

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 41 to 52)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

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CONTENTS

No. 48, Thursday, May 3, 1984/Valsakha 13, 1906 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—26
*Starred Questions Nos. 905, 909, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, and 919	
Written Answers to Questions :	26—248
Starred Questions Nos. 906 to 908, 911, 913, 915, 918, 920 to 925	26—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 9596 to 9752, 9754 to 9797 and 9799 to 9826	39—243
Papers laid on the Table	248—256
Messages from Rajya Sabha	256
Matters under Rule 377	256—264
(i) Need to ensure the punctuality and daily running of Neelachal Express	
Shri Arjun Sethi	256—257
(ii) Need to develop the village Amon, Tehsil Budhuri in Vidisha Parliamentary constituency as a model village and to extend IRDP, NREP and RLEGP schemes to the village.	
Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	257—258
(iii) Need for early implementation of Kuriakutty- Karappara multi-purpose project in Kerala	
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	258
(iv) Need for proper utilisation of the land of Forbes- ganj Airport (Purnea), Bihar.	
Shri D.L. Baitha	258—259
(v) Need to reduce the custom duty on raw material for cork industry to save it from closure.	
Shri Mani Ram Bagri	259—260
(vi) Need to reject the move of Works and Housing Ministry to take over the Lodi Road barracks from Department of Civil Aviation.	
Shri Bheekhabhai	260—261
(vii) Need to consider the demands of employees of Ordnance Clothing Factory at Avadi, Madras.	
Dr. A. Kalanidhi	261—262
(viii) Need for assisting the silk industry	
Shri Era Anbarasu	262

The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ix) Need to intensify the research effort and increase the production of oils in the country.			
Shri T.S. Negi	...	...	262—263
(x) Payment of sugar cane arrears by three sugar mills of East Champaran district (Bihar) to the cane growers.			
Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar	...	...	263
(xi) Refusal by the Fourth Pay Commission to entertain the memorandum submitted by the Sainik School Employees, Association			
Shri Ajit Bag	...	...	263—264
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill	...	...	264—293
Motion to Consider			
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	...	264—268
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	...	268—270
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	...	...	270—273
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	...	273—277
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	277—280
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	...	280—283
Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan	...	...	283—286
Shri Chitta Basu	...	...	286—289
Shri Veerendra Patil	...	...	289—293
Consid. Cl.			
Motion to Pass			
Shri Veerendra Patil	...	...	293
Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill.	...	...	293—373
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill,			
Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution (Amendment) Bill, and			
Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill			
Motions to Consider			
Shri S.M. Krishna	...	...	293—295
			361—370
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	...	...	295—307
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	...	307—309
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	...	309—317
Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	...	...	317—322
Shri P. Namgyal	...	...	322—330
Shri T.S. Negi	...	...	330—334
Shri Chitta Basu	...	...	334—339
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	339—342
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	...	...	342—359
Shri S.T.K. Jakkayan	...	...	359—361
Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill			
consid. Cl.			
Motion to pass			
Shri S.M. Krishna	...	...	370—371

Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance)			
Amendment Bill			
Consid. Cl.			
Motion to Pass			
Shri S.M. Krishna	...	...	371
Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution			
(Amendment) Bill			
Consid. Cl.			
Motion to Pass			
Shri S.M. Krishna	...	...	371—372
Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill			
Consid. Cl.			
Motion to Pass			
Shri S.M. Krishna	...	...	372—373
Statement Re : Level Crossing Accident on Surendra Nagar-			
Wankaner Section on 3rd Day, 1984			
Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury	...	...	373—374
Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill			
Motion to Consider			
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	...	...	374—375
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty	...	...	375—379
Shri Jagpal Singh	...	...	379—384
Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	...	...	384—387
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	387—389
Shri Asfaq Husain	...	...	389—392
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	...	...	392—398
Consid. Cl.			
Motion to Pass			
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	...	...	398—402
DETENTION AND LET OFF OF MEMBERS.	...	...	402

LOK SABHA

Thursday 3rd May, 1984/Vaisakha 13, 1906
(SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स, धनबाद में हड़ताल

*905. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स, धनबाद के पेट्रोलियम टेक्नालाजी सेक्शन के 90 छात्र 29 मार्च, 1984 से हड़ताल पर हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस हड़ताल के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या उप-चारितमक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) Students of 1st, 2nd, and prefinal year B. Tech. Petroleum Engineering of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, numbering in all 79, were on strike from March 29, 1984. The cause of the strike was apprehension in their minds that the recent shift in recruitment policy of O.N.G.C. might adversely affect their cent percent absorption in that organisation. The issue is being discussed with all concerned to find out a solution. The strike has been called off by the students with effect from 19th April, 1984.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स, धनबाद खानों तथा तेल की ड्रिलिंग के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा देने वाली हिन्दुस्तान की एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है जो 1957 से हमारे देश की लगातार सेवा करती आ रही है। इसमें 29 मार्च से 29 अप्रैल, 1984 तक जो एक महीने की हड़ताल हुई, वैसी ही हड़ताल 1972 में भी हुई थी। उन दिनों इस विषय पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जरिए राज्य सभा में काफी विस्तार के साथ विचार-विमर्श हुआ था तथा कुछ सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए गए थे परन्तु अब उन सिद्धांतों को तोड़ा जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कुछ उद्धरण सुनाते हुए आपसे कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं थोड़ा सा उद्धरण सुना कर के फिर अपना सवाल बाद में पूछूंगा :

"Due to uncertainty in the recruitment of Petroleum Engineering graduates, an inter-Ministerial meeting of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Petroleum and Chemicals, and the Ministry of Education, as well as ONGC Chairman and ISM representatives was held on 8.2.1971. in which it was decided that the ONGC would recruit all the Petroleum Engineering graduates. In May 1972, it was again assured by the then hon. Petroleum Minister, Shri H.R. Gokhale in both the Houses of Parliament that all the Petroleum Engineering graduates from the Indian School of Mines would be absorbed into the ONGC on graduation. The decision taken in the inter-Ministerial meeting were approved by the Planning Commission."

अब यह स्थिति 1983 तक रही.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो पढ़ा उससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह प्रश्न पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को जाना चाहिये था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अग्न श्री उनके ऊपर

ट्रांसफर कर दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असल में प्रेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को करना चाहिये ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कायदे से यह प्रेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री को जाना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is what I think; we can transfer it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Transfer it to Tuesday.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Thank you.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : शास्त्री जी, आप रहेंगे क्या मंगल को ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, 8 तारीख को मैं नहीं रहूंगा इसलिये 9 तारीख को कर दीजिये । नहीं तो 7 तारीख को कर दीजिये । 8 तारीख को मुझे बड़ा जरूरी पारिवारिक काम है, अन्यथा मैं नहीं जाता ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : पटना में ऐसा हो जाता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सार्वजनिक है इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा कर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐडमिट कर सकता हूँ लेकिन I will not be able to assure you. I cannot help you in getting the selection.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आज के अलावा कोई दिन कर लीजिये ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : 8 तारीख के अलावा उनका क्वेश्चन है नहीं है तो कैसे होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा बहुत देख लेते हैं, बाकी फिर देख लेंगे । जितना आपको ठीक लगे उतना बता दीजिये । मंत्री जी, बाकी उनसे पूछ लेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, जो मैंने उद्धरण पढ़कर सुनाया उसके मुताबिक जितने प्रेट्रोलियम इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट होते थे उनको सर्विस जरूर मिल जाती थी । 1983 तक

यही स्थिति रही । लेकिन अब ओ० एन० जी० सी० को इस नियम में परिवर्तन करने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई जिसकी वजह से इतने स्नातकों को बेकार का जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ेगा ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, यह खुद ही कह रहे हैं कि ओ० एन० जी० सी० को क्या जरूरत पड़ गई ? तो मैं क्या जवाब दूँ इसका ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जवाब मैं इनके खुद है कि हड़ताल का कारण उनके मन में यह डर था कि ओ० एन० जी० सी० की भर्ती नीति में हाल में किए गए परिवर्तन से उक्त संगठन में उनके शतप्रतिशत समावेश पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है । यह आपने खुद जवाब दिया । इसीलिए मैंने पूछा । अगर यह जवाब नहीं देते तो शायद मैं यह नहीं पूछता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि केवल 30 प्रेट्रोलियम इंजीनियरिंग स्नातकों को ही नौकरी देने का सवाल अभी दरपेश है, जबकि ओ० एन० जी० सी० में रिक्तियों की संख्या 100 से अधिक है ? यदि यह बात सत्य है तो सभी स्नातकों को सभाहित करने में ओ० एन० जी० सी० में क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : ओ० एन० जी० सी० की नौकरी हमारी एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई और निराकरण बाद में करेंगे ।... (व्यवधान) निराकरण तो हो गया था लेकिन आप 8 तारीख को यहाँ हैं नहीं । इसके लिये और कोई तरकीब तलाश करेंगे ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will you talk to the Ministry of Petroleum and see that they are all absorbed because they are committed by their earlier decision ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Since he is referring to the technical colleges, may I ask a question ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टैक्नीकल में रखेंगे, बाद में देखेंगे ।

Increasing Consumption of Liquor in the Country

*909. SHRI A.K. ROY† :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which still have prohibition in force;

(b) whether consumption of liquor has shown a trend towards increase all over the country; and

(c) if so, the details there of ?

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

(b) and (c) As per available information, the per capita consumption has shown an increasing trend in 12 States and decreasing trend in 3 States. In the remaining 7 States, there is no significant change in the consumption.

List of States in the three categories is annexed.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Prohibition was in high priority in Gandhiji's model of Swaraj days. I do not know why does the auction of liquor take place in the offices the picture of Gandhiji is hanging ? In Bihar, some youths objected to distributing licences to the Liquor shops keeping photographs of Gandhiji; and ultimately the photographs had to be removed under their pressure.

MR. SPEAKER : Not Liquor :

STATEMENT

Change in Trend in Per Capita Consumption of Liquor

INCREASING	DECREASING	NO CHANGE
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Kerala	1. Assam
2. Bihar	2. Meghalaya	2. Gujarat
3. Haryana	3. Karnataka	3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Jammu & Kashmir		4. Nagaland
5. Madhya Pradesh		5. Orissa
6. Maharashtra		6. Punjab
7. Manipur		7. Sikkim
8. Rajasthan		
9. Tamil Nadu		
10. Tripura		
11. Uttar Pradesh		
12. West Bengal		

SHRI A.K. ROY : It is a very sad thing that the government swearing in the name of Gandhiji presents a picture wherein in 12 States the consumption of liquor is increasing and in three States it is decreasing. I know the Directive Principles cannot be enforced by Law. The Directive Principle 47 reads as follows :

"The state shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks

and of drugs which are injurious to health."

Should we conclude that most of the States and the Government of India are proceedings against the Constitution. The enforcement of Directive Principles may not be done by the court of law or by the Parliament directly, but going against the Directive Principles should be restrained by the Parliament. How are we to bring India and all

the States to the path to which the Directive Principle has directed the nation ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO : I quite agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member against drinks. However, the hon. Member himself has stated about the Directive Principles. I would like to add that it is a State subject under Entry 8 of Schedule VII, and so far as the Central Government is concerned, there is no let up in the Prohibition policy. The hon. Member may ask us what steps we are taking. Those steps I would like to mention. We have a Central Prohibition Committee at the national level, in which Ministers in charge of Prohibition in the States and Union Territories are also Members and suggestions that are made and the recommendations made in the Committee are sent to the respective States for implementation. Also, the Centre has offered compensation up to 50 per cent to the State revenues, for the loss they incur as a result of implementing the Prohibition policy.

Besides that, what I want to stress is that it is not only the law which is going to be useful to stop drinking, but it has to be inculcated in the minds of the people about the evils of drinking and keeping that in view we, from the Ministry of Social Welfare, have formulated certain schemes in which wide publicity as far as possible is given for instance, through. Television and All India Radio and Also, we have formulated a scheme of essay competitions amongst university students about the evils of drinking. In this way we are trying to inculcate in the minds of the people against the evil effects of drinking and we have a proposal to start a TV play competition also in this regard.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is the custodian of the Constitution and if a State Government violates the Constitution or the Directive Principles in the Constitution, does the Central Government have any responsibility to arrest that trend ? What is the position in Delhi itself ? In today's paper we find that about one lakh bottles per day are consumed. I like to know what the Government is going to do. What is the result of their directions given through essay competitions and TV ? This is the time for stock taking. It violates also Article 46 of the Constitution which mentions about economic and educational progress of tribal people. Have you

taken sufficient care about those people inhabiting the tribal areas, the miners, and all sorts of workers ? Are any steps taken to check drinking amongst them ? Have you got any monitoring agency under the directions of the Central Prohibition Committee ? Have you got any idea about the rate of consumption in tribal areas, among the Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes, the tribal Sub-Plan areas, Special Component areas, the mining areas etc. ? Can you give an idea of the steps taken and the results achieved ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO : As regards the first part of the hon. Members supplementary, I have already replied as to what action the Centre is taking to advise the State Governments for implementing prohibition. Therefore, I do not want to reiterate it. Simply I would like to add that we are not flouting the provisions of the Constitution. It has been our effort to implement the provisions which are enshrined in the Constitution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : People are drinking to the health of the Constitution.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO : The hon. Member as asked about the position in Delhi. So far as our policy and approach is concerned, as I have already stated, the guidelines and directions which we send to the State Governments, are also sent to the Delhi Administration.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : They can order Delhi because it is a Union territory.

SHRI P.K. THUNGO : You can take it as an order.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Is it increasing or decreasing in Delhi ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGO : There is a slight upward trend. I would like to be frank about it.

The hon. Member has enquired about the tribal areas as to what policies we are adopting there. I would like to read out the recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee which we have circulated to States and Union territories. These are :

(a) In the tribal areas, the contract system of liquor vending should be abolished;

(b) In the tribal areas where prohibition is not in force, tribal people should be allowed to prepare their beverages for individual and social purpose but not for Commercial purpose;

(c) The policy of prohibition among the tribals should be pursued vigorously through educational propaganda against the evil effects of drinking and by promoting welfare activities to wean tribal people away from this evil.

(d) In the tribal areas where prohibition is in force, no precipitating action needs to be taken.

(e) Non-official agencies and workers engaged in temperance work in tribal areas should be encouraged and assisted.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : As the House is aware, during the Janata rule, the prohibition was enforced strictly among all the States of the country with the result, illicit distillation of liquor strated on a large scale and a large number of deaths were taking place. In view of that, what is the present policy of the Government to enforce prohibition strictly in all the States or the present level of restrictions to continue ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : As I have already stated, there is no let up so far as we are concerned in respect of prohibition policy. However, the hon. Member will be happy to know that at least in Delhi for the last two years there is no liquor death at all.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री जी से जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था उसका जवाब तो उन्होंने दिया नहीं है। आप क्वेश्चन देखें, वह इस प्रकार से था : (ख) क्या देश भर में शराब की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है, और (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

मन्त्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया वह इस प्रकार से है :

“उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 12 राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति शराब की खपत में वृद्धि होने का पता चलता है और तीन राज्यों में इस खपत के घटने का पता चलता है। शेष सात

राज्यों में शराब की खपत में कोई विशेष घट-बढ़ नहीं हुई है।”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यूनियन टैरेटरी देश से बाहर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सप्लीमेंट्री में जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पहली बात यह है कि यूनियन टैरेटरी का जिक्र नहीं किया है। दूसरी स्पैसिफिक बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि यहां से बारह सूत्री गाइडलाइन्स शुरू करने का कार्यक्रम था ? क्या यह सही है कि एक अप्रैल, 1979 को जब बिहार में कपूर्री ठाकुर की सरकार ने सम्पूर्ण तरीके से नशाबन्दी कर दी थी, जब कांग्रेस-आई की सरकार हकूमत में आई, तो उसने सब नियमों को तोड़ दिया ? न सिर्फ नशाबन्दी कानून को तोड़ा बल्कि एक हजार नए लाइसेंस दिए गए। जैसा कि श्री ए.के. राय साहब ने भी कहा है कि ऐसी सरकार जो कानून का उल्लंघन करती है, उसके खिलाफ आप कुछ कार्यवाही करने की सोच रहे हैं या इस बारे में आपने कोई पत्र लिखा है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Now there is your Government in Karnataka, how many licences you have issued ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कर्नाटक के मंत्री ने लिस्ट दी है कि घट रहा है।

Don't challenge, in Karnataka it is decreasing.

MR. SPEAKER : No direct debates in this House about this.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : About the question that Union Territories have not been included, I have already said and I have talked about Union Territories. I think the hon. Member should be satisfied with that.

About the charge that we are flouting the provisions of the constitution, I would like to state that our intention is not that and in some cases if there is slackness as the hon. Member has stated, in Bihar or in some other

States, we are taking care of that by issuing directives from time to time. That is what we can do... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Have you written to the Bihar Government ?

SHRI P.K. THUNGNON : The hon. Member knows it very well that once certain decisions are taken by an Assembly, we cannot question. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : We have already taken twenty minutes on this question, now Shri Amarsinh Rathawa.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कम से कम इतना तो कह दीजिए कि जहां पर स्कूल हैं, धर्म-स्थल हैं, वहां पर शराब की दुकान नहीं खुलेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो महसूस करने और समझने की बात है ।

Setting Up of Tribal Development Planning Cell

*910. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated a Tribal Development Planning Cell in the Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the details of the said Cell;

(c) how far it will be helpful for the welfare of tribal population in the country; and

(d) whether it has started its functions and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) A Tribal Development Planning Cell is being set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in a phased manner under a Plan Scheme for coordinating the Planning work in respect of Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes under the Central Sector.

The Cell is functioning since 31.7. 1981 under the overall charge of a Joint Secretary

with a staff of one Research Officer, one Investigator, one Statistical Assistant, one Steno and one Lower Division Clerk.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट में आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी जो पिछड़ा इलाका है, उनके लिए जितनी योजनाएँ बनाई जायें, उतनी कम हैं । आप ने आदिवासी विकास योजनाओं के लिये सेल बनाया है, इससे आदिवासी विकास में जरूर फर्क पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदिवासी विकास सेल बनाया गया है उसके कार्यक्रम राजकीय ब्लॉक तक क्या-क्या बनाये गये हैं ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में जो ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सेल बनाया गया है उस का काम कार्यक्रम को, एक्टिविटीज को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेन्ट्रल लेवल पर होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ मिल कर कोऑर्डिनेट करना है । कोऑर्डिनेशन का यह काम अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है । मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सदस्य को यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूँ—पहले जो 80 से 100 हजार की आबादी पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर बनाया जाता था उसको दिल्ली और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एरियाज में कम करके 20 हजार कर दिया है । इसी तरह से जो 10 हजार की आबादी पर सब सेन्टर बनाते थे उसको शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और दिल्ली एरियाज में 3 हजार कर दिया है ।

1984-85 की जो स्कीम बनाई गई है उस में शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों के लिये जो मैडिकल में पढ़ते हैं, Subsidising Mess dues of MBBS undergraduates belonging to ST/SC Rs. 15 lakhs; का बजट रखा है । Coaching scheme for Scheduled Castes and Tribes 5 लाख का रखा है । इसके अलावा जो हमारी नेशनल कान्फेंस होती है उसमें बहुत अच्छे रेजोल्यूशनज पास करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को गाइड-साइज दी जाती है । जहां तक लक्ष्य की

बात है 1983-84 में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के डवलपमेन्ट के लिये 1160.93 लाख का बजट प्रावीजन रखा है।

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि 30 हजार की आबादी पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर और 2 से 3 हजार की आबादी पर सब सेंटर खोले जायेंगे। मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होता है उनमें आबादी बहुत कम होती है, इसलिये वहां आबादी कम होते हुए भी ये केन्द्र शुरू किये जाने चाहिये, क्योंकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र होने से वहां कोई जाना नहीं चाहना, जिससे उनको यह सुविधा बहुत कम मिलती है। इसलिये ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भी केन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना बनाई जाय—क्या ऐसा कोई विचार है ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : माननीय सदस्य गुजरात से हैं, इस लिये मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ—गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आज तक की जो इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास है उसके अनुसार 64 प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स आदिवासी एरियाज में इस्टेब्लिश किये गये हैं और 469 सब-सेन्टर्स आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में खोले गये हैं।

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The Tribal Development Planning Cell has been set up for the welfare of the tribals. The north-eastern region is dominated by the tribals and it is backward. Plans and programmes for the development of the tribals in that region are lacking and even the limited scheme are taken advantage of by other sections of the people. Has any special attention been given to the development of that area ?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: We are equally concerned with the development of the tribal population of the north-eastern region. That is why we are taking more interest in the development of that area." According to the information which I have, in Manipur we are having 21 primary health centres and 104 sub-centres.

In Sikkim we have 2 Primary Health Centres and 11 sub-centres. In Tripura we are

having 12 primary health centres and 57 sub-centres. About Arunachal Pradesh, unfortunately we have no information, but according to the information which we are having with us, this is the position so far as the primary health centres and sub-centres are concerned. And the hon. Member may be quite aware that we are going to have the National Institute in that region just on the basis of the All India Medical Institute. That shows that our Government takes keen interest to provide health facilities to the people of that region also.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, I quite agree with the hon. Minister that the Government is very sincere in helping the tribals. But I would like to know if it is a fact that in the tribal areas whenever the dispensaries and primary health centres are opened, they generally work with the skeleton staff and the Medical Officer is generally, by and large, missing.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes even medicine.

(Interruptions).

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI: Sir, we are also equally concerned about the problem and we have written to all the State Governments, and we have emphasised particularly that they must see that full staff is appointed in the primary health centres and sub-centres which are predominantly in the tribal areas.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो उत्तम राठोर जी ने मेरा प्रश्न पूछ लिया है लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट आदिवासी इलाकों में जितने भी अस्पताल या डिस्पेन्सरीज खोल रही है, उनमें जिन डाक्टरों का एपाइन्टमेंट होता है, वे उन अस्पतालों में जाने में रिलकटेन्ट हैं। इस लिए क्या सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कोई इन्सेन्टिव उनको देने के लिए कहेगी, जिससे उन अस्पतालों में डाक्टर जाएं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने संसाधनों से डाक्टरों को वहां जाने के लिए इन्सेन्टिव देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी कि ऐसी जगहों पर डाक्टरों को जाने के लिए कोई इन्सेन्टिव दे।

कुमारी कमलबेन एम० जोशी : एक ज्वाइन्ट कान्फ्रेन्स जो सेन्ट्रल कौंसिल आफ हेल्थ की हुई थी, उसमें इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी और सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हमने लिखा है कि जहां पर डाक्टर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इन्वेन्टिव देना चाहिए और डाक्टरों को वहां आने के लिए आकर्षित करना चाहिए।

Increasing the Number of Short Distance Passenger Trains and Their Frequencies

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of short distance passenger trains and their frequencies on all link lines of main lines in all zones for the benefit of rural population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this respect during the Sixth Plan and the provision being made for the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENTS

(a) The travel facilities by rail for the rural population in various sections are constantly reviewed with a view to ensure better rail services taking into consideration simultaneously the requirement of freight movement, etc. on these routes. Wherever the freight movement of essential commodities would not be affected, if additional passenger trains are needed, subject to availability of resources, it will be the endeavour of the Railways to put in some trains.

(b) Taking into consideration the above factors, the Railways have introduced 86 number of passenger trains in the last one year for the benefit of the rural passengers especially and all others, in addition to the suburban trains around the major cities.

Same consideration would continue to be given in the Seventh Plan also.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Sir, in the Statement the hon. Minister has shown that

last year 86 passenger trains have been introduced in the rural areas. That is a good thing. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the reverse side. I would like to present some facts. In Bhavanagar in Gujarat there is a Railway Division. In the whole of the country the traffic is increasing day by day, but particularly in this Division it is decreasing. In this Parliament, to my question on 16.4.1981 the answer given by the hon. Minister was that in 1971 the traffic in this particular Division was 21.7 million passengers, whereas in 1981 it was reduced to 17.7 millions. That means, 40 lakhs passengers were reduced in 10 years, and this is the trend. And there are so many reasons why in this particular Division the traffic is reducing.

At present the average speed of the trains in this particular Division is 25 to 30 km. per hour. So, this is the main reason why the passenger traffic is reducing. Due to this, in the last six years, 22 trains have been cancelled on permanent basis. A month ago one super fast train between Porbander and Ahmedabad has been cancelled. We represented. The hon. Minister has considered that matter. That train is going to start from 10th of this month. Can hon. Minister give an assurance to pay much more attention to the branch lines which are serving the rural population specially the Bhavnagar Division?

Bhavnagar Division has been ignored. So, will the Minister take concrete steps by sending special team for permanent solution.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Please see the main question :

“(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of short distance passenger trains and their frequencies on all link lines of main lines in all zones for the benefit of rural population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this respect during the Sixth Plan and the provision being made for the Seventh Plan?

The hon. Member is now asking me about a particular division. So many divisions are there. So many zones are there. How can I say about a particular zone if that is not given in the question? I can give him a general idea if he wants. He himself has admitted that so many trains have been put in service.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not a walking encyclopaedia. Mr. Patel can refer them to you and you can look into that.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I can look into that. I can write to him back. This is not possible for me to answer about a particular division-how many trains are running and how many are not.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : I have placed before the House some facts and I request you to go into the matter and if you feel fit, please send one particular team. There is no permanent solution. Day by day passengers are reducing in this particular division. The time will come when no train will remain there. Only track will remain there. I request you to look into the matter.

In Bhavnagar division there is no inter-locking system. In this system every train has to reduce its speed while passing through the yard upto 15 kms. So many stations are there which have no inter-locking system. This is a matter which the hon. Minister should consider, because if the speed of the train is not increased.....

MR. SPEAKER : He will take down your suggestion.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I will look into it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : People all over the country are requesting the hon. Minister to introduce new trains or to add trains to gain frequency etc. On the basis of some policy, decisions have been taken to introduce several trains in different zones and to add to the frequency. For example, people of Kutch have made representations. From Bombay to Gandhidham train is already running. People want that this should be a super-fast train and it should be named as Kutch mail will the hon. Minister consider this demand of the Bombay and kutch people ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I have categorically told him and I have asked the chairman to look into it, whether we can do it as quickly as possible.

I have already assured him. I do not think I should repeat that assurance.

Staff In Public Sector Undertakings of Railways

*914 SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received during the last six months explaining that staff belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes are not adequately represented in the public sector undertakings under the control of his Ministry, such as RITES, IRCON and COFMOW; and

(b) if so, action taken on the representation and the policy of the Government to provide adequate representation to the staff belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who fulfil the eligibility conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENTS

(a) Yes, Sir. But not for COFMOW which is not a public sector undertaking.

(b) The RITES & IRCON Undertakings have been set up under the control of Ministry of Railways only a few years ago. Most of the immediate requirements of the staff and officers of the two undertakings have been met by deputation from zonal Railways. There is no formal reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes while sending staff on deputation because the reservations have already been followed while these staff were recruited on the zonal Railways. However, eligible Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are also considered alongwith others for deputations to these undertakings. Whenever some vacancies are filled by these undertakings by direct recruitment, reservation rules for sc/st candidates are kept in view as per extant orders. The representations put up will be replied after full examination of all points raised.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Sir, I am very lucky in having this question today. It is because so many other hon. Members are absent. My Qn. No. is only 914.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you been praying for that, Sir?

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Sir I want to ask one supplementary first.

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have called for applications from the staff in the Ministry in December 1983 for the posts in the grade of Rs. 1100-1600 in the Economic wing of Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., Project division? And if so, how many applications from eligible employees and how many from non-eligible employees were received?

(b) whether it is a fact that the applications of the non-eligible employees as per the conditions prescribed in the circular calling for applications in December, 1983 have been forwarded to the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. for selection?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHODHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir; as far as I know, in RITES and IRCON, most of the staff have been mostly taken from the Railways on deputation. As such, there is no major recruitment, as far as I know, in these two undertakings.

But, Sir, about the particular question which the hon. Member has asked, it does not come from the main question. This question is like this. I am answering a particular question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Question is very specific:

(a) whether any representation has been received during the last six months complaining that staff belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not adequately represented in the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Ministry such as RITES, IRCON and COFMOW; and

(b) if so, action taken on the representation and the policy of the Government to provide adequate representation to the staff belonging to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes who fulfil the eligibility conditions?

Sir, this is the basic Question. And I am prepared to reply to this basic question. But I do not know how this supplementary question comes here. As I have said, the basic policy of RITES and IRCON is to take officers from the Ministry of Railways who go there on deputation.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Sir, my question is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to reframe the question?

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, he is a senior advocate. How can he put a wrong question to the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: He will not allow it.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Sir, I want to know one thing. When the Minister has taken the staff and officers of the Railways to these two undertakings on deputation, whether they were all eligible or whether some of them who were taken were ineligible?

I also want to know whether there were SC/ST employees who were eligible but were not taken.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHODHURY: On deputation, the question of reservation does not arise. On deputation, normally, competent candidates are sent. The question of reservation does not arise there. The question of reservation arises only in the case of open recruitment.

So far as COFMOW is concerned, it is not a public sector undertaking. It is a railway office and a temporary Project office. Here, we have maintained the reservation quota. It is a purely departmental thing.

So far as IRCON is concerned, in regard to direct recruitment, there is no shortfall in reservation. We have fulfilled the quota reserved for SC/ST.

So far as RITES is concerned, there is some shortfall in certain categories from 10 to 22 per cent. They have been told to make it up so that SC/ST are given due representation.

Damage Caused to Indian Ship in Gulf War.

*916. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian ship berthed at Shatt-Al-Arab Water Way caught fire in the Gulf War;

(b) if so, damage caused to the ship;

(c) whether any protest was lodged with the concerned Government;

(d) if so, whether any protection has been sought from Iran and Iraq regarding Indian ships; and

(e) whether any Indian ship is under their custody ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) An Indian ship 'Varun Yan' of Thakur shipping company trapped since the start of the war and reported berthed in Shatt-Al-Arab waterway, caught fire due to Iranian shelling on 3.4.1964.

(b) Engine room had a hole 4 ft. by 2 ft. in addition to the damage caused by fire.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. These are acts of war and there has been no intention on either side to deliberately damage vessels of third countries especially, India. When war broke out first, the concerned authorities were informed to ensure safety of our nationals and, to the extent possible, of our vessels.

(e) No Indian ship is in the official custody of Iran-Iraq authorities but the following four ships have been trapped in ports from the beginning of the war. M.V. 'VIJAYA AVTAR' of Vijaya Shipping Lines, M.V. 'NEELKANT' of Himalaya shipping company, M.V. 'SHRI VISHNU' of Reshamwala and co. M.V. 'VARUN YAN' OF Thakur Shipping Company, M.V. 'RISHI VISWAMITRA' of Gareware shipping company, APJ 'PRITI' of APJ Lines are reported stranded in Bushire after suffering missile attacks in the Northern Gulf.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Sir, as my knowledge goes,

most of the ships are covered under war risk insurance. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether these Indian ships are covered under war risk insurance and, if so, whether they are trying for compensation ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Yes, Sir. They are all insured and the amounts have been settled also. If the hon. Member wants to know the amounts that have been paid to various companies, I can give him. These are all settled.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : In addition to these ships, may I know whether it is a fact that two ships which belong to a Calcutta shipping company which were chartered by the Iranian Government were lost in the Gulf war, whether this has been brought to the notice of the Iranian Government and whether any compensation has been paid by the company and, secondly, whether it is also a fact that a second Engineer, a cadet officer and two seamen who were engaged in these ships were killed in the Gulf war and, if so, whether the company has paid any compensation to the bereaved families ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: As far as the question of the hon. member is concerned, I do not have information. I have already furnished whatever information I have with me.

If this question is referred to me, I can try to get the information.

As far as my information goes, there is no loss of life on Varun Yan and the staff, the crew and owners of the shipping company have come to a bipartite agreement and the issues are settled.

If there is any individual case, you can write to me. I will see it.

Summer Special Trains

*917. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have recently decided to run a number of special trains to meet summer rush; and

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

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the capacities?

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. This is an annual recurring feature.

(b) Summer special trains are planned to be run on the following routes as per the details mentioned below during current summer season subject to the traffic offering etc.

S.No.	Routes	Frequency	No. of trains Planned (Total)	No. of Coaches
1.	Bombay-Jamn Tawi	Bi-weekly	22 each way	15
2.	Bombay-Nizamuddin	Bi-weekly	23 each way	15
3.	Bombay-Ahmadabad	Daily	77 each way	16
4.	Bombay-Gandhidham	Tri-weekly	33 each way	16
5.	Bombay-Hapa	4 days a week	44 each way	14
6.	Ajmer-Mhow	Weekly	10 each way	13
7.	Hyderabad-Waltair	Weekly	7 each way	16
8.	Bombay-Miraj-Vasco	Weekly	8 each way	12
9.	Bombay VT. Lucknow	Bi-weekly	16 each way	16
10.	Bombay VT. Varanasi	Tri-weekly	27 each way	16
11.	Bombay-Trivandrum	Weekly	9 each way	16
12.	Bombay VT-Pune	Daily	58 each way	12
13.	Madras/Banglore-Trivandrum	Bi-weekly	9 each way	12
14.	Madras-Hyderabad	Bi-weekly	14 each way	16
15.	Howrah-Delhi	Bi-weekly	17 each way	18
16.	Howrah-Dehradun	Bi-weekly	18 each way	12
17.	Howrah-New Jalpaiguri	Weekly	9 each way	15
18.	Howrah-Gorakhpur	Weekly	8 each way	14
19.	Dhanbad-Mughalsarai-Varanasi	Bi-weekly	17 each way	12
20.	Nizamuddin-Cochin/Mangalore	Weekly	11 each way	16
21.	Howrah-Puri	Weekly	6 each way	13
22.	Durg-Varanasi	Bi-weekly	10 each way	12

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : According to the statement furnished, as many as 22 pairs of trains are going to be in operation to clear the summer rush. I would like to know whether the Government, apart from introducing these trains, has taken care to see that reservation facilities are available besides the existing facilities so that the passengers who want to travel in these trains are not to face problems.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : We have taken all possible care on that.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : In the statement furnished, there is no train from Howrah or from Assam to Trivandrum on that section. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider the demand that on this section, more trains should be there so that

the requirements of the passengers willing to travel by these trains from Assam Via Howrah and Madras to Trivandrum would be met.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : I will consider the suggestion. I will ask the Traffic Officers to look into this.

Professional and Technical Educational Establishments in Delhi

*919. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of unauthorised professional and technical educational establishments are functioning in the city of Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that young men are being exploited by these institutions in the name of betterment of their prospect for employment; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to stop the exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) It is understood from the Delhi Administration that while no survey has so far been undertaken by that administration to ascertain the number and to identify the unauthorised professional and technical institutions in Delhi, they have recently constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Executive Councillor (Education) to study/assess the magnitude of problem of mushroom growth and proliferation of Technical and Professional Educational Establishments in Delhi and exploitation being done in the name of Technical Education by unscrupulous individuals/firms and to suggest remedial measures.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The Committee is not the answer. These institutions are running on number two account and are exploiting the people. It is absolutely necessary for the Government of India and for the State Governments to close down these institutions. I would like to know whether immediate steps would be taken to

stop this exploitation of the people and for the protection of the people.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It is not possible to close down these institutions because they are in a way trying to help in improving the standard of education in their own way, if they are not corrupt and if they try to help in the educational process, they are useful. Provided they have the standard, proficiency and the proper way of doing things, if the student's want to go and learn, they will go and learn in spite of the fact that you put hurdles in their way.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : What steps do the Government propose to take to protect the boys and girls from exploitation by these institutions ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I have informed him just now.

MR SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

चीन और अमेरिका के बीच सैनिक महत्व की गुप्त वार्ता

*206. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बापू साहब पटेलकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अमेरिका और चीन के बीच सैनिक महत्व की गुप्त वार्ता हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त बातचीत के परिणाम की जानकारी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार का ध्यान कुछ अलग-

बारी खबरों की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जिनमें वह समाचार भी शामिल है, जिसका उल्लेख प्रश्न में किया गया है। इन अखबारी खबरों के अलावा, हमारे पास कोई अन्य ठोस जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार को इन कथित गुप्त सैनिक बार्ताओं के निष्कर्ष की कोई प्रामाणिक जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) सरकार ऐसे सभी मामलों में सतर्क रहती है, जिनका राष्ट्र के सुरक्षा-पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव हो सकता है।

Conversion of M.G. Lines Into B.G. Lines in A.P.

*907. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the length in Kilometers of all the railway lines in Andhra Pradesh and the lengths of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge lines out of them;

(b) the length in Kilometres of Metre Gauge lines proposed to be converted into Broad Gauge lines there during the current year and the expenditure likely to be incurred conversion of these lines;

(c) whether the proposal of replacing some old railway lines is also under the consideration of Ministry; and

(d) if so, the names of these railway lines and expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):(a) Total length of Railway lines in Andhra Pradesh is 4921 Kms. Out of this 3274 Kms. is in Broad Gauge 1610, in Metre Gauge and 37 Kms. in Narrow Gauge.

(b) No Metre Gauge line conversion to Broad Gauge in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be completed during the current year.

(c) and (d) About 600 Kms. of rail renewals and sleeper renewals together is planned on South Central Railway in 1984-85 which covers most of Andhra Pradesh, and a sum

of Rs. 35 crores has been allocated for the purpose in the current financial year. There are nearly 123 works of track renewals sanctioned on the South Central Railway and these are itemised in Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways for 1984-85 Part-II (Detailed Programme) recently presented to the Parliament as part of the Railway Budget.

Theft and Pilferage in C.L.W.

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

(a) loss of Railway properties due to theft and pilferage in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during last two years and reasons thereof; and

(b) remedial steps taken by Government including the action taken against Railway employees involved in such theft cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Loss of railway property due to thefts and pilferages in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was Rs. 21,626/ in 1983 and Rs. 10090/- in 1984 (up to March),

Difficult law and order and crime situation prevailing in the areas around Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is the major contributory factor leading to thefts and pilferages of railway property from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

(b) The following remedial steps have been taken to prevent thefts and pilferages of railway property in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works :—

- (i) RPF personnel are deployed at the vulnerable points and sections of the workshops.
- (ii) Patrolling by RPF outside the perimeter wall has been introduced.
- (iii) Plain clothed staff of the RPF are also deputed for collection of intelligence of the activities of criminals and railway employees who are conniving with them.
- (iv) Raids are conducted on receivers of stolen railway property

- (v) Supervision over the workmen by the supervisors of Mechanical Department has been intensified.
- (vi) Close liaison maintained by the RPF with the workshop authorities and local police for ensuring better protection of railway property.

25 railway employees were arrested during 1983 and one in 1984 (up to March) for their involvement in thefts and pilferage of railway property.

EMU rakes added to Central Railway Suburban Services

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

(a) whether it is a fact that new EMU rakes have been added to the Central Railway suburban services;

(b) if so, the total number of rakes added before 2nd March, 1982;

(c) the total number of rakes added after 2nd March, 1982 till date;

(d) the total number of rakes to be added in the next few years; and

(e) the delivery schedule and other details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No new DC EMU rakes were added on Central Railway before 2.3.1982.

(c) The total number of new rakes received by Central Railway after 2.3.1982 till date is 11, of which 7 rakes have been utilised for replacement of some of the overaged imported rakes and in lieu of old rakes undergoing heavy repairs and recambering. Four new rakes have, thus, been utilised for additional services.

(d) Twenty more rakes will go to Central Railway in next few years against the existing manufacturing orders. However, the number of rakes for additional services would be of the order of 16 rakes after providing for scheduled/unscheduled repairs.

(e) Out of the 20 to be added in the next few years, nine rakes are expected to be deli-

vered to Central Railway during 1984-85. Delivery schedule during Seventh Plan period will be finalised after the provisioning of funds in respect of EMU production is definitely known.

Railway Project in National Aluminium Complex Orissa

*913. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the project works taken up by the Ministry of Railways in the National Aluminium Complex, Orissa;

(b) the cost of those projects and the target date of the completion of the construction works; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of these railway projects ?

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

(a) to (c) The first phase of the construction of the Koraput-Rayagada (174 Kms) new B.G. line between Koraput and Machiliguda (19.65 Kms) is expected to serve the NALCO project at Damanjodi. The cost of the 1st phase is Rs. 18.24 crores and is expected to be completed by June, 1985. The construction of bridges and earthwork and buildings are progressing as per schedule. The second stage of this project from Machiliguda to Laxmipur (42 Kms.) is just being started.

रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा परीक्षाएं आयोजित करने की प्रक्रिया का सरल बनाया जाना

*915. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेल सेवा आयोग से आग्रह किया है कि वह विभिन्न परीक्षाएं आयोजित करने से लेकर उनके परिणामों को अन्तिम रूप देने तक की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेल सेवा आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया ।

विवरण

रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली पद्धति को सरल बनाना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जो कुशलता ब्यूरो द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन और रेल सेवा आयोगों के अध्यक्षों की बैठकों में हुए विचार विमर्श पर आधारित है । कार्यान्वयन हेतु कुछ विचार इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. रोजगार सूचना में विनिर्धारित किये जाने वाले आवेदनों के प्रारूप के साथ बुलावा पत्र के लिए अलग हो सकने वाला भाग ।
2. विभिन्न मूल्यों के डाक टिकट चिपकाने की बजाय डाक टिकट मूल्यों के मुद्रण के लिए फ्रॉकिंग मशीनों का उपयोग ।
3. लोकप्रिय कोटि की परीक्षा के मामले में आवेदनों की प्रारंभिक संवीक्षा समाप्त करना ।
4. अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के प्रमाण के अलावा विभिन्न प्रमाण-पत्र केवल साक्षात्कार के समय ही प्रस्तुत किये जायें ।
5. केवल चुने गये उम्मीदवारों को ही परिणाम की सूचना देना ।
6. स्वचालित रोल नम्बर स्टैम्पिंग मशीन का उपयोग करना ।
7. परीक्षा केन्द्रों की संख्या यथासम्भव न्यून-तम रखी जाये और ये सम्बद्ध रेल सेवा आयोगों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में ही रखे जायें ।
8. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की सरलीकृत मनुअल विधि से जांच ।
9. नियत तिथि और बाद में प्राप्त सभी आवेदनों पर रेल सेवा आयोग कार्यालय में मोहर लगायी जाये और देरी से प्राप्त

आवेदनों को "देरी से प्राप्त" पृष्ठांकित करके अलग रखा जाये ।

10. रेल सेवा आयोग के कार्यालय में परीक्षा के बाद प्राप्त उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं बंडलों के खोले बगैर ही मूल्यांकन के लिए भेजी जाएं ।

11. मूल्यांकन के बाद रेल सेवा आयोगों में प्राप्त उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं को मौखिक परीक्षा होने तक न खोलना, मौखिक परीक्षा के लिए बुलावा-पत्र मूल्यांकन कर्ताओं से प्राप्त अंक-तालिकाओं के आधार पर ही जारी किये जायें ।

12. साक्षात्कार के लिये बुलाये जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों की संख्या रिक्तियों की संख्या से ढाई गुणा तक सीमित रखना, निवाय परिचालनिक कोटियों के जहां पर संख्या मनोवैज्ञानिक परीक्षा में अमफल होने पर पूति के लिए पदों के पांच गुणा तक सीमित हो ।

भर्ती प्रक्रियाओं से सम्बन्धित अधिक से अधिक कार्यों के लिए यथासम्भव कम्प्यूटरों का प्रयोग बढ़ाया जाना ।

Vocational Institutes in Tribal Areas

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for formulating any programme to open vocational institutes in the tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the vocational institutes opened in the tribal areas of Bihar under the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) There are several vocational institutes functioning in the tribal areas of the country. although there is no separate programme of opening vocational institutes in the tribal areas.

(b) A list of ITIs and Polytechnics functioning in the State of Bihar is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

List of I.T.Is. and Polytechnics in the State of Bihar

Sl. No.	Name
1.	I.T.I. Bhagalpur
2.	I.T.I. Bokaro
3.	I.T.I. Begusarai
4.	I.T.I. Busur
5.	I.T.I. Birpur
6.	I.T.I. Bettiah
7.	I.T.I. Chaibasa
8.	I.T.I. Dighaghat, Patna
9.	I.T.I. Darbhanga
10.	I.T.I. Dehri-on-sonc, Sababad
11.	I.T.I. Dhanbad
12.	I.T.I. Dumka
13.	I.T.I. Dattanganj
14.	I.T.I. Forbesganj
15.	I.T.I. Gaya
16.	I.T.I. Ghogardi
17.	I.T.I. Hazaribagh
18.	I.T.I. Hathua
19.	I.T.I. Katihar
20.	I.T.I. Muzaffarpur
21.	I.T.I. Monghyr
22.	I.T.I. Madhora
23.	I.T.I. Nawadah
24.	I.T.I. Motihari
25.	I.T.I. Ranchi
26.	I.T.I. Ranchi
27.	I.T.I. Supaul
28.	I.T.I. Sitamarhi
29.	I.T.I. Sahibganj
30.	I.T.I. For Women, Ranchi
31.	I.T.I. For Women, Patna
32.	Technical Training Centre, Fudi (Ranchi)
33.	Loyola Industrial School, Kurji, Patna
34.	Government Polytechnic, Gulzarbagh Patna-7
35.	Government Polytechnic, Ranchi

36. Government Polytechnic, Mazaffar pur Pin-842001
37. Government Polytechnic Bhagalpur-812 003, Barari
38. Government Polytechnic, Darbhanga
39. Government Polytechnic, Purnea
40. Govt. Polytech., Dumka, Santhal PGN.
41. New Government Polytechnic, Patna-13, Patiliputra Colony
42. Government Polytechnic, Barauni
43. Government Polytechnic, Dhanbad
44. Government Polytechnic, Gaya
45. Government Polytechnic, Saharsa
46. Government Women's Polytechnic, Ranchi
47. Mining Institute, Dhanbad
48. Mining Institute, Kodarma Hazaribagh
49. Mining Institute, Ehaga (Dhanbad)
50. Government Polytechnic, P.O. Adiyapur, Dist : Singhbhaum Bihar.

UK Government's help to Sri Lanka in the Event of Attack

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

(a) whether the Union Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the President of Sri Lanka saying that in case his country is attacked by the third country, UK Government has agreed to help Sri Lanka ;

(b) if so, whether this is a threat to India and also a warning ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sri Lankan President was quoted as having made the following remarks in a speech on 7th April 1984 : "The British have signed an agreement with Sri Lanka to come to her aid in the event of her freedom and sovereignty being threatened. The agreement has not been scrapped and I hope that Britain would come to our aid if the need arises".

The President was referring to the 1948 defence agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Ceylon.

(b) and (c) The Govt. of India's opposition to the induction of external military presences in any region is well known. The same would apply to the South Asian region.

Epidemic of Jaundice and Malaria in Gujarat and Orissa

*921. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the incidence of jaundice and malaria in Gujarat and Orissa has taken an epidemic shape ;

(b) the total number of persons suffered from malaria and jaundice in Gujarat and Orissa during last six months ;

(c) the total number of persons died of the diseases in these two States during the last six months ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to check the spread of disease ?

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

STATEMENT

Government are aware of the outbreak of viral jaundice in some districts of Gujarat and that of malaria in the States of Gujarat and Orissa. According to the information received from the State of Gujarat, about 2591 cases of viral jaundice with 314 deaths were reported upto 29.4.1984, from the districts of Junagarh, Jamnagar, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Baroda. This outbreak and has been investigated by the NICD and necessary remedial/preventive measures have been recommended. Consequently adequate remedial measures have been intensified by the State Government. To control the incidence of viral jaundice, isolation wards have been established in the hospitals and health education measures have been intensified. The local bodies have been

advised to safeguard the public water supply system against contamination and monitor quality of drinking water. No report of the viral jaundice from Orissa has been received so far.

According to the information received, 179588 cases of Malaria with no death and 99783 cases with 9 deaths were reported from Gujarat and Orissa respectively during the period August, 1983 to January, 1984. Adequate remedial measures have been/are being taken under the Modified Plan of Operations under National Malaria Eradication Programme.

प्रतिभा पलायन की रोकथाम के लिए प्रोत्साहन

*922. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद को एक योजना के अंतर्गत विदेशों में रहने वाले बस्ती प्रतिभाशाली भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने भारत लौटने की अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारत लौटने पर उन्हें अच्छे पदों पर नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इन वैज्ञानिकों को उनकी अर्हताओं और अनुभव के अनुसार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के अनुसंधान काडर की उपयुक्त नौकरियों में नियुक्त करने के लिए विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ग) और (घ) इन अधिकारियों के बायोडेटा की जांच की जा रही है और यह कार्य एक महीने के अन्दर पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

Schemes to Control Blindness

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

(a) whether any scheme have been introduced in different States and Union Territories to control blindness ;

(b) whether those schemes have been introduced in the State of Orissa also ; and

(c) if so, the extent of benefit given to the people of Orissa in the above matter so far ?

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

STATEMENT

National Programme for control of Blindness has been introduced throughout the country and under the programme the following services have been developed in the State of Orissa :

1. Mobile Units :

Three mobile units have been set-up at Medical Colleges at Cuttack, Burla and Berhampur for providing comprehensive eye care services including surgery.

2. Primary Health Centres :

60 Primary Health Centres have been supplied with Ophthalmic equipments. Ophthalmic assistants have been posted at 40 Primary Health Centres.

3. District Hospitals :

13 district hospitals have been developed.

4. Medical Colleges :

2 medical colleges one at Berhampur and the other at Cuttack have been upgraded.

5. Training Schools for the Ophthalmic Assistants :

59 students have already been trained and 66 students are under training in two Centres attached to the Medical College of Berhampur and Cuttack.

6. Cataract Operations :

Out of target of 20,000 cataract operations fixed for Orissa during the year 1982-83,

15,009 cataract operations have been performed during that year. During the year 1983-84 against a target of 30,000 cataracts, 5818 cataract operations have been reported to be performed up-to the end of December, 1983.

7. Financial Assistance :

A sum of Rs. 21.15 lakhs has been released to the Government of Orissa, during 1983-84 for development of various services under these programmes.

Facilities to Linguistic Minorities

*924. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Central Government to provide facilities to the linguistic minorities to pursue their educational career in their mother tongues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Article 350-A of the Constitution provides that every State shall endeavour to make available adequate facilities for instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. Other safe guards for to linguistic minorities evolved at the national level include provision of teaching through the mother tongue at the primary stage by appointing one teacher if there are not less than 40 pupils speaking in that language in the whole school or 10 such pupils in a class, and providing instruction at the secondary stage in the mother tongue if there is a minimum strength of 60 pupils in the last four classes, and 15 pupils in each class.

Setting up of Central University in Cachar, Assam

*925. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central University in Cachar district of Assam; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Use of "Hydrogen Peroxide" By Amul
9526. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR :

SHRI A. NEEIALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that Amul Coop. have been adding hydrogen peroxide in milk (India 2000 January, 1984), which contains thiocyanate and leads to thyroid imbalances and goitre and if so, corrective action taken/proposed; and

(b) whether Government propose to stop forth with use of "hydrogen peroxide" by Amul Coop. with the assistance of NDDB under the garb of "Field trials", which are illegal and take suitable legal and punitive action under the law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) The use of hydrogen peroxide in the milk as preservative is not permitted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Rules there under. Government is not aware of the illegal use of hydrogen peroxide by Amul. The Food and Drug Administration, Gujarat have informed that no case of such a use has come to their notice. However, the State Government of Gujarat, have been advised to take necessary action wherever necessary.

Opening and Running of Schools, Colleges in Tribal Areas

9597. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item published in Newstime a daily published from Hyderabad dated 16th February, 1984 captioned Tribal Culture not protected;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Government are not making appropriate efforts towards the opening and running of schools and colleges in Tribal areas of the country;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of Central Government Schemes for the education of tribals ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Government are taking all possible steps to ensure provision of educational facilities at all levels in tribal areas. The measures taken by the Ministry of Education in this regard include formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan, introduction of a scheme of financial assistance to State Governments to implement non-formal education as an alternate supportive system of education, preparation of curricula, text books, primers and phonetic readers in tribal languages, financial assistance to State Governments, universities to open colleges in tribal areas, monitoring of 20-point Programme with regard to Universalisation of Elementary Education and Adult Education through regional meetings and analysis of Quarterly reports from State Governments. Further, Ministry of Education has issued instructions to State Governments to step up opening of more Ashram type schools and need based colleges, clear the backlog in respect of school buildings and training of teachers, to appoint lady teachers in schools and provide creches/pre-primary schools and to introduce ungraded school system to eliminate stagnation of Scheduled Tribe children at elementary stage.

Representation From Federation of Railway Officers' Association

9598. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received recently from the Federation of

Railway Officers' Association as reported in Patriot dated 21 January, 1984 under the caption "Tussle for top posts in Rail Board" regarding issue of the policy guidelines on promotion to the posts of General Managers and Railway Board Members ;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) to (c) A representation dated 9-8-1983 from the Federation of Railway Officers Associations was received. The Federation of Railway Officers' Association has, therein, given some suggestions to provide equitable opportunities to the officers of various organised Railway Services for promotion to the posts of General Managers, equivalent posts and posts above. These suggestions have been noted.

Promotion of Primary Education Among Children of Minorities

9599. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the policy of promotion of primary education among the children of minorities belonging to below poverty lines implemented by the states ;

(b) what were the numbers of the children of minority group of age group and group 6-11 years completing primary education course ; and

(c) the ratio of this number to that of the children of same age group and those not having primary education course completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) School education including primary education is basically the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. Under the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education (classes I-VIII) primary education is imparted to all children including those of minorities. The programme is target group oriented. Special attention is being paid for enrolling children from weaker sections of the society including SC/ST, landless agricultural labourers, urban slum-

dwellers, etc. Separate statistics are not collected community-wise.

Re-Employment/Extension of Service In IIT DELHI

9600. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given re-employment/extension of service during 1983 by the Institutes of National importance such as IITs with the reasons for the re-employment/extension of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): During 1983, the Five Indian Institutes of Technology have given re-employment as per rules to 14 persons in all. All these persons were members of academic staff and their re-employment was in the interests of students and for the purpose of teaching and guiding research.

Enquiry and Reservation Clerks of Northern Railway Working on Adhoc Basis

9601. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Enquiry and Reservation Clerks of Northern Railway, working on ad hoc basis before recruitment of Lady Reservation Clerks in 1979 were confirmed very late due to change of 'Policy of recruiting ladies only' ;

(b) whether Government propose to treat the staff working prior to recruitment of ladies as senior when the policy has been changed by the Railway Board ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi High Court had also given its judgement that the staff working already would be senior ; and

(d) what steps the Government are going to take to remove the bickering in the minds of staff who are working prior to recruitment of ladies by 2 to 10 years ?

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

(a) No, Sir. They have not been confirmed so far.

(b) Seniority of the staff in question has been fixed as per rules.

(c) No, Sir. The Delhi High Court judgement referred to deals with the treatment of male staff on a footing of equality with female staff so long as they are working in one office.

(d) Does not arise.

**Release of Consignment of Copra by
Port Health Officer, Bombay**

9602. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge consignment of Copra which was in highly decomposed state and fungus infested was released by the Port Health Officer, Bombay for public consumption ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted investigation in this matter ; and

(d) action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter against the erring officer, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) A report was received by the Government from the Central Bureau of Investigation about the involvement of the Port Health Officer, Bombay and two Officers of the Directorate General of Health Services in the release of an imported consignment of Copra, at Bombay Sea Port, which was adulterated and unfit for human consumption. Disciplinary proceedings have been drawn up against the concerned Port Health Officer. Recordable warnings were issued to the concerned two officers of the Directorate General of Health Services.

**Grant of Stipends to Medical Graduates
From Socialist Countries**

9603. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Medical Council has directed all the State Government's and all concerned officers of Health Department to grant stipends to all medical graduates who have secured degrees abroad during one year's training as interness in India ?

(b) if so, which of the State Governments are uptill now, not granting stipends to students having secured medical degrees in socialist countries and what steps are being taken to end this anomaly ;

(c) whether such medical graduate undergoing practical training in Patna and other medical college hospitals of Bihar are not granted stipends ; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor and remedial steps taken in this matter ?

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

(b) The information is not readily available with Government of India.

(c) and (d) The Government of Bihar while accepting the proposal have sought certain information from the Medical Council of India to enable them to implement the scheme.

**Memo from Hindustan Construction
Workers' Union, Metro Railway
Calcutta**

9604. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum sent on 31 December, 1983 from Hindustan Construction Workers' Union, Metro Railway Works, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, what are the demands put forward in the said memorandum ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for settlement of the demands contained in the said memorandum ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demands put forward in the memorandum are as follows :

- (i) Implementation of minimum wage act.
- (ii) Provision of safety appliances.
- (iii) Provision of other statutory benefits.
- (iv) Accommodation.
- (v) Special problem in tunnel work in Section 4 B in regard to minimum wages and Health care.
- (vi) Medical benefits and
- (vii) Absorption of workmen in Metro Railways.

(c) Enquiry reveals that relevant laws, bye-laws and regulations where applicable have been complied with by M/s HCC Ltd. in respect of item (i) to (vi) under part (b). As regards item (vii) the representationists are working for M/S HCC Ltd. Who is a contractor of the Metro Railway. There is no obligation on the part of Metro Railway to absorb workers employed by their contractors.

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kharagpur Workshop

9605. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment notice had been issued to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Kharagpur workshop in January, 1984;

(b) whether it is also a fact that suddenly the said notice has been cancelled and interviews for giving appointment stopped ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and whether it is due to the ban on employment imposed by the directive of the Prime Minister ?

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

(b) and (c) Interview of the candidates which started on 19th January, 1984, was stopped from 20th January, 1984 pending investigation into complaints alleging irregularities in this recruitment.

Product Named JU-C Made by Kothari General Food, Madras

9606. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of a product named JU-C made by Kothari General Food, Madras distributed by Voltas;

(b) whether there is any Juice in the product ;

(c) is the product JU-C violating the provision of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act Rule 37 and is this not misleading the public into believing that the product contains juice whereas in fact there is no juice in the product; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d) This Ministry has received label of the product JU-C from M/S Kothari General Food, Madras distributed by Voltas for approval under Rule 37-A of the prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. On the basis of recommendations of the Experts the Firm has been asked to give a statement "contains no juice or pulp" on the label and also to change the name of the product alongwith certain other modifications as per the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration. The firm has not yet submitted revised label for approval.

Annual Financial Loss Incurred Due to Maritime Fraud and Piracy

9607. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the average annual financial loss suffered by the Indians during the last three years as a result of maritime fraud and piracy that decreases the reliability of sea-transport and pushes up its cost ; and

(b) whether Government propose to accept the recommendations of a recently issued UNCTAD study that include suggestions for a reform of the banking rules, improved arrangement for greater accountability of shipowners and operators and improved jurisdictional and extradition powers for Government authorities over per-

petrators of maritime fraud and acts of piracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) This information is not available.

(b) The UNCTAD Ad-hoc Working Group which considered all aspects of maritime fraud during its meeting in February 6-17, 1984 has not completed the work. The Group is likely to hold its next meeting sometime in 1985 and make their recommendations and Government of India will consider those recommendations thereafter.

Increase in the Incidence of Diseases Due to Expansion of Water Development Schemes

9608. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of a news item Published in the Tribune of 13 October, 1983 referring to an article in World Health Forum, a WHO journal that there is an increase in the incidence of malaria, dengue fever, japanese encephalitis, cholera and dysentery consequent of the expansion of water development scheme in developing countries including India ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction on the findings reported in the news despatch and the said articles ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take note of these findings and conduct its own survey in the country and take adequate safeguards or ensure necessary modification in the execution of the drinking water supply scheme so as to avoid any increase in the incidence of these diseases on this score ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The article in the W.H.O. Journal however does not make any specific reference to India.

(b) and (c) The Government is quite aware of the possible adverse health repercussions arising out of the disturbances in

the ecological system caused by the expansion of water development schemes. Necessary control measures are taken wherever these are considered necessary.

Theatre Companies in Country

9609. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding theatre companies functioning in the country ;

(b) whether any financial assistance is being given to them to give them encouragement ; and

(c) the details thereof, state-wise ?

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

(b) and (c) The Department of Culture do not provide financial assistance to Theatre Companies but only to voluntary cultural organisations established for promotion and preservation of performing art forms, including theatre art.

Complaints Regarding Inadequacy of Staff, Shortage of Medicines And Behaviour of Staff of CGHS Dispensaries, R.K. Puram

9610. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been persistent complaints regarding inadequacy of staff, shortage of medicines, and discourteous behaviour of the staff in the CGHS dispensaries in R. K. Puram, Delhi which have been brought to the notice of the DGHS by the various Welfare Institutions/Associations; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the working of the CGHS dispensaries in R.K. Puram, remove inadequacy of staff and medicines stating the action taken against those found indulging in malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) A few complaints have been received regarding functioning of the dispensaries in R.K. Puram. The complaints have been investigated and the necessary remedial measures taken.

**SC/ST Employees at Loco Workshop
Parel**

9611. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of SC/ST employees working at Loco Workshop at Parel under the Central Railway;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding non-implementation of the directives of the Railway Board in regard to benefit of SC/ST employees there; and

(c) Action taken by Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :
(a) SC-1061

ST-307

(b) and (c) 51 complaints regarding non-implementation of the directives of Railway Board were received from SC/ST employees working in Loco-workshop, Parel. 50 complaints have been examined and finalised. Remaining one complaint is under examination.

**Roster in Respect of Junior Technical
Officers in BCG Vaccine Laboratory,
Madras**

9612. **SHRI K. B. S. MANI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that roster in respect of the posts of Junior Technical Officers (Group 'B' Gazetted and Assistant Technical Officer Group 'B' Non-gazetted) was not maintained in BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Madras and there by the promotional avenues have been denied to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officials and; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) when these posts were created;

(c) whether it is also a fact that eligible SC/ST employees were available at the time of creation of these posts and under what circumstances they were not given their due promotions; and

(d) when the eligible SC/ST candidates will be given promotion to the above Posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No. The appointing authority are maintaining Reservation Roster for Group 'B' (both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) posts in BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Madras.

(b) The present sanctioned strength of the posts of Junior Technical Officers is 3 of which 1 was created in 1957, another was created in 1970 and the third one was created in the year 1978. And in so far as the posts of Assistant Technical Officers are concerned, their sanctioned strength is 3 of which 2 were created in the year 1968 and one was created in 1970.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to these posts has been made strictly in accordance with the provision of Recruitment Rules for these posts as well as Roster position and no deviation therefrom has been made in this regard. This practice will also be adhered to while making recruitment to these posts in future.

**Memo From All India SC And ST
Railway Employees Association**

9613. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a letter dated 30 March, 1984 along with a Memorandum from All India Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees, Association, Central Railway, Nagpur Division;

(b) if so, the problems mentioned in the said memorandum;

(c) action taken by the Government on each of the problems listed in the memorandum; and

(d) if no action taken, reasons thereof ?

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

A letter dated 30.3.84 from Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. has been received. He has requested in this letter to expedite the action on the points raised in the memorandum dated 30.3.84 of All India SC/ST Railway Employees Association, Central Railway, Nagpur Division submitted to me. This memorandum has however not been received so far.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Alleged Irregularities in Handling Contracts to Station Masters in Itwari Group

9614. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious irregularities have been reported by the audit in regard to handling contracts entrusted to station masters in Itwari group, if so, steps taken to safeguard against excess/overpayments;

(b) reasons for not inviting open tenders for Itwari group stations like Gondia group stations, and whether contract system was in practice for the last thirty years or so at Itwari transshipment sheds;

(c) whether licence has been obtained by the Station Master at Itwari transshipment sheds for employment of "Contract Labour" under Contract Labour (R & A) Act, 1970 and rules made thereunder from regional labour commissioner (Central) Nagpur, if not, whether any proceedings for prosecution have been started by labour department; and

(d) amount of economy achieved as a result of negotiations in tenders for Gondia group received in January, 1983.

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

(a) The audit made certain observations with regard to the procedure in respect of handling work managed by Station Superintendent, Itwari. No case of excess or overpayment has, however, been reported by the audit.

(b) Tenders were invited for awarding fresh handling contract as the tenure of contract at Itwari awarded to M/S Allahabad Labour Supply Agency was due to expire on 30.11.79. Keeping in view the general

performance of this firm, extension to the contract was not given and Station Superintendent, Itwari was appointed as handling contractor from 1.12.79. The Tender Committee conducted negotiations with the tenderers and in the meetings dated 19.8.80 and 20.9.80 recommended continuance of the handling work being done by the Station Superintendent on the grounds of economy in expenditure which was accepted by the Divisional Railway Manager, Nagpur. This system is still considered economical. Prior to 1.12.79 the handling work at Itwari group of stations including transshipment shed was being done by contractors since 1957 as per available records.

(c) The position is being ascertained and will be placed on the table of the house.

(d) In case of Gondia group handling contract only one tender was received in response to the Press Notification inviting open tenders. The annual valuation of tender was Rs. 10,52,031.25 which was reduced to Rs. 8,40,180.00 after negotiations.

Operation Information System For Freight Traffic

9615. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Board have decided to appoint a UK firm of consultants for their Operations Information system for freight traffic;

(b) if so, its terms and conditions and whether its cost is likely to be met from some grant expected from the U.K. Government ; if so, the details there of;

(c) whether some other foreign consultants also offered their services like the Canadian and if so, their terms; and

(d) the consideration which weighed with the Railway Board in preferring the British firm of consultants over others ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise :

(c) For development of the central segment of the railways' freight operations in-

formation and control system, bids were invited from CANAC and TRANSMARK—the Consultancy Wings of Canadian National Railways and British Railways respectively. Offers from both these firms are under scrutiny and a decision on choice of consultants can be taken only after the scrutiny is over.

(d) Does not arise.

**Food Samples Drawn by Food Inspectors
At Sea Port**

9616. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) number of food inspectors appointed by Health Ministry and transferred from Delhi to different Sea ports such as Bombay, Kandla, Madras and Calcutta since 1980;

(b) the reasons for their transfer from Delhi on such a large scale;

(c) the duties assigned by Central Government to these Food Inspectors at Sea Ports under P.F.A. act; and

(d) whether they are allowed to draw food samples also under PFA Act and if so, the number of food samples drawn by these food Inspectors since 1980 till date year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Out of the 8 Food Inspectors appointed by this Ministry 5 were transferred from Delhi to different Sea ports since 1980.

(b) With a view to checking the quality of imported foods 5 Food Inspectors were transferred to the various ports.

(c) The duties assigned to Food Inspectors at Sea Ports are as under :—

1. Inspection of catering establishments, eating houses and other within the jurisdiction of the Ports.
2. Sampling of imported foods to ensure their conformity with the prescribed standards.
3. Inspection of unclaimed foods with the custody of customs.

4. Inspection and checking the quality of confiscated foods.

5. Inspection of ships carrying foods.

6. Inspection of supply of foods to the crew of ships.

7. Investigating complaints of the crew regarding quality of foods on Board.

8. Collection of water samples for ascertaining their potability.

9. Any other work relating to food quality and its inspection.

(d) Yes. The number of samples drawn by the Food Inspectors are as follows :—

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Bombay	Nil	86	534	350
Kandla	141	126	45	79
Calcutta	160	145	119	40
Madras	444	399	379	425

**Request for Fund for Having a Dredger
for Use of Paradip Port**

9617. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the idea of restoring from Sea of Mobile Suction Dredger Konark of Paradip Port which foundered in break water in 1980, has been abandone;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Paradip Port Trust requested Central Government to sanction Rs. 8 crores for having a dredger for the use of Paradip Port;

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

(e) whether annually around Rs. 5 crores are being spent by Paradip Port Trust for hire charges for dredging the Port ?

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

(b) The Port Trust, after detailed examination, has come to the conclusion that the dredger, even if salvaged after incurring

heavy expenditure, cannot be put to use again and that the wreck is safely embedded in a position without posing any danger to safe navigation in the channel. The severe cyclone of 1982 amply demonstrated the above conclusion. In view of the above it is considered that no useful purpose would be served by continuing efforts to salvage the dredger at a prohibitive cost.

(c) and (d) The Port has projected acquisition of a dredger in their Seventh Plan Schemes. A final decision on the schemes to be included in the 7th Plan for all Major Ports including Paradip Port is yet to be taken.

(e) On an average about Rs. 4 crores is being spent by the Paradip Port on hiring of dredgers for maintenance dredging.

Indians Living Abroad

9618. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians living in different countries in Africa;

(b) whether it is a fact that some countries are following a policy of discrimination in regard to Indians; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken by the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The exact num-

ber of Indians and persons of Indian origin living in different countries in Africa is not known, but is estimated to be close on 2 million.

(b) The Government of India is not aware of any policy of discrimination being followed by African countries in regard to Indians.

(c) Does not arise.

Surprise Checks conducted against unauthorised passengers in reserved coaches of trains starting from Delhi/New Delhi

9619. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times intensive surprise checks have been conducted during the current year to ensure that unauthorised passengers do not enter the reserved coaches in the trains starting from Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) dates on which such intensive surprise checks were conducted; and

(c) the number of unauthorised persons caught on each occasion and total amount of money realised from them as fine ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) 97 surprise checks were conducted at Delhi, New Delhi etc, during January, February and March, 1984 to check unauthorised occupation of reserved coaches in trains starting from Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Date of Checks	No. of Checks	Persons prosecuted under section 109 of Indian Railways Act.	Amount of fine realised (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
January, 1984			
1.1.84	2	—	—
2.1.84	1	—	—
3.1.84	2	2	40.00
4.1.84	1	—	—
5.1.84	2	—	—
6.1.84	1	—	—

1	2	3	4
7.1.84	1	—	—
8.1.84	2	—	—
9.1.84	1	—	—
10.1.84	2	2	60.00
12.1.84	2	5	125.00
13.1.84	1	—	—
18.1.84	2	—	—
21.1.84	2	—	—
23.1.84	2	—	—
24.1.84	2	—	—
25.1.84	2	—	—
26.1.84	1	—	—
27.1.84	1	—	—
28.1.84	1	—	—
29.1.84	2	4	80.00
30.1.84	1	—	—
February, 1984			
1.2.84	1	—	—
2.2.84	1	—	—
3.2.84	2	34	680.00
4.2.84	2	—	—
5.2.84	2	—	—
6.2.84	1	—	—
7.2.84	1	—	—
8.2.84	1	—	—
9.2.84	1	—	—
10.2.84	2	—	—
11.2.84	1	—	—
13.2.84	1	—	—
14.2.84	1	17	420.00
15.2.84	1	—	—
16.2.84	2	—	—
18.2.84	1	2	40.00
20.2.84	1	—	—
21.2.84	2	—	—
22.2.84	1	—	—
23.2.84	2	—	—
24.2.84	1	—	—
25.2.84	2	—	—
March, 1984			
1.3.84	2	—	—
2.3.84	2	—	—
3.3.84	1	—	—

1	2	3	4
5.3.84	1	—	—
6.3.84	1	—	—
7.3.84	1	—	—
9.3.84	2	—	—
10.3.84	1	—	—
12.3.84	2	—	—
13.3.84	1	—	—
16.3.84	2	—	—
17.3.84	1	2	40.00
18.3.88	1	—	—
19.3.84	1	—	—
20.3.84	1	—	—
21.3.84	1	—	—
22.3.84	1	—	—
23.3.84	2	—	—
24.3.84	2	—	—
25.3.84	1	—	—
26.3.84	2	60	3000.00
27.3.84	1	15	550.00
28.3.84	1	42	2100.00
29.3.84	1	28	1240.00
31.3.84	1	9	180.00
	97	222	8555.00

Representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates in Indian Road Construction Corporation and in their Overseas Projects

9620. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will be the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates has not been provided in Indian Road Construction Corporation and also in their Overseas projects in various countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due attention is not being given by Indian Road Construction Corporation to provide ample Overseas Employment Opportunities to the skilled/unskilled trademen technicians belonging to SC/ST communities and there has

been much backlog of quota reserved for those candidates ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to give more job opportunities to SC/ST candidates in the offices of Indian Road Construction Corporation and exercise due promotion policy for SC/ST employees in IRCC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. Indian Road Construction Corporation does provide due representation of SC/ST candidates in employment in their projects in India and abroad.

(b) In case of Overseas employment, Indian Road Construction Corporation borrows the services of skilled/unskilled tradesmen technicians from Border Roads Organisation on deputation basis. Only

small number of skilled/unskilled tradesmen are recruited from open market on contract basis, only when Border Roads Organisation fails to provide any of the categories. There is no provision for reservation/quotas for recruitment of contract employees for Overseas employment for SC/ST candidates. However, preference is always given to SC/ST candidates if they qualify in the Trade Test conducted by a duly constituted Selection Committee in Indian Road Construction Corporation.

(c) Ample job opportunities are provided to the candidates amongst the SC/ST communities in the office of Indian Road Construction Corporation and quotas are reserved for promotion strictly as per Rules.

Fencing of Indo-Bangladesh Border

621. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tension is mounting on the India Bangladesh Border following the erection of structures on the zero line of the border for the proposed barbed-wire fencing ;

(b) whether a large number of Bangladeshis were crossing over to India ;

(c) whether Bangladesh Government had lodged any protest to the Government of India against the wire-fencing ; If so, their grounds for such a protest and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) the steps which Government are taking to defuse the tension on the India-Bangladesh border presently ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) and (b) Following the commencement of work by our survey party for the erection of the barbed wire fence on the Indo-Bangladesh boundary in Assam, with a view to checking infiltration into India, Bangladeshi border security forces physically obstructed our workers from executing their task. They opened fire on two occasions on 20 and 24 April, 1984. This has naturally led to tension on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(c) and (d) The Bangladesh Government have, through protest notes, deplored our decision to build a fence. According to them, the construction of the fence is not in keeping with good neighbourliness. They have denied that there exists any problem of illegal migration. The Bangladesh Government have also claimed that the construction of the fence is in violation of the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Border Guidelines of 1975 which lays down that no defensive work can be constructed within 150 yards of the border. It is Government of India's view that the fence does not violate this bilateral arrangement Bangladesh as the fence is on our side of the border and as we do not consider the barbed wire fence to be a defensive work. We have been compelled to decide on this measure in view of the continuous and massive influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh which has resulted in grave socio-economic, political and demographic problems in our territories adjacent to Bangladesh. When I visited Dhaka in August 1983 - conveyed to the Bangladesh President Lt. Gen H.M. Ershad that the fence was not an issue between the two countries. We have conveyed to the Bangladesh Government through diplomatic channels that they should defuse the tension caused by their recent actions and should respect our sovereign right to build a fence within our territory.

Government of India wish to maintain and strengthen the existing friendly relations with Bangladesh and hope that the Bangladesh Government will understand the reasons for the construction of the fence and reciprocate our sentiments.

Irregularities in R.P.O., Bhopal

9622. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of irregularities and unfair labour practices in the Regional Passport Office, Bhopal ;

(b) if so, what is the exact nature of complaints ;

(c) whether any enquiry was held into the complaints ;

(d) whether a representation dated 2 April, 1984 has been received by the Ministry from employees of the R.P.O., Bhopal ; and

(e) what are the contents of the representation and the action taken by the Ministry thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) to (c) Ministry has received complaints, including an unsigned and undated complaint supposedly from the staff members of Passport Office, Bhopal, regarding the functioning of that office.

An officer from the Ministry was deputed to conduct an enquiry, and, he found that in a very few cases procedures were not adhered to; however, no unfair labour practices are being followed in that office. Consequently, Ministry has taken suitable steps to effect administrative changes in the set up of Passport Office, Bhopal. The Enquiry Officer also brought to our notice that the Passport work in that office has not suffered, and, the applicants are receiving their passports and miscellaneous services thereon within the prescribed time limit laid down by the Ministry.

Agitation by All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association for Six Point Demands

9623. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association representing about 2500 teachers working in 450 Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country have been agitating through peaceful means for the fulfilment of their six point demands, since 1982;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) what steps Government have taken to settle the demands; and

(d) if no steps have been taken so far to settle the demands the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The nine issues contained in the "six point charter of demands" are as follows:

(i) (a) *De jure* recognition of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association (AIKVTA).

(b) Representation of AIKVTA on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors.

(ii) Formation of Joint Consultative Machinery at all levels.

(iii) A meaningful revision of pay-scales.

(iv) Grant of time-bound selection grades to all the categories of teachers after eight years.

(v) (a) Increase in internal promotion quota to 75%.

(b) Provision for three promotions to all the categories in their career.

(vi) (a) Restoration of March-May '82 salaries.

(b) Formation of a rational transfer policy.

(c) and (d) Consideration of the demands of the employees is a continuous process in every organisation. Representatives of AIKVTA have been frequently meeting various authorities of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. As a result of such discussions, many issues have already been settled.

Grants from ICHR to Research Projects in Berhampur University, Orissa

9624. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of research projects and the research scholars recommended by the Berhampur University, Orissa for grants to the Indian Council of Historical Research during the last five years;

(b) the title approved and amount sanctioned and released so far, for each project;

(c) the names of projects completed and published so far nearing completion;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Historical Research has approved the research proposal entitled "the antiquities of Kora-

put" during the year 1983 but the amount sanctioned for this project not yet been released though the pre-receipt bill from Berhampur University already been sent ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The information is given in the statement-I attached.

(b) The information is given in the statement-II attached.

(c) Completion reports in respect of all the approved six projects are yet to be received from the scholars.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, the amount of Rs. 2000/- towards first instalment of the grant shall already been released to the scholar through the Principal, Gunupur College, Gunupur, Orissa, even though no pre-receipted bill has been received in the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I

1. Preparation of a critical edition of the "Desakhanja" section of "Mandala Panji" by Dr. Gajendra Nath Dash.
2. The Socio Economic base of the Society during Maratha Rule in Orissa by Dr. B.C. Ray.
3. Socio Economic Life under the Muslim Rule in Orissa by Shri L.N. Raut.
4. Publication Grant for proceedings of Seminar on Society and Culture in Medieval Orissa by Dr. B.M. Das.
5. Socialism in India 1900-1950 by Dr. K.C. Jena.
6. Some aspects of the Administration of the Ganjam Distt : 1808-1500 by Shri B.B. Kar.
7. Cultural advancement of Orissa under Ganges of Kalinga by Shri Duggirala Ratnagiri Rao.
8. The Antiquities of Koraput by Shri Uday Chandra Tulo.
9. Orissa and the Pallavas by Shri Aradhi Raghunanda Verma.

STATEMENT II

S. No.	Title	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Preparation of a Critical edition of the "Desakhanja" section of "Madala Panji"	Pay protection fellowships + Rs. 5,000 per annum contingency & Part time typist @ Rs. 200/- per month for 2 years.	Sanction for release of first instalment of Rs. 17,902/- issued.
2.	The Socio Economic Base of the Society during Maratha Rule in Orissa.	Rs. 1500/- per month + Rs. 2,000/- per annum for 2 years.	Sanction for the first instalment of Rs. 10,000/- issued.
3.	Socio Economic life under Muslim Rule in Orissa.	(a) Rs. 3500/- (b) Rs. 600/- per month + Rs. 25,000/- per annum for two years.	Sanction for the release of Rs. 3500/- issue.
4.	Cultural advancement of Orissa under Ganges of Kalinga.	Rs. 2500/-	Sanction for the release of Rs. 2500/- issued.
5.	The Antiquities of Koraput.	Rs. 2500/-	Sanction for release of first instalment of Rs. 2000/- issued.
6.	Orissa and the Pallavas.	Rs. 2500/-	Sanction for release of first instalment of Rs. 2000/- issued.

Teaching Staff in A.M.U.

9625. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of superannuated teaching staff re-employed by the Aligarh Muslim University after issuance of Prime Minister's directive not to do so;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) by what time they are likely to be replaced by the regularly appointed teaching staff ?

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 Aligarh Muslim University, one Reader each in the Department of English and in the University Polytechnic has been re-employed for a period of one year each. Their term of re-employment will expire in July and November, 1984, respectively. The University does not propose any further extension of their re-employment.

Use of Auxillary Measures in Medical Emergency

9626. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a letter from the Homoeopathic Medical Students Association, Chandigarh and Punjab regarding use of Auxillary measures in Medical Emergency;

(b) if so, whether any of the 30 bedded hospital attached to Homoeopathic Medical College in India has the facility to taking emergency cases pertaining to Dehydration, Coma, Acute mycardial infarcation, acute heart failure, Acute Hepatic failure, Diabetic Coma, pulmonary embolism, Anuria etc.

