउस में यह रूलिंग दी जा चुकी है तो फिर हम कैसे एक बिल लाते । वरना तो इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी ।

कुछ सवाल डागा साहब ने खड़े कर दिये कि इस पर पार्लियामेंट का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रहेगा, उसका कंट्रोल कम किया जा रहा है, अफसर पालिसी बनायेंगे और चलायेंगे । मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि उन्होंने यह बात कहां से निकाल ली । मैं डागा साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी में पालिसी सरकार की चलती है, पालिसी हम बनायेंगे, पालिसी बिल में नहीं हुआ करती है । यह डेमोक्रेसी का तरीका है कि पालिसी पोलिटिशियंस तय करते हैं । पालिसी सरकार की होती है और अफसर उसे चलाते हैं ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पालिसी संसद बनाती है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट सरकार करती है ।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : पालिसी गाईड लाइंस बिल में नहीं लायी जाती है । सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह जो रूल बनाये उसको पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करे । वे पेश होंगे ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: He cannot give all the details in the Bill. That will come in the Rules and they will be placed on the Table of the House.

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर आप चाहें तो उन रूल्स में तबदीली कर सकते हैं । पार्लियामेंट चाहे तो रूल्स तबदील कर सकती है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is a Committee of the House.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The rules must be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is provided in the Bill.

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : दूसरी बात आपने कही कि अकाउंटेंट जनरल द्वारा आडिट होना चाहिये और पार्लियामेंट के सामने हिसाब आना चाहिये । जब यह पैसा सरकार वसूल कर रही है तो वह कंसोलिडेटिड फंड में जाएगा और जो भी पैसा कंसोलिडेटिड फंड से एप्रोप्रियेट किया जाता है उसके लिये पार्लियामेंट से इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है । जिस तरह से और पैसे के एप्रोप्रियेशन के लिये फाइनेंस बिल में व्यवस्था की जाती है उसी तरह से इसकी भी व्यवस्था होगी । सरकार के और रुपये का जैसे हिसाब-किताब होता है, वैसे ही इस तरह रुपये का भी होगा । जैसे पार्लियामेंट की पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी और हिसाब-किताब को देखती है, वैसे ही इसका भी देखेगी । फिर यह कैसे समझ लिया गया कि पार्लियामेंट को बताया ही नहीं जायेगा ।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You kindly try to understand.

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : जब मैं आपने बातें कहीं हैं तब से मैं सोच ही रहा हूं । मैं सारे आनरेबल मेम्बर्स की अलग अलग बातों का जवाब नहीं देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि काफी वक्त पहले ही ले लिया गया है । लेकिन जो मोटी-मोटी बातें कही गयी हैं, उनमें बहुत-सी बातें तो कामन हैं । कुछ हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर समझे नहीं हैं उनको मैं समझाने की कोशिश करूंगा । कुछ समझते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जो समझ कर भी नहीं समझते ।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : अभी चिंत बसु साहब कह रहे थे कि शूगर टेस्टलेस है, उसमें कोई

[राव वारेन्द्र सिंह]

सुगन्ध नहीं है। अब जिनकी सूघने की और टेस्ट करने की शक्ति जाती रहे तो उसके साथ तो मेरी हमदर्दी है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What I was telling is that the sugar supplied is tasteless, odourless and bogus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But humour is sweeter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sugar is generally sweet but the whole trouble is that the sugar supplied is bitter.

राव वारेन्द्र सिंह : कुछ आनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने कहा कि यह पैसा जो वसूल किया जाये उसका पूरा का पूरा फायदा शूगरकेन प्रोसेस को पहुंचना चाहिये, मिलों में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स को पहुंचना चाहिये। जो एरियर्स बकाया है उनके भुगतान पर खर्च होना चाहिये, वर्कर्स को तनख्वाहें वक्त पर मिलें, इस पर खर्च होना चाहिये। शूगरकेन की रिसर्च और डवलपमेंट पर खर्च होना चाहिये। मशीनरी अच्छी लगाई जायें और जो शूगर से दूबरे बाई प्रोडक्ट्स बनते हैं उनको भी पूरे तरीके से इस्तेमाल करने के लिये रिसर्च किया जाये। ये सारी बातें हमने अपने आब्जेक्ट्स में रखी हैं। जब तक शूगर फैक्टरी अच्छी नहीं चलेगी, उनका प्राफिट ठीक नहीं होगा, उत वक्त तक ज्यादा केन क्रेज नहीं हो सकता, क्रेसिंग कैपेसिटी ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती। कैपेसिटी पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज होगी तो किसान को फायदा पहुंचेगा। फैक्टरी का हिसाब किताब अच्छा होगा तो किसान को फायदा पहुंचेगा, उसको ज्यादा कीमत दी जा सकेगी। सिक मिल किसान को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं दे सकती।

ये सारी चीजे आपस में जुड़ी हुई हैं। इनको अलग अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। अस्टीमेटेड कंज्यूमर को फायदा पहुंचेगा, फार्मर को फायदा पहुंचेगा। जब प्रोडक्शन

बढ़ेगा तो अपने आप शूगर केन की कीमत ज्यादा मिलेगी। इस तरह से इन बातों पर आपको शक नहीं करना चाहिये।