(c) whether facilities are not available in these hospitals to treat such case; and

(d) if so, whether these hospitals will be provided with such facilities, if not, reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIM-WAI) : (a) The Homoeopathic Medical Students 'Association Punjab and Chandigarh, in their letter dated 22.2.84, addressed to the Union Health Minister have requested, among other things, that 'emergency kit should be allowed' for Homoeopathy doctors.

(b) to (d) : The Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations, 1983 issued in May, 1983, by the Central Council of Homoeopathy, with the prior approval of the Central Government, provide that a Homoeopathic hospital shall be required to be equipped with all facilities for indor treatment for medical, Surgical, Gynaecological and Obstetrics including Operation Theatre. These facilities shall have to be provided within a period of 5 years from commencement of these Regulations.

Introduction of Yoga Treatment in Hospital

9627. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce Yoga treatment in hospitals for the treatment of certain diseases such as heart and blood pressure etc; and

(b) whether any experiments has been made in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The Central Government have no proposal to introduce Yoga as a system of treatment in hospitals of Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine. The Central Research Institute for Yoga has a 50 bed hospital located at Ashoka Road, New Delhi which provides treatment through Yoga system. During the period from April, 1980 to March, 1984 in this institute, 667 patients of hypertension and 111 cardiac patients have been provided Yogic treatment. Along with the treatment, research study has also been conducted both on patients as well as on healthy individuals on the effect of Yogic practice on blood pressure and of other cardiac function according to institute. The study has shown that Yoga brings about a reduction in blood pressure, blood cholesterol and triglycerides (risk factors for coronary heart disease).

सोनपुर प्रभाग के रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा घटना

9628. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोनपुर प्रभाग के रेल कर्मचारियों ने 25 फरवरी, 1984 को घटना दिया था और डिबीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर के कार्यालय के समक्ष एन० सी० सी० आर० के तत्वावधान में प्रदर्शन किया था और रेल कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

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

(ग) उनके प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० मनी लॉ चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Visit of Russian Religious Leader

9629. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that delegation of Russian religious leaders recently visited Delhi;

(b) if so, details of the religious leaders of Soviet Union, who visited India;

(c) the names and status of the leaders, (including religious leaders) in India whom they met and discussions held; and

(d) whether a religious function was held in honour of the visiting religious leaders, if so, location thereof and who were the participants at the function ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (d) In March 1984, three religious leaders from the USSR visited India. They were the (i) Archbishop Vladimir Kotliarov of Krasnodar and Kuban (ii) Hamba Lamo Shagdarov, Chairman of Central board of Buddhists and (iii) Sheik Abdulgani Abdulaev, Deputy Chairman, Board of Muslims in Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

These religious leaders were not visiting India at the invitation of the Government of India and we are not aware of any religious

functions in honour of these leaders. However, it is understood that they met some Indian religious leaders in a meeting at the House of Soviet Culture in Trivandrum.

Replacement of Existing Weighing System

9630. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received proposals for replacement of existing weighing system with the new Pitless In-Motion weighing system having electronic devices;

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

(c) whether the Department of Electronics has approved the project;

(d) the facts thereof and the names of the manufacturers and their collaborators with likely date of change over; and

(e) the total amount of revenue earnings expected with the installation of the said new system ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) Proposals have been received from a few firms for the manufacture of electronic in motion weigh bridges.

(b) The salient features of this system compared to the existing mechanical weighing techniques are that the wagons can be weighed while in motion without detaching these from the rake which in turn curtails detention to wagons for weighment, a print out of the weighment can be obtained thereby eliminating any error in weighment, it helps in avoiding cases of over loading, it helps in detecting cases of uneven loading, etc.

(c) Ministry of Railways have not approached the Department of Electronics in the matter as local manufacturers are available.

(d) Railways have placed development orders for two Nos. electronic-in-motion weigh bridges on M/s. Narne Tulaman Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (indigenous technology) and M/s. Dynacraft Machine Co. Ltd., Bombay (in collaboration with M/s. TELUB AB Sweden). In addition,

following firms have also shown interest for the manufacturer of the electronic-in-motion weigh bridges.

1. M/s. Auto Measurematics Ltd., Madras in collaboration with Mangood Corporation, USA.

2. M/s. Weighmatic India Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta in collaboration with M/s. Streeter Amet, USA.

Further action regarding a phased programme for the replacement of existing mechanical weigh bridges will depend upon the experience with the electronic weigh bridges procured against developmental orders.

(e) Installation of electronic weigh bridges has no direct bearing on railway earnings. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the total amount of revenue earnings expected with the installation of electronic weigh bridges.

Refilling With Earth Certain Section of Calcutta Metro Project

9631. SHRI GHUFRAN AKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metro Rail Project, Calcutta has since refilled with earth certain sections of the Project in between Rashbehari Avenue Crossing to Tollygunge due to wrong Civil Engineering work or so;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor with action taken on defaulting construction firming;

(c) whether negligence on the part of the project authority was also responsible for the above; and

(d) the total amount of loss incurred and when the said sections are likely to be reconstructed and the progress so far made on each section of the total project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The question of loss on reconstruction does not arise.

The progress so far made on section is as under:—

- (i) Dum Dum — Belgachia — 85%
- (ii) Belgachia — Esplanade — 20%
- (iii) Esplanade — Bhowanipur— 90%
- (iv) Bhowanipur—Tollygunge — 65%

Disparity In Allowances Between NDMC and DESU Pharmacists

9632. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pharmacists of NDMC are getting lesser allowances than their counterparts in D.E.S.U.; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to bring them at par with D.E.S.U. Pharmacists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The pharmacists of N.D.M.C. get pay and Allowances as per rules and orders applicable to Central Government servants whereas D.E.S.U. follow the Shiv Shankar Committee's Report.

Tourist Boat Procured by Andaman Administration From Cochin

9633. SHRI T.S. NEGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the tourist boat and transportation charges, mode of transportation of the boat procured by the Andaman Administration from Cochin;

(b) whether the boat was transported from Cochin by a private vessel;

(c) if so, the date of sailing from Cochin and date of arrival at Port Blair;

(d) whether it is also a fact that m.v. Akbar and m.v. Chowra the vessels of Andaman Administration/Shipping Corporation of India left Cochin near about time i.e., middle of December to end of January, 1984; and

(e) if so, reasons for transporting this tourist boat by private vessel instead of

government vessels which belongs to Andaman Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) and (b)

Cost of boat — Rs. 7,60,000/-

Transportation charges paid.

Cost incurred

on purchase

of slings &

choke for

loading. — Rs. 21,840/-

The boat was transported from Cochin to Port Blair by a private ship M.V. Nicotrade owned by M/s. Hinengo Lines Ltd., Car Nicobar which is a tribal Cooperative Society.

(c) Ship sailed from Cochin on 9.1.84 and reached Port Blair on 16.1.84.

(d) Both M.V. Akbar & M.V. Chowra belonging to A & N Administration passed Cochin in early January 84. M.V. Chowra called at Cochin on 2.1.84 and sailed on 3.1.84 after getting bunker/fresh water.

(e) Both the vessels M.V. Akbar and M.V. Chowra are not geared with heavy lift derricks or cranes, for carrying heavy boats. Hence the boat could not be transported by these vessels and had to be transported through a private vessel.

National Integration Among Students

9634. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government or any of the State Governments is doing anything concrete to propagate National integration among students;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether, any voluntary organisation has come forward for the purpose;

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether any of such organisation has approached to Union Government for help of any sort; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken a number of steps to promote national integration among teachers and students. These include programmes for review of text books, both at the School and University stages with a view to removing references prejudicial to country's solidarity; organisation of cultural fairs and melas; training of teachers for national integration; community singing; and bringing out publications for promotion of national integration and composite culture of India.

(c) to (f) The Ministry do not have any specific scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of National integration. However, the UGC under its scheme of National Integration Samitie offers assistance to institutions for the following purposes :

- (i) Seminars, symposia/debates on specific programmes of the region.
- (ii) Lectures, film shows, exhibitions dealing with society and culture of various regions.
- (iii) Part-time courses in other regional languages, but not for purposes of award of degree etc.
- (iv) Music and dance programmes and stage plays to be presented wherever possible in the traditional form and style specific to the region.
- (v) Camps for students belonging to different regions for one or two weeks, to inculcate harmonious group activities and living together.
- (vi) Commemorating national days, important national events and anniversaries of national leaders.
- (vii) Memorial lectures to enlighten the younger generation about the role played by martyrs in struggle for Independence movements.

A sum of Rs. 2400 per annum to universities and Rs. 1200 per annum to colleges is given to such institutions as are genuinely interested in keeping up well defined activities related to national integration.

Rail Car/Wagon Mechanical Weighing System

9635. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Rail Car/Wagon Mechanical weighing System has proved to be a time-consuming affair and causes delay and deficiencies in the matter of correct revenue receipts;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more efficient device of weighing with correct revenue collection system has been developed in foreign countries; and

(d) what efforts are now being made to change the existing mechanical system of weighing wagons etc., so that efficiency of wagon handling and its availability on quicker succession can be ensured simultaneously to increase revenue earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The existing conventional weigh bridges are so designed that in-motion weighment is not possible and hence it becomes necessary to weigh each individual wagon. This involves both time and labour, and takes some more time for the wagons and locos.

(c) and (d) Electronic-in-motion weigh bridges are known to have been developed for improving the efficiency of weighment. The Railways have placed developmental orders for the procurement of two numbers electronic-in-motion weight bridges, which have been supplied and are being commissioned.

Seaworthiness of M.V. Gomti, M.V. Little Andaman and M.V. Narmada Boats Operating in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9636. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Government boats in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, M.V. Narmada, M.V. Gomti and M.V. Little Andaman are doing ferry services to Little Andaman, Middle Andaman and North Andaman;

(b) if so, whether they got Passenger Ship Certificate, Registration Certificate, Passenger Safety Sea-Worthiness Certificate; and

(c) if so, when these were obtained and when the last survey was carried out and who is the competent authority ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARAREDDY) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Number of Ships or Vessels Under Chartering Arrangement Available with Shipping Corporation of India

9637. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of ships or vessels under chartering arrangement available with the Shipping Corporation of India, areas of operations, terms of chartering rates & payments, gross DWT of each such vessels and names of chartering parties;

(b) whether any effort is being made to increase the number of such fleet under chartering arrangement for increasing the revenue receipts of the Corporation without much investment of capital at a time; and

(c) if so the details thereof including the names of chartering parties or companies enlisted with the Chief Controller of Chartering, New Delhi both domestic and foreign ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) At present 16 vessels are on chartering arrangement with S.C.I. A statement indicating the name of the ships, areas of operation, terms of chartering rates and payments, gross DWT of each such vessel and names of Chartering parties is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8318/84]

(b) and (c) Vessels are chartered to meet the specific commercial requirements and are

not chartered on a speculative basis for possible employment which might become available in future either in Indian trade or in cross trade.

Restoration of Posts of Cook and Water-Man in Badarpur Traffic Relieving mess (North Frontier Railway)

9638. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of cook and waterman which was in existence in Badarpur Traffic Relieving Mess (North Frontier Railway) has been withdrawn by the North Frontier Railway administration;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the Traffic Relieving staff have been enjoying cooking facilities in the Badarpur Traffic Relieving Mess since the British days;

(d) whether representation has been received by the North Frontier Railway Administration from the relieving staff to restore the said facility; and

(e) if so what steps Government have taken or propose to take to restore the said facility ?

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

Memo. from Dakshin Railway Employees Union Trivandrum Division

9639. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 10 April, 1984, from Dakshin Railway Employees Union, Trivandrum division Nagercoil;

(b) what are the demends listed in the said memorandum; and

(c) steps taken by Government on the points of the Memorandum ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों द्वारा एकत्र किया गया धन

9640. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में अनेक सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल धन के रूप में और प्रत्याभूति राशि के रूप में भारी धनराशि एकत्र कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार इसे उचित समझती है;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन आघारों पर वह इसे उचित समझती है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० चुगन) : (क) सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों द्वारा इस प्रकार धन संग्रह के कुछ मामले शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली प्रशासन के नोटिस में आए हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 17 में सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों द्वारा शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना धन एकत्र करने की मनाही है । सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों द्वारा तथाकथित अनधिकृत रूप से धन एकत्र किए जाने की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई है ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

समाचार पत्रों में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विज्ञापन

9641. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों और अन्य पत्रिकाओं में पास मेट्रिक, इण्टरमीडिएट, बी० ए० एल०-एल० बी०, डायरेक्टली शीर्षक से शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विज्ञापन होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त ऐसे कितने संस्थान हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) देश में इस प्रकार के कितने जाली संस्थान चलाए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) उन संस्थानों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) कुछ ऐसी परीक्षाएं जो विश्व-विद्यालय के किसी संघटक/सम्बद्ध कालेज में अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रमों में नियमित रूप से उपस्थित हुए बिना उम्मीदवारों के लिए खुली है, उन परीक्षाओं के लिये छात्रों को तैयार करने के लिए निजी संस्थाओं द्वारा शिक्षण सुविधाएं देने के विज्ञापन समाचार पत्रों/पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित होते हैं।

(ख) से (घ) क्योंकि इन निजी संस्थाओं के लिए सरकार से मान्यता प्राप्त करना आवश्यक नहीं है, अतः इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ब्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Movement of Salt From Gujarat.

9642. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inability of the Railways to move salt to various destinations have resulted in accumulation of stocks in Gujarat ; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government for early movement of salt ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) During the period January to March '84, the total loading of salt from Gujarat area has been 26,922 (BG and MG) wagons as compared to 24,820 (BG and MG) during the

corresponding period of 1983 which is 2102 wagons more. The Railways are not aware of the extent of accumulation of stocks of salt in Gujarat. At the end of March 1984, the total number of indents pending with the Railways for movement of salt from Gujarat were 14,757.

(b) The Railway is making efforts to clear the pending demands expeditiously and by the end of April 1984, the indents pending have come down to 10,692. Efforts are being made to liquidate these as early as possible.

Non Formal Education and Universalisation of Elementary Education

9643. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether students from class I to class VIII are/would be covered under programmes of non-formal education and universalisation of elementary education ;

(b) whether the students are required to attend the school or are they allowed to study at home under these programmes ;

(c) whether the school students are not required to pass a class by taking examination but instead are promoted to next higher class without taking any examination ;

(d) if so, the details of the new method ;

(e) in which particular States and Union Territories both these programmes have been implemented and since when ;

(f) the number of children in the States and UTs covered so far separately ; and

(g) the other details of these programmes together with targets achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The students who cannot attend formal schools because of socio-economic reasons are offered elementary education of the same standard at non-formal education centres, at places and timings suited to their needs and conveniences.

(c) and (d) As a significant measure for combating the drop-out problem; it has been suggested to the State Governments to introduce ungraded school system and 'no detention' policy so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher grade till he completes class VIII. Simultaneously, it has been advocated that adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis should be introduced.

(e) The programme of universalisation of elementary education is being implemented in all the States/Union Territories of the country. The programme of non-formal education for elementary age group children, which is an alternate supportive system to formal schooling, is being developed in all the States with the exception of Kerala, who have discontinued this form 1981, and in 4 Union Territories, namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Chandigarh, and Mizoram.

(f) and (g) The total enrolment in the entire country at the elementary stage (classes 1-8), in the formal system is estimated to reach 1,060.75 lakhs by the end of 1983-84. The coverage in the entire country under the non-formal system during the same period is expected to be of the order of 26.64 lakhs.

A statement showing the various measures envisaged and undertaken to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education, is attached.

School education is primarily the responsibility of the States and mostly managed by them. However, under a Centrally-sponsored scheme of Non-formal Education for elementary age group children, Ministry of Education gives special central assistance on a 50:50 sharing basis for running non-formal education centres to 9 educationally backward States only, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This scheme has been liberalised from 1983-84 under which assistance on 90:10 sharing basis is given to these States for opening Non-formal Education Centres exclusively for girls. For production of teaching-learning materials

under the Non-formal Education Programme commodity assistance in the form of paper has been given to most of the States and UTs. For increasing the enrolment of girls, financial assistance is being given from 1983-84 to the educationally backward States for appointment of women teachers in primary schools. To give a further boost to the programme of universalisation of elementary education, and to give recognition for excellence in performance for the spread of girls education, a scheme of incentives/awards has been formulated and put into operation during 1983-84. 16 States and 5 UTs were given awards at different administrative levels, i.e., Panchayats/Blocks/Tribal Development Blocks/District and States/UTs.

STATEMENT

Measures envisaged and undertaken to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education :

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

duled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.

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

for Elementary Education in these States.

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

Preparation and Display of Reservation Chart in Hindi/Regional Languages

9644. SHRI RAM KRIHNA MORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to prepare and display the reservation charts in Hindi and regional languages for the benefit of communities knowing only regional languages?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): As per extant instructions reservation charts for trains in Hindi speaking areas and those bound for or running through stations in Region 'A' (States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi) and Region 'B' (States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh) are required to be displayed in Hindi and English, and for other areas in English only.

Investigation in Working of Central Valuation Scheme by UGC

9645. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether U.G.C. has power to investigate working of the Central Valuation Scheme and conducting correspondence courses by the Universities in India; and
- (b) if so, whether UGC can do suo motto or on complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Section 13 of the University Grants Commission Act 1956, empowers the Commission,

after consultation with a University, to cause an inspection of any of its department or departments for the purpose of ascertaining the standards of teaching, examination and research in that University. Such an inspection can be caused on receipt of complaints or otherwise.

Creation of Posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

9646. SHRI BABU RAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of posts, viz. those of Joint Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Senior Analyst, Assistant Commissioner and Administrative Officers have recently been created in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan against the directives of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the Prime Minister's directives were ignored; and

(c) the reasons for prescribing the pay scales of Rs. 840-1200 for the newly created Post of Administrative Officer specially when no such pay scale exists in the Administrative setup in the Government of India and also whether prescribing this pay scale will adversely effect the career prospect of the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Posts carrying pay scale of Rs. 840-1200 already existed in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; it is not a new pay scale introduced in the Sangathan now. Creation of this post in the pay scale of Rs. 840-1200 is not expected to adversely affect the career prospects of employees of the Sangathan in the long run.

Specialised Staff For Amputated Limbs in Safdarjung Hospital

9647. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hospitals in Delhi, more specially the Safdarjung Hospital do not have specialised staff for cases of reattachment of amputated limbs resulting in severe hardships to patients particularly thrasher victims;

(b) whether it is a fact that the central Institute of orthopaedics have requested for specialised staff to meet the needs of the disaster Victims; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the World Health Organisation have expressed its willingness for help in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMURI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Amputation cases can be treated by any expert in general or orthopaedic surgeon. Such cases of thrasher injuries are treated in the Central Institute of orthopaedics in Safdarjung Hospital. However, arrangements for reattachment of amputated limbs are not available in the hospitals.

(c) No.

Field Trials on Use of Hydrogen Peroxide For Extending Storage Life of Raw Milk

9648. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that NDRI/NDIB/IDC/GCMF are conducting field trials on use of Hydrogen peroxide for extending storage life of raw milk and if so, full details thereof since last three years (CLARITY-dated 6 November, 1983);

(b) whether it is a fact that hydrogen peroxide additor is illegal and if so, whether these additions under garb of 'field trials' have been cleared by the Ministry and if not whether legal action has been taken/proposed against offenders;

(c) the total quantity of hydrogen peroxide used in these trials so far and at what percentage; and

(d) what are the names of manufacturers of hydrogen peroxide (food grade) in the

country and their licensed and actual production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The use of Hydrogen peroxide in milk is not allowed under the provisions of the P. F. A. Act, 1954.

On the recommendation of the Dairy Sub-Committee of the Central Committee for Food Standards, a working Group under the Conorship of Dr. Aneja of National Dairy Development Board, Anand; with a representative from I.C.M.R., N.D.R.I., Karnal and Adviser (Nutrition) has been constituted to study the feasibility of the use of thioçyanate-Hydrogen peroxide as a preservative in milk from health angle.

(d) Only M/S National peroxide Ltd., Bombay manufacture Hydrogen peroxide in the country. This Firm do not produce food grade Hydrogen peroxide.

Reservation Quota at Nagpur

9649. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the reservation quota at Nagpur in 2nd class in the Kerala bound trains for the benefit of the passengers coming from Eastern part of the country;

(b) whether any representations have been received to the effect; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) On a representation from Kerala Samajam, Nagpur, it has been decided to raise the reservation quota of second class sleeper berths at Nagpur station by 10 berths in 126 up Kerala Express train with effect from 15.6.84.

Income/Expenditure Bus Fleet ETC. of DTC. Best And Transport Corporation Operating in Madras City

9650. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation is continuously incurring losses unlike such Corporations in other metro cities; and

(b) the annual income and expenditure from 1980 to 1983 of Delhi Transport Corporation and correspondingly for BEST and for the Transport Corporation operating in Madras city with number of buses in their fleet, average number of buses operated daily with number of passengers, city-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) It will not be correct to assume that DTC is the only city transport service which is making losses. Road transport city services in Bombay and Madras have also been incurring losses in spite of these Corporations having effected fare revisions from time to time, while the fare structure of D.T.C. has been static since 1979 despite increase in cost of inputs.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Particulars	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83				
		D. T. C. (Delhi)	BEST (Bombay)	Pallavan (Madras)	D. T. C. (Delhi)	BEST (Bombay)	Fallavan (Madras)	D. T. C. (Delhi)	BEST (Bombay)	Pallavan (Madras)
1.	Avg. fleet during the year.	3113	1975	1731	3363	2092	1873	4108	2243	2013
			(About 60% D. Deckers)			(About 60% D. Deckers)			(About 60% D. Deckers)	
2.	Fleet utilisation (%)	83.01	91.39	87.60	86.89	91.52	88.90	85.25	87.6	87.6
3.	No. of passengers carried daily (in lakhs)	28.11	42.95	24.82	30.96	40.60	24.29	34.37	36.38	25.59
4.	Income (Rs. lakhs)	4302.52	5415.79	3667.91	4866.84	6259.98	4575.13	5675.25	7603.88	5105.82
5.	Working Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	5387.29	5405.00	3726.77	6865.74	6444.86	4590.08	8857.70	7360.74	4777.40

भीख मंगवाने के लिए बच्चों का अपहरण

9651. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विशेष गिरोह कसकता, बम्बई, दिल्ली, वाराणसी, इलाहाबाद, हरिद्वार, उज्जैन, नासिक आदि में बच्चों का अपहरण करते हैं और इसके पश्चात् उनको भीख मांगने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो देश में कार्यशील इस प्रकार के गिरोहों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है और इनमें से उन गिरोहों की संख्या क्या है जिनका पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान पता लगाया गया है; और

(ग) इन गिरोहों के बंगुल से कितने भिखारियों को मुक्त कराया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० खुंगन) :

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली संघ राज्य को छोड़ असम, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, पंजाब, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा सभी संघ राज्यों के बारे में सूचना शून्य है। हरियाणा राज्य और दिल्ली केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के बारे में सूचना दी गई है :—

हरियाणा

इस समय ऐसा कोई गिरोह सक्रिय नहीं है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, दो गिरोह अम्बाला और जीन्द जिलों में एक-एक ऐसे गिरोह का 1982 में पता लगाया गया था। दोनों मामलों में लड़कों का अपहरण कर उन्हें भीख मांगने को बाध्य किया गया था। अपराधियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए गये और उन पर मुकद्दमा चल रहा है।

दिल्ली संघ राज्य

पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान (1979-1983 और 15 मार्च, 1984 तक) दिल्ली पुलिस ने

ऐसे किसी संगठित गिरोह का पता नहीं लगाया जो भीख मंगवाने के लिए बच्चों का अपहरण करने में संलग्न हो। परन्तु दिल्ली पुलिस को 3 मामलों की सूचना मिली है। भीख मांगने के लिए अपहृत किए गए 4 बच्चों में से 3 को अपराधियों की बंगुल से मुक्त करा लिया गया था।

शेष राज्यों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Eradication of Goitre in Madhya Pradesh

9652. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

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

(a) the number of persons exposed to the dreaded disease of goitre in Madhya Pradesh State ;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh State Government's recent report of the Health Department revealed that no unified command of operations, delay in supply of Iodised Salt and lack of coordination by the Centre as handicaps in solving this problem; and

(c) what efforts will be made to eradicate goitre from Madhya Pradesh State, particularly the tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Nearly 22.94 lakh people are estimated to be suffering from this disease in the districts of Shahdol, Sidhi, Sarguja and Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh.

To tackle the disease, the National Goitre Control Programme is in operation in the endemic areas with focus on the supply of iodised salt for human consumption. The programme which is run in close cooperation with the State Governments (including the Government of Madhya Pradesh) consist of identification of goitre endemic zone through a Central Survey, banning sale of non-iodised salt in the identified zones by the concerned state Governments, channelisation of iodised salt to the identified areas with the help of the Salt Commissioner of India and subsidi-

sation of the cost of iodisation of salt by the Government of India. The actual extension of the programme to all the endemic zones is dependent upon the coordination of all these activities.

The arrangements for the supply of iodised salt to the affected districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh had been made immediately after the State Government had issued Notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

In order to further strengthen the programme, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has been advised as follows :

- (1) To encourage commercial production of iodised salt of their endemic areas.
- (2) To set up goitre control units in the State Health Directorate.
- (3) To lift the entire allocated quota of iodized salt.
- (4) To strictly enforce the provision of the PFA Act banning the sale of non-iodised salt in the goitre endemic areas.
- (5) To set up State level coordination committee on goitre control programme for its effective implementation.
- (6) To keep constant monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

Ministry of Railways have also been advised to extend their full cooperation by providing the required number of railway wagons for movement of iodised salt (covered wagons) on priority basis.

A high level coordination committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary to review the Goitre Control Programme at the Central level.

Examining of Health of Students in Schools

9653. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been emphasised in the Sixth Five Year Plan that arrangements should be made for examining the health of the girls and boys in the schools ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ask Delhi Administration to launch a scheme to test the eye-sights of each and every girl and boy in the schools on a time bound programme?

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

(b) Delhi Administration is implementing school health programme in the entire Union Territory of Delhi, which provide medical examination of Secondary School children once a year. Besides, it has an integral component for observation and screening of children for defects and deviation from normal health by teachers on day-to-day basis. Testing of eye sight and other sign indicating eye problems have also been included in this programme.

Changed Policy of Conducting Written Test of English Language for Driver 'A' Post

9654. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Southern Railway Administration have suddenly changed their policy and are conducting a written test of English language as a selection process for Driver 'A' post;

(b) if so, reasons for the change of policy which has adversely affected many senior and efficient Drivers; and

(c) how many employees including SC and ST are affected by this sudden change of policy ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. Selection tests conducted on Southern Railway for various categories have always been in the English Language. Candidates are, however, allowed an option to answer in regional languages.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News Item Captioned "Flague can Erupt in India Warns Expert"

9655. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news captioned 'PLAGUE CAN ERUPT IN INDIA-WARNS EXPERT' as appeared in daily Pioneer of Lucknow dated 30th October, 1983 ;

(b) if so steps taken in this regard ;

(c) the details of such deaths in Himachal Pradesh and reasons thereof and whether this is the first instance ;

(d) what are the reports from other States in this respect; and

(e) whether the disease has erupted in any other country of the World these days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (e) Government has seen the news report. A team of experts from National Institute of communicable Diseases visited the affected areas in Himachal Pradesh and investigated the matter. The investigation did not reveal any evidence of plague. Preventive measures like treatment of all cases, chemoprophylaxis of contacts, prophylactic vaccination of the population and insecticidal spray were taken in the affected areas. There was another episode of suspected plague cases in the area in 1971 but the plague etiology could not be conclusively proved. No other State has reported similar cases in the recent past. Plague Surveillance activities are also being carried out in the erstwhile endemic areas.

Human plague is reported these days from some countries in Africa, North and South America and Asia (Burma and Vietnam).

Non-Availability of Essential Drugs in CGHS Dispensaries

9656. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether government are aware that CGHS beneficiaries are not getting essential drugs from CGHS dispensaries in the country ;

(b) whether doctors at the dispensaries do not give adequate attention to the patients ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to streamline the functioning of CGHS dispensaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Essential drugs are available in the CGHS dispensaries. In case of any temporary shortage there is an established procedure to procure emergency requirements from the market.

(b) and (c) Regular/surprise inspections are carried out to ensure that adequate attention is given to CGHS beneficiaries,

Seniority of Telephone Operators

9657. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications from Chief Telephone Operators of Delhi Division have been received since 1981 regarding the seniority and promotions in higher grades;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have also received a Judgement from the High Court Delhi, regarding seniority of Telephone Operators; and

(c) if so, reasons why the said Judgement has not been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHRY) : (a) About 7 (seven) applications have been received from Telephone Operators of Delhi Division by Northern Railway since 1981.

(b) and (c) Two Judgements were received from the High Court of Delhi regarding seniority of Telephone Operators. The first judgement was dated 28.4.80 which has since been implemented by an order of 7.8.80. The second judgement dated 24.5.83 of single Judge could not be implemented as the affected parties have filed an appeal before the Division Bench of Delhi High Court and the Court have stayed the operation of the Single judge judgement.

New Schemes for Providing Job Opportunities For Disabled Persons Through Social Welfare Societies

9658. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have worked out new schemes for providing job opportunities to the disabled persons through Social Service Centres and other Social Welfare Societies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many such projects/centres are working successfully in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRI (P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Under an existing scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons, Government is giving grants to voluntary organisations for providing employment to disabled persons. The Ministry is also considering a separate scheme for economic rehabilitation of disabled population.

(b) The details of the scheme are yet to be worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Harassment to Pak Businessmen

9659. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 4 Pakistani businessmen who recently visited India, were harassed in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons of their harassment; and

(c) the details of the incident ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Four Pakistani nationals, who were visiting India for business purposes, were found to have contravened para 7 of the Foreigners Order 1948 which is punishable under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946. A case FIR No. 172 dated 14.3.84 under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act was registered against them at Lajpat Nagar Police Station, New Delhi and they were arrested on the same day. All the four Pakistani nationals were convicted in a court of law

and were sentenced to fine of Rs. 4000/- each and imprisonment for the period already spent in judicial custody. All of them later returned to Pakistan after having paid the fine.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के चलते
फिरते औषधालय का कार्यक्रम

9660. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का चलता-फिरता औषधालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है और केवल खड़ा ही रहता है जबकि इसके कर्मचारियों को पूरा वेतन दिया जाता है; और

(ख) औषधालय की यूनिट संख्या 1 और 2 के सम्बन्ध में एक वर्ष के लिए इसके मासिक प्रगति के बारे में निम्नलिखित का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(एक) कितने मरीजों की जांच की गई,

(दो) कितनी मात्रा में दवाइयों का वितरण किया गया है, और

(तीन) कितने दिन वैन को कार्य क्षेत्र में ले जाया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) (1) इन दोनों गश्ती गाड़ियों की मासिक प्रगति इस प्रकार है :—

	गश्ती गाड़ी संख्या 1	गश्ती गाड़ी सं० 2
अवधि	20-10-83	15-10-83
	से	से
	22-4-84	15-4-84
कितने दिन गश्त		
लगायीं	69 दिन	84 दिन
कितने-रोगी देखे	945	2130
मासिक औसत	150 प्रतिमाह	350 प्रतिमाह

(2) इन गश्ती गाड़ियों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में दवाइयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है जो रोगी/रोगियों की हालत के अनुसार जारी की जाती है।

Various Programmes of Railways

9661. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase in the number of trains, loading of goods, passenger traffic and the number of new lines laid during his tenure;

(b) the percentage of increase in the number of railways accidents during this period

and how far it has been possible to reduce such accidents;

(c) the total number of persons provided employment on permanent or temporary basis during his period; and

(d) the future programme for the employment of persons in the railway departments, zone wise details ?

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

(a) Charge was assumed of the Railway Ministry on 3.9.1982. With the period between April, 1982 and August, 1982 as base, performance of Indian Railways in respect of daily average number of passenger carrying trains, loading of goods traffic and originating passenger traffic has been as under :—

	Apr. 1982 to Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982 to Mar., 1983	Apr. 1983 to Dec. 1983
(i) Passenger carrying trains	100	101.84	103.85
(ii) Loading of Goods traffic	100	108.54	101.17
(iii) Originating Passenger traffic	100	104.09	91.10*

(* Approximate)

Five (5) New Lines were opened during the period Sept. 1982 to Dec., 1983 as per details given below :—

S.No.	Name of New Line	Date of Opening
1.	Apta-Pon	(B.G.) 21.2.1983
2.	Gooty-Dharmavaram	(B.G.) 26.1.1983
3.	Yelahanke-Baiyyappanhali	(B.G.) 26.1.1983
4.	Vasai Road-Diva	(B.G.) 12.4.1983
5.	Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru	(B.G.) 29.9.1983

(b) There was reduction in train accidents by about 26.5% during the period from September, 1982 to March, 1984 as compared to previous 19 months.

The improvement was achieved through (i) sustain attention to toning up the working of staff (ii) enhanced pace of rehabilitation of track, rolling stock and other operational assets.

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

Restriction for Claiming Overtime

9662. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) sit

late beyond office hours;

(b) whether there is a restriction for claiming overtime for 20 to 30 hours in a month;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in other Ministries there is no such restrictions;

(d) whether it is also a fact that staff booked on OT duty by competent authority and they sit late beyond 30 hours but they are paid only 20 to 30 hours; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, as and when exigencies of work warrant.

(b) No, sir.

(c) and (d) The instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance in this regard are applicable to all Central Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Railways.

As per these instructions, staff in the Ministry of Railways are granted OTA upto a maximum of 1/3rd of their emoluments or actual number of hours of overtime duty, whichever is less.

(e) Does not arise.

Demands of Basic Amenities by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees

9663. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters have been demanding basic amenities such as drinking water canteen, recreation club etc. ever since their office was shifted to new premises;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that having gained nothing, they were on agitations on third and 4th April, 1984, especially in support of their demand for drinking water; and

(c) water arrangement Government have made for the fulfilment of these basic needs of the staff with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Failure of booster pump, which lifts water from underground tank to the overhead tank, caused some problem in supply of drinking water for about 2 hours on the 3rd April, 1984, leading to agitation by the employees, association. As a matter of fact, basic amenities such as drinking water, canteen, recreation club etc., are available at the new premises of Headquarters of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, and the Association's reaction was wholly unwarranted.

Implementation of Children Act and Welfare Measures for Juvenile Delinquents

9664. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Children's Act and welfare measures for juvenile delinquents are not fully implemented due to unsatisfactory infrastructure in various States;

(b) whether some States have not constituted Social Welfare Advisory Boards for a long time; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring improvement in the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Implementation of the Children's Act and the welfare measures for juvenile delinquents come under the purview of the State Government. The Central Government has been pursuing the matter of effective implementation with the State Governments.

(b) All the States and the Union Territories except Dadra and Nagar Haveli, have constituted State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

(c) As at (a)

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्मारकों का परिरक्षण

9665. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्मारकों और प्राचीन स्मारकों को 1983-84 के दौरान स्मारकों के परिरक्षण की केन्द्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत लाए जाने का प्रस्ताव था;

(ख) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिलों में कुछ पुराने स्मारकों और प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक स्थलों का पता लगाया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनमें से किन-किन स्मारकों और स्थलों को उपयुक्त केन्द्रीय योजना में शामिल किया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में उप-मन्त्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :
(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले में राजामऊ के शिव मंदिर और गाजियाबाद के प्राचीन पुरावशेषों को प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल एवं अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अधीन संरक्षित घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) निम्नलिखित संस्मारकों और स्थलों को प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्वीय स्थल एवं अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अधीन संरक्षित किये जाने की सम्भावना का अन्वेषण उनके पुरातत्वीय और ऐतिहासिक महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर किया जा रहा है—

नाम	जिला
1. वारहलमा नामक प्राचीन गुंबद, आगरा	आगरा
2. किचौरा का प्राचीन स्थल	अलीगढ़
3. ऊंचडीह का प्राचीन स्थल	इलाहाबाद
4. मंडल के पास का शिलालेख	चमोली
5. कन्नौज का प्राचीन टीला	फर्रुखाबाद
6. लखीमपुर का प्राचीन टीला	हरदोई
7. झांसी का किला	झांसी
8. नवकारखाना	लखनऊ

9. अम्बरीष टीला नामक प्राचीन टीला, मथुरा
10. प्राचीन कटरा का टीला, मथुरा
11. किशोरी रमण कालेज से सटा हुआ प्राचीन टीला मथुरा
12. जंगल महल का प्राचीन स्थल मिर्जापुर
13. सोमराज महादेव मंदिर, वाराणसी

Dredger Repairing Complex At Haldia

9666. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up a Dredger Repairing Complex at Haldia ?

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

Dharna by AMU Students at New Delhi

9667. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY DR. A U. AZMI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Aligarh Muslim University students staged a dharna at New Delhi on 3rd March, 1984;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what action do Government to take to redress their genuine grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) According to newspaper reports, some students of the Aligarh Muslim University staged a day-long dharna in New Delhi on March 3, 1984, demanding removal of the Vice-Chancellor and withdrawal of rustication orders against some students.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to withdraw the rustication orders against the students.

Social Institutions Receiving Grant From Government And Foreign Countries

9668. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any institutions receiving grants in aid from Government have also been receiving aid from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of the amount received institution-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether such aid from foreign countries to such social/charitable institution is permissible under Indian law; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Buckingham Canal under Phase II

9669. SHRI PUCHALAPALLI PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for further development of Buckingham Canal under Phase II for navigation in Andhra Pradesh under Inland Water Transport;

(b) if so, when it will be taken up; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A scheme for Phase II improvement to Buckingham Canal was considered by the Govt. of India. However, due to reduced allocation made for Inland Water Transport in the 6th Five-Year Plan, it has not been possible to include this scheme as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

आर० पी० एस० एफ० आर० पी० एफ०
जवानों की संख्या

9670. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर० पी० एफ० आर० पी० एस० एफ० की आठ बटालियने और बनाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव लम्बे समय से रेलवे बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आर० पी० एस० एफ० के जवानों की संख्या काफी कम है और इसलिए रेलवे लाइनों और बर्कशापों की उतनी रक्षा नहीं हो पा रही है, जितनी होनी चाहिये : और

(ग) प्रस्तावित नई आर० पी० एफ० आर० पी० एस० एफ० बटालियनों की भर्ती करने में कितने महीने लगेंगे और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी साँ चौधरी) : (क) जी हाँ। इस समय विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा रेलवे सुरक्षा बल/रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि रेलवे लाइनों और कारखानों की पर्याप्त रूप से सुरक्षा नहीं की जा रही है। तथ्य यह है कि उपलब्ध रेलवे सुरक्षा बल/रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल के कर्मचारियों से, सर्वत्र रेलवे सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिये, अधिकतम काम लिया जा रहा है।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल/रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता, अभी भी रेलों द्वारा जांच के स्तर पर है। इस लिए, अभी से यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि भर्ती कब की जायेगी।

Increasing the Number of Medical Colleges

9671. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medical institutions in the country ;

(b) the number of intake of students for the First degree in medicines ;

(c) the number of medical graduates turned out each year during the last three years ;

(d) whether Government have made any survey of the requirements of doctors during the next 10 to 15 years, and

(e) whether in the light of the requirements, Government propose to increase the number of medical colleges and the off take of students ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the number of students admitted in first year MBBS course and those qualifying the final MBBS during the academic years from 1980-81 to 1982-83 is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The existing medical colleges with an annual out-turn of about 13,000 medical students are considered sufficient to meet the present man-power requirements of the country.

STATEMENT

Year	Total No. of Medical Colleges	Number of Students	
		Admitted	Qualified
1980-81	106	11067	12170
1981-82	106	10641 £	12197*
1982-83	106	11062 £	NR

S. No.	Location	Cost (in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1.	ROB in lieu of level crossing at Bolangir	Rly's portion of work	13.68 50%
2.	ROB in lieu of level crossing at Km. 603.09 at Bargarh	Rly's portion of work	16.68 —
3.	ROB in lieu of Remuna level crossing at Balasore	Rly's share State Govt's share	43.15 50.38 Since opened to traffic
4.	RUB between Nergundi and Kendrapara at Km. 400/7-8	Rly's share State Govt's share	26.73 46.77 40%
5.	ROB in lieu of level crossing at the South and of Cuttack Rly. Station.	Rly's Share State Govt's share	130.68 133.63 50%

Expenditure Incurred on P.M.'S Visit to West Asian Countries

9673. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-

NOTE :

- NR = Not received
= Data not received from 6 colleges in 1982-83.
= Data awaited from 6 colleges in 1981-82.

Source : Medical Council of India.

Bridge over Railway Line in Orissa

9672. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges over the railway lines in different parts of Orissa under construction at present ;

(b) the estimated cost for the construction of each of those over bridges ; and

(c) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) The following road over bridges are under construction in the State of Orissa. The estimated Railway's share of cost and progress achieved on these works are indicated against each :

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has visited

as the chairperson of NAM to some West Asian Countries, Libya and Tunisia ;

(b) what are the expenses incurred on this visit ;

(c) whether these expenses are provided by NAM Secretariat ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) While the visit was organised primarily in a bilateral context, Prime Minister utilised the opportunity to confer with the leaders of Libya and Tunisia issues of concern to the Non-Aligned Movement.

(b) to (d) The details of the expenditure on the visit are not readily available. However, there is no question of the NAM Secretariat providing the expenses as Non-Alignment is a Movement and does not have a Secretariat.

Accidents due to non-observance of Safety Rules

9674. SHRI B.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents occurred in 1983 :

(b) how many of them were held due to the non-observance of safety rules ; and

(c) whether in most of the cases operating officers are responsible for forcing the employees to run trains without observing safety rules and even without brake-vans and Guards ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) During 1983-84, 767 train accidents occurred on Indian Railways. Of 703 train accidents where causes have been identified, 532 were attributed to failure of railway staff in operation of trains or maintenance of track, rolling stock and other equipment and failure of persons other than Railway staff for non-observance of precautions while negotiating level crossing or for carrying inflammable articles in passenger coaches, etc.

(c) No, Sir. Railway staff are not forced to run trains without observing safety rules. Running of goods trains without Brake vans and Guards is resorted to only in exceptional cases as per the Rules in force, which take care of safety requirements.

देश में तकनीकी कालेजों की राज्य-वार संख्या

9675. श्री बिरदा राम राम फुलवारिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में राज्य-वार कितने तकनीकी कालेज हैं और उनमें कितने छात्र हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्यमन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : तकनीकी शिक्षा सुविधा सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट, 1983 पर आधारित अवर-स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए अनुमोदित तकनीकी कालेजों की राज्यवार संख्या और दाखिले के लिए छात्रों की वार्षिक क्षमता दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है :—

विवरण

बिग्री तकनीकी कालेजों की सूची

क्र०सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	कालेजों की सं०	वार्षिक दाखिला क्षमता (1983-84)
1	2	3	4
उत्तरांचल			
1.	दिल्ली	5	827
2.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	250

1	2	3	4
3.	चंडीगढ़	3	365
4.	हरियाणा	2	375
5.	पंजाब	3	485
6.	राजस्थान	5	777
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	14	2644
		<u>33</u>	<u>5723</u>
पूर्वांचल			
8.	पश्चिम बंगाल	13	1832
9.	बिहार	7	1384
10.	उड़ीसा	2	525
11.	असम	3	558
12.	त्रिपुरा	1	120
		<u>26</u>	<u>4419</u>
पश्चिम क्षेत्र			
13.	महाराष्ट्र	16	2820
14.	गुजरात	7	2157
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	9	1812
16.	गोवा	1	154
		<u>33</u>	<u>6943</u>
दक्षिणांचल			
17.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10	2060
18.	कर्नाटक	13	4051
19.	केरल	6	2125
20.	तमिलनाडु	15	4884
		<u>44</u>	<u>13120</u>
		कुल 136	कुल 30205

अनुमोदित स्नातकोत्तर संस्थाओं की सूची

क्र० सं० राज्य/शासित क्षेत्र का नाम कालेजों की सं० वार्षिक दाखिला क्षमता (1983-84)

1	2	3	4
उत्तरांचल			
1. दिल्ली		3	409
2. चण्डीगढ़		2	85
3. हरियाणा		2	60
4. पंजाब		2	66
5. राजस्थान		4	149
6. उत्तर प्रदेश		10	1120
		<u>23</u>	<u>1889</u>
पूर्वांचल			
7. पश्चिम बंगाल		5	856
8. बिहार		6	292
9. उड़ीसा		2	67
10. असम		1	10
		<u>14</u>	<u>1225</u>
पश्चिम क्षेत्र			
11. महाराष्ट्र		9	694
12. गुजरात		5	360
13. मध्य प्रदेश		3	251
		<u>17</u>	<u>1305</u>
दक्षिणांचल			
14. आन्ध्र प्रदेश		8	435
15. कर्नाटक		7	442
16. केरल		3	130
17. तमिलनाडु		12	782
		<u>30</u>	<u>1789</u>
	कुल जोड़	84	कुल जोड़ 6208

Job left by Doctors of Government Hospitals and Medical Colleges

9676. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many doctors have left the Government hospitals such as AIIMS, in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 on deputation, voluntary retirement and resigned ;

(b) how many from the Medical Colleges or institutions and their respective departments like All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ; and

(c) what action has been taken to fill up these vacancies in such Central Government Hospitals, Colleges and Institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) There is only one other institution on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, namely, the post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. The information as furnished by the Institute is as follows :

No. of doctors who left the Institutes on--

	Deputation		Voluntary retirement		Resignation	
	AIIMS/PGI	AIIMS/PGI	AIIMS/PGI	AIIMS/PGI	AIIMS/PGI	AIIMS/PGI
1980	4	2	—	1	—	9
1981	7	2	—	2	4	7
1982	4	1	—	2	5	9
1983	5	4	1	2	3	6

Action is taken from time to time to fill up the vacant posts as per the procedures laid down by the two Institutes.

Non-Implementation of various Social Welfare Legislation

9677. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-existence or mal-functioning of the Social welfare Advisory Boards in the States and Union Territories have not made possible implementation of various social welfare legislations ;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to enact the social welfare legislations for the benefit of the needy people in the country ; and

(c) the details there of ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Second Class Reserve Coach to Marudhar Express from Barmer Railway Station

9678. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Marudhar Express has been extended up to Lucknow ;

(b) if so, what facilities are being provided to accommodate the passengers of Barmer, District especially Barmer, Balotra and Samdari Towns ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide one II class reserved coach from Barmer Railway Station to fulfil the demands of inhabitants of Barmer District ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Suitable connecting trains which were available earlier continuing to be available even now.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

बरेली और बदायूँ स्टेशनों के बीच 'शटल' गाड़ियाँ चलाने का प्रस्ताव

9679. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल विभाग ने बरेली और बदायूँ रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच 'शटल' गाड़ियाँ चलाने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है :

(ग) यह गाड़ियां कब चलाई जाएंगी : और

(घ) इन 'शटल' गाड़ियों के प्रस्थान का समय क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खा चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं। फिलहाल बरेली और वदायू के बीच एक शटल गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dumping of Banned Medicines in India by Multinationals

9680. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that drugs and medicines injurious to health which are banned and prohibited in developed countries are dumped in the developing countries by multinationals;

(b) whether it is a fact that such banned medicines are dumped in India too;

(c) whether it is a fact that these multinational companies control about 78 per cent of the total manufactured medicines and that they are not interested in manufacturing essential and low-period medicines, and

(d) what steps, if any, are taken by the Government to prevent these companies from excessive profiteering ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) This Ministry have no information whether drugs and medicines injurious to health which are banned and prohibited in developed countries are dumped in developing countries by multinationals.

(b) So far as India is concerned, it is not a fact that banned medicines are being dumped in the country.

(c) and (d) It is not true that the multinational companies are not interested in producing essential and low price medicine, their share in the total production of drugs in the medicine has not been precisely determined. The profits of all sector of the company including multinational companies are regulated under Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979 and in case of profits on formulation exceeding the stipulated price to 8 to 18 per cent on the sale turnover. Government has admitted under the said Order to revise the price even in respect of price decontrol formulation.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में चलाई गई गाड़ियां

9681. श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कोई नई रेलगाड़ी/रेलगाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और वहां नई गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाए गए हैं ?

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

(ख) 1-1-84 से 18-4-84 की अवधि के दौरान तीन जोड़ी यात्री गाड़ियां चलाई गयी हैं। 1 जोड़ी बड़ी लाइन पर और 2 जोड़ियां भीटर लाइन पर।

ये गाड़ियां यात्री जनता की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये चलाई गयी हैं।

Admission in Central Schools

9682. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of ineligible students are being admitted in various Central Schools for considerations other than merit.

(b) whether students whose parents are not Government servants with transferable

jobs can be given admission in Central Schools; and

(c) if so, the number of such admissions for the last three years, class-wise, in all the Central Schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) No, Sir. (b) Yes, Sir. (c) : The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does not maintain such statistics.

Policy Decision to Ensure Doctors Serve in Rural Areas Before they are Awarded Degrees

9683. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken policy decision to ensure that doctors should serve in rural areas for a certain period before they were awarded degrees ;

(b) if not, whether such policy decision is proposed to be added in the National Health Policy ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The curriculum for Undergraduate Medical Education as laid down by the Medical Council of India and approved by the Central Government provides for compulsory posting in rural areas for every Medical Graduate for a minimum period of six months during training in the subject of preventing and social medicine as also compulsory rotating internship in Community Health Work.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Policy and Procedure for Promotion of Class IV Employees to Clerical Cadre.

9684. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) Policy and procedure followed by Government for promotion of Class IV category employees to clerical cadre on

acquiring minimum qualifications against departmental quota ;

(b) reasons for excluding Gateman cadre in scheme of departmental tests for promotion to clerical cadre against departmental quota ; and

(c) details of service representations submitted to Railway Manager, Waltair Division, Soutes Eastern Railway, seeking permission to appear in test for promotion to clerical cadre from Scheduled Caste Gateman working in Waltair Division and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI A.B.A. GHAN KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) In accordance with extant instructions of the Ministry of Railways 33¹/3% vacancies in the category of Office Clerks are filled by promotion of Group 'D' Staff. The Category of Office Clerks is suitably linked with categories in the lower grades on broad affinity of work by individual Zonal Railway Administrations for the purpose of promotion. Group 'D' staff to be eligible for promotion to Group 'C' should have put in a minimum three years of continuous service in the relevant promotion group. There is no restriction as to age and educational qualifications. Promotion of Group 'D' Staff to Group 'C' posts including the category of Office Clerks is on the basis of selection consisting of written test to assess the educational attainment of the staff followed by interview wherever considered necessary.

(b) Channel of promotion in respect of non-gazetted category of staff is generally decided by the individual Zonal Railway Administration in consultation with their respective recognised Unions. Generally gatemen are grouped with gangmen for promotion as keymen and mates. On Railways where gateman are included in the promotion groups for clerical posts, they are eligible to be considered for such posts.

(c) A Gateman of S/C in Waltair Division had submitted an application for appearing in the written examination to be held for promotion of Group 'D' Transportation Staff as Junior Clerk. As the category of Gateman is not included in the eligible categories for promotion to clerical cadre, he is not being called to appear in the ensuing written examination.

Amount Recovered/Deducted as penalty by Messers Star Navigating Company, Yanbu Saudi Arabia from Dredging Corporation of India Ltd, on Settling Final bills on Termination of Contract of Yanbu Stevedore

9685. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) total amount in Indian currency and foreign exchange recovered deducted as penalty or other-wise by Messers Star Navigating Company, Yanbu, Saudi Arabia, from dredging Corporation of India Limited while settling final bills on termination of contract of Yanbu Stevedore Service during 1983 for defective acceptance of Contract at initial stage and for damages caused while performing contract services by Corporation ;

(b) reaction of the Government thereto and whether Government propose to institute an enquiry through CBI to ascertain facts and to make good loos of public funds ; and

(c) the number of officers resigned from the Corporation after completion of deputation to Yanbu Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No such amount was recovered or deducted by Messers Star Navigation Company, Yanbu.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One officer of DCI has resigned on personal grounds.

Urdu as Second Language in Hindi Speaking States

9686. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu is the second language in Hindi speaking States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI

SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Second Phase of Construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Rail Line

9687. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 124, dated 1.12.1983 regarding Second Phase of construction of Jakhapura-Banaspani Rail Link and state :

(a) the reasons why Central assistance has not been sanctioned in 1983-84 financial year for the construction of the Second phase rail link of Jakhapura-Banaspani between Daiteri to Keonjhergarh in Orissa ;

(b) whether the traffic-cum-final location survey has been completed ;

(c) if so, the next possible steps taken to expedite the construction of the Second phase of above rail link ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d) A traffic-cum final location survey for construction of the second phase of Jakhapura-Banspani rail link, i.e. between Daitari and Keonjhergarh is in progress. No funds have, therefore, been provided for the construction of the second phase. The execution of the project will depend on the results of the survey, subject to its clearance by the Planning Commission and availability of resources.

Health Hazards among Workers in Kolar Gold Fields

9688. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted in the Kolar Gold Fields to find out the reasons of the health hazards among the workers;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures proposed to be taken to provide better health facilities to the workers of Kolar Gold Fields areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad of Indian Council of Medical Research has not conducted any health survey in the Kolar Gold Fields. The Government is aware of the need for providing protection to the health of workers employed in processes in risk of injury to health due to exposure of toxic substances and has therefore laid down the basic protective measures viz., periodic health examination of workers etc.

Occupation of Officers Rest Houses at Mughalsarai

9689. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designation of the Officers occupying two Officers' Rest Houses

with families at Mughalsarai mentioning the periods of occupation and the amount paid as rent to the Railway ; and

(b) reasons for not occupying the Bungalow/Quarter by the Officers concerned curtailing the amenities to bonafide passengers for Retiring Rooms and Dormitory being occupied by officers from outside ?

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

(a) Sir, a statement indicating the names and designation of officers who occupied the two rest houses at Mughalsarai, the period of occupation and amount paid as rent for the period 1.12.83 to 31.3.84 is enclosed.

(b) Sir, the rest houses and some beds in retiring room/dormitory were occupied by officers due to shortage of quarters for them at Mughalsarai. As against about 34 officer quarters available at Mughalsarai, the number of officers posted there is about 52.

STATEMENT
I. New Officers Rest House at Mughalsarai (5 suites double bedded)

Sl. No	Name of Officer	Designation	Date of occupation From	To	Total of days	Total of beds	Rate per bed per day	Amount being recovered
1.	Sri A. Bhatnagar	Divisional Railway Manager	1.12.83	15.12.83	15 days	2 beds	1.20	Rs. 36.00
2.	Sri B.C. Saha	Medical Superintendent Mughalsarai	1.12.83	31.12.83	89 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 106.80
			1.1.84	17.1.84				
			13.2.84	21.2.84				
			1.3.84	31.3.84				
3.	Sri Tripathi	Divisional Medical Officer	1.12.83	31.12.83	31 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 37.20
4.	Sri Gupta	Dy. Chief Signal & Telecommunication Engineer (Construction)	1.12.83	31.12.83	47 days	2 beds	1.20	Rs. 112.80
			1.1.84	16.1.84				
5.	Sri D. Venkateshwarlu	Executive Engineer/PD	8.2.84	23.2.84	45 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 54.00
			2.3.84	6.3.84				
			8.3.84	31.3.84				
6.	Sri S.K. Ghosh	Senior Divisional Engineer	6.2.84	29.2.84	24 days	2 beds	1.20	Rs. 57.60

II. Old Officers Rest House at Mughalsarai (7 beds)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sri K.K. Pathak	Asistant Personnel Officer	1.12.83	31.3.84	122 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 146.50
2.	Sri I. Mazumdar	Asistant Personnel Officer	1.12.83	15.2.84	77 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 92.40
3.	Sri N.C. Dass	Asistant Personnel Officer	15.2.84	31.3.84	15 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 18.00
4.	Sri B.K. Chatterjee	Asistant Divisional Accounts Officer	19.1.84 13.2.84 12.3.84 21.3.84	31.1.84 8.3.84 16.3.84 31.3.84	53 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 63.60
5.	R.N. Chakravorty	Asistant Divisional Accounts Officer	1.12.83 11.1.84	3.1.84 18.1.84	42 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 50.40
6.	Sri G. Prasad	Asistant Electrical Engineer	1.12.83	31.3.84	122 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 146.40
7.	Sri A.K. Gupta	Asistant Mechanical Engineer	1.12.83	7.3.84	98 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 117.60
8.	Sri N. Rakesh	Asistant Mechanical Engineer	15.12.83	7.3.84	83 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 99.60
9.	Sri L.P. Singh	Asistant Signal and Tele-communication Engineer (P)	7.12.83	14.12.83	8 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 9.60
10.	Sri B.K. Agrawal	IRSE (P)	6.12.83	9.12.83	4 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 4.80
11.	Sri D. B. Surre	AEN(I)	10.12.84 23.2.84	16.2.84 19.3.84	33 days	1 bed	1.20	Rs. 39.60

Illegal Deduction of Wages of Gangmen of Hazari Bagh Road

9690. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Labour Enforcement Officers (C) Koderma has instituted claim case against Railway authority, Dhanbad for illegal deduction of wages of Gangmen of 9 Gangs under PWI/Hazaribagh Road;

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

(c) action taken by the Ministry to expedite this case as the delay is causing great hardships to these poor labourers ?

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

Conversion of Darbhanga Jayanagar Metre Gauge Line

9691. SHRI PHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 274 on 15 March, 1984 regarding conversion of Darbhanga-Jayanagar metre gauge line and state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar is committed to meet the cost of the earth work Sakri-Hassanpur line; and

(b) if so, the balance cost of conversion of Darbhanga-Jayanagar M.G. line into B.G. line ?

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

(b) Does not arise. The estimated cost for conversion of Darbhanga to Jayanagar from M.G. to B.G. is Rs. 15.37 crores.

New Item Captioned "Small Pox Cases Alleged in Danapore"

9692. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Small Pox cases alleged in Danapore" appearing in the Times of India dated 22 March, 1984; and

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the matter and remedial steps taken therefor ?

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

(b) The matter has been thoroughly investigated by the State Health authorities and the National Institute of Communicable Diseases. Investigations made revealed that no case of Small Pox has been found in Danapore. However, a few cases of chicken measles have been detected.

दिल्ली में सिगनल दरसंचार कर्मचारियों में से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

9693. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे मंत्रालय के अधीन दिल्ली स्थित सिगनल और दूर संचार विभाग के अंतर्गत सिगनल संबंध के कुछ कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया है और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ग) क्या इन पदोन्नतियों में कोई अनियमिततायें सामने आई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

विभिन्न कोटियों में पदोन्नत किए गए अ० जाती/जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
दशानि वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	कोटि	ग्रेड	सामान्य	अ० जा०	अ० जन जाति	जोड़
		रुपये				
1.	सिगनल निरीक्षक	840-1040 (सं०वे०)	—	2	—	2
2.	सिगनल निरीक्षक	700-900 (सं०वे०)	24	3	1	28
3.	सिगनल निरीक्षक	550-750 (सं०वे०)	28	2	—	30
4.	दूर संचार निरीक्षक	700-900 (सं०वे०)	10	1	—	11
	(अ० जाति के दो उम्मीदवारों, जिन्हें 700-900 (सं०वे०) रुपये के ग्रेड में पदोन्नत करने के लिए पेनल में रखा गया है, के आदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं।)					
5.	दूर संचार निरीक्षक	550-750 रु० (सं०वे०)	20	3	—	23
	(अ० जाति और अ० जन जाति के दो उम्मीदवारों को 550-750 रुपये (सं०वे०) में पदोन्नत करने के लिए उनके मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा है)					
6.	ई०एम०एम०	380-560 (सं०वे०)	40	3	—	43
7.	ई०एस०एम०	330-480 (सं०वे०)	35	3	—	38
8.	ई०एम०एम०	260-400 (सं०वे०)	41	12	—	53
9.	एम०एस०एम०	380-560 (सं०वे०)	10	2	—	12
10.	एम०एस०एम०	330-480 (सं०वे०)	19	6	—	25
11.	एम०एस०एम०	260-400 (सं०वे०)	13	3	—	16
12.	टी०सी०एम०	380-560 (सं०वे०)	12	—	—	12
13.	टी०सी०एम०	330-480 (सं०वे०)	9	—	—	9
14.	टी०सी०एम०	260-400 (सं०वे०)	—	—	—	—
15.	एम०आई०	425-700 (सं०वे०)	12	1	—	13
16.	हैमरमैन	260-400 (सं०वे०)	7	3	—	10
17.	लीवरमैन	260-400 (सं०वे०)	3	1	—	4
18.	ब्लैकस्मिथ	380-560 (सं०वे०)	2	—	—	2
19.	ब्लैकस्मिथ	330-480 (सं०वे०)	2	1	—	3
20.	ब्लैकस्मिथ	260-400 (सं०वे०)	3	2	—	5
21.	वायरलैस मेन्टेनर	260-400 (सं०वे०)	4	1	—	5

**Tenders for Goods and Parcels Handling
Contracts at Shalimar (S.E. Railway)**

and parcels handling contract at Shalimar on South Eastern Railway have since been finalised, if not, reasons for delay;

9694. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether open tenders invited and opened on 19th September, 1983 for goods

(b) whether late/delayed tenders received were/are liable to rejection as per conditions of eligibility laid down by Railway

in clause 4 of 'Instructions to tenders'; and

(c) whether S.E. Railway authorities in commercial department have without competent authority sanction roped in Railway Board to obtain special sanction for considering a late tender on extraneous considerations alongwith other valid tenders ignoring clear policy directive issued by Railway Ministry to all the General Managers to reject such tenders totally as back as 1st August, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : (a) to (c) For awarding goods and parcels handling contract at Shalimar, open tenders were invited in August, 1983. Two tenders were received within the stipulated time from M/s Saraswati Trading Agency and M/s Howrah District Shalimar Lorry and Tempo Association. Since the latter tenderer furnished Earnest Money of Rs. 1,000/- only against the fixed Earnest Money of Rs. 20,000/- the same could not be accepted as valid tender by the High Level Tender Committee.

Another tender was received after closing the tender box from M/s Capital Roadways. On examination of the tenders, the High Level Tender Committee found that if the work of clearance of garbage is excluded (a work which was included in the tender), the rates of M/s Saraswati Trading Agency become very much higher compared to those of M/s Capital Roadways and felt that it might be possible to bring in competition and thereby achieve reduction in rates if the late tender of M/s Capital Roadways could be considered having regard to the facts that although they submitted their tender after the scheduled time for submission of tenders they had no opportunity to know the rates of other tenders and that they have also deposited the required Earnest Money of Rs. 20,000/- signifying their earnestness.

South Eastern Railways, therefore, approached Railway Board for seeking their approval for considering this late tender also keeping in view the special circumstances of the case. Although in terms of Railway Board's letter of 1.8.81, late tender is to be rejected, the Railway Board allowed dispensation only in this particular case in view of its special features.

The first round of negotiation with the tenderers was held on 21.4.84 and they were asked to furnish the revised tenders with fresh rates. Tenders giving revised reduced rates were submitted to the Railway on 27.4.84 which are under consideration.

Parcel Handling Contract at Howrah Station

9095. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether parcels labour went on strike several times during the year 1982/83, if so, number of departmental labourers employed during the strike periods and other costs incurred by the Railways including compensation claims paid for perishables damaged;

(b) whether expenditure incurred by the Railways during strike and other costs incurred were recovered from the dues of contractors as per terms of contract, if not, reasons thereof;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding non-payment 'Fair Wages' to labour, if so, steps taken to ensure proper payments to Labour ; and

(d) whether there has been phenomenal increase in pilferages of consignments since October 1982, in Howrah Parcel area, if so, number of cases in which parcels handling labour was involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : (a) The parcel labourers went on strike during the period from 16.9.82 to 28.10.82. A total of 7,886 labourers were deployed during the strike which works out to an average of 176 per day. To keep the work going, an expenditure of Rs. 1,29,705/- was incurred which included the cost of supervisory staff and mates. An amount of Rs. 1.79 lakhs was paid till 22.9.82 by the administration as compensation claim for loss and deterioration of consignments.

(b) Recovery of the amount from the contractor was not considered necessary as the contractor was not responsible for the strike, nor were the circumstances leading to strike under his control.

(c) No complaint has been received on this score from the labourers.

(d) Two cases of pilferage were detected and pilfered consignments were recovered. Defaulting labourers were dismissed.

Computerisation Programme

9696. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have since taken a decision to launch upon a computerisation programme for their passenger traffic ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ;

(c) the capital outlay involved and the type of computers to be installed and through which agency ; and

(d) the phased programme, if any, since chalked out for introduction of computerisation on the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) It is proposed to develop and implement an on line/real-time computerised passenger seat reservation system in Delhi area. The scheme will be introduced in two phases and will take about two years to become functional. The first phase will cover all 1st class reservations and second class reservations in trains starting from New Delhi. In second phase, trains starting from Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin will also be covered and computer terminals will be installed at ten other selected locations in the city. No scheme has so far been finalised for any other city.

(c) Computerisation scheme for Delhi area is likely to cost about Rs 9.0 to Rs. 12.0 crores. A proposal from Computer Maintenance Corporation—a public sector undertaking, is under consideration for award of contract to them for procurement of hardware and development of the system.

(d) Apart from the scheme mentioned above, programme of computerisation on the Railways includes :

- (i) replacement of existing IBM-1401 system on all the zonal railways, Railway Board and Production Units with an advanced generation computer capable of on-line processing by June 1985 ;

(ii) setting up of an on-line/real-time computer system at Research, Designs and Standards Organisation by 1985-86 for research and design development. Global tenders have already been floated by Department of Electronics for the same ;

(iii) Setting up computer system at Wheel & Axle Plant by 1984-85 and at Diesel Component Workshop, Patiala by 1986-87 (indigenous tenders for Wheel & Axle Plant have already been finalised) ;

(iv) Introduction of mini-computers/micro-processors in Divisions, Repair Workshops, and Stores Depots in a phased manner ;

(v) setting up an on-line/real-time computerised freight operations information control system for the Indian Railways—Implementation of this programme will be phased zonewise.

Setting up of Regional Engineering College in H.P.

9697. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the opening of a Regional Engineering College for Himachal Pradesh at Hamirpur in the last year for the Sixth Five Year plan or the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether necessary formalities like the acquisition of land etc. have been undertaken by the State Government ;

(c) whether any committee of the All India Council for Technical Education has been constituted and has also submitted its report regarding the type and duration of course and other allied matters ; and

(d) if so, the main outline of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL :) (a) to (d) The proposal of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for opening of a Regional Engineering College in the State is under the consideration of Government of India.

**Taking Over of Nangal-Bhakra Dam
Project by Railways**

9698. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the takeover of Nangal Dam Bhakra Dam project Railway by the Railway Administration has been demanded by the people of Himachal Pradesh as to provide a Broad Gauge Railway station at Bhakra ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on this demand ; and

(c) the likely date by which the project Railway would be acquired by the Railway Administration ?

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

(b) and (c) : Due to severe constraints of resources and the fact that taking over of the Project will not be financially viable, it has not been possible to consider the proposal at present.

**Proposal for Tie-up between the Formal
and Non-Formal System of Education**

9699. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for a proper tie-up between the formal and non-formal system of education (like Adult Education) so as to avoid any wastage of resources and to ensure maximum benefits to the people ;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard especially on the proposal that all unemployed trained teachers (graduates and matriculates) should be employed in the Adult Education centres till they are given regular employment in the schools ;

(c) if so, the date w.e.f. this system has been accepted and implemented ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would seriously consider this suggestion and take up the matter with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration and the date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No proposal has been received. Non-formal part-time education for elementary age group (9-14 years) children, who cannot join and attend schools due to socio-economic reasons, is being developed as an alternate supportive system to formal schooling. Students under the non-formal system are enabled to appear at the primary and middle level examinations. Children are also enabled to change their channel of education from full-time to part-time and *vice-versa* according to their needs and conveniences.

Adult education is meant for persons in the economically active age group 15-35 years.

As both non-formal education for elementary age group children and Adult education are outside the formal system and share a flexible innovative approach, the possible linkages between these programmes are being reviewed on a continuing basis for optimum utilisation of resources and maximisation of benefits.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the information available State Govts./UT Administrations give due consideration to the appointment of unemployed trained graduates and matriculates to work as Adult Education Instructors, Supervisors etc.

**Review of Captaincy Scheme on Trains
in Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions
of N.R.**

9700. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functioning of the 'Captaincy' Scheme for Coach Attendants, Conductors and TTEs on Passenger/Mail/ Express trains in the Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions of Northern Railway has been reviewed ;

(b) if so, the results of the review and whether it has been decided to extend the scheme to other divisions of the Northern Railway and other Zonal Railways ;

(c) if so, the date with effect from which it has been done or proposed to be done ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) The scheme is working satisfactorily over Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions. The scheme is also already in operation on other divisions of Northern and other Zonal Railways since 1981.

Declaration of National Highways in Gujarat

9701. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the State of Gujarat for converting State Highways into National Highways during the last three years ;

(b) if so, what are the details of those proposals ; and

(c) what action has been taken to include each one of the proposals in the National Highways ?

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

(b) A list is given in the attached statement.

(c) Owing to financial constraints, Govt. of India are unable to take over any new road as a National Highway in any State at present, and this applies to the roads in question in Gujarat also. However, in order to enable the State Govt. to meet effectively the traffic needs along the Coastal Highway between Lakhpat -Umbergaon Rs. 760.31 lakhs worth of works for the improvement of this highway were approved from the Central Road Fund and under the Central-aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance upto 31.3.1980. A further loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs has been agreed to on a matching basis in the Sixth Plan for improvement works on certain selected stretches of this Coastal Highway.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating roads proposed by Gujarat Govt. for inclusion in the NH system in the Sixth Plan.

S.No.	Name of the road.
1.	Surat-Calcutta road <i>via</i> Dhulia-Nagpur.
2.	Ahmedabad-Bhopal road <i>via</i> Indore.
3.	Kandla-Bombay (Coastal Highway).
4.	Coastal Highway from Lakhpat in Kutch district to Umbergaon in Balsad district near Maharashtra border.

Steps to Abolish Capitation Fee System

9702. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken initiative for the abolition of capitation fee system in educational institutions particularly prevalent in different medical colleges in various forms in the country ;

(b) if so, what is the consensus of the State Government on this issue ; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken by Government to abolish this system and whether Karnataka Government have also agreed with this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The Government of India are opposed to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students in medical colleges and have advised the State Governments to do away with this practice. A Resolution was also passed in the Joint Conference of Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare in their meeting held on 7-9th July, 1983, to the effect that "All States/Union Territories should take steps to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students to medical institutions".

The Government of Karnataka have informed that they have promulgated the Karnataka Educational Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Ordinance, 1983, with the objective to abolish the practice of capitation fee within a maximum period of five years.

Research on Mosquitoes by Foreign Experts in India

9703. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether research on mosquitoes is being carried out by some foreign experts in India ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Changes in the Departure Timings of Trains Between Pune and Bombay

9704. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any changes have been recently made or are contemplated in the departure timings of some of the trains running between Pune and Bombay ;

(b) if so, the names of the trains and the reasons therefore ; and

(c) whether any representation in this regard has been received by the Central Manager, Central Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDURY) : (a) The Departure ex. Pune of 3 trains on Pune-Bombay section has been changed marginally w.e.f. 1.4.84. In the other direction departure of 2 trains ex. Lonavla have been changed marginally. This is in addition to the change in timings of 129/130 Udyan Express which is now running as an independent train between Dadar and Bangalore.

(b) For operational reasons the timings were changed, details of which are given in the statement attached.

(c) A request has been received for changing the departure of L-13 Lonavla local from 16.00 hrs. to 17.00 hrs. ex. Lonavla which has not been found operationally feasible.

STATEMENT

Changes in the Departure Timings of Trains between Pune and Bombay.

Train No. and their timings prior to 1.4.1984							
130 Bangalore Bombay Udyan Exp.	L—22	L—12	302 Daccen Queen	Station	L—3	L—	129 Bombay Bangalore Udyan Exp.
16.15	23.25	13.50	7.10	D Pune	A 8.05	13.05	
	01.10	15.40	8.07	A Lonavla	D 6.15	11.20	
							8.09 (D. Dadar)
Train No. and their timings from 1.4.1984							
130 Dadar Bangalore Express	L—22	L—12	302 Daccen Queen	Station	L—3	L—7	129 Dadar Bangalore Express
3.20	23.20	13.40	7.15	D Pune	A 8.10	13.50	
	01.10	15.37	8.07	A Lonavla	D 6.20	11.15	
							19.50 (D. Dadar)

**Remodelling Work of Dhanbad, Gomoh
and Katrasgarh**

9705. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4324 on 24 March, 1983 regarding remodelling work of Dhanbad, Gomoh and Katrasgarh and state :

(a) whether Dhanbad Yard remodelling works have been completed within the target date of 31 March, 1983;

(b) details of the planning of the works in Gomoh and Katrasgarh Yard after review ;

(c) the details of original planning of the works in Gomoh, Dhanbad and Katrasgarh Yards mentioning the specific target dates for completion of works, the specific works done in each year from 1977-78 unto March, 1984 alongwith the budget provision for the works completed or remained incomplete with year-wise break-up;

(d) whether revised estimates are made for the works already completed, if so, reasons for such revision; and

(e) the amounts of funds actually provided by C.E. (Cons), Eastern Railway, Calcutta to make final payment of Contractual Bills for the aforesaid works within March, 1984 alongwith the details of Bills actually paid and reasons for non-payment of other Bills ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Alleged Corruption in D.R.M. Office
Dhanbad**

6706. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published in the 'JANMAT' dated 3 March, 1984 under the caption "C.B.I. Dwara Vaignaynik Dhang Se Char Byaktiyo ke Girafter" about arrest of four persons in D.R.M. Office, Dhanbad on the charge of taking bribes;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) On 2-3-1984, CBI/Dhanbad in the course of a trap arrested two railway employees under Divisional Railway Manager, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad. Two other employees were arrested for causing obstruction to the C.B.I. on the same day. Subsequently, another employee was arrested on 6-3-84. All the employees have been suspended. The case is under investigation with the C.B.I., whose report is awaited.

Flyover in Old Kalna Road

9707. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the loss of lives that has been taking place in Bardhaman in the absence of a flyover on old Kalna Road, a kilometre away from Bardhaman station; and

(b) if so, whether the Railway department proposes to build a flyover therein the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b) Proposals for construction of road over bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings are required to be sponsored by the State Governments/Road Authorities together with an undertaking to bear their share of the cost. No proposal for construction of a road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Bardhaman has so far been sponsored by the State Government.

**Allocation Made for Development of
National Highways During
1983-84 and 1984-85
and Work Done**

9708. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of the allocation made for the development of National Highways in the country during the year 1983-84; state-wise;

(b) what are the details of the work done in the country during the said period and particularly in Western State; and

(c) the provision made for the year 1984-85 and the details of work likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Attached statements I, II and III give the required information respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing allocation made for the development of National Highways during 1983-84.

.....(Rs. in lakhs)	
S. No. State	Allocation made
1. Andhra Pradesh	879.51
2. Arunachal Pradesh	25.00
3. Assam	590.00
4. Bihar	1022.56
5. Delhi	178.56
6. Goa	194.11

7. Gujarat	780.00
8. Haryana	430.80
9. Himachal Pradesh	330.00
10. Jammu & Kashmir	252.00
11. Karnataka	865.60
12. Kerala	599.60
13. Madhya Pradesh	987.11
14. Maharashtra	937.60
15. Manipur	144.39
16. Meghalaya	230.00
17. Nagaland	10.00
18. Orissa	497.20
19. Punjab	527.70
20. Rajasthan	677.16
21. Tamil Nadu	677.60
22. Uttar Pradesh	1250.50
23. West Bengal	600.00
24. B.R.D.B.	900.00
Total : Rs. 13587.00	

STATEMENT-II

Statement indicating Scheme-wise expected achievements during 1983-84 for improvement of National Highways in the country and Western States of the country.

S. No.	Principal Scheme	Expected Achievements during 1983-84 in the country	Expected Achievements during 1983-84 in the Western States of the country, i.e., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Goa.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Construction of Missing Links	9 kms.	—
2.	Widening and strengthening single lane to two lanes.	500 kms.	11 kms.
3.	Widening to two lanes only.	600 kms.	91 kms.
4.	Strengthening existing weak double lane pavement.	500 kms.	235 kms.
5.	Widening roads to four or six lanes.	25 kms.	7 kms.
6.	Construction of Bye-passes	3 Nos.	—
7.	Construction of Missing Major Bridge/Submersible Major Bridge/Weak and Narrow Bridges	18 Nos.	5 Nos.
8.	Construction of Minor Bridges	91 Nos.	24 Nos.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing the provision made for development of National Highways during 1984-85.

.....(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00
3.	Assam	650.00
4.	Bihar	1130.00
5.	Delhi	295.00
6.	Goa	255.00
7.	Gujarat	850.00
8.	Haryana	500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	380.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	280.00
11.	Karnataka	995.00
12.	Kerala	770.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	970.00
14.	Maharashtra	1120.00
15.	Manipur	285.00
16.	Meghalaya	290.00
17.	Nagaland	10.00
18.	Orissa	565.00
19.	Pondicherry	25.00
20.	Punjab	600.00
21.	Rajasthan	770.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	840.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1295.00
24.	West Bengal	1000.00
25.	B.R.D.B.	1200.00
Total Rs.		161,00.00

The amount is proposed to be spent on continuing works and some new works, details of which are being finalised.

Implementation of Recommendations of Railway Reforms Committee regarding Railway employees

9709. SHRI MOHALAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state steps being taken to implement the recommendations made by the Railway Reforms Committee for the betterment of railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI (A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): The recommendations made by the Railway Reforms Committee relating to personnel matters are contained in Part IX of the Report which are under active consideration of this Ministry.

Captive Power Stations

9710. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of captive power stations which have been planned by Railways and how many of them were commissioned during the last two years; and

(b) what are the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) No captive power plants have been commissioned during the last two years. Setting up of 3 captive power plants was originally mooted in the year 1978 for ensuring steady power supply to the electrified stations. However, in view of the improved power supply by the State Electricity Boards, the proposal for the setting up of captive power plants by the Railways has been dropped.

However, a total of 936 stand-by D.G. sets have been provided to the Indian Railways for emergency requirements of workshops, loco sheds, colonies, water supply, platform lighting and other general services.

Recognition to Mangalore and Gulbarga Universities

9711. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission have accorded its recognition to the Mangalore and Gulbarga Universities and have also approved necessary grants in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) There is no provision under which universities established under State Acts are required to be recognised by the University Grants Commission. However, such universities, if established after June 17, 1972, have to be declared fit under Section 12-A of the UGC Act to receive assistance from Central sources. Such declaration is subject to the fulfilment of conditions prescribed in the rules framed under Section 12-A of the UGC Act.

The Mangalore and Gulbarga Universities have not yet been declared fit to receive Central assistance. The question of approving any grants for these universities does not therefore arise.

Increasing The Tonnage of Shipping Corporation of India

9712. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further efforts have since been made to increase the fleet or total DWT of the Shipping Corporation of India so as to increase the profitability of the Corporation and Industry ;

(b) whether Govt./SCI have been receiving various proposals during the last three months from foreign shipyards with offers of modern and latest types of ships of varying DWT on time-charter-cum-sale and/or bare boat-cum-sale basis ;

(c) if so, the details thereof including countries of origin, terms of payments etc. ; and

(d) steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) SCI has placed orders for the acquisition of 11 LR-I tankers, 4 product tankers and 10 OSVs as a part of the Phase-I of its acquisition programme in the Sixth Plan. It has also issued a Letter of Intent for the acquisition of three bulk carriers on Cochin Shipyard. The SCI also propose to acquire 8 bulk carriers with 4 on option under the Phase-I acquisition programme.

SCI has also drawn up 'Phase-II of its acquisition programme during the Sixth Plan. This envisages an acquisition of 23 vessels including edible oil carriers, phosphoric acid carriers, ammonia carriers, cellular vessels and a floating dry dock.

(b) No such proposals have been received from any foreign shipyards.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

Proposal to set up Separate Child Health Centres in Rural and Slum Areas

9713. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up separate child health centres in the country particularly in rural and slum areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard ; and

(d) the present system existing for the welfare of children in the country ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Maternal & Child Health Care Services in rural areas are being provided through trained dais, Health Guides in every village and Sub-Centres which are being established for every 5,000 rural population (3,000 in case of Tribal and Hilly areas). At present 65643 sub-centres are functioning in the country and 5959 P.H.Cs besides the rural and urban dispensaries and hospitals.