कुछ सम्मानीय सदस्यों ने शक जाहिर किया है कि जो पैसा सरकार वसूल करेगी, जरूरी नहीं है कि इस पैसे को इसी परपज के लिये खर्च किया जाये। बिल के अन्दर साफ तौर पर यह रखा गया है, यह इशारा है इस बिल के अन्दर कि जो पैसा कंसालिडेटेड फंड में जायेगा उसके एप्रोप्रिएशन की इजाजत पार्लियामेंट देगी और इसके बाद इसे खर्च किया जाएगा। इस बात का आप को विश्वास होना चाहिये कि यह पैसा उसी काम के लिये खर्च किया जाएगा, जिस काम के लिये जमा किया जा रहा है। इसके अन्दर कोई दिक्कत है नहीं होगी और इस बात की खास एहतियात रखी जायेगी। दूमरी इंडस्ट्रीज में क्या हो रहा है, उनके कानूनों में क्या है, इससे अंदाजा न लगायें। बिल आपके सामने है, आप गौर से इसको पढ़ें तो आपको तसल्ली हो जाएगी।

एरियर्स बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं। जब डिसकशन हुआ तो सुगर पालिसी की सारी बातें हाउस में कही गईं और आनरेबल मेम्बर्स का हक था। कुछ बातें हमको पता लगीं, जिनकी हम जांच करेंगे। कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनकी सफाई हम कर सकते हैं। जिस वक्त सुगर सीजन शुरू हुआ तो आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि एरियर्स सिर्फ एक फीसदी बाकी था। इतना कम एरियर्स कभी नहीं रहा। अब सीजन चल रहा है, सुगर केन काफी क्रेज हो रहा है और मैं मानता हूँ कि जिस हिसाब के मुताबिक उनको फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस से एसिस्टेंस मिलती है वह इतनी काफी नहीं है कि साथ साथ निपटारा किया जा सके। इसके बारे में हमने पिछली बार भी जिक्र किया था। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को नोटिस में भी बात है। हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि बैंकों

से उनको और ज्यादा पैसा दिया जा सके ताकि वे साथ साथ एरियर्स दे सकें। इस तरह से हमारी कोशिश है कि एरियर्स न बढ़ने दिया जाये। जो मिलें एरियर साफ नहीं करती हैं, उनके लिये हमारे पास तरीका मौजूद है। आपने खुद बताया है कि नोटिस दे दिये गये हैं। अगर वे मिलें भुगतान नहीं करती हैं तो उनको टेकओवर किया जाता है। आपने बार बार शक जाहिर किया है कि इससे पूंजीपति की सहायता होती है, एरियर्स का भुगतान हो जाता है और मिल फिर उनको वापिस दे दी जाती है। कहां हमने वापिस की है। अभी तो 3 साल के लिये फिर रख लीं हैं और यह भी कह दिया है कि कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट यह न समझे कि अगर मिन बीमार हो जाएगी तो सरकार उसको तन्दुरस्त करके फिर जल्दी से वापिस कर देगी। सरकार मेहनत करेगी, उसकी देखभाल करेगी, उसकी नर्सिं करेगी तो सरकार उसको अपने पास ही रखना चाहेगी। जल्दी से उनके हाथ में वापिस नहीं देना चाहेगी। तो यही तरीका है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: You can simply nationalise them.

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : नेशनलाइजेशन की पालिसी के बारे में बार-बार इस हाऊस में बताया जा चुका है कि हम दोनों चीजों को साथ-साथ रखना चाहते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में भी कहा। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को हम बिल्कुल अलग नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अगर हम सी पी एम की पालिसी के ऊपर चलने लगे तो आपको पार्टी और हमारी पार्टी में क्या फर्क हुआ ?

17 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

श्री सत्यस धन चक्रवर्ती : बहुत है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : हम इसको रखना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: It is true that your policy is to use the efficiency of the private sector and also increase the efficiency of the public sector but where the private sector has failed to prove its efficiency and where you have to take it over because it is sick then why do you return them? Why don't you nationalise them?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज का नेशनलाइजेशन दिन व दिन होता है। आपको यह भी मालूम है। शूगर में ही नहीं दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में भी यह होता है। काफी मिलों को हम ले चुके हैं। मिक मिलों का हमने नेशनलाइजेशन किया है। जहां तक शूगर मिल्स का नेशनलाइजेशन करने की बात चली है। कुछ का कर लिया गया है। सारी इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन इकट्ठा हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसका मानने के लिए हम तैयार नहीं हैं। जहां जरूरत होगी और पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में होगी, वहां मिलों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर लिया जायेगा। जहां ठीक काम चल रहा है, फार्मर्स की मदद हो रही है, इंडस्ट्री बढ़ रही है वहां हम इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, it seems the Minister refuses to understand what I am saying. I am only saying that the sick industry which you are nursing why don't you nationalise it. (Interruptions)

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि खंडसारी के ऊपर भी सैस होना चाहिये। मैं मुक्तसिर में इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि यह स्टेट सेक्टर में आती है। खंडसारी डवलपमेंट के लिये सैस लगाया जाय या और कोई इकदामात किये जायें यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है और इस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दखल देना नहीं चाहती है।