Demand of Metro Railway Workers Union

9714. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a communication regarding the demands of Metro Railway Workers Union ;

(b) if so, what are the demands of Metro Railway Workers Union ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to redress Metro Railway Workers grievances ?

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

(b) and (c) Demands of Metro Railway Workers Union are, the recognition of the Union, regularisation of casual labour, grant of temporary status of casual labour, stoppage of induction of regular staff from open line railways etc.

The demands have been considered on merit. Metro Railway projects are temporary in nature and these will be wound up on completion of the work. Staff working in Metro Railway projects are either mostly casual labourers or those drafted from zonal railways. In accordance with the extant policy, unions have not been given recognition in construction projects. However, the two recognised unions on each of the zonal railways represent matters relating to the Metro Railway Project workers.

All casual labourers working in Metro Railway project who have put in 180 days of continuous service have already been granted monthly rate of pay and benefit of 9 paid holidays in a year. It will also be the endeavour to consider eligible casual labourers for regular absorption in maintenance and operation set up on completion of the project according to the requirements with due regard to suitability of individuals for the posts. Orders also exist to grant temporary status to the extent of 40% of the strength of casual labourers (class IV) working in Metro Railway projects. Whenever necessary, staff with requisite experience and qualification have to be drafted from open line railways to the extent required to work during the currency of project.

Representation from Madras Port Trust Pensioners' Association, Madras.

9715. **SHRI R.P. DAS :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations dated 12 October, 1983 and 5 March, 1984 have been received by the Government from Madras Port Trust pensioners, Association, Madras ;

(b) if so, what is their demand ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken on their demand ?

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

(b) The Association has demanded that heaping in view the judgement of Supreme Court dated 17.12.1982 (Writ petitions no. 59 39-41 of 1980), pre-31.3.1979 port pensioners may be allowed to draw pension in accordance with the liberalised pension formula which was applied to pensioners retiring on or after 31.3.1979. The Association has also demanded that the retired port employees may be allowed to exercise fresh option to switch over to the pension scheme from the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme in view of the liberalisation of the pension formula.

(c) The orders of Ministry of finance issued in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement are not automatically applicable to the Port Trusts because they are Statutory bodies, unless they are extended to them formally by a specific order. The views of all Major Port Trusts' in this regard have been called for.

Survey of Laxmipur Rayagada Railway Line

9716. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken for preparation of location survey for construction of railway lines from Laxmipur to Rayagada during the year 1984-85; and

(b) expected dates of the completion of the railway line from Koraput to Rayagada in different phases as per the project report and the measures taken by this Ministry in this directions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Final Location Survey from Lakshmipur to Rauli Section (34.50 KM) of Koraput-Rayagada project has been completed and the Survey Report is under technical examination. The survey for the balance line is in progress. Efforts are being made to complete the survey as early as possible.

(b) The first phase of this project, i.e., from Koraput to Machiliguda (19.65 KM) is expected to be completed by June, 1985. The construction of the balance line beyond Machiliguda upto Rayagada would depend on the availability of funds from time to time.

**Institutions Having Intensive Care Units
For Cardiac Patients and Cancer
Treatment**

9717. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of institutions in the country which have intensive care units for cardiac patients and the total number of beds in such units and the cost of maintaining one bed therein;

(b) the number of the institutions in the country which have facilities for cancer treatment the total number of beds therein and the unit cost thereof;

(c) whether these institutions are adequate to meet the rising demand; and

(d) if not, what are the targets fixed by Government for the current plan for expanding these facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No definite data are available in respect of intensive care units for cardiac patients through out the country. However, facilities for the treatment of heart patients exist in most of the major hospitals.

(b) According to the available information, there are about 150 hospitals in the country having facilities for cancer treatment with 2422 beds. The cost per bed varies from hospital to hospital.

(c) and (d) The Govt. is making constant efforts to augment the facilities within the available resources.

Mother Tongue As Medium of Instruction

9718. SHRI ARGUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of States in which the mother tongue of students has been introduced as medium of instruction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : All the States and Union Territories have accepted mother tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary stage and provide facilities for the same wherever possible except the

States of Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, where language (s) other than the mother tongue is/are the medium of instruction.

**Implementation of Family Planning
Programme in Remote Areas**

9719. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any strategy has been adopted by Government to implement family planning programme in the remote areas of the country;

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

(c) the achievement made in the tribal areas of Orissa in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The basic strategy employed for the promotion of the Family Welfare Programme is to increase awareness and acceptance through promotional efforts and to provide services closest to the doorsteps of the people. For tribal and hilly areas a more intensive infra-structure is envisaged.

(c) District-wise achievement of the Orissa State in respect of family planning methods is indicated in Annexure I and II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-8319/84] Specific information regarding tribal areas is not available.

**C.B.I. P-Robe in Buying Spree in Dr.
Rami Manohar Lohia Hospital
During Non-Align Movement**

9720. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation conducted a probe in buying spree of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital authorities ordering four or five times the amount of equipment and drugs required for cell created to handle VIPs during Non-Align Movement and other International meets at a cost of some crores of rupees;

(b) if so, outcome thereof;

(c) whether any estimate has been made of the possible cuts and come missions which may have allegedly gone into some pockets; if so, what;

(d) what amount was allocated for this purpose to above hospital and under whose order hospital authorities went all out of way to procure equipment and drugs far in excess of authorised amount; and

(e) what action has been taken against the delinquent officials and doctors and how is it proposed to disposed of equipment and drugs which might become out dated by efflux of time ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e) The alleged irregularities in the matter of purchase of equipments during the Non-Aligned Meet have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

News Item Captioned "Synthetic Dress Harms Heart"

9721. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Synthetic dress 'harms' heart" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 9 April, 1984;

(b) if so, whether any such research has been made in India also to assess the possible risks to human health from the synthetic garments use;

(c) if not, whether Government will have such expert study made on this aspect in view of Government's policy for the compulsory use of fabrics blended with synthetic yarn; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No.

(c) and (d) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Eradication of Leprosy

9722. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Scientists have been able to achieve any break through in leprosy control, if not, whether its eradication by the year 2,000 is a national goal;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the role assigned to the State Governments particularly those where leprosy is rampant in controlling this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Scientists have developed a new system of treatment which almost immediately makes infectious patients non-infectious and prevents recurrence of the disease and cures drug resistant cases also. This is a combined drug treatment known as multidrug treatment consisting of Dapsone, Rifampicin and Clofazimine or Prothionamide. District-wise multi-drug Campaign with comprehensive coverage has been introduced as a method of leprosy eradication.

Bacterial materials in the form of vaccine have been developed for prophylaxis which also can provoke body resistance in infectious cases who are normally deficient in it. This item is under trial with promising results.

Already out of about 4 million cases in India, 3 million are being treated by trained Doctors and Para-Medical staff with introduction of the new drug regimens.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored one implemented mainly through the State Governments for which cost assistance and supplies of drugs, vehicles, microscopes, etc., and also limited capital costs are provided to the States and U.Ts. Grants are also given to voluntary Organisations on the recommendation of the State Governments. Stipends to trainees are provided through the State Governments out of Central funds.

Number of Trains Cancelled During 1983

9723. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether number of trains were cancelled during the year 1983;

(b) if so, the number of trains cancelled in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State and the reasons for cancellation of these trains;

(c) what steps are being taken to avoid cancellation of trains in future in any part of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : (a) to (c) Some trains were cancelled temporarily in 1983. In Saurashtra region 62 trains were cancelled due to breaches, rains, floods, etc., which were beyond the control of the Railways. Of these 60 trains have been restored.

गरहारा के अस्थायी रेलवे कामगारों को नियमित करना

9724. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गरहारा ट्रांस-शिपमेंट रोड को शीघ्र ही 25 वर्ष पूरे होने वाले हैं;

(ख) क्या गरहारा के 1203 ट्रांसशिपमेंट कामगारों को पिछले दस वर्षों से विभागीय अस्थायी कामगारों के रूप में माना जाता रहा है;

(ग) क्या ट्रांसशिपमेंट कामगारों को रेलवे सेवा में अन्तिम रूप में खपाने के पूर्व गठित की गई स्त्रीनिंग कमेटी की अनुमति प्राप्त की गई थी और क्या वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान उनकी विक्रित्सा जांच की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गरहारा के अस्थायी कामगारों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (घ) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे से

सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गरहारा ट्रांसशिपमेंट के नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों का नियमितकरण

9725. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्थायीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत 2000 और 3000 दिनों तक के सेवाकाल के हजारों श्रमिक को नियमित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गरहारा ट्रांसशिपमेंट के 1032 अस्थायी श्रमिकों को जिन्होंने लगातार 3700 दिनों से अधिक अवधि तक नौकरी की है, स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गरहारा स्थित रेलवे हाई स्कूल का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

9726. श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे हाईस्कूल गरहारा का दर्जा बढ़ाकर इसे इन्टर-मीडिएट कालेज कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गरहारा में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कालेज नाम से एक अनधिकृत प्राइवेट कालेज भी चलाया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्राइवेट कालेज के लिये पट्टे पर रेलवे भूमि का आबंटन करने की मांग भी की गई है और यदि हां, तो उस पर रेलवे प्रशासन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) रेल कर्मचारियों के एक समूह ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे कालेज के नाम से निजी प्रबन्ध में एक कालेज स्थापित किया है। जहाँ तक ज्ञात है, बिहार सरकार ने इस कालेज को मान्यता/सम्बद्धता प्रदान नहीं की है।

(घ) प्रबन्ध समिति ने रेल प्रशासन को पट्टे पर भूमि देने के लिए लिखा है और इस अनुरोध की जांच की जा रही है।

Avenue and Channel of Promotion of Ticket Checking Staff

9727. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the prevalent policy regarding avenue and channel of promotion of Ticket Checking staff in Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : The avenue of advancement in respect of non-gazetted category of staff is generally decided by the individual Zonal Railways in consultation with their respective recognised Unions.

The base grade Post for Ticket Checking Staff is that of Ticket Collector in grade Rs. 260-400 (RS) vacancies in which are filled partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion of Group 'D' staff, Broadly stated, their further channel of promotion is to posts in the scales of Rs 330-560, Rs.425-640, Rs. 550-750 and Rs. 700-900. Promotion to posts in scales Rs. 330-560 and Rs, 550-750 are on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability and to posts in scales Rs, 425-640 and 700-900 through selection. Staff are also eligible for promotion to Group 'B' posts as per orders in vogue from time to time.

ठेकेदारों को काम सौंपना

9728. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा रेल लाइनों की मरम्मत और कुशनिंग से संबंधित कार्य ठेकेदारों को सौंपा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुरक्षा नियमों के प्रतिकूल नहीं है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासन द्वारा कुछ खंडों पर जिम्मेदार रेलवे अधिकारियों के सीधे पर्यवेक्षण के अंतर्गत ठेकेदारों की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से केवल गिट्टी गद्दी बिछाने का कार्य करवाया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

सोनपुर डिवीजन के रेलवे कामगारों को बकाया आर० एल० टी० का भुगतान

9729. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोनपुर डिवीजन के गाड़ों, पार्सल वेन लिपिकों, पार्सल हमाल्स, दोहरी प्रमुख रेलगाड़ियों के बुकिंग लिपिकों तथा मैकड़ों याई कामगारों को आर० एल० टी० की बकाया धन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) संभवतः आगव दोहरे कर्मचारियों वाली गाड़ियों के गाड़ों, पार्सल यान लिपिकों, पार्सल हमालों, बुकिंग क्लर्कों से है न कि "दोहरी प्रमुख रेल गाड़ियों" के कर्मचारियों से। सोनपुर मंडल के याई कर्मचारियों सहित ऐसे कर्मचारियों की आर० एल० टी० की बकाया राशि का कोई भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rehabilitation And Maintenance of Leprosy Centres in Orissa

9730. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by Planning Commission in the current plan period so far for the rehabilitation and maintenance of leprosy centres in Orissa;

(b) the various measures taken so far to control leprosy and rehabilitation of patients cured from leprosy in that State ; and

1982-83	22.02	44.75	66.77
1983-84	30.50	18.33	48.83
1984-85	46.00	35.00	81.00

(c) the details of the leprosy rehabilitation and treatment centres opened in Orissa during the 6th plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The amount sanctioned to Orissa during the current plan is as under:

Year	Cash	Kind	Total
1980-81	4.35	7.20	11.55 (50%)
1981-82	27.00	9.00	36.00

(b) Government have established leprosy control units/centres both in rural and urban areas for early detection of cases and for the regular treatment. More effective drugs like Rifampicin and Clofazamine have also been introduced for free treatment of leprosy patients through district-wise campaigns and through in-door hospitals. Multi drug Regimen Project has been introduced in Ganjam district of Orissa. The drugs equipment, vehicles etc. as given have been supplied to Orissa :-

Year	DDS in tonnes	Vehicles	Micro scopes	Teching aid
1980-81	2.47	8 (Motor Cycles)	8	—
1981-82	2.43	—	—	—
1982-83	3.15	4 (Jeeps)	3	1
1983-84	4.44	—	—	—

(c) The under mentioned units have been opened in Orrissa during the Sixth Plan Period :

	Target	Achievement
1. Leprosy Control Unit	5	1
2. Survey Education and Treatment	15	5
3. Urban Leprosy Centre	6	6
4. Temporary Hospitalisation, Wards	9	6
5. District Leprosy Officer Units	10	6
6. Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit	1	1
7. Maintenance of Voluntary Leprosy beds	400	400

दिल्ली में मक्खी और मच्छरों का प्रकोप

9731. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में विशेषकर नार्थ एवेन्यू में, मक्खी और मच्छरों का प्रकोप बढ़ गया है;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप इन क्षेत्रों में संक्रामक तथा अन्य रोग फैलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किददाई) :
(क) से (ग) राजधानी में मक्खियों और मच्छरों के प्रकोप में असाधारण वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। उनकी संख्या का अन्तर मौसमी पहलुओं पर निर्भर करता है।

इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित विशेष पग उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) कूड़ाकरकट, गन्दगी/मल और गाय के गोबर को समय पर एकत्र करके उसका व्ययन करना तथा खुले-इलाकों की नियमित रूप से सफाई करना।

(2) कीटनाशी दवाइयों द्वारा व्यस्क मक्खियों का नाश करना।

(3) शहरी इलाकों में मच्छरों को उनके पैदा होने के स्थान पर ही मारने के लिये मच्छरों के लाबा को मारने वाले तेल, फेन्थियन, पाय-रोजेन आयल, रेफ्लॉस, पैरिस-डीन के उपयोग से साप्ताहिक लाबा रोषी उपाय करना।

(4) ग्रामीण इलाकों, निर्माण कार्य के मजदूरों की झुगियों तथा झुग्गी भोपड़ियों के बचे-खुचे इलाकों में बी० एच० सी० का तीन बार छिड़काव करना।

(5) मलेरिया के निश्चित रोगियों के घरों में तथा उनके आस-पास के घरों में पाइरेथ्रम का छिड़काव करना।

(6) कृत्रिम तालाबों आदि में लालानाशक मच्छली के जरिए जैव-वैज्ञानिक नियंत्रण करना।

(7) बुलार वाले रोगियों/मलेरिया के निश्चित रोगियों के इलाज हेतु और रक्तालेप एकत्र करने/उनकी जांच करने के लिये राजधानी में 126 मलेरिया क्लीनिक, 319 उबर उपचार डिपो और 551 औषधि वितरण केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Examination for Promotion of Class IV to Class III

9732. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Frontier Railway, Katihar has conducted examination for the promotion of class IV employees to class-III category;

(b) how many candidates have passed the written test in the examination;

(c) how many of the successful candidates disqualified the viva-voce test conducted on 25 September, 1983;

(d) whether the seniority was also taken into consideration while selecting the candidates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 78 (seventy eight) candidates passed the written test.

(c) 55 (fifty-five) candidates were disqualified in the viva-voce test conducted on 24.9.83 and 25.9.83.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी में कार्यरत अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

9733. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर झास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, वाराणसी में कुछ अधिकारी गत पांच

वर्षों से और कुछ गत दस वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

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

(ग) अधिकारियों के संबंध में रेलवे विभाग की स्थानान्तरण नीति क्या है?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) प्रचलित आदेशों में किसी भी पद की समयावधि 4 वर्ष निर्धारित की गयी। किन्तु, किसी स्थान या संगठन में तैनाती की अवधि की कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है। एक पद पर 4 वर्ष की समयावधि पूरा करने के पश्चात् किसी अधिकारी के स्थानान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में आदेश प्रशासनिक आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं।

शिक्षा के अभाव के कारण पिछड़ापन

9734. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अल्प संख्यक आयोग के सचिव के इस वक्तव्य की ओर आकषित किया गया है कि मुसलमानों में पिछड़ेपन का प्रमुख कारण शिक्षा का अभाव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई किए जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौश) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के भूतपूर्व संयुक्त सचिव की दी

गई राय, 5-6 अगस्त, 1983 को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय तथा व्यापार और रोजगार ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से प्रायोजित एक सेमिनार में अपनी व्यक्तिगत हैसियत में उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए निबन्ध में निहित है। अल्पसंख्यक आयोग ने इस मामले पर अभी तक कोई दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया है। तथापि, सरकार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कमजोर वर्गों तथा अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से सम्बंधित छात्रों के शैक्षिक स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाएं बनाई हैं :—

(i) विश्वविद्यालयों में अनवरत शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण कक्षाएं शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता;

(ii) विश्वविद्यालयों में कमजोर छात्रों के लिए उपचारी/ब्रिज पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता;

(iii) पिछड़े क्षेत्र जहां अल्पसंख्यक अधिक संख्या में हैं, में नए आई० टी० आई० और पालिटेक्निक खोलना;

(iv) उर्दू मुलेखन केंद्र खोलना;

(v) मदरसा शिक्षा की पाठ्यचर्या में सुधार करना;

(vi) अरबी तथा फारसी जैसी श्रेय भाषाओं के ग्रन्थेयताओं के लिए कोष की व्यवस्था।

**Alleged Misappropriation of first Class
Plases at Balharshah Junction**

9735. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding misuse of first class passes at Balharshah junction under the Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry to detect the said misuse;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the financial implications thereof; and

(e) how the Government propose to make up the resultant losses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. One complaint of misuse of first class Card Pass No. 044841 ex-Nagpur to Balharshah by Shri R.T. Chivande, ex-Shunter, Balharshah was received by the Railway Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shri Chivande was found guilty and was removed from service on 19.12.1983.

(d) The financial implication was Rs 75/-, being fare from Nagpur to Balharshah.

(e) Charges of Rs 64/- were recovered for journey from Nagpur to Wardha East, the point of detection where he was detained.

T.B. Rampant in Villages of Gandhinagar

9736. **SHRI RAM KRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that T.B. is rampant in many villages surrounding Gandhinagar (Ahmedabad), the Capital of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that whole male population of one village named Sonipur are suffering from T.B.; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for providing medical and other facilities to the needy poor TB patient of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOSHINA KIDWAI) : (a) There is no abnormal incidence of T.B. in villages surrounding Gandhinagar (Ahmedabad) Capital of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) A survey for case detection was undertaken on 2nd January, 1984 by district T.B. Centre staff with the help of BMA and 11 suspected cases were brought to the D.T.C. Gandhinagar. Out of these 11 cases examined only 4 were found to be X-ray positive and only one sputum posi-

tive. All these have been brought under treatment. During house to house survey on 16th March, 1984, only 22 cases of T.B. in village Sonipur could be detected. Out of these 7 established cases of TB are receiving treatment from Gandhinagar District T.B. Centre, Gandhinagar. 15 cases need further investigation to establish the fact whether they are suffering from T.B. or not.

(d) District T.B. Officer, Gandhinagar has been directed to carry out further investigation and to give treatment to T.B. patients. T.B. Supervisor P.H.C. Adalaj has been asked to visit Sonipur regularly for follow up action. Also two treatment centres, one at Rupal which is half kilometer from village Sonipur and other at village Sardhav about only one kilometer from the village Sonipur are established. At Sardhav X-ray facilities are available for diagnosis of T.B. Intensive health education programme is being undertaken in village to educate the people to come for early diagnosis and regular treatment for the period prescribed.

Arterial Goods Siding Between Kanjur Marg and Vikhroli

9737. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway proposes to lay the Arterial Goods Siding between Kanjur Marg and Vikhroli in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that at Vikhroli (East) i.e., Hariyali Village, there are a large number of shops and houses on the way of the proposed lines;

(c) whether it is true that most of the structures are on Railway land and the Government have served them notices of eviction;

(d) whether it is a fact that as per the policy of the Government it should pay compensation and provide suitable sites;

(e) if so, how many structures are affected by this project; and

(f) what are the Government's plans for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) The acquisition of land for laying the siding is an approved work and is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The compensation and provision of alternative site will be decided by State Government as permissible under the rules.

(e) At the last count in 1982, there was a total of 1365 hutments. Some of these are on Railway land and some on the land to be acquired.

(f) Rehabilitation of displaced hutment dwellers has to be done by the State Government as per rules.

Critical Financial Position of Hindustan Latex Ltd.

9738. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Latex Ltd. had been declaring huge profits on paper whereas actually they were in critical financial position with over a crore overdraft ; and

(b) whether the Company declared a bonous of 27 per cent without the approval of the Board and violating all norms laid down by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Hindustan Latex Limited has been running profitably for the last three year even though it might have experienced a difficult cash position at times on account of large inventories.

(b) The Company has declared bonus for the year 1982-83 @ 8.33% only as per payment of Bonus Act. Good performance award @ 18.67% of wages has also been paid to the employees for that year.

Appointment of Children of Casual Labour on Compassionate Grounds

9739. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what principle is being followed for appointment on compassionate grounds;

(b) whether it is a fact that the minor children of employees who die in harness, are being denied employment on the ground that as five years have passed since the death of employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the children of casual workers are not given employment on compassionate ground in such circumstances; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) A scheme exists for appointment on compassionate grounds of words (wife/husband/son/daughter) of employees on Zonal Railways/Production Units etc. who die or are medically incapacitated while in service. Broadly stated the following are the circumstances in which such appointments can be made :-

(i) When Railway servants lose their lives in the course of their duty.

(ii) When Railway employees die in harness while in service.

(iii) When Railway employees become crippled while in service or develop serious ailments like heart disease, cancer etc. or are otherwise medically decategorised for the job they are holding and no alternative job on the same emoluments can be offered to then if such an employee opts to retire.

(iv) Where a medically decategorised employee is offered an alternative job on the same emoluments but he does not accept the same and chooses to retire, compassionate appointment can be offered as a matter of discretion to his ward provided that if the employee has less than three years to serve before superannuation, approval of the General Manager should be obtained.

(v) Where an employee's whereabouts are not known for a period of 7 years and the settlement dues of the employees are paid to the family on this account.

- (vi) The benefit of compassionate appointments may also be extended to a near relative subject to certain conditions.

Appointment on compassionate grounds are to be made normally as early as possible. To cover cases when the ward is a minor, a grace period of five years has been provided; this is reckoned from the date of occurrence of the relevant event. However, deserving cases may be considered even after a lapse of five years provided the circumstances are special. In such cases, depending upon the nature of the case, specific approval of the General Manager concerned and/or of the Ministry of Railways, is required in each case.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

(c) and (d) At present appointment on compassionate grounds is admissible to the dependants/wards of regular employees only.

Negotiating Machinery for Grievances of C.L.W. Employees

9740. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the workers and employees of Chittranjan Locomotive Works at the call of CLW Labour Union have taken to strike in connection with 12 point demands;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to settle the demands; and

(c) present machinery for negotiation and/or channel for settling the grievances of CLW employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) C.L.W. Labour Union which is an unrecognised body had served a strike notice on General Manager, C.L.W. proposing to go on two days token strike on 10.4.1984. The strike, however, did not take place.

C.L.W. Labour Union had given 12 demands in the above mentioned strike notice. These have all been examined by C.L.W. administration on merit and action taken where found necessary. The position

of each demand has also been explained by C.L.W. administration to the workers. One issue raised by C.L.W. Labour Union is recognition of their union. This issue, however, does not come within the purview of an industrial dispute.

Staff Councils have been formed in Railway Production Units including C.L.W. for settling the grievances of the Workers. Staff Council provide a direct simple linkage between Workers and the administration. Members of the Staff Council are directly elected by the workers. As all the work force in production units is working at one place unlike the zonal railways where employees are spread over at different places over a vast area, the arrangement of Staff Council is quite feasible in Production Unit.

Periodical meetings are held by General Managers of Production Units with the Staff Council members and all matters concerning staff are discussed and action taken on the conclusion reached thereat. Matters which remain unresolved at General Managers level are taken up at Railway Board level during meetings of the Staff Council with Member Staff.

However, in case of C.L.W. Staff Council meetings are not being held presently on account of Court case. But C.L.W. labour leaders are being consulted informally by C.L.W. administration on all important staff matters before taking decisions.

Proposal From Government of West Bengal For Introducing Passenger Ferry Services Between Calcutta-Haldia-and Haldia-Farakka

9741. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted a proposal to the Central Government regarding introduction of passenger ferry services in the National Waterway between Calcutta-Haldia and Haldia-Farakka.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government thereto ?

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

proposal from the Government of West Bengal has so far been received by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Repairing of Roads of West Jyoti Nagar (Shahdara) Delhi

9742. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the adjoining roads of West Jyoti Nagar (an approved colony), Loni Road, Shahdara Delhi are in very bad condition :

(b) whether Government have at any stage tried to ascertain the reasons as to why these roads have not been repaired for the last so many years; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter and the time by which the work will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority have indicated that the adjoining roads to West Jyoti Nagar, Loni Road (Shahdara) are in a bad condition. This colony has been regularised very recently. D.D.A. have not been able to undertake any repair work so as far as the beneficiaries have not deposited the required development charges as yet.

T.N.V. Set Up Headquarters in Bangladesh

9743. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the underground Tripura National Volunteers' Organisation (TNV) has set up its tactical headquarters at Singhlum in Sajak hills of the Chittagong area in Bangladesh and is trying to set up its activities in the border areas of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Government have information that Tripura insurgents of the organisation, Tripura National

Volunteers, have their headquarters at Alindichari in the Myani forest area of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. Government have taken appropriate security measures to deal with the violent activities of the insurgent that have been taking place recently in Tripura and a constant vigil is being maintained in the border areas. Government of India have, on a number of occasions, also taken up with the Bangladesh Government the matter of Indian insurgents operating from bases within Bangladesh territory. The Bangladesh Government have denied that they are providing any assistance to the insurgents.

Company Entrusted to Construct A Floating dry Dock on the Bombay Coast

9744. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had permitted a private/public limited company to construct a floating Dry Dock on the Bombay coast ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the financial capability of the company ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Chittranjan Locomotive Works

9745. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of employees retired, declared medically invalid, voluntarily retired during the last two years in Chittranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) total number of staff recruited in Class-IV and Class-III categories during 1983-84 in C.L.W. ;

(c) present strength of staff in Chittranjan Locomotive Works; and

(d) whether the Chittranjan Locomotive Works is going to be expanded ?

(THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Connecting Kanjur Marg with Railway Line

9746. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a great demand of commuters of Kanjur Marg Railway Station in Bombay for connecting the island platform with the East and for setting up a new booking window in the East ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Railways have decided to construct the same ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) by what time the work is expected to be completed.

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

(b) to (d) A proposal of extension of existing Foot over bridge to the east side and construction of a new booking office on the same side is being considered for inclusion in the future Works Programme.

Issue of Season Ticket from Thane to Bombay V.T. at Mulund

9747. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Mulund East Residents Association and other commuters' and Social Organisation of Mulund, Bombay have been demanding for issuing of Thane to Bombay V.T. Suburban Season Ticket at Mulund ;

(b) if so, whether it is true that the fare between Thane to Bombay V.T. is the same as between Mulund to Bombay V.T. ; and

(c) if so, reasons for not meeting this demand ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Season Tickets are issued to regular commuters either from the originating or from destination stations. There is no provision for issue of such tickets from intermediate stations.

Crisis in Wagon Building Units

9748. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wagon-building units in the country are in a fresh crisis ;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for the crisis; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get over the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Taking into consideration the overall allotment of funds for 1984-85 for Rolling Stock which includes wagons, the ordering done on wagon building units in the current year is less than the actual production achieved in 1983-84. While this will no doubt affect the Industry, most of these units have alternative lines of production, in which the infra-structure and staff normally engaged in wagon production, could be utilised usefully.

(c) Based on mid term appraisal of the funds position during the year as well as based on allocations already made, additional funds are sought. If additional funds are allocated, the cut exercised earlier in the Rolling Stock Programme, including wagon production will be restored to the extent possible.

Construction of Site Museum at Ratnagiri, Orissa

9749. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India had sanctioned construction of a Site Museum at Ratnagiri in Orissa ;

(b) whether that site museum has not been constructed so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons of the delay ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the construction of site museum at Ratnagiri in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has sanctioned the construction of a site museum at Ratnagiri in Orissa in 1980. The C.P.W.D. started the construction of the building for site museum at Ratnagiri in August, 1982 and despite difficult site condition and inaccessibility, the work is in good progress.

Survey to know response to breast Feeding

9750. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey has been made to know the response made to popularise breast feeding ; and

(b) if so, the details of the response made to breast feeding programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) There has been no national survey as such to measure the response to the endeavours of the Government to popularise breast-feeding.

Prolonged breast-feeding has been an important aspect of health and nutrition education in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects. The observations on food habits and changes were part of the evaluation study of ICDS by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. Baseline survey was conducted in 1976 and Repeat Survey in 1977-78. The proportion of breastfed children was higher in the Repeat Survey. It was found in the Evaluation Study that almost all the children of 0-1 year of age and about 59% of those in the age group of 1-3 years were fed on breast-milk.

रेल सेवा आयोग के विरुद्ध जांच

9751. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री भोम सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा कुछ रेल सेवा आयोगों के विरुद्ध जांच की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रेल सेवा आयोगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध की जा रही जांच का ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्रवाई का ब्योरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) इस समय इलाहाबाद, बम्बई गुवाहाटी, मुजफ्फरपुर, पटना और सिकन्दराबाद के रेल सेवा आयोगों के विरुद्ध उत्तर, पुस्तिकाओं के खोने/गढ़ने प्रतिरूपण, रिकार्डों में हेरा फेरी आदि अनियमितताओं के आरोपों के बारे में जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) जांच के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार उपयुक्त अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Break-up of Medical College State-wise and Capitation Fee

9752. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the State-wise break-up of medical colleges in the country as on 1st April, 1984 according to their being Government of Private run institutions ;

(b) the number of private medical colleges, State-wise, recognised as minority institutions ;

(c) whether these minority institutions charge capitation fee ;

(d) whether these colleges receive any financial aid from the State Government of the Central Government directly or through the UGC ; and

(e) what is the intake capacity of these minority colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A Statement showing the State-wise break-up of medical colleges in the country as on 1st April, 1984 (Govern-

ment or Private institutions) is enclosed.

(b) to (d) There is no provision in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 for recognising any institution as Minority Institution.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the State-wise Break-up of Medical Colleges in the Country as on 1st April, 1984 According to their being Government or Private Institutions

Name of State	Medical Colleges managed by Govt.	Medical Colleges managed by Private	Total
Andhra Pradesh	8	—	8
Assam	3	—	3
Bihar	9	—	9
Delhi	4	—	4
Gujarat	5	—	5
Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	2
Kerala	4	—	4
Tamil Nadu Including Pondicherry	9	1	10
Manipur	1	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	6	—	6
Maharashtra	13	1	14
Karnataka	4	5	9
Orissa	3	—	3
Punjab	3	2	5
Haryana	1	—	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1
Rajasthan	5	—	5
Uttar Pradesh	9	—	9
West Bengal	7	—	7

Note :— In addition three Private Medical Colleges in Karnataka, one Private Medical College in Andhra Pradesh and one Government Medical College in Kerala have been started without the prior approval of the Central Government/Medical Council of India. The terms 'Government' includes also the Universities and Municipal Corporation.

Prime Minister's Visit to Arab Countries

9754. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Arab countries during the month of April, 1984 ;

(b) whether the main object of visit was to help in ending Iran-Iraq war;

(c) if so, how many countries Prime Minister visited and what was the outcome thereof; and

(d) to what extent the attempts of ending Iran-Iraq war have been successful ?

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

(b) to (d) The Prime Minister visited Tunisia and Libya. As a result of these visits the relations between India and these countries have been further strengthened. The Prime Minister took the opportunity of her visits to exchange views on major developments in our region including the Iran-Iraq war.

We are continuing our efforts to bring an end to the unfortunate conflict between Iran and Iraq both as India and in our capacity as Chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Support to India's National Health Policy by World Health Organisation

9755. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that collaborative support to India's National Health policy in critical areas particularly in respect of child and mother care has been pledged by the World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, what help and assistance WHO has agreed to provide to India;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) The World Health Organisation is providing collaborative support to India in various programmes of Health and Family Welfare including Mother & Child Care. During the biennium 1982-83, WHO provided an assistance of U.S. \$ 3,43,700 for strengthening Maternal & Child Health Services. Similarly, an amount of U.S. \$ 9,12,400 has been earmarked for these services during 1984-85. In addition, WHO also provides assistance to India in these areas from its inter-country or headquarter funds.

The above assistance is provided under the normal WHO rules & regulations applicable to a Member Country.

Facilities to Doctors for Research in Family Planning Welfare

9756. SHRI LASHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some facilities have been provided by the Government to the Doctors and other Medical authorities to make any research in the Family Planning Welfare;

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress/experiments and discovery made if any, by the Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic doctors for family planning purposes;

(c) whether there have been any complaint or protest by researchers regarding facilities particularly financial problems to make further research in the medicine etc. ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide any financial assistance for research in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Government provides funds for creation of research facilities through various research institutes like the Indian Council of Medical Research, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Central Drug Research Institute etc. Several research projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) No specific complaint of this type has been received.

Schemes to Control Leprosy and T.B.

9757. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been introduced in different states and Union Territories to control leprosy and T.B.;

(b) whether these schemes have been introduced in the State of Orissa also ; and

(c) if so, the extent of benefit given to the people of Orissa in the above matter so far ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) *National Leprosy Eradication Programme* :-

The State was given benefit in the form of cash assistance, drugs, vehicles and equipments as per statement attached. Moreover, a Central Institute was established with provision of 50 indoor beds and treating facilities. One Leprosy endemic district Ganjam has also been covered under foreign aid assistance for multi-drug Campaign to interrupt the transmission of the disease in the district.

STATEMENT

Details of drugs and other equipments supplied to the State of Orissa areas under

Year	Quantity of DDS in ton	No. of Rifampicin (150 mg.) Cap.	No. of Clofazimine capsules (100 mg)	No. of Vehicles	No. Microscopes	No. of Teaching aid sets.
1980-81	2.47	12800	72000	8 Motorcycles	8	—
1981-82	2.43	24000	20000	—	—	—
1982-83	3.15	10000 + 800000 RFP (300 mg.)	1740000	4 Jeeps	3	1
1983-84	4.44	225000 RFP (150) mg.	305000	—	—	—

Besides the above supply, 4 lacs prothionamide tablets were also given to the State during 1982-83. Drugs received from Damien Foundation and Leprosy Mission were also supplied to the State Government for the use of Voluntary Organisation.

Funds Given to The State :

Year	Cash	Kind	Total
1980-81	6.00 (reported)	7.96	13.96
1981-82	26.91 (,,)	9.02	35.93
1982-83	22.02 (Released)	44.75	66.77
1983-84	45.00 (,,)	21.61	66.61

1983-84

1. Cases on record	200194
2. Cases received treatment	199948
3. New cases detected during the year	19307
4. New cases brought under treatment during the year	19061
5. No. of cases discharged as disease arrested or cured,	3582

In the multi-drug Campaign in Ganjam district—4665 infectious cases completed daily treatment for 14 days and 4148 cases are now receiving follow up treatment to complete their course by next year. During the year 18 more infectious cases in the district were brought under multi-drug treatment.

National TB Control Programme :

Fully equipped and staffed District TB Centres have been established in all the 13 districts of Orissa. To cater to the need of the seriously ill TB patients, 801 TB Beds have been provided in different institution.

During the 6th Plan period, material and Equipment, Anti-TB Drugs are being supplied to the TB Centres of the State and the cost of the supplies made during first 4 years of the 6th Plan period, are given below :-

1980-81	Rs. 7.21 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 5.59 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 5.36 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 19.98 lakhs

During 1983-84 two sets of X-ray Units with Odelca Camaras were supplied to the State for replacement of old and unserviceable sets. Short Course Chemotherapy drug regimen containing the latest anti-TB Drugs have been introduced on a Pilot basis in the District of Puri, during 1983-84.

During 1982-83, 20581 new TB cases were detected in the State and Offered treatment with potent anti-TB drugs. During 1983-84 22198 (Provisional) TB cases have been reported to be detected in the State.

In addition 30,374 (Provisional) Sputum Examinations, were conducted at Primary Health Centres of the State during 1983-84.

Booking of Cattles From Allahabad

9758. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :
SHRISURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that between December, 1981 and June, 1983 572 wagons from Allahabad and four wagons from Naini station containing 58,000 heads of cattle including cows and calves were booked for Howrah and its suburbs (apparently

to slaughter houses) in spite of the civil restrictions imposed by U.P. Government;

(b) text of the imposed civil restrictions;

(c) names of the States where similar restrictions exist and number of head of cattle similarly transported from each such States in the above period; and

(d) number of railway employees prosecuted for the offence in each such State ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) According to the civil restrictions imposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh a permit issued by an authorised officer of the State Government is required before any cow or bull or bullock is to be accepted for booking by rail. Investigations made by the Railways on complaints of illegal transportations of cows and calves between December, 1981 and June, 1983 revealed that 572 wagons from Allahabad and 4 wagons from Naini containing 5805 heads of cattle including cow and its progeny were booked to Howrah and its suburbs. It also came to light that some of the above consignments were booked on the basis of improper documents, for which action against 11 Railway employees has already been initiated.

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

Sri Lanka's Decision to Lease out Trincomalee

9759. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has expressed its serious concern at Sri Lanka's decision to lease the oil tank farm the strategic Trincomalee to a Singapore-based international consortium, whose credentials are reportedly very much suspected;

(b) whether this consortium is nothing short of a 'front Company' for U.S.-Pak interest aimed at giving a 'back-door entry' to the U.S.A. to Trincomalee;

(c) if so, whether India has taken up this matter with Sri Lanka Government and also discussed it with the Sri Lankan President's aide, who visited India recently; and

(d) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) Government have taken note of the Sri Lanka Government's recent decision to lease out the oil storage tanks in Trincomalee to a consortium of three private companies consisting of 'OROLEUM' of Singapore, 'TRADINAFT' of Geneva, Switzerland and 'Oil Tanking' of West Germany. The agreement is said to be valid for a period of 15 to 20 years. The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation will also be a partner in the Consortium.

(c) Government have apprised the Sri Lankan government of their concern and deep disappointment at the development.

(d) The Sri Lankan Government have stated that the decision was taken on commercial grounds and that the tank farm would not be used for military purposes.

Excavation of Historical Tamraliptya, Midnapore, West Bengal

9760. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of her Ministry for the Archaeological Excavation of the Historical Tamraliptya (Midnapore, West Bengal);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No Sir. There is no proposal to excavate Tamraliptya (Tamralipti) or modern Tamruk in West Bengal.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The ancient site at Tamruk, District Midnapore, West Bengal representing the ancient Tamralipti was earlier excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India, during the seasons 1954-55 and 1973-74. On the basis of these excavation the cultural sequence of the site has already been established.

It is, therefore, not considered necessary to undertake any further excavation at the site.

Construction of National Highway No. 41

9761. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what steps his Ministry have taken to complete the construction of National Highway No. 41 (Macheda-Haldia Midnapur, West Bengal);

(b) what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that condition of the 1.6 Kms. from Haldia and of this National Highway is yet very bad;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) when this 1.6 Kms. stretch of this National Highway would be completed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) N.H. 41 with a length of 50.79 km. starting from Kolaghat on NH No. 6 and ending at the outer boundary of Haldia Port has already been completed and is in good traffic worthy condition.

(c) to (e) Recently the Government of India have decided to extend the terminus point of NH 41 from the present boundary of the Haldia Port to the mouth of Haldia Port (1.6 Km.) and the State Government have been requested to take over this portion of N.H. 41 from the Port Trust. After formal take-over, a condition survey would be carried out to determine the deficiencies. Suitable improvement works would then be taken up.

Honorary Family Planning Education Teachers in Gujarat

9762. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some honorary family planning Education teachers are engaged in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding their number in Gujarat alongwith their duties; and

(c) what financial assistance is given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the States.

Ensuring Timely Running of and Providing Catering and Drinking Water Facilities in Summer Specials

9763. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made an announcement for running some special trains with a view of clear the rush of passengers during summer season ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that special trains do not reach on time and passengers have to face a lot of difficulties in the way due to lack of catering facilities and inadequate provision for drinking water in those trains; and

(c) if so, whether Railway Authority propose to pay attention to these problems and ensure timely running and providing basic facilities to these trains?

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

(b) and (c) Running of Summer Special trains is monitored at Zonal Headquarters level to ensure the punctuality of these trains. Sufficient arrangements are ensured for the availability of drinking water at all the railway stations. The arrangements are reviewed and suitably augmented wherever necessary before summer season.

Arrangements are also made to provide adequate catering and vending facilities to meet the requirements of passengers travelling by these trains.

Extradition Requests Made to Foreign Countries

9764. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any extradition requests were made by our Government to foreign countries since 1980 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Extradition Requests Made

Sl. No.	Name of the country to which request was made	No. of requests made	Result
1.	Nepal	7	Response awaited.
2.	Canada	1	Request not acceded to.
3.	Federal Republic of Germany	1	Still being processed by the Government of FRG in accordance with their laws.

**Extradition Proceedings Against
Criminals**

9765. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any extradition proceedings against accused and criminals to foreign

countries from India were initiated since 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT**Extradition, Proceedings Against Criminals**

Sl. No.	Name of the country from which request was received	No. of persons involved.	Position
1.	Belgium	One	Request was withdrawn by Belgian Government.
2.	Thailand	Two	Enquiry into charges has been ordered. One person has recently expired.
3.	U.S.A.	One	Enquiry into charges has been ordered.

**Installation of a New Type of Computer
in J.N.U.**

9766. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a new type of computer system in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, details of nature of computer to be installed and the cost thereof;

(c) whether any study was undertaken before selecting the computer, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what arrangements are being made to run this new computer and its maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTR OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The University Grants Commission had appointed an Expert Committee to examine the Jawaharlal Nehru University's proposal for replacement of its

existing computer system. The Committee has recommended setting up of a strong Central Computer Facility for the use of students and faculty of the University. Approval has been conveyed to the University for procurement of computer system with the specifications recommended by the Committee within a total cost of Rs. 30-35 lakhs.

(d) Adequate arrangements for the maintenance of the computer will be ensured at the time of procurement of the computer.

**Appointment of Foreign Nationals in
Central Universities and J.N.U.**

9767. SHRI A NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directive was issued by Government to central universities including J.N.U. regarding the appointment of foreign nationals in these institutions ;

(b) if so, what are the details of this directive;

(c) number of foreign nationals so appointed in each of these Central Universities during the last three years;

(d) their particular dates of appointment and the centre/department/school where they are presently posted; and

(e) what steps are proposed by Government to implement this directive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Government is of the view that the Universities should not appoint foreign nationals on permanent basis. Such appointments may be made in exceptional circumstances if suitably qualified Indian nationals are not available. Wherever foreigners are appointed, every effort should be made to find suitable Indian personnel to fill such vacancies. Government have from time to time communicated the above views to the concerned universities.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(e) The Central Universities are expected to obtain the Central Government's clearance before appointing a foreign national. Such proposals received from the universities are

processed by the Central Government on merits keeping in view considerations mentioned in reply to parts (a) & (b) of the question.

Cases Filed for Compensation Claim

9768. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases filed in Civil Courts against the railway department in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and upto December, 1983, separately by the public for compensation claims and the number of decrees awarded each years separately;

(b) the total amount paid by Railways each year as compensation;

(c) how much time such a case takes normally for settlement; and

(d) what is the average expenditure per such case to be borne by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Total number of suits filed and the cases decreed against the Railways during 1981-82, 1981-83 and 1983-84 (April to December) were as under

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (April to December)
1. Total number of suits filed,	25,497	30,627	24,094
2. Cases decreed.	7,575	7,548	7,020

(b) Total amount of compensation paid by the Railways was as under :-

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (April to December)
	(in lakhs of Rs.)		
1. For Satisfaction of decrees.	390.88	458.48	443.67
2. Total amount paid including decrees	1989.65	2192.63	2085.81

(c) No such information is being maintained.

(d) Rs. 234 approximately.

**Permission to Senior Faculty in PGI
Chandigarh and AIIMS New
Delhi to go Abroad on
Foreign Assignment**

9769. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for allowing most of the senior faculty in PIG Chandigarh and AIIMS New Delhi to go abroad for attending conferences or on foreign assignments;

(b) how often these posts were held vacant in the last two years;

(c) how many trips per year one faculty member is permitted;

(d) whether there is any rotation system and source of finances for the trips; and

(e) why junior faculty is not allowed the same facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e). Faculty members of PGI Chandigarh and AIIMS New Delhi are permitted to go abroad for attending conferences or on foreign assignments in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the respective Institute Bodies. Inter-action with foreign scientists during conferences or assignments enables the Faculty members to exchange their experiences and update their knowledge.

Faculty posts falling vacant as a result of foreign assignments/deputations are generally filled up on a temporary basis.

Some of the Faculty members are invited by international and other agencies/institutions, keeping in view their standing in the field and their expenses on foreign visits are borne by these organisations. The Institutes also provide financial assistance to Faculty members for attending such conferences. Junior Faculty members are also provided opportunities for participation in international conferences/meetings.

सेवानिवृत्त के पश्चात् अधिकारियों की सेवा अवधि में वृद्धि किया जाना

9770. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् किसी अधिकारी अथवा कर्मचारी की सेवावधि में वृद्धि पर पूर्ण रोक लगाई गई है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे के कुछ अधिकारियों के सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् सेवा अवधि में वृद्धि मंजूर की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार अधिवर्षिता की आयु प्राप्त होने के बाद सामान्यतः सेवा काल बढ़ाया नहीं जाता है, सिवाय उन व्यक्तिगत मामलों को छोड़कर जहाँ सरकार हित में ऐसा करना औचित्यपूर्ण होता है।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सेवा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

प्रस्तावित "कोच फैक्ट्री" के लिए रेल इंडिया टेक्निकल एण्ड इकानामिक्स सर्विस द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

9771. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रस्तावित "कोच फैक्ट्री" के निर्माण के लिए "राइट्स" (रेल इंडिया टेक्निकल एण्ड इकानामिक्स सर्विस) द्वारा कराए जा रहे सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) अब तक किन-किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है और क्या उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा सेवा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जिन राज्यों ने प्रस्तावित नये सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए

अपनी रुचि दिखाई थी, मैसर्स राइट्स ने उन्हें उपयुक्त स्थान का सुझाव देने के लिए पत्र लिखे हैं। अभी तक सभी राज्यों से उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) अभी तक किसी स्थान का सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

Non-Disbursement of Scholarships and Cost of Books to SC/ST Students in Delhi

9772. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any check in the capital over the non-disbursement of funds like Scholarship and cost of books, etc. meant for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the various welfare schemes of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to the negligence and mismanagement of school authorities, hundreds of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various Schools and Government Boys/Girls Higher Secondary School, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45 in particular have deprived of their scholarships and cost of books etc. causing great hardships to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by Government against the persons concerned responsible for such lapses ?

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

Section

Vijayawada-Balharshah
Balharshah-Wardha
Wardha-Nagpur
Nagpur-Itarsi
Itarsi-Jhansi
Jhansi-Bad

(d) No reduction is foreseen.

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Every school has to maintain an account of the scholarships money received and disbursed, which is subject to audit.

(c) Some instances have come to the notice of Delhi Administration about the alleged failure of some school authorities, including Senior Secondary Schools at Palam, to claim/disburse Scholarships amount to the eligible SC/ST students.

(d) Enquiries are being made by the Delhi Administration. Disciplinary proceedings in the case of one school have already been initiated.

Electrification of G.T. Route

9773. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how far the Grand Trunk route from Madras to New Delhi has been electrified;

(b) what are the works still pending in this regard and when they are likely to be completed;

(c) details of the schemes being implemented in this regard at present; and

(d) whether the running time from Madras to Delhi will be reduced as a result of these measures and if so, by how many hours ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) The following sections of Grand Trunk Route from Madras to New Delhi have already been electrified :

- (i) Delhi—Mathura—Bad (183 RKMs)
(ii) Madras—Vijayawada (435 RKMs)

(b) and (c) Electrification works on the following remaining sections are in progress :

RKMs	Expected date of completion
454	31-3-87
133	31-3-87
79	31-3-87
298	31-3-88
381	31-3-86
260	31-3-85

Rapid Transport System in Madras

9774. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce any rapid transport system in Madras city;

(b) what is the total project cost of this project and when it is proposed to be implemented;

(c) what are the amounts allocated for this project in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the proposal involved any underground tube railway ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sanctioned total Project Cost of RTS Madras-Madras Beach to Luz is Rs. 53.46 crores. The work is in preliminary stages of planning etc. The date of completion of Project will depend upon the availability of funds.

(c) No amount was allocated for this project in the Sixth Five Year Plan, however, considering the/special problems of commuters in Madras this project was included in 1983-84 budget with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore. The amount allocated to this project during the 1984-85 financial year is Rs. 0.75 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

**Primary Health Centres with Doctors
State-Wise**

9775. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres with doctors State-wise as on the 31st December, 1983; and

(b) whether Government will introduce any special drive to persuade doctors registered with the Employment Exchanges to take up employment in the Primary Health Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) As per information

available 29 out of 5959 Primary Health Centres were without doctors as on 31.12.1983. The remaining Primary Health Centres were functioning with one or more doctors. A statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres without doctors, State-wise is attached.

(b) The doctors at Primary Health Centres are employees of the State Governments and appointed by them. However, Government of India has suggested number of incentives for the consideration of the State Governments for encouraging doctors to serve in rural areas.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the No. of Primary Health Centres without Doctors State-wise as on 31st December, 1983

S. No. Name of the State

1. Andhra Pradesh	5
2. Assam	—
3. Bihar	INR
4. Gujarat	0
5. Haryana	0
6. Himachal Pradesh	0
7. Jammu and Kashmir	0
8. Karnataka	9
9. Kerala	0
10. Madhya Pradesh	2
11. Maharashtra	0
12. Manipur	0
13. Meghalaya	0
14. Nagaland	0
15. Orissa	INR
16. Punjab	0
17. Rajasthan	0
18. Sikkim	0
19. Tamil Nadu	0
20. Tripura	0
21. Uttar Pradesh	10
22. West Bengal	INR
23. A. & N. Island	0
24. Arunachal Pradesh	0
25. Chandigarh Admn.	0

26. D. & N. Haveli	0
27. Delhi	0
28. Lakshadweep	0
29. Goa, Daman & Diu	0
30. Mizoram	3
31. Pondicherry	0
	<hr/>
Total...	29
	<hr/>

NOTE : Information incomplete

**Health Units

* Indicates 'NIL' information

Television Network for Adult Education

9776. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to use the television network for adult education;

(b) if so, whether any specific plan/scheme has been evolved in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the targets proposed to be achieved ?

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

(b) and (c) Necessary arrangements are being made under the educational technology programme for production of software in adult education sector. At present, some Doordarshan Kendras are including themes relating to adult education in their existing Programmes.

Teachers and Employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas Considered to be Central Government Employees

9777. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers and employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country are considered to be Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, whether they are treated on par with the Central Government Employees in respect of the benefits; and

(c) whether Government will consider to removal all the discrepancies which are causing resentment among the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas because of present rules and regulations regarding employees' benefit scheme applied to them ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All efforts are made by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to remove genuine grievances of its employees.

Eye Doctors and Surgeons in the Country

9778. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Eye Doctors and Surgeons in the country is inadequate to meet the demand for the treatment of blindness; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) To overcome the shortage of Eye Surgeons/Doctors in the country, the Medical Officer posted in Primary Health Centres are being given training in rendering Primary eye-care, at Medical Colleges and Regional Institutes. The problem of shortage of Ophthalmic Surgeon is being tackled at present through adopting camp approach. The Medical Colleges in the country have been requested to increase the admission capacity in diploma and degree courses in ophthalmology. The institutions, where such facilities do not exist, have been advised to start such courses.

साहुपुरी पावर कन्ट्रोल स्टेशन में आग लगने के कारण पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल सेवाओं का अस्तव्यस्त होना ।

9779. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साहुपुरी पावर कन्ट्रोल स्टेशन में हुए भारी विस्फोट के कारण लगी आग के परिणामस्वरूप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल सेवाएं पूर्णतः अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विद्युत चालित रेलगाड़ियां कितने घंटे देर से चली; और

(ग) सरकार को इससे कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। क्योंकि जिगना स्थित निकटस्थ सब स्टेशन से कर्षण के लिए बैकल्पिक बिजली सप्लाई प्राप्त कर ली गयी थी। बहरहाल, जिगना ग्रिड सब स्टेशन के बीच-बीच में खराब हो जाने के कारण 27-3-84 को 3 अप हावड़ा-बम्बई मेल, 156 डाउन तिनसुकिया मेल, 1 अप कालका मेल और 192 डाउन मगध एक्सप्रेस की क्रमशः 10 मिनट 17 मिनट, 7 मिनट और 30 मिनट की रकौनी हुई।

Reservation Quota at Ratlam

9780. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ratlam station has got an overwhelming rush of passengers traffic coming from adjoining districts of Rajasthan and various districts of Madhya Pradesh connected with Ratlam ;

(b) whether Government have ever examined the desirability of re-opening the issue of railway reservation quota; and

(c) if so, when and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The reservation quotas at Ratlam for various trains are already in force and they are reviewed periodically.

Scheduled Tribe Quota in Railway Board Office

9781. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6532 on 5 April, 1984 regarding Scheduled Tribes quota in Railway Board office and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ever since 1974 Lower Division Clerks including ST/SC though promoted, have not been confirmed;

(b) the administrative constraints and handicaps which these employees will face; and

(c) the action taken by the monitoring office of Railways or Department of Personnel in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) No, Sir, 25 Lower Division Clerks including 3 Scheduled Caste candidates, recruited in 1971 and 1973 were confirmed in September, 1983.

(b) Whereas a confirmed employee is eligible to pensionary benefits after rendering 10 years service, an employee who does not hold a lien on a permanent pensionable post is eligible for pensionary benefits after he has rendered temporary service of not less than 20 years.

(c) The employees in question will be confirmed as and when permanent vacancies become available. The position regarding confirmation is reviewed from time to time.

Cultural Teams sent Abroad

9782. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that teams/troupes for cultural purposes have been sent abroad in the years 1981-82 and 1983.

(b) whether the expenditure incurred on each team/troupes is neither kept or maintained;

(c) the names of the persons so selected ;

(d) the names of the States to which they belonged; and

(e) the criteria of selection ?

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

Pay Scales of School Teachers of AMU and BHU at Par with the Teachers of Central Schools

9783. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Universities—Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University maintain schools;

(b) whether in 1964, UGC decided to bring scales of pay of school teachers of AMU and BHU at par with the teachers of Central Schools;

(c) whether in 1974 Government introduced Selection Grade in the Central Schools w.e.f. 1 January, 1971 retrospectively according to which 20 per cent of the teachers were placed in Selection Grade;

(d) whether UGC directed the BHU and AMU in 1967 to implement the Selection Grade w.e.f. 1 January, 1973 ;

(e) whether BHU has implemented these directions and whether AMU; has not implemented it to give Selection Grade to teachers although Executive Committee of AMU also passed a Resolution in 1977 to implement it; and

(f) the reasons for not implementing the above directions ?

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

(c) In November, 1971, Government conveyed its decision to introduce Selection Grade for 15 per cent of the teachers in the Schools in the Union Territories, Central Schools, etc. with retrospective effect from 5th September, 1971. The Government's decision to raise the percentage of Selection Grade to 20 with effect from 1.1.1973 was, later conveyed to them in March, 1976.

(d) In October, 1976, the University Grants Commission conveyed its decision to create 20 per cent Selection Grade posts with effect from 1.1.1973 in respect of teachers of the schools maintained by the Central Universities including Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.

(e) and (f) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Teachers of Central Universities on Re-employment

9784. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the number of Central Universities teachers working on re-employment (University-wise and Faculty-wise) and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): According to information available, the number of teachers re-employed by various Central Universities, Faculty-wise during the last three years, is as follows :

Delhi University

Science	...	8
Languages	...	7
Arts	...	10
Law	...	2
Fine Arts	...	2
Education	...	2
Commerce	...	1
Total		32

Hyderabad University

Arts	...	3
Total		3

Jawaharlal Nehru University

International Studies	...	1
Social Sciences	...	2
Languages	...	1
Total		4

North-Eastern Hill University

Education	...	2
Others	...	4
		<hr/>
	Total	6
		<hr/>

Visva-Bharati

Fine Arts	...	6
Arts	...	5
Science	...	2
Education	...	3
Languages	...	1
School	...	2
		<hr/>
	Total	19
		<hr/>

Aligarh Muslim University

Department of English	...	1
Polytechnic	...	1
		<hr/>
	Total	2
		<hr/>

No teacher was re-employed during this period in Banaras Hindu University.

**State-wise Number of Persons
Allowed for Haj**

9785. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hajjis allowed for pilgrimage of Macca separately from each State (State-wise) during the last 5 Haj seasons and during the coming Haj season;

(b) the reasons for not increasing the quota of Hajjis going from India to Saudi Arabia when other countries have increased their quota for Haj pilgrimage ; and

(c) the reason for reducing the quota of Jammu and Kashmir during the current season, if so, full details be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The information is given in the attached statements.

(b) It has not been possible to increase the quota of Hajjis from India due to the difficult foreign exchange position

(c) The overall quota of pilgrims for 1984 remains the same as in 1983. The quota of pilgrims travelling by sea has been reduced for all the States including Jammu and Kashmir, since this year there will be only one steamer available for transporting in pilgrims. However, the quota for travel by air has been correspondingly increased in all cases and the overall quota of 21,000 pilgrims is being maintained.

STATEMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Andhra Pradesh	1450	1082	870	1196	1193	1231
Assam etc.	650	1167	1167	1291	1288	1329
Bihar	1016	2334	1876	2580	2574	2655
Gujarat etc.	902	691	555	764	762	786
Delhi	276	81	65	89	89	92
Jammu & Kashmir	1232	1200	1150	1035	1032	1064
Karnataka	1408	957	769	1057	1055	1089
Kerala/Lakshadweep	3407	1323	1070	1424	1421	1465
Madhya Pradesh	481	559	450	617	616	636

Maharashtra etc.	2159	1311	1054	1450	1446	1492
Orissa	85	100	80	111	111	115
Rajasthan	693	546	439	604	602	621
Tamilnadu	1247	655	527	724	722	745
Uttar Pradesh	3693	4203	3378	4646	4635	4780
West Bengal etc.	915	2789	2242	3082	3075	3173
Haryana/Punjab	Included in Delhi's figure	176	141	195	194	202
Government	454	550	585	630	680	525
Total* :	20068	19724	16418	21495	21495	22000

*Figures include sea and air travellers

नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय को पुनर्जीवित करना

9786. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास नालन्दा जैसे प्राचीन विश्व विद्यालयों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Ships to India by Yugoslavia

9787. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia is ready to supply ships to India;

(b) if so, the number of ships to be supplied by Yugoslavia;

(c) the DWT capacity of the ships to be so supplied;

(d) how much iron-ore will be supplied to Yugoslavia in exchange of the ships; and

(e) the details of terms of agreement reached between the two countries and particulars of the signatories on both the sides ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) Yes-

(b) and (c) Inter-trade Yugoslavia has made offers for Supply of six edible oil tankers of 25,000 DWT each and 12 bulk carriers of 40,000 DWT each.

(d) If the offer is accepted 50% of the price of the vessels will be payable in the form of iron ore/Indian Products.

(e) No agreement on this has been reached between the two countries.

Prosecutions Launched Under P.F.A. During 1980-83

9788. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many prosecutions have been launched under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during 1980-83;

(b) how many of them resulted in acquitted;

(c) how many of them resulted in convictions in terms of imprisonments and fines with details of State-wise and Year-wise break-up; and

(d) how many appeals, if any, are pending, with State-wise break-up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The total number of prosecutions launched during 1980 to 1982 is as follows :-

1980	17041
1981	16976
1982	15006

(b) The total number of prosecutions resulted in acquittal is as follows :-

1980	4760
1981	4946
1982	5321

(c) A statement is enclosed.

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

STATEMENT

Name of the States/UTs	No. of Convention		
	1980	1981	1982
1. Andhra Pradesh	131	36	56
2. Assam	—	1	—
3. Bihar	*	*	*
4. Gujarat	355	178	75
5. Haryana	416	527	651
6. Himachal Pradesh	286	153	82
7. Jammu & Kashmir	370	36	23
8. Karnataka	71	14	17
9. Kerala	143	151	84
10. Madhya Pradesh	910	745	509
1. Maharashtra	193	155	125
2. Manipur	—	—	—
3. Meghalya	6	14	*
4. Nagaland	—	—	—
5. Orissa	*	32	32
6. Punjab	178	151	164
7. Rajasthan	549	438	300
8. Sikkim	**	**	—
9. Tamil Nadu	725	681	521
10. Tripura	—	2	—
1. Uttar Pradesh	321	1334	853
2. West Bengal	106	122	49
3. A & N Island	—	*	—
4. Arunachal Pradesh	**	**	**
5. Chandigarh	84	45	80
6. D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—
7. Delhi	17	24	17
8. Goa Daman & Diu	7	3	—
9. Lakshdweep	—	—	*
10. Pondicherry	12	*	*
1. Mizoram	**	**	**

(—) indicate "nil" figure.

(*) indicate figures not available.

(**) indicate Act not in force.

Tribal Areas Covered by National Highways

9789. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

the total tribal areas covered by various National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Presumably, the Member wants to know various National Highways¹ passing through Tribal Areas. The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT.-8320/84]

प्रतीम को रेल लाइन द्वारा राजधानी से जोड़ा जाना और एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना ।

9790. श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतीम को एक रेल लाइन द्वारा राजधानी से जोड़ने और एक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। यह भी स्पष्टतः विदित नहीं है कि जिस स्थान को जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है वह कहाँ पर है।

पश्चिम रेलवे के गोंडा-मैलानी-लखनऊ और गोंडा-मैलानी-बरेली सेक्शनों में चलाई गई रेलगाड़ियां

9791. श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के गोंडा-मैलानी-लखनऊ और गोंडा-मैलानी-बरेली सेक्शनों में कोई नई रेल गाड़ी चलाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इन खंडों पर एक जोड़ी गाड़ी 201/202 मैलानी-सीतापुर सवारी गाड़ी आरम्भ की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रीष्मकालीन भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने के लिए 93/94 गोंडा-मैलानी सवारी गाड़ी को बरेली तक, 61/62 सीतापुर-मैलानी सवारी गाड़ी को पीलीभीत तक और 25/26 मैलानी एक्सप्रेस को भी अस्थायी तौर पर काठगोदाम तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

Representation to SC/ST in Medical Council Board

9792. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware that Medical Council Board of India has not represented by any member belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the reasons of not having representation to SC and ST in Medical Council Board; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide representation to SC & ST in the Medical Council Board in future ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 does not provide for specific representation of a person belonging to SC/ST community on the Medical Council of India. However, care will be taken by the Central Government at the time of nominating eight members on the Medical Council of India so as to provide representation to atleast one person from the SC/ST communities. There is one SC member already on the Council who is also the Chairman of the Postgraduate Committee.

**Doubling of Khurda Road-Puri
Railway Line**

9793. SHRI CHINIAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether persistent demand have been made for the doubling of railway line between Khurda Road and Puri in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fulfil the demands; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Although the demand for doubling of railway line between Khurda Road and Puri has been received, the quantum of traffic on Khurda Road-Puri Section does not justify taking up of doubling at present. The question would be reviewed as and when traffic develops.

**Over Bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar
Road Station**

9794. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of an over bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) A proposal for construction of a road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Station was earlier initiated by the Government of Orissa. The Railway had approached the State Government to give acceptance for their share of cost and for other standard terms of agreement. However, now State Government of Orissa vide their letter No. 2078/T/T Rly-24/82 dated 3.2.84 has informed that they are not in position to take up this work for the present.

**Acquisition of Land for Talchar-Sambalpur
Rail Link**

9795. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to acquire land for the proposed Talchar-Sambalpur rail link in Orissa ;

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

(c) the expected time of the completion of land acquisition works ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Construction of Talchar-Sambalpur new BG line has been recently approved in the Budget for 1984-85. Necessary steps are being taken to acquire land for the project. The target data for completing the land acquisition has not yet been fixed and will be decided in due course in consultation with the State Government.

**News Item Captioned 'Malaria Menace
on the Rise'**

9796. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "MALARIA MENACE ON THE RISE" appearing in the Indian Express dated 17 April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the malaria epidemic in Delhi and elsewhere in the country ; and

(c) whether they are any instructions for the malaria staff to take blood samples by visiting houses and if not, will the staff be directed to do so and if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Government has seen the news item. According to the information received upto 31.3.1984 from States/Union Territories there have been 47063 cases of malaria against 55450 cases of malaria reported by the States/Union Territories for the corresponding period during the last year. However, there has been marginal increase in the incidence of malaria in the Capital this year.

To control the incidence of malaria in the Country the following specific steps are being taken :

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

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

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available, with no loss of time to the fever cases.

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

(5) Besides, in order to control the spread of P. FALCIPARUM infection which causes cerebral malaria, the P. FALCIPARUM Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected areas of the country with the assistance from World Health Organisation/Swedish International Development Agency.

In order to control the incidence of malaria in the Capital, the following measures are being taken by the local authorities :

1. Weekly anti-larval measures in the urban areas using mosquito larvicidal oil, Fenthion, Pyrosene, Oil, Temephos, Parisgreen.
2. Three rounds of residual insecticidal spraying with BHC in rural areas of the Capital and labour huts of constructions projects and Jhuggis and Jhopries.
3. Focal spray with pyrethrum of houses in and around positive cases of malaria.
4. Periodical fogging with 5% Malathion with vehicle mounted Tifa fogging machines.
5. Biological control with larvivorous fish.

Besides in Delhi 126 malaria Clinics, 219 Fever Treatment Depots and 551 Drug Distribution Centres are functioning for the blood smear collection/examination and treatment of fever/malaria positive cases.

Also, fortnightly, meetings are held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Health Secretary, Delhi Administration to review the position of malaria in the Capital.

In the Modified Plan of Operations there is provision of regular fortnightly active cases detection in rural areas. However, there is no such provision in respect of urban areas where the passive surveillance is carried out by the local bodies/Fever Treatment Depots/Dispensaries etc.

Standardised Products by Ayurvedic Firms

9797. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Ayurvedic Firms are producing standardised products, State-wise ;

(b) how many of them have got the standardised methods of consultancy from recognised scientific institutions, name the firms along with the institutions from where the consultancy have been sought; and

(c) whether these firms were encouraged by Government and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) There are 4,614 firms licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to manufacture, for sale, Ayurvedic/Siddha/Unani medicines, as on 1.4.1983. Statement showing State-wise figures is annexed.

(b) and (c) Under Rule 157 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, the manufacture of Ayurvedic drugs has to be conducted under the direction and supervision of competent technical staff. There is no restriction or regulation asking for the employment of consultancy services. However, the manufacturers have to adopt the process of manufacture laid down in authoritative books of Ayurveda specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended from time to time, or as in proprietary formulations specifically licensed by the State Drugs Controllers.

STATEMENT

Number of Manufacturers of Ayurvedic/Siddha/Unani Medicines Licensed in different States as on 1.4.1983.

1. Andhra Pradesh	185
2. Assam	—
3. Bihar	221
4. Gujarat	399
5. Haryana	59
6. Himachal Pradesh	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—
8. Karnataka	127
9. Kerala	450
10. Madhya Pradesh	169
11. Maharashtra	757
12. Manipur	—
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Nagaland	—
15. Orissa	54
16. Punjab	95
17. Rajasthan	239
18. Sikkim	—
*19. Tamil Nadu	312
20. Tripura	—
*21. Uttar Pradesh	868
22. West Bengal	571
23. A & N Islands	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—
25. Chandigarh	1
26. D & N Haveli	—
27. Delhi	101
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29. Lakshadweep	—
30. Mizoram	—
31. Pondicherry	6
	—
Total	4614
	—

Figures as on 1.4.82

Centrally Aided Health Projects in Orissa

9799. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

the number of Centrally-aided Health Projects which have been implemented in Orissa during the 6th Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : In the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the following Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes have been implemented in Orissa State :

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.
2. National Falaria Control Programme.
3. National Leprosy Control Programme.
4. T.B. Control Programme.
5. Prevention and Control of Blindness.
6. Training of Multipurpose Workers.
7. Development of ISM Pharm including Harbal Farms.
8. Post-Graduate Med. Education in ISM.
9. Re-orientation of Medical Education.
10. Community Health Volunteers Scheme (Transferred to Family Welfare Sector for 1982-83 on 100% funding basis from Centre).
11. Family Welfare Programme.

Electrification of Railway Line on Orissa

9800. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total Kilometres of railway line in Orissa brought under electrification in the Sixth Plan;

(b) the total Kms. of line in Orissa remained to be electrified; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) The total Route Kilometrage of Railway line in Orissa brought under Electrification in 6th Plan is 159 KM.

(b) There is no proposal of further electrification in Orissa in hand at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Letter from NCERT Employees' Union

9801. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 26 March, 1984 from Rashtriya Shaikshik Anusandhan Aur Prashikshan Parishad Prashashanik Karamchari Sangh ;

(b) if so, the main demands set out in their letter;

(c) whether Government had a talk with the Union's representatives in 1983 on the charter of demands submitted by them on 30 March, 1983;

(d) whether Government are aware that nearly one year has elapsed since they submitted their charter of demands;

(e) whether the said organisation plans to resort to peaceful agitation in view of non-settlement of their demands; and

(f) if so, steps taken by Government for negotiation and settlement of the demands?

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

(b) The main demands are :

(i) Time Bound Promotion i.e., there should be a automatic scale after 5 years;

(ii) House Rent Allowance should be given at the rate of 25%, as was given earlier.

(iii) Ratio of 80 : 20 should be implemented as is accepted in Directorate of Audit.

(iv) The demand of conversion which the Union has already made should be accepted, otherwise no conversion should be made at any post.

(v) Recruitment rules should be uniform for all i.e., 75% should be by seniority and 25% by examination.

(vi) Daily wages employees should be made permanent.

(vii) The Uniform of Class IV employees and drivers should be given as per demand of the Union.

(c) There are no records to indicate whether any talks had been held with the Union representatives after they submitted their charter of demands dated 30.3.1983.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organisation. The demands of the Association have to be considered and settled by them. According to a letter received from Rashtriya Shaikshik Anusandhan Aur Prashikshan Parishad Prashashanik Karamchari Sangh, they had decided to launch peaceful agitation with effect from 26.3.1984. The Association launched their agitation with effect from 28.3.1984. However, the agitation was withdrawn on 4.4.1984 as a result of negotiations with the representatives of NCERT.

In Sufficient Space for NDMC Dispensary (Allopathic)

9802. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether N. D. M. C. Dispensary (Allopathic), Parliament Street is functioning in a small room and has shortage of essential medicines; and

(b) if so, steps being adopted to provide sufficient space to said dispensary as given to other dispensary of N.D.M.C. in the same building and a good stock of essential medicines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) N.D.M.C. has informed that steps are being taken by them to provide sufficient space to their Dispensary (Allopathic) in Parliament Street. There is no shortage of essential medicines.

Prime Minister's Directive Flouted by Delhi University

9803. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University has been found to flout Prime Minister's directive that the trend to grant liberal extension of service and re-employment of superannuated persons should be immediately reversed; and

(b) if so, the action taken to get the Prime Minister's directive implemented ?

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

The Prime Minister's directive regarding grant of extension/re-employment of officers beyond the age of their superannuation in posts in Central Government/public sector undertakings etc. were however brought to the notice of the Delhi University for information and implementation.

History Books Devoid of Distortion of Facts

9804. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state what steps are envisaged to free the history books from distortion of facts which encourages religious fanaticism and anger in majority community against minorities and also poisoning the minds of younger generations studying in school, colleges and Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Government have undertaken a programme for evaluation of school textbooks on history and languages with the objective of promoting national integration. The textbooks are to be re-

viewed with reference of the following prejudices and attitudes

- (i) Communalism
- (ii) Casteism and untouchability.
- (iii) Regionalism and linguism
- (iv) Racism
- (v) Obscurantism and superstition.

All the States/Union Territories have undertaken the programme of evaluation of textbooks which is at various stages of implementation.

At the college level, University Grants Commission in February, 1982 had circulated guidelines to all universities requesting them to review textbooks to see that such books do not contain any material that will generate disharmony among different communities.

Procurement of a Testing Machine by Hindustan Latex Limited

9805. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Latex Ltd., have procured locally a tasting machine for a fantastic rate of about thirty-five lakhs were as such a machine could have been procured for fifty per cent of that price; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the procurement was done in a hurry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The Hindustan Latex Limited have reported that they purchased an electronics testing machine at a cost of Rs. 36.70 lakhs. The purchase was made after due consideration and had the approval of the Board of Directors.

Report of U.G.C. Committee On Working of Central Universities

9806. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to enquire into the working of the Central Universities has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details regarding its recommendations in regard to Delhi University; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to implement them ?

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

(b) The details of the recommendations are contained in the report, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library for use of an J reference by Members.

(c) The Government have not yet taken any decision on the recommendations made in the report.

**Functioning of Hindustan Latex Ltd.
Without Managing Director and
Financial Advisor**

9807. SWAMI INDERVESH :

SHRI K.M. MADUKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Latex Ltd. is without a Managing Director for quite some years;

(b) whether as a result thereof the entire administration of the unit is in doldrums; and

(c) whether services of the Financial Advisor of the Company have also been terminated and the Company is functioning for the last two years without a Financial Advisor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Chairman of the Hindustan Ltd. has been functioning as its Managing Director also since April, 1982.

(b) Does Not arise.

(c) Services of the Financial Adviser were terminated; however, the matter is sub-judice.

Erosion of Values in Higer Education

9808. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to contain the erosion of values in higher education; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission is considering a series of measures to provide value orientation to higher education. These include preparation of value-oriented books and reading material on chosen themes, production of value-based films, cassette-tapes, etc., and publication of a bulletin on value oriented education. In addition, in the programme of re-structuring under-graduate education, the Commission has recommended to all universities incorporation of a foundation course to give students basic knowledge about the history of the freedom movement, our cultural heritage, the growth of science, the evolution of ideas, etc.

J.N.U. In Turmoil

9809. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether J.N.U. continues to be in a turmoil due to boycott of offices (T.O.I. 7-2-84) and whether Government have found out the cause for such extensive unrest ever since the taking over by the present V.C. and if so, salient points of Government assessment; and

(b) whether the Minister propose to call the representatives of the staff, students, faculty of and the V.C. of this prestigious University and have face to face talks and resolve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir. However, there was a minor incident in early February, 1984 when an office bearer of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Staff Association was suspended for violating the norms of functioning formulated by the Executive Council. Following this, a section of employees of the Universty abstained from work from February 3 to 8, 1984.

Subsequently, the Staff Association gave an assurance in writing that it will adhere to the norms and on the basis of this assurance, the suspension order was withdrawn.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

10% Promotion for Class III in B.H.U.

9810. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per agreement and as per rule 10 per cent promotion to class III staff from amongst the class IV staff is to be given in B.H.U. at Varanasi since 1971;

(b) whether 20 per cent promotion to class III from class IV is to be given since 1982; and

(c) if so, whether above agreements have given effects to, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Banaras Hindu University, the Executive Council had approved in August, 1978 reservation of 10 per cent of the vacancies in the posts of Lower Division Clerks for promotion of suitable class IV employees. In April, 1982 this percentage was revised to 20 per cent.

(c) The prescribed percentages of reservation are being followed by the University.

Tribal Culture not Protected

9811. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in daily newstime published from Hyderabad dated 16 February, 1984 captioned 'Tribal culture not protected';

(b) if so, what steps are/have been taken by the Government to protect and promote the cultures of different tribal groups of India;

(c) details of the tribal language centres in different states of the country with the details of amount allocated for that purpose ?

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

(b) and (c) For the preservation and promotion of tribal art and culture, several efforts are being made by the Department of Culture and its organisations.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi has initiated appropriate scheme for the conservation and promotion of arts, including folk and traditional arts. Their Scheme of 'Organising music festivals in India' encourages the folk performing arts by supporting festivals in different rural/tribal areas of the country. Besides, Institutions engaged in the preservation and promotion of tribal/rural and other folk arts are given grants to support their activities. To promote rare forms of folk and traditional arts, the Akademi implements a fellowship scheme under which gurus who have achieved eminence in such forms are given financial assistance to teach their arts to selected pupils. The pupils are also given stipends.

Under the scheme of financial assistance to dance, drama and theatre ensembles, grants are given by the Department of Culture to performing groups in the field of traditional arts, including those practised in rural and tribal areas.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, a Subordinate office of the Ministry of Education and Culture, have been engaged in extensive Linguistic study of Tribal languages. It has already identified 52 tribal languages/dialects for linguistic description and material production.

There are no separate Tribal Language Centres under the Government of India or under the Tribal Development Department of the State Government. However, some Tribal Research Institutes in a few States attend to tribal language aspects apart from the other regular work on tribal development such as research, evaluation and training.

Opening of Film Societies in Universities and Colleges

9812. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made with regard to revival of the scheme of opening of film societies in Central Universities and colleges there under; and

(b) the names of Universities and colleges where these societies are proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KUAL) : (a) The Commission has appointed a committee to work out the nature of activities and the details of courses in film appreciation to be undertaken by the Film Clubs, and the formulation of guidelines for monitoring their activities. The Committee's work is in progress.

(b) The following 21 institutions have been identified for participation in the programmes :-

1. Kashmir University.
2. Punjab University.
3. Jamaia Millia University.
4. Allahabad University.
5. Ranchi University.
6. Jadavpur University.
7. North Eastern Hill University.
8. Dibrugarh University.
9. Utkal University.
10. Bhopal University.
11. Andhra University.

Name of Scholars

- (i) Prof. Abrat Mustafa Khan
- (ii) Prof. (Col.) M. Tajuddin
- (iii) Prof. S. Nural Hasan
- (iv) Prof. (Miss) Hamida Sauceduzzafar

12. Hyderabad University.
13. Annamalai University.
14. Calicut University.
15. Mangalore University.
16. SNDT Women's University.
17. Rajasthan University.
18. Sardar Patel University.
19. Poona University.
20. DM College, Imphal.
21. American College, Madurai.

Re-Employment/Appointment of Prof. Emeritus of A.M.U.

9813. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of re-employment or appointment of Prof. Emeritus at Aligarh Muslim University since June, 1980 ;

(b) the procedure and guidelines followed ; and

(c) the names of persons appointed with qualifications and their conditions of appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, the distinction of Professor Emeritus has been conferred on the following distinguished scholars who retired from the University :

Qualification

- M.Sc., Ph.D.(Minn.) FNA
- M.B.B.S., M.D., D.T.M. & H.
- M.A. (Alld.)
D. Phil. (Oxon),
F.R. Hist. S, FRAS (Lond.)
- M.B.B.S., M.S. (Ophth.),
D.O., M.S. (Lond.)
Ph. D. (Ophth.) (Lond.)

Section 5 (4) of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981 empowers the University to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on distinguished scholars.