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

यहां यह भी कहा गया है कि गुड़ और खंडसारी वाले गन्ने की कम कीमत दे रहे हैं। इसका हमें एहसास है। पिछली बार भी हाउस में बात हुई थी। स्पीकर साहब ने भी कुछ आवजकशंज किये थे। मैंने माना था कि गुड़ की कीमत भी ज्यादा नहीं गिरने दी जानी चाहिये। इसके लिये भी हम सोच रहे हैं। हम सोच रहे हैं कि कुछ गुड़ का एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जायें। अगर हो सके तो। दूसरे तरीके भी हम सोचेंगे। गुड़ ऐसी चीज है जिस का हम रख नहीं सकते हैं गोदामों में ज्यादा अर्से तक। इसलिये हम स्टेट एजेंसी को सरकार की एजेंसी को इसकी खरीद में डाल रहे हैं...

श्री चन्द्रजीत थादव (आजमगढ़) : आपने अच्छी बात कही है कि गुड़ की कीमत हम गिरने नहीं देंगे और एक्सपोर्ट की बात भी हम सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन आज की हालत को आप देखें। गुड़ दो रुपया किलो इस वक्त किसान का बिक रहा है और यह उसके लिये घाटे का सौदा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

बुलन्दशहर के कुछ लोग मिले थे। वहां सल्फर प्लांटस है। वे इस वक्त चौदह रुपये क्विंटल गन्ना खरीद रहे हैं। शाहजहांपुर में साढ़े दस रुपये क्विंटल में खरीद रहे हैं जबकि मिलें आपकी 20-50 पर खरीद रही हैं। मिलें पूरा गन्ना नहीं ले रही है, इसके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : गुड़ और खंडसारी बनाने वाले कीमत ज्यादा दें यह इस चीज के ऊपर भी नुनहसिर है कि मिलें क्या कीमत

दे रही है। अगर मिलें गन्ने की कीमत अच्छी दें तो गुड़ और खंडसारी वालों को भी देनी पड़ेगी। एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्टरी की सिफारिशें कामर्स मिनिस्टरी के पास पहुंच गई हैं कि गुड़ कुछ एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिये। उस पर वह फैसला लेगी जल्दी। गुड़ एक्सपोर्ट हो सके, जितना मुनासिब है एक्सपोर्ट कराना वह हो सके यह कामर्स मिनिस्टरी करेगी। मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुये हैं पाटिल जी और वह सुन रहे हैं और हम अपनी सिफारिशें उनके पास भेज चुके हैं।

इक्वलाइजेशन फंड की बात भी डागा जी ने की है और कहा है कि इसका क्या हुआ ? यह भी उनको समझाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। वह इस तरह का फंड नहीं था जैसा कि हम सेस के जरिये बनाना चाह रहे हैं। कोर्ट का आर्डर हो, इंटेरिम आर्डर कोर्ट का हो तो सरकार को लेवी शूगर फैक्टरी से लेकर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिये इस्तेमाल करने के लिये ज्यादा पैसा फैक्टरी को देना पड़ता है ? और जब सरकार ने कीमत ज्यादा दे दी फैक्ट्रीज को आदालतों के हुकम से उसके बाद आखिरी फैसले में कीमत कम हो गई तो जो सरकार का पैसा फैक्ट्रीज के पास चला गया उसको वापस वसूल किया जाता है और उसका एक फंड बनाकर रखा जाता है। वह इक्वलाइजेशन फंड है। उसको इस्तेमाल करते हैं हम जगह जगह, देश के हर हिस्से में एक कीमत जो, रखी गई है शूगर की पहले 3.50 थी अब 3.60 पैसे है तो कहीं ट्रांसपोर्ट कोस्ट का है और कहीं ज्यादा है, वह भारत सरकार देती है, उसमें से कुछ देती है। नहीं पैसा है तो स्टेटस को अपने आप बोझ उठाना पड़ता है। उसके लिये सोच रहे हैं कि क्या किया जाय। तो इक्वलाइजेशन फंड सरकार का पैसा था जो फैक्ट्रीज ने ज्यादा ले लिया और जब उसके बाद कीमत मुकर्रर हुई फाइनली तो वह पैसा उनसे वसूल किया जाता है। तो वह कोई सेस नहीं है, बल्कि सरकार का पैसा

है जो फैक्ट्रीज के पास चला गया। अभी कोर्ट्स में बहुत से केसेज चल रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डांगा : मैंने पूछा था कि कितना फंड इकट्ठा हुआ है?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब तक 16 करोड़ इकट्ठा हुआ। लेकिन उस पर फाइनल तो हुक्म होना है कोर्ट का। उसमें कितना हमें देना पड़ता है, कितना वापस आता है, और उसमें भी बहुत सी सेक्योरिटीज दी हुई हैं जहां कहीं मान गयी अदालतों। हमने यह किया कि भारत सरकार के बॉन्ड के ऊपर, श्योरिटी के ऊपर यह चीनी उठा लेने दी जाये, नकद न देना पड़ा लेकिन जब कोर्ट से फैसला हां जायेगा तो नकद देना पड़ेगा, अगर हमें देना पड़ा तो।