Achievement of Sterilisation Targets by States

9814. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed sterilisation targets of the States and in achieving the targets some of the States such as Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have adopted coercive methods ; and

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed and how many people both men and women separately underwent sterilisation-State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on a purely voluntary basis. Information about the targets of sterilisation and achievements during 1983-84 is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Sterilisation Targets for 1983-84 and Number of Vasectomies, Tubectomies and Total Sterilisations Done During 1983-84

SI. No.	State/U.T./ Agency.	Sterilisation Targets for 1983-84 (in 000's)	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	No. of cases for which Break up not available	Total sterilisation £
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530	32,439	324,803	—	357,242
2.	Assam	125	64,503	33,470	20,770	118,743
3.	Bihar	571	35,242	360,740	—	395,982
4.	Gujarat	284	36,841	198,853	—	235,694
5.	Haryana	108	6,739	95,150	—	101,889
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36	7,275	26,527	22	33,824
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	48	3,129	20,338	—	23,467
8.	Karnataka	417	4,996	235,197	—	240,193
9.	Kerala	190	19,454	153,949	—	173,403
10.	Madhya Pradesh	522	25,341	264,769	39,820	329,930
11.	Maharashtra	501	126,913	365,009	138,078	630,000
12.	Manipur	13	2,055	2,950	688	5,693
13.	Meghalaya	11	13*	395*	—	408*
14.	Nagaland	0.4	4*	110*	—	114*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Orissa	238	16,048	158,112	—	174,160
16.	Punjab	129	8,701	99,389	32,156	140,246
17.	Rajasthan	394	5,053	123,870	54,587	183,510
18.	Sikkim	1	165	311	—	476
19.	Tamil Nadu	399	23,589	472,935	—	496,524
20.	Tripura	14	2,714*	925*	—	3,539*
21.	Uttar Pradesh	849	9,212	368,203	—	377,415
22.	West Bengal	488	76,666	278,692	—	355,358
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	219	945	—	1,164
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	39	298	—	337
25.	Chandigarh	4	702	2,615	—	3,317
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	360	1,063	—	1,423
27.	Delhi	26	3,502	20,816	2,682	27,000
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10	23	4,198	—	4,221
29.	Lakshadweep	1	47	12	—	59
30.	Mizoram	3	43	2,299	—	2,342
31.	Pondicherry	4	364	5,484	12	5,860
32.	Ministry of Defence	30	7,868	12,394	—	20,262
33.	Ministry of Railways	52	2,420	17,006	2,848	22,274
ALL INDIA		5,900	522,679	3,651,827	291,663	4,466,169

*Figures upto February, 1984

£Figures provisional

Indiscipline in J.N.U

9815. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received representations for taking steps to root out the chronic indiscipline prevailing at J.N.U., Delhi;

(b) the Government's reaction to suggestions made to stop admission still the present student body is reformed;

(c) the general guidelines being issued to ensure that the University atmosphere is de-politicised, which seems to be the root cause of continuing indiscipline and lawlessness at J.N.U.; and

(d) the full details of steps being taken to ensure that laxity and permissiveness are removed from this campus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Suggestions to this effect have been received.

(b) Government have no proposal to stop admission to Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(c) and (d) The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to review the functioning of the Central Universities has, in its report, examined the general state of discipline in the Central Universities and the causes of periodic disturbances. The Committee has recommended certain measures to remedy the situation including depoliticisation of the campuses. The details of the recommendations are available in the report, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament

Library for use of and reference by Members. Government have not yet taken any decisions on these recommendations.

Provisions of Health Care Facilities in West Bengal Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

9816. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the various Health care facilities provided in the State of West Bengal under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress made so far in those schemes and the amount allocated to the State of West Bengal for the purpose during the current five year plan, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) During the current Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the following Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes are being implemented in the State of West Bengal.

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme
2. Filariasis Control Programme
3. Leprosy Control Programme
4. T.B. Control Programme
5. Prevention & Control of Blindness
6. Upgrading of Department of P.G. Training and Research in ISM.
7. Dev. of ISM Pharmacies including Herbal Farms and Drug Testing Lab.
8. Reorientation of Medical Education
9. Community Health Volunteers
10. Multi-purpose Workers
11. Family Welfare Programme.

(b) Two statements (i) showing achievements and Physical targets set for Centrally Sponsored Schemes in West Bengal and (ii) statement showing allocation and actual expenditure incurred during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), year-wise in respect of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in West Bengal are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No, L.T.- 8321/84]

Minor Girls Bonded Prostitutes

9817. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the article "Minor girls bonded prostitutes" published in the Statesman of 9 April, 1984 has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that bonded prostitutes of minor girls are kept captive by eunuchs in different part of the country;

(c) which are the State against whom a petition has been filed in the Supreme Court by a free lance journalist;

(d) whether Government would institute an enquiry into the reports of prostitution of minor girls and castration of small boys and present the report of such cases; and

(e) what action Government propose to take to stop these shameful activities ?

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

(b) The information is being collected from the State/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) A Civil Writ Petition No. 608/84 has been filed by Miss Sheela Barse, journalist of Bombay, against the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The above writ is still pending for disposal before the Supreme Court.

(e) In addition to the provisions of the substantive law safeguarding the rights and interests of minors, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, as amended in 1978, prohibits the exploitation of women and girls for the purposes of prostitution. The Act contemplates systematic measures to suppress the traffic, abolish brothels and other forms of commercialised vice and is intended to be a supplement to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code against kidnapping, sale, abduction; seduction and wrongful restraint. However, the responsibility for the implementation of the Act rests with the State Governments. The Central Government has been pursuing the matter of effective enforcement of the Act with the State Governments.

Filling up of Posts in North Eastern Railway

9818. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies due to retirement of officials are not being intimated on time in the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of this lapse a large number of successful candidates who had appeared at the October, 1982, examination held by the Muzaffarpur Railway Service Commission could not get appointments;

(c) if so, what remedial measures are contemplated by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if answer to (a) is in the negative, the number of persons who retired in N.E. Railway during the last three years and the number of vacancies communicated for filling them up ?

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

पत्तन और गोदी श्रमिकों की हड़ताल का अखबारी कागज की दुलाई पर असर

9819. श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री भीम सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोदी श्रमिकों की हड़ताल के कारण अखबारी कागज की दुलाई में बाधा पड़ी है;

(ख) क्या बाजार में अखबारी कागज की अनुपलब्धता के कारण प्रकाशन कार्य में भारी कठिनाई महसूस की जा रही है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में लक्ष्य क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) पत्तन और गोदी श्रमिकों को हाल की हड़ताल के दौरान जहाजों से अखबारी कागज नहीं उतारा जा सका, परन्तु इसके कारण किसी समाचार पत्र-पत्रिका के प्रकाशन के बन्द किये जाने की कोई सूचना सरकार को नहीं मिली है

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने अखबारी कागज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उपाय किये हैं। इनमें कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) अखबारी कागज ढोने वाले जहाजों को पत्तनों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर घाट पर लगने देना।

(2) बांग्लादेश से मौजूदा 75 टन प्रतिदिन की दर से आने वाले अखबारी कागजों की मात्रा को बढ़ा कर 150 टन प्रतिदिन या यदि संभव हो तो इससे भी अधिक करने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम से कहा गया है। राज्य व्यापार निगम से यह भी कहा गया है कि 1984-85 के पहले छमाही में 25,000 टन प्रतिमास की दर से अखबारी कागजों के आयात को सुनिश्चित करें।

(3) आने वाले महीने में अपनी घरेलू मिलों से अधिकतम उत्पादन की प्राप्ति के लिए विशेष प्रयास करने को कहा गया है। इन तीनों मिलों में अधिकतम उत्पादन की प्राप्ति के लिए सभी सम्बन्धित एजेन्सियों से अनुरोध किया गया है। जिससे अखबारी कागज की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके।

Non-entitlement of Group Insurance Scheme to Delhi Public Library

9820. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR BHUYAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Delhi Public Library are not entitled of Group Insurance Scheme and retirement Pension Scheme while it is applicable in other autonomous bodies like NCERT, etc.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any such proposal is under the/consideration of Government ?

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

(b) The Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme and retirement Pension scheme do not apply to the autonomous organisations. Such organisations evolve their own schemes for their employees. The Delhi Public Library Board have already agreed in principle to a group insurance scheme for its employees as also to extending a pensionary scheme to replace the existing C.P.F. cum gratuity scheme as available to its employees at present.

हिन्दी का प्रचार और प्रसार

9821. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 मार्च, 1984 की "जनमरता" के पृष्ठ 8 में "उमने हिन्दी में परीक्षा दी इसलिए नतीजा रोक लिया गया" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रति उपेक्षापूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही की गयी है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को अनिवार्य विषय और अनिवार्य विषय घोषित करने का है और यदि हां, तो उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें ऐसा किया जा चुका है और उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अभी ऐसा

होना है और यदि इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय, शिक्षा तथा परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को उत्तरोत्तर अपना रहे हैं जहां तक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति देते हैं । विश्व भारती में, हिन्दी में पाठ्यक्रमों को छोड़कर, अनु-मत्य क्षेत्रीय भाषा बंगला है । जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों को कुछ विषयों में अपने शोध-प्रबंध अथवा शोध निबन्ध हिन्दी में लिखने की अनुमति है ।

सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का अनिवार्य माध्यम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Employment of Casual Labour in Lucknow and Mughal Sarai Loco Shed

9622. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 700 bogus casual labours who are clamouring for employment in Lucknow Loco Shed;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Mughal Sarai Diesel Shed some people got employment to their wards and relations against persons who are due to retire till 1999;

(c) the facts thereof; and

(d) what action is being taken against those responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-

DHURY) : (a) The cases of 700 casual labourers, claiming to have earlier worked in Loco Shed, Lucknow, is now under scrutiny for verification of genuineness of their claims.

(b) to (d) A special recruitment for the post of Cleaners was held by the Lucknow Division of Northern Railway with the approval of the General Manager. Applications of sons of railway employees working in Diesel Shed, Mughal Sarai who were eligible were also considered. Thus, there was no irregularity.

Hike in School Fee in Delhi

9823. SHRI N.E. HORO

SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA:

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

(a) whether some cases of hike in the fee in Schools in Delhi have come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are a number of other charges taken from the parents of the children in schools without any corresponding increase in facilities;

(c) whether Government have any check on the dues, other than fee, such as building fee, library, games, first aid, etc. being demanded from the students which are not included in the school fee; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in such case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, some cases of hike in school fees and other charges of un-aided schools in Delhi have come to their notice.

(c) and (d) The Government exercises check in such cases under the provisions of the Delhi School Education Act/Rules, 1973. If any violation of the Act/Rules is reported, the same is examined in the light of penal action suggested in the said Act/Rules.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना

9824. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण जनता के लाभ के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ग्रामीण व्यवसाय गाइड योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह योजना कब से चल रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में उक्त योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है?

- स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :
(क) हां।

(ख) और (ग) स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश में 2.10.1977 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। 30.9.1983 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में 55,495 स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है और उन्हें गावों में तैनात कर दिया गया है। स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1983-84 और 1984-85 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को क्रमशः 826.19 लाख रुपये और 748.29 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गयी है।

Increasing the Loading Capacity of Iron-ore at Paradip Port

9825. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Paradip Port in Orissa is the first port in the country where facilities of mechanised loading of iron-ore for export were created;

(b) if so, what was the loading capacity of iron-ore from this port initially;

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the loading capacity;

(d) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam and Madras Ports has been developed for exporting iron-ore with heavy investment and the Paradip Port was neglected;

(e) if so, what are the reasons therefor and reasons for not developing Paradip Port;

(f) whether there is any proposal to develop Paradip Port now; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and by when the work is likely to be started ?

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

(b) 2 million tonnes per annum.

Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Date of issue of sanction of the work
1. Improvements and modifications to Iron-ore Handling Plant.	11.74	February, 1976
2. 2nd General Cargo Berth	12.63	July, 1978
3. 3rd General Cargo Berth	13.34	July, 1981
4. Fertilizer Berth	15.50	29.1.82

The schemes included in the Seventh Plan will be known after the finalisation of the Plan.

Development of Major Port in Gujarat for Exploration of Oil and Natural GAS

9826. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation had been made by Gujarat Government for development of major port in the State for exploration of oil and natural gas and off-shore drilling ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

12.00 hrs.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक अत्यन्त लोक महत्व विषय

(c) Improvements and modifications to the Iron-ore Handling Plant aimed at increasing the capacity to 4 million tonnes have been completed in January, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.74 crores.

(d) It is a fact that Visakhapatnam and Madras Ports have also been developed for exporting iron-ore but it is not correct that Paradip has been neglected.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) An outlay of Rs. 60.81 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for development schemes of Paradip port. The important schemes of development under execution at Paradip in the 6th Plan period are as follows :

की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हम आज सवेरे दो, तीन साथियों के साथ, माननीय बर्माजी, प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता जी आल इंडिया इस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइंसेज गये थे श्री भोला पासवान शास्त्री को देखने के लिये। वह पिछले दो दिनों से अनकान्दोश, बेहोश अवस्था में हैं और हमको नहीं लगता कि वह 1, 2 दिन से ज्यादा सरवाइव कर सकेंगे। हमारी कामना है कि वह स्वस्थ हो जायें। कल राज्य सभा में भी यह मामला उठाया गया था और सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि पूरी तत्परता के साथ वह उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए चिन्तित है। लेकिन आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उनके परिवार के लोग कल से भूखे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो पता लगा है कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने उनको 5,000 रु० का चैक भेजा है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आपकी बात ठीक है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी 10,000 रु० भेजा है। लेकिन जहाँ वह बेहोश हैं, बैंक पर दस्तखत नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उस पैसे का क्या मतलब है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मामूली बात है कोई भी जो आदमी होगा या बैंक मैनेजर जा होगा वह मौके पर जा कर के स्वयं देख सकता है और इस समस्या को हल कर सकता है। पंमेन्ट में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये।

I think he will see to it.

मन्त्री जी आप देख लें कि उनको पैसे की कोई दिक्कत न हो।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Whatever you say we will do...

(Interruptions)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
मान्यवर, चौधरी चरणसिंह के नाम से.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है :

I got something like that done in
Ludhiana.

(Interruptions)

श्री रश्मिद मसूब (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर
साहब, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, चौधरी
चरण सिंह आज गिरफ्तारी दे रहे हैं.....

श्री रश्मिद मसूब (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर
साहब, माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, चौधरी
चरण सिंह आज गिरफ्तारी दे रहे हैं.....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
The deteriorating situation in Punjab has
compelled the two leaders, Shri Atal Bihari
Vajpayee and Choudhary Charan Singh to
court arrest at the Boat Club. What to do?
The Government should come out with a
statement.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष
जी, 82 साल के आजादी की लड़ाई के सिपह-
सालार और जनरल जिन्होंने जंगे आजादी की
लड़ाई की और आज 82 साल के हैं जब देश
टूट रहा हो और उसकी टूटन को बर्दाश्त न कर
के आज भी जो जेल जाने के लिये तैयार हो,
चौधरी चरण सिंह और अटल जी 5,000 आद-
मियों के साथ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सरकार के देखने
की बात है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप सुन तो लें।
और उसके मुकाबले में दूसरी तरफ हालात बड़े
परिवर्तित हो रहे हैं, पंजाब के अन्दर जिस
किस्स का प्रचार इस वक्त चल रहा है वह देश
को बिल्कुल खतरनाक मौड़ पर ले जा रहा है।
अगर किसी बैंकसूर आदमी की जिन्दगी, चाहे
कोई भी क्यों न हो.....

(व्यवधान)

पंजाब के अन्दर अगर बैंकसूर आदमियों
को कोई उक्ताकर के मरने के लिये तैयार
करता हो, सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी गोली से
मारता हो तो इससे देश की टूटन होती है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब देखिये कल भी
उनका था और मुझ से तो जितनी दफा आपने
कहा मैंने इस विषय पर विस्तारपूर्वक पूरी चर्चा
करायी। और यह देश का मसला है और उसको
तो उसी हिसाब से.....

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लेकिन सर-
कार की विफलता के कारण वह लोग गिरफ्तारी
दे रहे हैं। पंजाब की स्थिति संभालने में यह
सरकार बिल्कुल विफल रही है उसके लिये
आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। यह कोई मामूली बात
नहीं है, हल्के ढंग से नहीं लेनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं हल्के ढंग से नहीं
लेंगे।

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar) : What
is happening in Punjab is definitely very
serious and all steps should be taken to stop
the violence. But the arrests and this agita-
tion which has been organised by the Lok-

dal-BJP combine are aimed at fanning communal feeling....

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : No, no.

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह क्या बात कर रहे हैं ? इसको रेकार्ड से निकालिये, ऐकमपंज कीजिये । यह कम्युनल है.....

(व्यवधान)

شری رشید مسعود : یہ کیا بات کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کو ریکارڈ سے نکالے۔ ایکٹیو کیجئے۔ یہ کیوں نہیں.....
(انسٹرپشنز)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is aimed at fanning the communal tensions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है, देखिये मेरी बात सुनिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपस में क्यों बात कर रहे हैं ? वैठिये ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : The nation is in complete chaos. They want to exploit this situation. I agree with Shri Bagri that the country's integrity is in danger. Therefore, we must deplore.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बंठ जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये साहब, कोई भी ऐसी बात, ऐसी चर्चा मैं तो देश हित में नहीं समझता और ना ही हमें करनी चाहिये । यही तो कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि इस किसम का दगा हो तो देश तबाह हो । वह हम नहीं करने देंगे और ना ही हमें सब को मिलकर ऐसा करना चाहिये । ना ही हमारी ऐसी भावना हो सकती है ।

जो इन्मान इन्मान में फर्क समझता है, मेरे ह्याल में उसकी आत्मा में गिरावट आ

जाती है, वह आत्मा से मर जाता है । जो इन्मान इन्मान में फर्क समझता है, याद रखिये चाहे किसी भी मजहब का हो धर्म का हो, वह इन्मान नहीं है, वह शौतान हो सकता है ।

(व्यवधान)**

I have not allowed anybody. Nothing goes on record. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Accounts, Reports etc. of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi for 1982-83 etc. etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers Laid. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHAILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (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-8275/84]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1982-83.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1982-83.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8276/84]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8277/84]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8278/84]
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8279/84]
- (10) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Audited Accounts* of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8280/84]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1982-83.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8281/84]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur for the year 1982-83.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-8282/84]

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों भी मेरा वही था, आज भी वही है। बाहर जो कुछ हो रहा है,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी बात पर ठीक हैं। आप जो कह रहे हैं कि हमारी कोई मन्शा ऐसी नहीं है, आप ठीक हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मेरी बीच में रख लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या चाहते हैं आप ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : पंजाब के लोगों ने आपकी सरकार से टेलीफोन से बात की है और सरदार बूटा सिंह से और गृह-मन्त्री से... मासूली बात नहीं है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग शोर क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसके बड़े खराब नतीजे आगे निकलेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सरदार लोगोवाल से जो बातचीत की है, उसमें गृह मन्त्री जी ने अपने आपको सरैंडर कर दिया है। उन्होंने अल्टीमेटम दे दिया है कि अगर

* The Audited Accounts were laid on the table on the 29th March, 1984.

फोसिज नहीं हटाई गई तो निश्चित रूप से वहाँ 48 घंटे के बाद सुसाइड स्क्वैड्स चलेंगे। गृह-मन्त्री जी इस पर वक्तव्य दें।

एक तरफ चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में हजारों लोग गिरफ्तारी दे रहे हैं, आप उस को कोई मान्यता नहीं दे रहे हैं कि लोग उनके नेतृत्व में क्यों गिरफ्तारियाँ दे रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पोलिटिकल बात है, मैं क्या करूँगा। अपना-अपना दृष्टिकोण है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या बात हुई है, इसका स्पष्टीकरण तो दें मन्त्री महोदय।

SHRI RATANSING RAJDA (Bombay South) : The Home Minister is here. He can state the position.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते तो हैं नहीं। मैंने कहा कि आप लिखकर देंगे तो मैं करवा दूँगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : गृह-मन्त्री जी यहाँ हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि यह वक्तव्य दें।
(व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, twice, as a supplementary, I wanted to raise something. Delhi School of Engineering teachers are on strike. Because of that, the students' examinations which were supposed to start on the 2nd have not yet started. The students are going to lose one year of their professional career in the respective industries.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह टीचर की बातें करते हैं, यहाँ आदमी मर रहे हैं।

श्री जगदीश टाइलर : बागड़ी जी सुनिये, बच्चों की पढ़ाई की बात है, दिल्ली की बात है। इससे तो कोई मतलब ही नहीं है आपको।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग आपस में बातें क्यों करते हैं ? यह कैसे चलेगा ? आपको हाफ एन अवर डिस्कशन दे दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपके जिले का मामला है। आप जरा सोच लें कि आज नहीं, तो कल ये घटनाएं घटने वाली हैं। फिर आप कहेंगे कि वक्त पर चेतावनी नहीं दी। यह काम सरकार नहीं करेगी, तो कौन करेगा ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका विचार बिल्कुल सही है। मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लैंड एक्वीजीशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल कब आएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब बंठे हैं। क्या एक्वीजीशन वाला बिल आ रहा है या नहीं ? —मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि आ रहा है।

श्री बिसम्बर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 17 जुलाई, 1980 को कृषि मंत्री ने कहा, 16 फरवरी 1981 को प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा। उसके बाद आपने कई दफा कहा। हमारे जो मंत्री हैं, उन सब ने कहा। लेकिन लैंड एक्वीजीशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल अभी तक नहीं लाया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि आ रहा है।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : तीन दफा बुलेटिन में निकल चुका है। हर सत्र में कहा जाता है, लेकिन उसको पेश नहीं किया गया है।
(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस वक्त यह इस्थि इस नहीं है इस वक्त इस्थि पंजाब का है। इस वक्त देश की अखंडता का सवाल है। चौधरी चरण सिंह 82 साल की उम्र में जेल में जा रहे हैं। आखिर यह पालियामेंट किस वास्ते है ? मासूम लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। अगर उनकी जिन्दगी नहीं बचा सकते, तो तोड़ दो पालियामेंट को।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मल्होत्रा ने हिन्दू रक्षा समिति को रोका। हमने खुद कहा कि इस आंदोलन को न चलने दो। रोको। आज मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर आज बयान दें। उन्होंने चंडीगढ़ जा कर टास्क फोर्स बनाई है। वह क्या होती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिंह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए यह करना पड़ता है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : ये सांप को छेड़ कर छोड़ आते हैं। अब यह सांप फीरोजपुर और मौगा में छोड़ा गया है और हरियाणा को डसने के लिए इधर आ रहा है, यह मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात, सुन ली है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय क्यों नहीं वक्तव्य देते ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सरकार क्या चाहती है ? आखिर पंजाब की समस्या का कोई निदान होगा या नहीं ? क्या यह सब इस तरह चलता रहेगा ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोखरपुर) : आप सरकार से कहिए कि वह वक्तव्य दे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री (पटना) : गेहूँ की कीमत बहुत तेजी से गिर रही है, मैं कार्लिग एटेन्शन नोटिस दे चुका हूँ। आप कुछ तो करवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं करवा रहा हूँ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Freedom fighters are not getting pension because of corruption in the Department here.

MR. SPEAKER : I will take it up.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : I have given a notice in regard to import of 1000 tons tallow...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास रूल 222 में आ गया है। I have already referred it.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं। मैं बात करता हूँ।

Notifications under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, Annual Accounts, Reports etc. of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOSHINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 : —

(i) The Homoeopathy (Diploma Course) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. 7-1/83/CCH in Gazette of India, dated the 11th May, 1983, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 7-1/83-CCH in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1984.

(ii) The Homoeopathy (Graded Degree Course) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. 7-1/83/CCH in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. B-1/83-CCH in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1984.

(iii) The Homoeopathy (Degree Course) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. 7-1/83 CCH in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 7/1/83-CCH in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1984.

(iv) The Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. 7-1/83/CCH in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 7-1/83/CCH in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1984.

- (v) The Homoeopathy Central Council (Inspectors and Visitors) Regulation, 1982 published in Notification No. 7-1/83-CCH in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1983.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-8283/84]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-8284/84]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-8285/84]

Prevention of Food Adulteration (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1983

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table— A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 848 (E) in Gazette of India

dated the 19th November, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 113 in Gazette of India, dated the 4th February 1984, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Pre Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-8286/84]

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

'I am directed to inform Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1984, has adopted the following motion regarding appointment of members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Life Insurance Corporations Bill, 1983 :

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Life Insurance Corporations Bill, 1983, in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Shri Era Sezhiyan from the membership of the said Joint Committee and the retirement of Shri B. Ibrahim from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that Dr. Shanti G. Patel and Shri Rameshwar Thakur, Members of the Rajya Sabha, be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

12.15 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to ensure punctuality and daily running of Neelachal Express**

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : The 175 UP/176 DN Neelachal Express, a pair of fast tri-weekly train which run between New Delhi and Puri in Orissa State connect in between, Bhubaneshwar which is the capital of the State. Although it was originally envisaged to be a super fast train, the Railway Administration reduced it to a mere fast train. It takes about 36 hours to cover the distance of 3900 KMs between Puri and

New Delhi if it keeps to the scheduled timings. But it has recently become a rare phenomenon and passengers travelling by this particular trains consider themselves fortunate if the train runs on time; rather it is running late normally by three to five hours, a common happening in recent month.

The arrival and departure timings of the train at New Delhi station is not only inconvenient for the railway users but if the train runs late and reaches New Delhi after 10 P.M. it becomes equally difficult to get a conveyance for their destinations, besides being harassed by the taxi wallahs or scooter wallahs. The services provided earlier for the travelling passengers have also progressively deteriorated.

Keeping the needs of the railway users in general and the interests of the Orissa State in particular, I urge upon the Minister of Railways to help improve its punctuality, besides making it a daily train and skipping over the Allahabad-Banaras Section which is responsible for all such inconveniences from its route. Simultaneously, in order to meet the growing demands of the people there must be a stoppage at Bhadoak Railway Station in Orissa.

- (ii) Need to develop the village Amon, Tehsil Budhuri in Vidisha Parliamentary constituency as a model village and to extend IRDP, NREP and RLEGP schemes to the village.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदिशा संसदीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत सुधनी तहसील के गांव आमोन में विगत 18 अप्रैल को भीषण अग्निकाण्ड हुआ था जिसके कारण ग्रामवासियों को एक करोड़ 50 लाख रुपए में अधिक की आर्थिक क्षति हुई है। लगभग 120 कच्चे एवं पक्के मकान तथा 95 परसेन्ट कृषि उत्पादन जल कर नष्ट हो गए हैं और आज यह गांव बीरान सा लगता है।

सरकार ने ग्रामवासियों की सहायतायें तत्काल राहत कार्य तो प्रारम्भ कर दिए हैं परन्तु प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से ध्वस्त हुए इस ग्राम की स्थिति देखते हुए इसे एक आदर्श ग्राम के

रूप में विकसित करना आवश्यक है। अतः केंद्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि आवास एवं निर्माण मन्त्रालय की ओर से आमोन ग्राम के लिए ग्रामीण आवासीय तथा पेयजल योजनाओं को विशेष रूप से स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार ग्रामीण विकास मन्त्रालय द्वारा भी आई आर डी पी, एन आर ई पी तथा आर एल ई जी पी योजनाओं को उक्त गांव के लिए विशेष रूप से लागू करने के निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए।

- (iii) Need for early implementation of Kuria-kutty-Karappara multi-purpose projects in Kerala

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)**: The Kuria-kutty-Karappara multi-purpose project was formulated two decades ago. The total outlay of this project was Rs 48 crores. This project today is under the shadow of uncertainty.

The Forest Department of Kerala was of the opinion that if this project was implemented, 200 acres of forest land would be inundated. But now the experts say that if certain changes are being made in this project with more emphasis on irrigation, the danger of the forest land being inundated will not be there. Recently a team sent by the Central Irrigation Department had visited this area and conducted a survey. Under the scheme prepared and submitted by the Kerala Government in 1965, about 48,000 acres of drought affected areas in Chittur Taluk including Kozhinjampara, Erthempathy and Vadakasapathy Panchayats in Palghat district could be irrigated. If this project is implemented not even an inch of land will come under water.

Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to implement this project with the emphasis on irrigation and thus provide irrigation facilities to the drought-affected areas of Malabar.

- (iv) Need for proper utilisation of land of Forbesgang Airport (Purnea), Bihar

श्री इमर लाल बैठा (अररिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फारबिसगंज (पूर्णिया) बिहार में एक

**Original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

बहुत बड़ा हवाई अड्डा है जो यूँ ही पड़ा हुआ है। उसके निर्माण काल में किसानों की अत्यन्त उपजाऊ भूमि का अधिग्रहण, किसानों की आपत्ति के बावजूद, किया गया था और लोगों को आशा दी गई थी कि कालान्तर में रक्षा कार्य के बाद इसे नागरिक हवाई अड्डे के लिए भी उपयोग किया जायेगा।

यह स्थान नेपाल सीमा पर अवस्थित है। पूर्णिया, दरभंगा, मधुवनी, सहरसा, मधेपुरा, पश्चिम बंगाल, कटिहार, भागलपुर के अलावा नेपाल के हवाई यात्रियों के लिए भी इस स्थान से कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, बनारस आदि स्थानों की यात्रा करना अत्यन्त सुगम होगा। इसके अलावा कई व्यापारिक एवं सामरिक महत्व के स्थान जैसे सहरसा, लहेरिया साराह, मधुवनी, कटिहार, भागलपुर, बहादुरगंज मिमनगंज आदि भी इस क्षेत्र में स्थित होने के कारण यात्रियों की संख्या दिनोंदिन बढ़ती ही जायेगी और यह एक मुनाफा देने वाली सेवा होगी।

जानकारी के लिए यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि काफी पहले इस स्थान से निजी हवाई सेवा का संचालन होता था और यह काफी मुनाफा का व्यवसाय था। परन्तु सरकार ने इसे बन्द करवा दिया था।

अतः नागरिक उड्डयन विभाग से अनुरोध है कि फारबिसगंज के हवाई अड्डा को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ दिया जाए। यदि यह सम्भव नहीं हो तो हवाई अड्डे के अन्तर्गत ली गई भूमि को अनुसूचित जातियों जनजातियों एवं अन्य भूमिहीनों में खेती के लिए बन्दोबस्त कर दी जाए ताकि इस राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का उचित उपयोग हो।

- (v) Need to reduce custom duty on raw material for cork industry to save it from closure

श्री मनीराम वागड़ी (हिमार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

12.3.1984 को मैंने सरकार के सामने हमारे देश की कार्क इंडस्ट्री की बिगड़ती हालत स्टेटिस्टिक्स के साथ पेश की थी और सरकार के सामने नीति बदलने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। उस प्रस्ताव में मैंने कहा था कि कच्चे माल पर पक्के माल से कर आधा होना चाहिए। तब ही यह इंडस्ट्री देश में चल सकती है। अगर यह न हुआ तो देश की सारी कार्क की फैक्ट्रियां बंद हो जायेंगी।

21.4.1984 को गजट नम्बर 111/84-कस्टम से कच्चे माल पर कर घटाया तो गया था, परन्तु मुझे खेद है कि कर की घटाई इतनी थोड़ी है कि यह इंडस्ट्री को बचा नहीं सकती। पक्के माल पर कर 119% है और कच्चे माल पर 98% है। जैसे कि मैंने 12.3.1984 के प्रस्ताव में बताया था कार्क हल्का माल है और कच्चे माल पर जिसकी कीमत 150 डालर है और जहाज का किराया 210 डालर है और कर इस सारे 360 डालर पर लगाया जाता है। ऐसे कच्चे माल पर किसी भी हालत में पक्के माल से आधे से ज्यादा कर नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि कच्चे माल पर कर का आधा कर दिया जाए तथा अगर यह कार्यवाही तुरन्त नहीं की गई तो कार्क फैक्ट्रियां किसी भी हालत में चल नहीं सकती जिससे हजारों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे तथा हमारे देश की जरूरी इंडस्ट्रियां जैसे दवाई बनाने वाले, स्कूटर, टैंकर, कार, ट्रांसफार्मर तथा दूसरी भारी इंडस्ट्रियां जिनका माल देश में बहुत जरूरी है और जो विदेश में भी माल भेज रहे हैं उनके लिए विदेश से पक्का माल मंगवाना पड़ेगा जिससे देश को करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान होगा।

- (vi) Need to reject the move of Works and Housing Ministry to take over the Lodi Road barracks from Department of Civil Aviation

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) : Civil Aviation Department is one of the priority departments in the country. Staff employed at Palam Airport is engaged round

the clock for the safe and efficient functioning of Airlines. Such staff working round the clock and toiling day and night for air safety needs community living to avoid further tension at home. To provide community living to its staff, the department has been allotting quarters to the operational staff in Lodhi Road barracks. These barracks are in possession of the Department of Civil Aviation for the last 40 years and are existing in an area of about 9 acres of land. Ministry of Civil Aviation wants to construct its own institution for the welfare of Civil Aviation Staff in this area which is not being allowed by the Ministry of Works and Housing because they intend to re-allot this land to certain private parties.

It is not understood as to why the Civil Aviation Department is not constructing its own institution for the betterment of its employees. The employees staying in these barracks are being uprooted to some far-flung area which is totally unprotected and the quarters of that area are below standard of the operational staff.

Keeping all this in view, the Department of Civil Aviation should think again and request the Ministry of Works and Housing to re-consider the matter.

(vii) Need to consider demands of employees of Ordnance Clothing Factory at Avadi, Madras.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : During March, 1982, I had requested the hon. Minister for Defence to bestow more attention to the proper working and expansion of the Ordnance Clothing Factory at Avadi, Madras. He was very kind to sanction the installation of necessary equipments for the manufacturing of vests required for Defence personnel. But, many other amenities required by the workers have not been attended to till date. One such thing is the arrangements for the early payment of Provident Fund loans at Madras itself instead of at Calcutta to avoid unnecessary delay. Vacancies should be filled up by promotions and the rent for the Kalyana Mandapam should be reduced. The quality of the spare parts for the sewing machines should be improved and best spare parts only should be purchased. Outsiders should not be allowed to sell in the CSD canteen and the incentive should be paid to all the day workers. All

the rules relating to the Service and promotion should be published in the local language, i.e., Tamil, which will solve many problems and avert unnecessary correspondence. Cutting section should be partitioned by suitable material to avert dust coming into the other sections. I hope, hon. Minister for Defence will study these demands and do the needful at an early date.

(viii) Need for the assisting silk industry

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Silk industry in India is as old as our tradition and culture. It has achieved the export target of 100 crores during the current financial year. The formation of a separate Silk Export Promotion Council is a wise step to boost the export of silk goods. Every possible assistance should be rendered to the silk industry to promote export. The major portion of silk industry is in the handloom sector and giving employment, both direct and indirect, to the millions of people in this country. It is basically a labour oriented industry. Assisting the silk industry with various incentives and aids preserving it exclusively for handloom sector would bring relief to the downtrodden section of our society. The frequent fluctuation in the prices of imported silk yarn also badly affects the silk industry.

The biggest bottleneck faced by silk industry in India is scarcity of silk yarn and zari. Opening of silk yarn banks in Kancheepuram and other centres would greatly relieve the small silk units and weavers, and arrest the wide fluctuations in silk yarn prices. Development of sericulture in the backward areas by giving attractive incentives and bank loans would improve the economic condition of farmers.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Commerce to take steps to set up zari manufacturing units and dyeing houses in places like Kancheepuram, which is famous for silk industry.

(ix) Need to intensify research effort and increase production of oils in the country.

SHRI T.S. NEGI (Tehari Garhwal) : Vegetable oil import is expected to touch a record out-go of Rs. 1500 crores in foreign exchange this year. As per World Bank forecasts, this is likely to touch Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 crores by 1990. Instead, there have been claims of breakthroughs and near-breakthroughs of highyielding varieties over

years, creating a euphoria. This is the result of absence of scientific environment. I request that proper steps be taken to intensify the research effort and increase the production of oils in our country.

- (x) Non-payment of sugar cane arrears by three sugar mills of East Champaran district (Bihar) to the cane growers.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले की तीन चीनी मिलें बाराचकिया, मोतीहारी और सुगली गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों का बकाया भुगतान नहीं कर रही हैं। इस से लाखों किसानों को अपार कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

इन के घरों में शादी-ब्याह के लिये पैसा नहीं है। कर्ज भी समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकारी ऋणों का भुगतान ये किसान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अपने परिवार के गृहनों को इन्हें बेचना पड़ रहा है खेती के आगे के कामों में पैसे के अभाव में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है।

बाराचकिया तथा सुगली चीनी मिलों का पिछला बकाया भी पूरी भुगतान नहीं हुआ है।

किसान जब अन्दोलन करते हैं तो मिल राज्य सरकार के सिर पर अपना दोष थोप देती है और राज्य सरकार केन्द्र सरकार पर। इस तरह किसान बेल-तर के मारे बबूल-तर में भटक रहे हैं।

अस्तु मेरी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार किसानों की दुरावस्था को दूर करने में बिहार सरकार पर पर दबाव डाले या कोई दूसरी राह निकाले कि गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान अधिलम्ब हो।

- (xi) Refusal by Fourth Pay Commission to entertain memorandum submitted by the Sainik School Employees' Association

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Sir, I am surprised to learn that a Memorandum

submitted by Sainik Schools employees Association, Satara, (MP) and Korukunda (Andhra Pradesh) etc. to the fourth Pay Commission has not been entertained on the ground that Sainik Schools are being run by autonomous bodies and hence they cannot come under the purview of the Commission. Every penny that is being spent on these schools comes either from the State Government or the Central revenue. Land, building and maintenance are the commitment of the State and the Centre both. Therefore, the argument that are run by autonomous bodies is untenable. In fact, Kendriya Vidyalayas are also run by so-called autonomous bodies. But the teachers and staff of these Vidyalayas enjoy all the facilities as enjoyed by the Central Government employees. Both the KVS and the Sainik Schools teach upto 10 plus 2 standards. Besides Sainik Schools have one more important task before them, i.e., to prepare students for the Defence Services. Even the concessions given on the occasion of Republic Day to the Teachers by the Education Ministry have not been extended to Sainik School teachers. I therefore urge upon the Government to allow Sainik schools to be considered by the Fourth Pay Commission and also take steps to provide Sainik School teachers right to form Association and for representing grievances collectively to the Management.

12.32 hrs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up Legislative Business. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984 is already under discussion. Yesterday, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh was on his legs and he had not concluded his speech. The total time allotted for this Bill is 2 hours, out of which 30 minutes have already been taken. We are left with one hour and 30 minutes. I would request the hon. Members to be brief in their speeches.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो मैं इस चर्चा में भाग ले रहा था, तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि मृत्यु होने पर जो 20 हजार की रकम है, यह बहुत कम है।

"...where the death results from the injury".

ऐसे केसेज में 20 हजार रुपये देने की बात है। यह एमाऊन्ट बहुत कम है क्योंकि हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटना में अगर कोई मर जाता है, जो एक लाख रुपया दिया जाता है और रेल के एक्सीडेंट में अगर कोई मर जाए, तो 50 हजार 70 हजार रुपये तकरीबन मिल जाता है। फ़ैक्टरी में अगर कोई दुर्घटना में मर जाता है, तो उसके लिए 20 हजार रुपये देने की बात है। एक तो यह मुद्दा है, जिसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता था। नेशनल लेबर कमीशन ने कहा है:

"...that the wage limit for coverage under the Act may be removed altogether."

जहां एक तरफ लिमिट हटाने वाली बात कही है, वहां दूसरी तरफ एक हजार रुपये की बांध दी है। आप देखेंगे कि जो सीमा बांधी गई है सीमा वह इस तरह है:

"Where the monthly wages of a workman exceed one thousand rupees, his monthly wages for the purposes of clause (a) and (b) shall be deemed to be one thousand rupees only."

बोनस कमीशन ने जो रिक्मेंडेशन की है उस के अनुसार 1600 रुपये तक की बात कही गई है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बिल है, यह अधूरा बिल है और इस के स्थान पर एक संपूर्ण बिल लाएं। एक बहुत लम्बे समय के बाद आप यह संशोधन ला रहे हैं। 1976 में इस का संशोधन हुआ था और अब 15 वर्ष के बाद आप को मजदूरों की याद आई तो आप ने कुछ संशोधन कर डाले। 4-6 महीने के बाद फिर याद आएगी, तो और संशोधन कर देंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मंत्री जी इस मामले को गंभीरता से लें। इस में कहीं आप ने देने की बात कही है और कहीं आप ने सीमा फ़िक्स कर दी है। तो यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह वाजिब बात नहीं है। आपका जो नेशनल

लेबर कमीशन था, उसकी जो रिक्मेंडेशन थीं, जिनको कि इसमें लागू किया गया, वे भी सही मायनों में लागू नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से, इस संदम में, यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि कमीशन की जो संस्तुतियाँ या रिक्मेंडेशन थीं, क्या उन पर सरकार खिचार कर रही है? अगर कर रही है तो क्या उन्हें अमलीजामा पहनाने का प्रयास किया जायेगा?