आडिट और पार्लियामेंट की पावर्स की बात मैं कर चुका हूँ। बीच में एफ० सी० आई० को कुछ दोस्त ले आये कि उसका काम बड़ा खराब है, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक नहीं है। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ एफ० सी० आई० का पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन से सिर्फ इतना ताल्लुक है कि जहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने आप मिलों से चीनी उठाये और तक्सीम करायें कि वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कर रही है। कुछ प्रांतों के अन्दर एफ० सी० आई० मिलों से चीनी लेकर स्टेट तक पहुंचाती है, उससे आगे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का अपना डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम होता है। तो उसमें एफ० सी० आई० कहां आ गई? वह तो अगर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में कोई खराबी है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी की खराबी है। एफ० सी० आई० पर हर तरह का इल्लाम लाद देना इंसॉफ की बात नहीं है। तो यह चन्द मोटी मोटी बातें थीं।

कुछ दोस्तों ने रोजनल कमेटी बनाने की बात कर दी। एक साहब तो यहां

तक चले गए कि चूंकि एक कमेटी है इस वास्तु एक ही प्रांत को सारा पैसा दे देगी। तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ अगर हमें 29 प्रांतों में यह पैसा इस्तेमाल करना हो तो 29 कमेटियां चाहिये। तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

श्री चित्त बसु : जोन के आधार पर, चार जोन हैं इसलिये 4 कमेटियां बना दीजिये।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : इसके लिये जरूरी नहीं है। क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र में सब से ज्यादा चीनी पैदा होती है। अगर महाराष्ट्र वाले यह कहें कि जितना सैस हमसे वसूल होता है वह सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र में खर्च हो तो क्या वह देश के हित में होगा? आप कह रहे हैं कि ज्यादा सिक मिल्स यू० पी० और महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर हैं। जहां ज्यादा सिक मिल्स हैं वहां यह फंड इस्तेमाल होगा। सारी इंडस्ट्री देश की एक है। किसी प्रांत से ज्यादा पैसा आयेगा तो जरूरी नहीं है कि वहीं खर्च किया जाये। यह बात मुझे मंजूर नहीं है।

श्री हरीश रावत : और मिलें लगाने की बात मैंने की थी।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : यू० पी० में और मिलें लगाने की बात आपने की। आपको मालूम है कि पहले लाइसेंसज रुके हुये थे। शूगर इंडस्ट्री में जितनी इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है हमें उम्मीद है कि उस कैपेसिटी का पूरा इस्तेमाल कम से कम इस साल होगा। इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक शूगर प्रोडक्शन होगी। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमने वह रोक हटा दी। पिछले साल से हमने नये शूगर लाइसेंस देने शुरू कर दिये, काफी लाइसेंसज हमने महाराष्ट्र में दिये, यू० पी० में भी 5 नये लाइसेंस दिये हैं। कुछ और दरखास्तें भी पैंडिंग हैं जो कि लाइसेंस

[राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

कमेटी के सामने हैं। और कितने क्लियर हो सकते हैं, उनका हमने तरीका बना रखा है कि शुगरकेन कहां कितनी मिलती है। कोई दूसरी फैक्टरी सिक न हो जाये, सब के लिये कफी शुगर केन एवलेबल हो, उनके लिये इलाका बंटा हुआ, हां जोन डिमाकॅटड हो। इन सारी चीजों को देखकर लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। ऐसे अंधाधुंध देने से बात बनती नहीं है कि हर आदमी अपने हल्के में पहले लाइसेंस मांग ले और फिर कहे कि शुगर की डैवलपमेंट हो जायेगी। लाइसेंसेज हम शुगर फैक्टरीज के लिये निवरटी दे रहे हैं, यह पालिसी इस सरकार ने आते ही बना ली थी। उसके मुताबिक कॅपेसिटी बढ़ाई जा रही है और छठी प्लान के अन्दर हम काफी शुगर इंडस्ट्री की कॅपेसिटी बढ़ाना चाह रहे हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो, एक्सपोर्ट हो और कीमतें भी ठीक हों, और सबका मुंह भी मीठा होता रहे।

अगर और कोई प्वाइंटस ऐसे रह गये हों, जिनका मैं जवाब नहीं दे पाया हूं।.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्सपोर्ट का बताइये।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : एक्सपोर्ट्स के लिये मैंने अर्ज किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वाटर पौल्यूशन।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जितनी पोल्यूशन की बात है, एफ्लुएंट्स की बात है, और चीजें हैं, वह राव चीजें रिसर्ज डैवलपमेंट के अन्दर आ जाती है, कोई बाहर नहीं है। सिचाई की बात हो, शुगर डैवलपमेंट में सब बातें आती हैं। उसके लिये सब चीजों को देखकर सोचकर रूल बनायेंगे। यह खतरा नहीं

होना चाहिये कि यह आफिसर्स की कमेटी है, यह आर्विट्रेरीली काम करेगी। वाई-लाज होंगे, पालिसी होगी, रूल्स फ्रेम किये जाएंगे और वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखे जायेंगे। पार्लियामेंट को अख्तियार होगा कि चाहे तो उन रूल्स में तबदीली कर दे। अब फिर आपको शक किस चीज का है? कोई चीज फिक्टीशियसली नहीं होगी। सारी चीजें आपके सामने होंगी।

मैं माफी चाहता हूं कि मागी बातों का जवाब नहीं दे पाया.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कहिये।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : एक्सपोर्ट के लिये आपने बात की कि नुकसान बहुत होगा। अब जो इंटरनेशनल शुगर एग्रीमेंट है, हिन्दुस्तान उसका मेंबर है और यह कंट्री एक्सपोर्टिंग कंट्री भी रहा है। पिछले सालों में हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सके, अपना कमिटमेंट पूरा नहीं कर सके, कोटा नहीं भेज सके, इसकी वजह से भी दिक्कत बढ़ रही थी कि शायद वह इजाजत न दें। लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, उन्होंने शायद मान लिया है कि पिछला जितना कोटा भारतवर्ष का रह गया था वह एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत मिल जाय। अगर अब इंटरनेशनल प्राइस नीचे गिर गई हैं तो सरकार का नुकसान भी उठाना होगा, लेकिन सोचने की यह बात है कि क्या हम इंटरनेशनल शुगर एग्रीमेंट छोड़ दें, बाहर आ जायें? कल अगर हमारी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी तो दूसरे देशों में कहां एक्सपोर्ट कर पायेंगे शुगर को? इसलिये इन सारी चीजों को देश के हित में सोचना पड़ता है।

फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी बात है, हमेशा के लिये हम एक्सपोर्ट के फील्ड में रहें, इसकी भी बात है। इसमें ही हित इंडस्ट्री का है, किसानों का है, शुगर केन प्रोअर्स का है। अब आपकी तसल्ली हो गई ?

श्री दया राम शास्त्री : जैसे मैंने अपने यहां के विषय में बात की कि खांडसारी और गुड़ के लिये अब सस्ता गन्ना आ रहा है क्योंकि मिलों ने कई जगह पर कह दिया कि हम गन्ना नहीं पेरेंगे। इसलिये सरकार स्पष्ट घोषणा करे कि सारे का सारा गन्ना मिल पेरेंगे, वह तो कम-से-कम किया जाय।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो मिल वक्त से पहले बन्द होती हैं, उनको हम कानून में पकड़ लेते हैं, उनको टेकओवर करने के लिये हमारे पास अख्तियार हैं। वह एक कसूर है, जो नहीं होने देंगे। वक्त के बाद तक चलने वाली मिलों को हम इन्सैटिव देने की बात कर रहे हैं। यही तरीका है, जिससे हम सारा गन्ना पेरने की सोचते हैं। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सारा गन्ना इस तरह पेटा जायेगा ताकि किसान आगे गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाते रहें और सब को फायदा हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ में दरखास्त करूंगा हाउस से, कि इस बिल को जो मांग की है कि पब्लिक प्रोपोनियन के लिये भेज दो, मेरा कहना है कि पब्लिक प्रोपोनियन तो सौर पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स ने दे दी। सलैक्ट कमेटी में भेज दो; वह बात भी नहीं बनती। जितनी दिलचस्पी यहां ली है, उससे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी कौन सी कमेटी ले पायेगी ? इसको सारे हाउस ने कंसीडर किया है, अब इसको आराम के साथ पास कर दिया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up amendments to the motion for consideration. There are two amendments. I shall now put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 5 to the motion for consideration moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a cess on sugar for the development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definition)

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
I to move:

Page 1,—

after line 14, insert—

“(cc) ‘sick mill’ means any factory which is old and of un-economic capacity and requires rehabilitation and modernisation on a priority basis.” (6)

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, only the factories which were established more than 25 years ago have been mentioned. Will the hon. Minister reconsider it to include other sick mills also ? That is my anxiety.

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैंने बताया है कि इसमें कोई वार नहीं है। यह फंड सब के लिये है। चाहे कोई फैक्टरी 25 साल पुरानी हो और चाहे उसके बाद की हो, वे सब निगाह में रखी जायेंगी। कोआप-

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

रेटिव हो या प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री, यह फंड सब के लिये इस्तेमाल होगा।

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
That is enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That clause 2 stand Part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill (Imposition of cess).

Amendment made

Page 2, line 2,—

for "1981" substitute "1982". (3)
(Rao Birendra Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That clause 3, as amended, stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title, extent and commencement.

Amendment made.

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1981" substitute "1982".

(Rao Birendra Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the amendment to the Enacting Formula.

Amendment made.

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" substitute
"Thirty-third" (1)

(Rao Birendra Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the—Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The title was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, मैं एक दो बातें आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ। यों तो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे जैसे कुछ बिगड़ेल दिमाग के लोग ही राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग करते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: उसमें आप का नाम नहीं था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं अकेला नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। उसको समझिये। हमारे जैसे विचार वाले। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ आपने पुनरुद्धार, आधुनिकीकरण और कु-प्रशासन, जितनी भी बातों की चर्चा की

इन तमाम बातों का समाधान आप अपने हाथ में लेकर ही कर सकते हैं। यानि, बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण के आप पेबन्दवाजी करते जाइये। एक जगह पेबन्द लगाइये तो दूसरी जगह से कपड़ा फट जाएगा। इन सब बातों का एक इलाज है, राम-बाण की तरह, आप अपने कब्जे में ले लें, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें और तब ही आप इन समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि...

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : शास्त्री जी, सरकारीकरण हो जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डागा जी, राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो मतलब मैं समझता हूँ, वही मैं बोल रहा हूँ। यदि आप सरकारीकरण समझते हैं, तो समझिये। आप तो वकील हैं, जैसा राव साहब ने कहा कि आप कुछ भी अर्थ निकाल सकते हैं।

आप ने कहा है कि उपकर का उपभोक्ता पर केवल थोड़ा-सा ही प्रभाव होगा। तो आप ने यह मान लिया कि प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हम लोग भी यही कह रहे हैं। अभी तो आप पांच रुपया उपकर बढ़ा रहे हैं, बाद में दस रुपया करेंगे। इसके नाम पर कारखाने को ठीक रखेंगे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन हो, देश को लाभ हो, उससे चीनी की कीमत जरूर बढ़ेगी। इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने थोड़ा सा अन्दाज लगाया है कि कितनी कीमत बढ़ेगी? क्योंकि आप को याद होगा, पिछले साल जब बजट आया था तो मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कुछ उसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा या नहीं के बाराबर पड़ेगा। लेकिन अब कितनी मंहगाई बढ़ गई है, यह आप जानते

हैं। अगर आप बताने की स्थिति में हैं, तो यह बताइये, ताकि चीनी खरीदने वाले को यह समझ में आये और पहले से वह अपनी जेब को ठीक-ठाक रखे कि कितना उनको देना पड़ेगा?

तीसरी और आखरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपको कारखानेदारों के लिये बड़ी पीड़ा है, कारखाने जरूर अच्छी तरह से चलें, लेकिन आप को उपभोक्ता के प्रति पीड़ा नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बहुत है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप के दिल में पीड़ा किसानों के प्रति नहीं है। अगर आप के दिल में कोई तकलीफ है, पीड़ा है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके कोई ऐसा बिल लाइये, जिससे कि किसानों को कुछ राहत मिले। उपकर लगाकर किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिला सकें, ऐसा बिल लाइये हम लोग उसमें पूरा समर्थन करेंगे। इस तरह की बात इस बिल में नहीं है, किसान बेचारा सबसे ज्यादा मारा जा रहा है। उसकी खोज खबर लेने वाला जगता है इस सरकार में कोई नहीं है। यदि है, तो आप के जो लोग राष्ट्रीयकरण में विश्वास करते हैं उन को बुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति मानता हूँ और जो लोग राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध करते हैं, मैं उनको ठीक उल्टा मानता हूँ.....

श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या उल्टा मानते हैं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप समझ जाइये, निर्बुद्धि या कुछ भी समझ लीजिये। मैं बिहार की असेम्बली को बुद्धिमान समझता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली को बुद्धिमान समझता हूँ। उन्होंने सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद वह मांग की थी। उपकर लगाने

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

से किसको फायदा होगा? किसानों के बारे में भी कुछ सोचियेगा या नहीं, या यों ही कहते रहियेगा कि हम किसानों के धुरन्धर समर्थक हैं, उनके लिये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम बना दिया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों की सफाई कीजिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस उपकर लगाने के विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : शास्त्री जी की पहली आशंका तो इस तरह से दूर करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सेस के लगाने से एक किलोग्राम पर 5 पैसे का फर्क पड़ता है और अब जिस दाम पर चीनी मिल रही है उसमें हमने यह शामिल कर लिया है, इस का शुमार कर लिया है और आपको पता भी नहीं लगा है। इस लिए इस का कोई असर नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो आगे लगने वाला है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप को खबर ही नहीं लगी, वह तो हिसाब में पहले ही आ चुका है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आगे देखना कि आता है या नहीं।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जहां तक किसानों की हमदर्दी की बात शास्त्री जी ने कही, इस सरकार से ज्यादा किसानों की हमदर्दी शास्त्री जी की पार्टी नहीं हो सकती है। आप तो किसानों की सारी जमीन का भी सरकारीकरण कर लेंगे ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारा कार्यक्रम में आप ने शायद यही पढ़ा है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उस सूत्र में किसान बेचारा कहां जायगा। इसलिये किसान की भलाई के लिए ही ये सारी चीजें सरकार सोच रही है, इस से किसानों को ही लाभ होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The Lok Sabha divided

17.36 hrs.

Division No. 1]

AYES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D. L.

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Bansi Lal, Shri

Barot, Shri Maganbhai

Barway, Shri J. C.

Bhole, Shri R. R.

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birender Singh, Rao
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
 Chouhan, Shri Fathebhan Singh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Das, Shri A.C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Desai, Shri B. V.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Gireraj Singh, Shri
 Hakam Singh, Shri
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karma, Shri Laxman
 Kunhambu, Shri K.
 *Lawrence, Shri M.M.
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 Naikr, Shri D.K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
 Nihal Singhwala, Shri G. S.
 Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
 Patel, Shri Mohan Lal
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
 Patel, Shri Balasiaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Rawat, Shri Harish
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Saminuddin, Shri
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 *Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sindal, Shri S. B.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra
 Yazani, Dr. Golam
 Zail Shingh, Shri
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Bhim Singh, Shri
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Jagpal Singh, Shri
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Nihal Singh, Shri

Pal, Prof Rup Chand
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is Ayes 83, Noes 25,

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Sugar Development Fund Bill, which has already been discussed.

I shall now put to the vote of the House amendment No. moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the consideration motion.

The Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

Amendment made

"Page 1, line 16,—
 for "1981" substitute "1982" (3)
 (Rao Birendra Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
 "That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Sugar Development Fund)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 4,—
 for "1981" substitute "1982" (4)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

"Page 2,—
 after line 10, insert—

"(4) The Government shall give a matching grant to the Sugar Development Fund." (6)

Page 2,—
 after line 10, insert—

"(4) All moneys received for the Fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be operated by the Chairman and the Secretary." (27)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 7,—
 omit ", after due appropriation made by Parliament by law," (14)

These words 'after due appropriation made by Parliament by law' are not at all necessary because we have

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Manikrao Hodiya Gavit, Rajiv Gandhi and N. Kudanthai Ramalingam;

NOES: Dr. Saradish Roy, Shri M. M. Lawrence and Shri T. R. Shamanna,

now passed the Sugar Cess Bill. Section 4 of this Bill says:

“The proceeds of the duty of excise levied under section 3 shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.”

And Section 2 of the Sugar Development Fund Bill says:

“An amount equivalent to the proceeds of the duty of excise levied and collected under the Sugar Cess Act, 1981, reduced by the cost of collection as determined by the Central Government together with any moneys received by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act, shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law, be credited to the Fund.”

Under these two sections, the money collected as cess will go to the Consolidated Fund of India. And for getting that money, the Minister will have to come to Parliament for getting the Bill passed. I think, this can be avoided.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Government thinks it necessary. We shall have to come to Parliament through the Finance Bill for appropriation of this money. So, we do not accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: “Page 2, line 4,—

for “1981” substitute “1982”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Amendments Nos. 6 and 27 in the name of Shri T. R. Shamanna to vote.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 27 were put and negatived.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Amendment No. 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Mr. Daga leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 14 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Application of Fund)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—

for “in the area in which any sugar factory is situated;”

substitute—

“including irrigation facilities, construction of irrigation and drainage channels, roads and culverts in the area in which sugar factory is situated;” (23)

Page 2, line 17,—

add at the end—

“and up-dating of sugar technology including effluent treatment” (24)

Page 2,—

after line 17, insert—

“(bb) for nationalising sugar units which have diverted their profits into other industries or face crisis because of mismanagement.” (25)

Page 2,—

after line 22, insert—

“Provided that no loan shall be granted to those units which face crisis because of diverting their profits into other industries or mismanagement.” (26)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

Page 2—

after line 22, insert—

“(3) The Committee shall have powers to check the utilisation of loan or grant given to the factory or unit as the case may be.” (28)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 23 to 26 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 23 to 26 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 28 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 28 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Committee)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 31, insert—

“Provided that the Committee so constituted shall have representation of all interests relating to sugar production and distribution.” (7)

Page 2, line 28—

for “of that Government” substitute—

“not exceeding five of that Government and three Members of Parliament, two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Satha.” (29)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Amendment Nos. 7 and 29, moved by Shri Shamanna, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 29 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Annual report of activities financed under the Act)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 35, insert—

“7. (2) The accounts of the Sugar Development Fund and of the beneficiaries shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or his nominees, whose report shall be laid before Parliament.” (15)

Clause 8 says:

“The Central Government may require an occupier of a sugar factory to furnish, for the purpose of this Act, such statistical and other information, in such form and within such period as may be prescribed.”

The Bill simply seeks to publish it in the Official Gazette. I say that it must be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the report should be laid on the Table of the House because money is going out of the Consolidated Fund.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already replied to this point. We do not accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short title, extent and commencement)

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 4.—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

(Rao Birendra Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one Government amendment to the Enacting Formula.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" substitute "Thirty-third". (1)

(Rao Birendra Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.45 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD
(AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is a very simple one. The Central Silk Board was constituted in the year 1949 under the Act of Parliament of 1948. The Board has 36 Members including the Chairman who is appointed by the Government.

Now, the objective of the amendment, that we are seeking here is that: The existing Act does not provide the procedure for terminating the services of the Chairman. So, the most important amendment that we are going to seek is that the Act should provide for the termination of the services of the Chairman whose term of office has been specified as three years. The existing Act also does not provide for the procedure to deal with in the event of the resignation of the Chairman. Therefore, we also want to make a specific provision prescribing the procedure for the resignation of the Chairman.

Another provision which we seek to amend is relating to Section 13 of the Act which is in conformity with the formula as has been recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of both Houses of Parliament. So, as far as this amendment is concerned, there will be no objection from the Members. Since this Bill is a minor one, I think my hon. friends will have no objection in pass-

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

ing it and we should not take much of the time of the House for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I have an amendment.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1982."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Rup Chand Pal may speak.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, the Central Silk Board was set up in 1949 as per the Act of 1948. A very minor type of amendment, apparently minor, has come before the House. While supporting the amendment I would like to say a few words about the functioning of the Silk Board itself.

Sir, the silk industry in our country is an important industry which is labour intensive and rural biased. As you know, the Britishers wanted to completely destroy this industry and you all know the story of the weavers of Dacca who had been weaving their muslins in those days. Their fingers were cut in the interest of the British people who wanted to have a market of their own in our country. Sir, lakhs of workers in our country, man and women, are engaged in this industry. Lakhs of families in different States are engaged in this. In Uttar Pradesh itself, as many as 11 lakhs are engaged. Only in Varanasi more than 1 lakh workers are engaged in this industry. In U.P., Assam, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, West Bengal and in many other States lakhs of workers are engaged in this industry. But even after 36 years of functioning this Silk Board in the name of promoting the development of industry has not

been able to look after the interests of these workers. They are being deprived of even the minimum wages. The children, the women, they are having the worst lot. They are deprived, looted, exploited by those in power.

The traditional reputation of Indian silk, as you find it throughout history, had once a very good market. There were attempts after independence to rejuvenate the industry. But without looking after the interests of the workers this industry can never be rejuvenated. In a Board of 36 Members, most of the Members are nominated by the State Governments or the Central Government. They are officials. There is only one labour representative. He has not much of say over there.

The Central Silk Board has been functioning for a long time. We have improved the position of exports. Currently World Bank has given us one International Research Centre in Mysore. World Bank has projects in other States also. While the export has improved, still we find that in the world market because of certain lacuna in our quality control we are falling behind other countries. China and other traditional silk producing countries had market in Europe. 94 per cent of the silk imported there is Chinese silk. The Indian silk which has its own quality, own reputation, has not come up. The Indian silk has not been made up to date. Why? The monopoly houses control the textile industry. This Government is serving those monopoly houses. In this era of multiple fibres and synthetics this silk industry is being exploited. Bulk raw silk is being purchased by these moneyed people. The producers are being deprived of their due. They are not given even the minimum for production. After purchase by the moneyed people, because they are controlling the market, they are being given incentive for export. They by purchasing at a very cheap price exploit those producers. They deprive them of their due. Men and women

are working for 10, 12, 15 hours a day to earn their bread. But these people are making a lot of money. This industry is suffering because of unscrupulous traders and people who are after profit.

There is a proposal for a change here. I have no point to object to it. I may say that the labour is not being given their due. The producers are not being given their due. If any one is not of my liking, if he is even doing good job, he is removed. By bringing this amendment only, this may be kept in view that silk industry cannot be improved. The lot of lakhs and lakhs of people in this country is associated with this industry. The lot of those people can be improved and the industry itself can be improved only by taking proper care in proper perspective and not in the light of giving some figures or giving some position to some individual whom you cannot place somewhere and placing him as chairman. While the appointment of chairman is made, it should be seen that a man of integrity, a man of calibre and efficiency and who has a background and who is capable of looking after such industry for its revival and growth is appointed. I am sorry that the ablest men are removed, the ablest men are forced to resign and are, even before retirement, asked to express desire to have premature retirement. These are the cases which are coming up from many areas and even in the Government controlled undertakings. I would hope that in the matter of appointment of chairman, this should be kept in mind.

The next point is that this industry can be revived only if these labour intensive and rural based industry is encouraged and if proper cooperatives are nourished and encouraged properly. The cooperatives of the real workers and the real employees and not the cooperative like the Maharashtra Sugar Monopoly-houses and other rich people's cooperatives, are encouraged. Cooperatives of the real employees who are engaged in the production of silk, should be encouraged.

There is a big project to update the silk industry in Mysore in Karnataka by the World Bank Project. That is coming up. (*Interruptions*) It should be seen that wherever there is a possibility of improving sericulture and worm seeds in different new areas, it should be done. I would recommend to the Government through you that those areas, particularly the area from which Shri Santosh Mohan Dev hail, Assam, which is very famous for silkworms should be developed. It is not developed due to lack of proper care and nourishment of the industry. I would very much say that in the North East, the subject is being discussed in many ways and the solution to the problem lies in the fact that they should be taken proper care of and a sense of negligence that is there in the people of that area should be removed. The regional imbalance should be corrected thereby. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the Central Silk Board, as it has been stated in the original Act of 1948, the purpose was not only to develop the silk industry but the various other types of industries. As you know, there are raw silk industry, spun industry and many others which are dealing with the waste. So, there are many other purposes. That is why, marketing of silk should not only be outside or in export, it should be inside also. The inside storage of silk is also very pertinent. We have seen the Government has come in this direction also. For example, I can cite one example. Very recently, the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, in a joint collaboration, held one Expo there we find that a record amount of the produce of such things were purchased by the people. The people are interested but there are middlemen and unscrupulous men who destroy the whole market possibility. Even if there is a market possibility, that is being exploited in their own interest and for their own profit at the cost of the helpless people who are engaged in the industry either at Kancheepuram or Assam or Murshidabad or at any other place in India.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can conclude now.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I am concluding.

India by its great artistic and aesthetic ability had made its mark in the past by its muslins, by its Kancheepurams, by its Banarsi silks in the world market. We do hope that the Central Silk Board while looking after the interests of lakhs of workers and employees engaged in this industry

would also try to mark the achievement of India, compete with others and achieve great success in the future. That should be our hope.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 5, 1982 Phalguna 14, 1903 (Saka).