मैं आपको एक जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। आपके पालिया मेंट में बहुत से हिंदी में विधेयक और अंग्रेजी में बिल पेश होते हैं। मैं हिन्दी के इग धेवियक को और अंग्रेजी के इस बिल को देख रहा था, दोनों में मुझे कुछ अन्तर नजर आया। आपके हिन्दी के विधेयक में लिखा है—

"मृत कर्मकार की मासिक मजदूरी को सुसंगत गुणक से गुणा करके प्राप्त रकम के पचास प्रतिशत के समतुल्य रकम, या पच्चीस हजार रुपये की रकम, जो भी अधिक हो।"

इस तरह की छोटी छोटी गलतियाँ आपके हिन्दी के विधेयकों में रह जाती हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के जो विधेयक हमें आप पढ़ने को भेजते हैं उनमें त्रुटियाँ न हों जिनसे कि लगे कि हिन्दी की कोई अवहेलना हो रही है। आपके अंग्रेजी के बिल में यह रकम 24 हजार रुपये दी हुई है। अगर आप इसे 25 हजार कर देते तो भी हिन्दी वाली बात जम जाती।

आप इस बिल को बहुत देर से लाये हैं; इससे अपने मजदूरों का अहित किया है और पूँजीपतियों का हित किया है। लेकिन आपको जो देने का क्राइटेरिया है उसमें रद्दी बदल होनी चाहिए। उसमें आप को बोनस एक्ट की बात को भी रखनी चाहिए।

मैं एक और बात रखना चाहूंगा। आपका जो प्रतिकार मिलने का प्रोसीजर है वह बड़ा कम्पलीकेटड है। किसी की मृत्यु होने के बाद उसके परिवार के लोगों को पेंसा लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है, वहाँ लोगों से संपर्क स्थापित करना पड़ता है। अगर कोई पर-

मानेंटली डिसएबल हो गया है तो बीच में एक आदमी पड़ता है और एक लम्बा समय पैसा लेने में निकल जाता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी इसका ख्याल रखेंगे कि उचित समय पर लोगों को पूरा मुआवजा मिल जाए। अगर वह समय पर उन्हें नहीं मिलता है तो यह भी उनके लिए अहितकर बात है। कभी कभी देखने में यह भी आता है कि मालिक कहता है कि इश्योरेस कम्पनी पैसा देगी और इश्योरेस कहती है कि मालिक पैसा देगा। इसी में वर्षों निकल जाते हैं। अगर केस कोर्ट में चला गया तो एक डिसएबल्ड आदमी कोर्ट में कैसे केस को फेस कर पायेगा। यह जो आपकी मुआवजा देने की प्रकृति है इसमें रद्दो बदल होनी चाहिए

मैं एक और कानूनी पहलू की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। जहाँ आपने परमानेंटली डिसएबल होने की बात कही है —

"A half-monthly payment of the sum equivalent to twenty-five per cent of monthly wages of the workman, to be paid in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2)."

आपने 25 परसेंट की बात कही है जो कि आज के जमाने में मुझे कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है। आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए आपको इसे उचित बनाना चाहिए। मान लीजिए कि कोई काम पर नहीं जाता है। काम पर आदमी तभी नहीं जाता है जबकि वह बाध्य हो जाता है, मजबूर हो जाता है, बीमारी से या किसी चोट की वजह से। उसमें भी आपने तीन दिन की अवधि की बात दी है। इसमें तीन दिन की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि आये दिन फैक्ट्रियों में और खास तौर से कोयला खानों में खतरनाक घटनाएँ घटती रहती हैं और जिनकी वजह से मजदूरों को कम्पेंसेशन देने की बात तक आ जाती है। कभी कभी ऐसे कानूनी पहलू आड़े आ जाते हैं जिनसे कि मजदूरों को प्रतिकार नहीं मिल पाता है। कानून में कोई खामी न रहे, जैसी कि परमानेंट डिसएबल्ड वाली बात है, इस पर आप विचार करें। मुझे तो आपकी 25

परसेंट वाली बात समझ में नहीं आती है। जब आप मजदूर के हित की बात करते हैं तो आज की स्थिति को भी आपको सोचना चाहिए।

लेबर इंस्पेक्टर के बारे में आम शिकायत है, मैं सब की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन जनरल्ली लोगों की शिकायत है कि अगर उसको रिश्बत न दी जाए तो वह गलत रिपोर्ट देता है, मालिकों के साथ उसकी सांठगांठ बनी रहती है। इसलिए कुछ इसको भी कड़ा करने की जरूरत है।

साथ ही साथ जो नेगलीजेंस होता है, नेगलीजेंस के लिए कभी कह दिया जाता है कि मजदूर ने जानबूझ कर हाथ डाल दिया, इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मालिकों की नेगलीजेंस से जो घटनाएँ होती हैं उनके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए। आपका फैंक्ट्री एक्ट ढीला-ढाला है, उसको भी मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है। वह बहुत पहले बना था। आजकल फैंक्ट्रियों में मोडरेनाइजेशन हो रहा है, मशीनों का युग चल रहा है, उनमें ज्यादा जोखिम की बात है। इसलिए आपको फैंक्ट्री एक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहिए जिससे कि उद्योगपति जिसके यहाँ कोई मजदूर काम कर रहा है, उसको कोई क्षति या हानि हो जाती है, वह डिसएबल्ड हो जाता है तो उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करने से उद्योगपति बच न सके। इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके लिए सख्त कानून सरकार का लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए जिससे मजदूरों को जोखिम भरे काम करने में भी दिलचस्पी हो। अंत में भी बोनस कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सुझावों पर अमल करना चाहिए और 1000 से बढ़ा कर 1600 रुपए कर देना चाहिए। इसमें डियरनेस अलाउंस वगैरह को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। सब जोड़कर कम्पेंसेशन मिलना चाहिए तभी मजदूर का आप कुछ भला कर पाएंगे। नहीं तो कोई मजदूरों के हित की ज्यादा बात इसमें नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वक्त्रमें कम्पेंसेशन बिल 1984 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। श्रीमन मैं इस सदन में बराबर

देख रहा हूँ जब से मैं सदस्य लोक सभा बना हूँ और पाटिल साहब मंत्री हैं तब से बराबर मजदूरों के हित के लिए कानून प्रस्तुत हो रहे हैं। कल भी हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे थे इन्मी-ग्रेंट्स के बारे में, लेबरर्स के बारे में, उस कानून को भी संशोधन कर के स्ट्रॉंग बनाया गया है। इसी प्रकार यह जो वर्कर्समें कंपेंसेशन बिल मजदूरी का है, इसके तहत पहले मजदूर को मृत्यु होने पर 10 हजार रुपया दिया जाता था और अपंग होने पर 7200 रुपया दिया जाता था। अब इस 7200 को बढ़कर 20 हजार कर दिया गया है और 10 हजार की जगह 24 हजार कर दिया गया है। यह कानून युवकों के विशेष कर हित में है, इसलिए मैं इसकी विशेष तौर से प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। जितने भी युवक होंगे, जिनकी उम्र कम होगी, उनको अधिक मिलेगा। यह बिल्कुल ठीक चीज होने जा रही है। नेशनल लेबर कमीशन ने जो राय दी है वह वाकई में बिल्कुल सही है। अगर कोई जवानी में अपंग हो जाता है तो पूरा जीवन उसको निकालना पड़ता है। इस संबंध में अधिक अमंडल देने का प्रावजन किया गया है। यंग परसन्स को करीब एक लाख रुपए तक दिया जा सकता है और 80 हजार रुपए तक जोखिम भरे कारखाने में काम करते समय दुर्घटना होने पर दिया जा सकता है।

इस तरह से जो कानून में परिवर्तन लाया गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यहां पर जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि 1000 की जगह 1600 रुपया कर दिया जाए, मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। 1000 रुपए का जो प्रवाधान है और उसके आधार पर कंपेंसेशन दिया जाना है, इनको वर्कर्समें लेबरर्स की डेफीनेशन में लिया गया है। इससे मैं सहमत हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि वर्कर्समें कंपेंसेशन एक्ट 1923 में बना और इसमें काफी अमेंडमेंट्स हुए 1976 में अमेंडमेंट हुआ यह समझ में नहीं आया कि हिज-नेजेस्टी डोमिनियन एटसेट्रा प्रोविजन कैसे रह गये? इस संबंध में आपने जो सुझाव

प्रस्तुत किए हैं, बिल्कुल सही है। पिसमील लेजिस्लेशन की बजाय विस्तृत लेजिस्लेशन लाना चाहिए। अगर इसमें देरी होती है तो पिसमील से यह लाभ हो जायेगा कि 7200 प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उनको बीस हजार का लाभ मिल जायेगा। आज सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि लेबर और लॉ डिपार्टमेंट की जो एक्जीक्यूटिव मशीनरी है, वह ठीक से काम नहीं करती। यह, बहुत डिले करती है जिसकी वजह से विस्तृत लेजिस्लेशन नहीं लाया जाता। इसलिए, आपकी जो मशीनरी है उसको मजबूत कीजिए। एक्जीक्यूटिव मशीनरी के ठीक ढंग से काम न करने के कारण जो बहुत से लोगों को लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाता। लेजिस्लेशन के बारे में जो कमेटीज फक्शन करती हैं, अगर उसमें डिस्कस करके प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाए तो वह उचित रहता है। हम समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं इसलिए मजदूरों के प्रति विशाल दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिए और उनके हित में सोचना चाहिए। जितने भी कारखाने हैं, उनमें उनकी पार्टनरशिप और कंट्रीब्यूशन हो ताकि वह महसूस करें कि यह हमारे ही कारखाने हैं, जिससे कि वे पूरी ताकत और योग्यता के साथ राष्ट्र की उन्नति में योगदान दे सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन कुछ संशोधन के साथ। अभी जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने कहा कि यह कोई काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल नहीं है। छोटे पैमाने पर इन्होंने सुधार किया है जबकि इनके पास समय काफी था। 1969 में नेशनल कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पब्लिश की थी। पन्द्रह साल का पीरियड कुछ कम नहीं होता है। यदि, चाहते तो इस बिल को पहले भी ला सकते थे और काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल भी आ सकता था। औद्योगिक जगत में दुनिया काफी आगे बढ़ रही है और हम अपने वर्कर्स को जो कि इस जगत की रीढ़ है, उनको थोड़ी सी भी सुविधा नहीं दे सकते तो यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। इस बिल को लाने

से थोड़ी सी राहत हुई है इसलिए मैं आपको घन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं आपसे आशा और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप जितना जल्दी हो सके इस सम्बन्ध में कोई काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायें। आप उस बात को छोड़िए कि रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी क्या लाये थे और आप लोग अपनी सरकार में क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपनी बात कर रहा हूँ। जब तक इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था में चेंज नहीं आता, स्थिति सुधर नहीं सकती। यदि हम इस बिल की मूल भावना को देखें तो वह अच्छी है और इंग्लिए मैंने कहा कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन यह बिल अभी व्यापक नहीं है। जैसा मेरे साथियों ने भी कहा कि इसके औब्जेक्ट्स सम्बन्धी स्टेटमेंट में सारे एम्पलाइज को नहीं जोड़ा गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि भविष्य में आप क्या कर सकेंगे, लेकिन दिल्ली में ही देख लीजिए कि जितनी यहां फॅक्ट्रियां हैं, उनमें काफी संख्या में मजदूर काम करते हैं परन्तु उनके लिए इसमें कोई विधान नहीं है। मेरी काम्पटीग्रुंसी में ही दो आदमी थे, जिनमें एक की डैथ हो गई और दूसरे का हाथ कट गया। लेकिन वह एक प्राइवेट फॅक्टरी में था, उसे कुछ नहीं मिला। मैंने सब जगह लिखा, लेकिन उसके बावजूद आज तक उसे कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसे आदमियों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जिन लोगों के लिए इस बिल में प्रावधान किया गया है, उनको फायदा होगा, लेकिन उसमें अड़चनें सामने आयेंगी, कहीं प्रशासनिक अड़चनें आयेंगी, कहीं दूसरी बाधाएँ आयेंगी। अभी हमारे साथी ने लेबर इंस्पेक्टर के रोल के बारे में बताया, उसके अलावा भी कई दूसरी बाधाएँ उपस्थित हो सकती हैं। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों के सम्बन्ध में भी आपको विस्तारपूर्वक विचार करके कोई प्रावधान रखना चाहिए जिनके साथ इस तरह की कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं। वे लोग सरकारी कर्मकारों से ज्यादा काम करते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी

उन का शोषण होता है और उनके लिए किसी तरह के कम्पेंसेशन की व्यवस्था विधान में नहीं है। प्राइवेट फॅक्ट्रियों में उनसे बीस-बीस घण्टे काम लिया जाता है परन्तु काम करते समय यदि उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, हाथ कट जाता है, पैर कट जाता है तो उसके वास्ते उचित मुआवजे की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यदि हम लोगों के नौलेज में बात आ जाती है तो भले ही लिखा पढ़ी करके उनको दो-चार या पांच हजार रु० मिल जाए। इसलिए आप सबसे पहले तो सभी तरह के एम्पलाइज को इसमें जोड़िए। दूसरे कम्पेंसेशन राशि आपने बहुत कम कर रखी है। वैसे तो आपने कहा है कि यह सीमा एक लाख बारह हजार रुपये तक है, लेकिन उसमें तक शब्द का प्रयोग है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने हवाई जहाज में मरने वालों के लिए एक लाख रुपये क्षति पूर्ति के तौर पर देना स्वीकार किया है, रेलवे दुर्घटना में मरने वालों को भी लगभग इतनी ही राशि दी जाती है, उसी तरह जितने हमारे कर्मकार काम करते समय मर जाते हैं तो उन परिस्थितियों में भी आप उनके लिए एक लाख रुपये की राशि देना निश्चित कर दीजिए ताकि उसको हर हालत में इतनी राशि मिल सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ आने पर हमेशा कोई न कोई टैक्निकल प्वाइंट ढूँढा जाता है कि वह काम पर नहीं मरा, घर जाते समय मरा या ऐसा ही कोई दूसरा प्वाइंट उसके लिए लगाया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इससे कोई मतलब नहीं रहना चाहिए। वह अपने सविस् पीरियड में मरा, भले ही घर आ रहा था या घर से जा रहा है, लेकिन काम करने के लिए ही तो घर आ रहा था या जा रहा था, फिर आपके जितने कानून बने वे सब ह्यूमैनिटेरियन प्राउन्डस पर बने हुए हैं, इसी तरह आपको इनके सम्बन्ध में भी मानवीय एप्रोच को ध्यान में रखते हुए कानून बनाने चाहिए, न कि टैक्निकल आधार पर। यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि वह काम के

वीरियड में मरा या उस समय क्या कर रहा था। हमें ऐसी टैकिनकैलिटीज में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। क्योंकि इसके कारण हम लोगों को भी परेशानी होती है। इसलिए इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, वहीं मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि जितना जल्दी हो सके आप मजदूर के हित में एक व्यापक बिल इस सदन में लायें ताकि जो लोग छूटे हुए हैं, उनको भी लाभ मिल सके और जो बेचारे किमी प्राइवेट फैक्टरी में काम करते हैं, उनकी कहीं कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती, उनके लिए भी सरकार को कोई व्यवस्था कानून में करनी चाहिए ताकि उनको भी उचित कम्पेंसेशन मिल सके और उनका शोषण न हो तो मैं आपका बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूँगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है और इसको पहले आ जाना चाहिये था और जल्दी से इसका फैसला होना चाहिये था। मगर देर आयद दुफुस्त आयदा जिस प्रकार के प्रोवीजन इस बिल द्वारा किये गये हैं और जिस तरीके के मजदूरों को शामिल किया गया है वह भी स्वागत योग्य कदम है। पहले इसमें 1,000 रु० से ऊपर वाले लोगों को इनक्लूड नहीं किया जाता था। लेकिन अब हजार से ऊपर वाले लोगों को भी कम्पेंसेशन की श्रेणी में लाया गया है, यह अच्छा कदम है। मगर इसमें कम्पेंसेशन हजार रुपये से ऊपर उस मजदूर को मिलते थे तो भी उसको हजार रुपये पर कम्पेंसेशन मिलता उतना ही रुपया उसको कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में मिलेगा, यह ठीक नहीं। क्योंकि ज्यादा पैसा मिलने वाले आदमी को उतना ही मिले जितना कि 1,000 वाले को मिलता था तो उससे लोगों में असंतोष होगा।

दूसरे कि जो कम्पेंसेशन अमाउन्ट तय किया गया है डैथ के मामले में 7,230 रु० की जगह 20,000 रु० रखा गया है और परमानेंट

डिसएबिलिमेंट के लिये 10,000 रु० की जगह 24,000 रु० रखा गया है, यह कम लगता है रु० की वॉल्यू को देखते हुए। आज की रूपए की वॉल्यू को देखते हुए कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहिये। कम्पेंसेशन के लिए केवल पे ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे असाउन्सेज जोड़ कर के कम्पेंसेट किया जाय तो मजदूर को ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन मिल पायेगा। ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको जरूर करनी चाहिए।

एक प्रश्न और है काम करते वक्त जो औक्यूपेशनल डिजीजेज मजदूरों को हो जाती हैं, जैसे माइका में काम करने वालों को टी० बी० बहुत होती है और स्थाई रूप से उस बीमारी से क्यौर नहीं हो पाते हैं, उसकी लिस्ट आपने इनक्लूड की है, मगर जो लोग बिल्कुल डिसएबिल हो जायें इन बीमारियों से उनको कितना कम्पेंसेशन मिलेगा, किस प्रकार से तय किया जायगा इस सम्बन्ध में शब्डूल 4 में जो दिया हुआ है उसी हिसाब से तय किया जायगा या और कोई व्यवस्था की जायगी, इसको भी आपको साफ करना चाहिये। वरन छोटी-छोटी जगह पर कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर के आफिस में जब मुकदमे चलते हैं तो बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों द्वारा अच्छे वकील खड़े कर दिये जाते हैं जो तरह-तरह की कानूनी खामियाँ बताकर दिक्कतें पैदा करते हैं और बेचारा मजदूर परेशान होता है। हमारे यहाँ भीलवाड़ा में मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल्स में एक मजदूर की काम करते वक्त 4 उंगलियाँ कट गई उसको वर्कमैन कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर ने 20,000 रु० का अवार्ड दे दिया। लेकिन चूँकि मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल का मालिक बड़ा पैसे वाला आदमी है उसने हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की और सभी जगह हार जाने के बाद भी आज तक उसने एक पैसा नहीं दिया। तो इस तरह का भी कोई प्राबधान करना चाहिए कि अगर कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई फैसला कर दे तो वह पैसा मालिक को सरकार के खजाने में जमा कराना होगा उसके बाद ही वह अपील में जा सकता है। अगर ऐसा

प्रावधान नहीं होता है तो मालिक गरीब मजदूर को थका देगा।

वह कहां हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और अन्य स्थानों में लड़ेगा? इसलिए इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कानून में होना चाहिये कि जब कम्पें-सेशन का एमाउन्ट कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर तय कर दे तो वह फीरन कचहरी में जमा करा दे। इसकी निश्चित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि मजदूर को बाद में कोई झंझट न हो।

वर्कमेंन कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर के बहुत से अधिकार आपने लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों को दे रखे हैं, जैसे हमारा भीलवाड़े में लेबर वेलफेयर आफिसर रहता है, उसको आपने यह अधिकार दे रखे हैं। एमिस्टेंट लेबर कमिश्नर अजमेर में रहता है उसको आपने ये अधिकार दे रखे हैं, मगर बहुत सी जगह आपके डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारी मौजूद नहीं रहते हैं। भीलवाड़े में वेलफेयर आफिसर के पद पर एक साल से किमी की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। लोग कम्पेंसेशन सेसेज लेकर कहा जायें, कौन उनको डिमांड करेगा? एमिस्टेंट लेबर कमिश्नर वहां पर बिल्कुल नहीं होता है। इसलिए जहां आपने वर्कमेंन कम्पेंसेशन कमिश्नर के कुछ अधिकार लेबर आफिसर को दे रखे हैं वह अधिकारी ही अगर वहां पर न हों तो उस हालत में आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वहां अधिकारी नियुक्ति हों और जल्दी से जल्दी इन मुकदमात के फंसले हों।

भीलवाड़े में एक साल से लेबर आफिसर की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है और वहां इतने मजदूर हैं कि अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। वहां पर माइका की माइन्स हैं, सोप-स्टोन, एसबे-स्टोज, स्टोन, सैंड स्टोन, खाड़िया मिट्टी की खानें, जिक, राक फास्फेट की बहुत खानें हैं जिनमें एक लाख से ज्यादा मजदूर उस जिले में काम करते हैं। एमिस्टेंट लेबर कमिश्नर के दफ्तर होने से मजदूरों को फायदा मिल सकता है, वह वहां पर नियुक्त होना चाहिए, लेकिन एक साल से लेबर आफिसर ही गायब है। आप

बतायें किस तरह से वहां के मजदूरों को सहूलियत मिल सकती है?

आज आपने इस कानून में बहुत से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज को भी इन्क्यूड कर लिया है। आपने इसमें मिकदार को बढ़ा दिया है कि 1 हजार से ऊपर पाने वालों को भी कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा सकेगा। आज लाखों सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाई हैं जिनको 1 हजार से ज्यादा मिलता है, उसी प्रकार के मजदूर भी इसमें शामिल हो गये हैं। आज इस तरह से बहुत बड़े तबके को इस कानून से फायदा मिलेगा।

इस कानून को लाने का आपने अच्छे ढंग से प्रयास किया है। इसमें आज कम्पेंसेशन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

कुछ लोगों का टैम्पेरी डिसेबलमेंट हो जाता है, जिन कारखानों में मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां ई० एस० आई० लागू है, उसके जरिये अगर किसी की छोटी उंगली कट गई या छोटा डिसेबलमेंट ही जाये तो उसका फंसला वहां के लोकल ई० एस० आई० के अधिकारी कर देने हैं और उसको पेमेंट कर सकते हैं, मगर आपको देखना चाहिए कि जो ई० एस० आई० स्कीम आपने चालू कर रखी है, उसमें वहां पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां लोगों को न दवाई मिलती है और न कम्पेंसेशन का पैसा मिलता है। मजदूर इसके लिये मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में आप तबज्जह दीजिये कि अगर छोटे-छोटे एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं तो उसके बारे में तुरन्त मजदूर को पैसा मिले और इस प्रकार की स्कीम को आपको मजबूत करना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given any amendment to incorporate this suggestion?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): He can suggest it even now.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस कानून से लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी। आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जिनकी हथ हो जाती है या

परमानेंट डिसएबल हो जाते हैं, इस प्रकार के लोगों को टाइमली रिलीफ इससे मिलता है या नहीं ?

न्या मंत्री महोदय एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल में यह प्रावधान करेंगे कि जो एमाउंट डिसएबलमेंट या डेथ के सम्बन्ध में बनता है, पहले वह एमाउंट उस दफ्तर में जमा हो जाए और उसके बाद आपोजिट पार्टी को लड़ने का अधिकार हो।

संगठित लेबर के सम्बन्ध में ट्रेड यूनियन्ज काम करती है, लेकिन असंगठित लेबर, कट्रेक्ट लेबर और इम्पीग्रेन्ट लेबर के बारे में भी सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। लेबर इन्स्पेक्टर की यह इयूटी होनी चाहिए कि अगर किसी के हाथ-पांव कट जाते हैं या डेथ हो जाती है, तो उसका केस दर्ज कराए और पेमेंट दिलाए।

इन शर्तों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। जो कठिनाइयाँ मैंने रखी हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ramavatar Shastri may speak.

At least all those hon. Members who have spoken should remain till the Minister replies.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Why should they ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a formal suggestion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must know how far the Government accepts your suggestion; for that you must wait. You take it or reject it. I would say that any hon. Member who speaks must remain and be present when the Minister replies.

(Interruptions)

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमजीबी मुआवजा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1984 का मैं एक संशोधन के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ। यह कानून 1923 में बनाया गया। इसका पहला संशोधन 1976 में हुआ और दूसरा

संशोधन हज़ारों लोग अब कर रहे हैं। मेरी भी राय है कि अगर मजदूरों के जीवन से सम्बन्धित तमाम मसलों को लेकर एक विस्तृत विधेयक बनाया जाता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। टुकड़ों टुकड़ों में विधेयक बनाना ठीक नहीं होता है। इसी दृष्टिकोण से एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता है, जिसमें तमाम बातों को समाहित किया जा सके।

इस विधेयक में आकुपेशन डिसेजिज या उपजीविका-जन्य रोगों की चर्चा की गई है, जिनमें 34 रोगों का उल्लेख है। उनमें कारखानों में काम करने की वजह से होने वाली करीब करीब सभी तरह की बीमारियाँ आ जाती हैं। मजदूर की बीमारी ठीक तरह से पकड़ा जा सके, इसका पता लगाने के लिये सरकार की मशीनरी बड़ी चुस्त और दुरुस्त होनी चाहिए। ताकी सचमुच में जो बीमार है उसका पता चल जाए और अगर अंग-भंग हो गया या मृत्यु हो गई तो हम जान लें कि इस वजह से मृत्यु हुई। तो इसके लिए कोई न कोई विधि आपको निकालनी होगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आपने मजदूरी की सीमा हटा दी है। पहले आपने एक सीमा बाँध रखी थी कि उससे ज्यादा मजदूरी पाने वाले को मुआवजा नहीं बेंगे। लेकिन अब आपने सीमा हटा दी जो कि स्वागत-योग्य है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा। क्लॉज (4) में जो आपने एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है उसमें कहा गया है :

"Where the monthly wages of a workman exceed one thousand rupees, his monthly wages for the purposes of clause (a) and (b) shall be deemed to be one thousand rupees only."

इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि दो हजार जिसकी तनख्वाह है उसके लिए भी आप एक हजार ही मानेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ इस एक्सप्लेनेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसको आप डिलीट कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can suggest Rs. 1600 instead of Rs. 1000/-

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : My first amendment is explanation to clause 4 should be deleted.

The ceiling has been abolished. It is very good. The compensation will even then be restricted to a monthly wage ceiling of Rs. 1,000/-. If this amendment is not acceptable to the Government, then at least a monthly wage ceiling should be Rs. 1600/- instead of Rs. 1000/-. Rs. 1600 has been the standard monthly wage ceiling fixed by the Government in different legislations.

विभिन्न कानूनों में आपने 1600 तक रखा है तो इस कानून में आप 1000 क्यों करना चाहते हैं ? आप अपने रास्ते से पीछे क्यों जा रहे हैं ? आगे आने का समय है, पीछे जाने का नहीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मेरे इस अमेन्डमेंट को स्वीकार कर लेंगे तो श्रम-जीवियों को मुकसान नहीं होगा और आपकी मंशा भी यही है कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुंचे। मरने पर उनके परिवार जनों को और जिन्दा रहने पर, यदि अंग-भंग हो जाते हैं, तो उस स्थिति में सरकार सहानुभूतिपूर्वक उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करे इस दृष्टिकोण से इस एक्सप्लेनेशन को हटा देना आवश्यक है।

मुआवजे की रकम के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जान सबकी बराबर है। कोई हवाई जहाज में मरे, ट्रेन में मरे या कारखाने में काम करते हुए किसी अकूपेशनल डिजिज का शिकार होकर मरे-जान सभी की बराबर है। और आप तो समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, समाजवाद में जान एक ही होती है इसलिए मुआवजे की रकम भी सभी के लिए एक लाख होनी चाहिए।

आप कहते हैं कि छोटे कारखानेदार कहां से देंगे तो इसमें बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार हैं, बिड़ला जी भी हैं, उनकी रौरी माइन्स हैं जहां एस्वेस्टास सीट्स का काम होता है। इसी तरह से इसमें ज्यादातर इजारेदार ही होंगे, कारखानों को चसाने वाले फिर उनके साथ रियायत क्यों ?

जब रेलवे में एक लाख, हवाई जहाज में एक लाख है तो इन कारखानेदारों को भी एक लाख देना चाहिये यह मेरा मुझाब है।

आखारी बात में कम्पेंसेशन यानि मुआवजे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसकी अदायगी में बहुत विलम्ब होता है, मेरी दृष्टि में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि मरने वाला तो मर जाता है, उसके बाद में उसके परिवार के लोगों को परेशान होना पड़ता है। घूमते-फिरते चक्कर लगाते, कम्पेंसेशन कमीशनर का दफ्तर खोलने में, बड़े बाबुओं को पकड़ने पर उसको पता नहीं कितनी घूस देनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप एक सीमा बान्ध दीजिए कि इतने दिनों के बाद कम्पेंसेशन मिल जाएगा। मरने के बाद या उंगली कट जाए या अंग कट जाए या शरीर अंग-भंग हो जाए—हर स्थिति में एक सीमा निर्धारित करना जरूरी है। यदि आप सीमा निर्धारित नहीं करेंगे तो वह बेचारा गरीब चक्कर लगाते-लगाते मर जाएगा और उसको जितनी कम्पेंसेशन की राशि मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलेगी। मिलने के पहले ही उसको कितनी राशि अपनी जेब से खर्च करनी पड़ेगी इसके लिये आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि क्लाज-4 के एक्सप्लेनेशन को हटा दें, नहीं तो कम से कम एक हजार रु० के बदले 1600 रु० कर देने चाहिए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a bad Bill. But I deliberately avoid to say that it is a good Bill because I wanted a comprehensive Bill on the subject.

So far as this compensation is concerned, in my opinion, this compensation should be based on the age-group and in any case, it should not be less than Rs. one lakh. Upto 30 years, if anybody becomes disabled, he should be paid Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Between 30 and 50 years, it should be Rs. 1.25 lakhs and above 50 years, it should be Rs. 1 lakh

as compensation. This is my suggestion and I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into it and try to help the workers accordingly.

In a railway accident, if anybody dies, as many Members have pointed out, his next heir would get Rs. one lakh as compensation. But if a worker of Railways dies in the same accident, he does not get the same amount. Therefore, this kind of difference must be eliminated and some provision should be provided that to give that much of compensation to the workers also. Similarly, in other accidents also, like aeroplane accident, there should be no difference and the workers must be paid the same amount which is being paid to the passengers.

Now, Sir, there should be a provision in the Bill that if a worker dies while working, a member of his family must be given employment. Suppose his children are minor, then in that case, one of them must be given a job when he becomes major. There must be a provision of this kind. I know a case which I have referred to the five successive Finance Ministers of those country since 1977 till this date and the person did not get the job so far. One person was working in the Imperial Bank. He died during his service period.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have represented the case to the five successive Finance Ministers. It is high-time that you become the Finance Minister and implement the scheme.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I do not know what will happen-whether this will be done during the tenure of this Government or not. I wrote to Shri H.M. Patel, Chaudhary Charan Singh, Shri H.N. Bahuguna, Shri R. Venkataraman and the fifth Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee. I referred this case to all of them. His father was working in the Imperial Bank. He died during the service period. At that time, his son was minor. He did not get the job. The authorities of the Imperial Bank assured that he would definitely get the job when he become major. In the mean time, the Imperial Bank was merged with the State Bank of India. Now, the State Bank of India authorities are continuously reluctant to provide job to this person. While taking about this issue, he gave them the case and quoted some examples also. But they are not at all

prepared to listen. Mr. Pranab-Mukherjee had assured me that he will definitely do something for the boy. But he also could not do anything so far. For the last two years, he has been trying. He speaks to the officers; the officers come and give some explanation. I do not know whether the Finance Minister gets satisfied or not. I was having some hope-with every Finance Minister. But nobody could solve the problem. I do not want to differentiate anybody in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You continue to pursue the matter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I have been pursuing it for the last 7 years.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : On compassionate grounds, they can give some job.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In many organisations, like the Railways, there is a provision like that. They give jobs on compassionate grounds. There should be a compulsory provision like that in every Department of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For your information, as a former P&T employee myself, I know, if any employee dies while in service and, if none of his sons is employed anywhere, one of his sons is given a job. It is there in the P&T Department.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Now-a-days, it is not being practised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If any employee becomes an invalid, either his sight is lost or he loses a limb, there also, if none of his family members is employed anywhere, one member of his family is given a job. I myself helped them to get the jobs. I got it done myself when I was a trade unionist. You can also insist on that. It is a nice suggestion that you are making.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am always making nice suggestions. It is for the Government to accept them.

There should be a provision like that. Whenever any employee dies while in service, in any Department, one member of his family, son or daughter or wife, should be given a job even after 15 to 20 years. In some of the railways, it is there. In the N.E. Railways, it is 20 years. We helped many people to be provided with jobs on compassionate grounds.

About the casual labour also who are working in various Departments, this facility must be given to them, specially in the railways.

So far as the contract labour and the labour going outside the country is concerned, for them also, this provision should be there. That is why we have demanded a comprehensive Bill.

Further, if any worker dies due to negligence of the employer, because the employer does not provide adequate safety measures, etc., in that case the employer must be punished. There should be a provision for that also.

Lastly, I support the amendment proposed by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and I hope, the hon. Minister will accept it. I hope, he will look into all the suggestions which have been made here.

With these words, I support the Bill.

*SHRI S.T.K JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to say a few words on the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

The parent Act was amended in 1976 and after 8 years this amendment has been brought forward by the Labour Minister. The Labour Commission submitted its Report in 1969. It is regrettable that many purposeful recommendations of the Labour Commission, have not yet been implemented. This Bill, which seeks to give effect to one of the recommendations of the labour Commission, is an illustration of lethargic functioning of the Government which swears by the name of welfare. Why should the Government take such a long time to give legislative backing to the recommendations of Labour Commission? We had signed the I.L.O. Convention long time ago. The I.L.O. Convention has stipulated certain rates of compensation for death disability due to accidents. These rates are being incorporated in this amending Bill now. Anyway, the Government have taken belated steps for implementing the recommendation of the Labour Commission and also of the suggestions contained in the I.L.O. Convention for the good of the labour. On behalf of the workers of the country, I extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill and I am sure that this Bill will receive the unanimous approval

of the House. I convey my gratitude to the Labour Minister for having taken this opportunity to make some other necessary amendments also to the parent Act, which was passed by the British Government in 1923. All these years the Act contained the words "His Majesty's dominions or in any other foreign country". We should not have taken 36 years for removing this obnoxious and shameful reference to "His Majesty's dominions" in this Act which is under implementation in the Independent India. I wonder why should we continue to date the laws of our country to the British period. I want to know what is the problem in dating this law as Workmen's Compensation Act, 1948. All the Acts passed during the period of British Administration must be dated after 1947 when we became Independent. They must also be modified to be in consonance with the modern times. I request the hon. Labour Minister to pay attention to this problem also and do the needful.

The employment opportunities are getting reduced in the organised sector. The Central Government as also the State Governments have been doing everything for the welfare of workers in the organised sector. Recently our hon. Prime Minister stated that the workers are the backbone of the nation. We must do everything to strengthen the backbone of the nation. But it must also be remembered that our nation is agricultural-based. The economic growth depends upon agricultural growth. We have 25 crores of agricultural workers who contribute their blood and sweat for agricultural growth. Their lot has remained unchanged all these years. The Labour Minister will say that the Minimum Wages Act will take care of them. But that is not enough. In this Bill the ceiling limit of Rs. 1000 for the entitlement of compensation has been removed. While I welcome this, I have to say that the monthly income of an agricultural worker is not even Rs.100. The workers in the organised sector do not go beyond 10% of agricultural workers in the country. When we do everything for 10% workers, we neglect the interests of 90% workers of the country. When the agricultural worker dies due to natural calamity or due to accident or becomes disabled while working, there is no compensation for him. I appeal to the hon. Labour Minister that

he should bestow his attention to improving the lot of agricultural workers also.

I would also refer to another important issue. So long as the contract labour system and the casual labour system are allowed to perpetuate in our country, the labour welfare laws have no meaning and purpose at all. The compensation benefit will not accrue to 2 lakhs of casual labour on our Railways. The compensation law will not be applicable to the contract labour system being followed by Central Public Sector undertakings. If the Government want to ensure the welfare of workers of the country, then the contract labour system and the casual labour system must be eliminated forthwith. When the Government engages contract labour and casual labour, the private sector industrialists take full advantage of these two systems. Hence I demand the abolition of contract labour system and casual labour system.

The fatal accidents are increasing in the factories. The industrialists do not implement the safety law effectively. They do not provide even fire fighting equipment, though it is a legal requirement. They also do not care for immediate disbursement of compensation to the dependents workers who are dead in the accidents and disabled in such accidents. The Labour Inspectors must be directed to take punitive steps against such recalcitrant employees. The Labour Inspectors should also be directed to help the dependents of workers regarding the facilities available under the labour welfare laws. They have to be helped in filling up the plethora of forms. All the labour laws are in English and Hindi and the Minister of Law has stated that efforts are being made to have them in regional languages. Unless all these labour laws are in regional languages, they do not benefit the illiterate families of workers. They are cheated by intermediaries. They cannot question the inordinate delay in getting the benefits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government of Tamil Nadu have translated all the Labour laws in Tamil.

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN : I am referring to all the regional languages.

The labour Minister should provide exclusive funds to the States for translating all the labour laws in the regional languages.

I do not want that this law should also become subjected to the whims and caprices of industrialists. I am given to understand that more than Rs. 200 crores are due from the industrialists under the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Employees' State Insurance Act. They are utilising the workers' money for their personal use. I want effective enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act because this is applicable to the helpless dependents of workers who are dead and the works who become disabled. The Central Government should take to task the erring employers.

Annually, we are getting a copy of the Pocket Book of Labour Statistics prepared by the Ministry. We are not able to understand the contents of this book. I want the hon. Minister to look into this and improve this publication so as to make it understandable.

Many hon. Members referred to the fact that this is a half-backed measure. The Minister also in his preliminary remarks pointed out that a comprehensive law is under preparation. I request him to expedite the preparation of this comprehensive law so as to ensure the welfare of our workers and their families. With these words I support this Bill and resume my seat.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : The Bill contains three basic proposals and these are welcome proposals. One proposition is the removal of the legal constraints to the eligibility for compensation for those whose earnings exceed Rs. 1000. This is a welcome proposition. The second proposition of the Bill is linking of the compensation with the age. This is all the more a welcome proposition. The third proposition is to update the occupational diseases in tune with the ILO Schedule. These are the three basic propositions of the Bill under consideration. So far as these propositions are concerned, I have got no difference of opinion. But what prompted me to take part in the debate is that to me it appears that a higher or a larger amount of compensation is, according to me—I do not accuse him—presumed to be the substitute for safety regulations. No worker in our country is willing to have a higher compensation than to be in a working condition which ensures a greater amount or a greater measure of security. My charge is that in our country the safety measures

are being deliberately neglected and the Government's role has been passive. For example, I want to give you some indication of the statistic to imagine the magnitude of the problem. The problem means disablement permanent or temporary, due to on-implementation of the safety rules or safety regulations. According to the statistics collected by the *Economic Times*, 2.5 lakhs workers are maimed, crippled or otherwise disabled every year. About 2.5 lakhs workers every year are crippled, maimed or disabled. Approximately about 1500 or something of that nature eventually lose their life. I am not speaking about the unorganised sector. This is the magnitude of the problem. That is, about 2.5 lakhs of our workers engaged in industrial undertakings are exposed to this kind of disablement every year. This is at the level of the present day mechanisation of our industry. Now I am glad the Prime Minister of the country made a statement saying that we should go in for further mechanisation. It is necessary if we want to cope with the situation. Then I apprehend that with faster mechanisation this figure or this number of workmen to be exposed to safety hazards will be increasing. What is at the present moment ?

Sir, there was a study made in the chemical industry and, from that random study, only one sector, that is, in the chemical industry, 47% of the factories lacked the proper First-Aid. They have no properly equipped First-Aid arrangement in the factories ; 30% of them have no proper medical rules at all ; 73% of them have not instituted any periodical health check for their employees.

Therefore, Sir, my comment and my conclusion is that the existing safety regulations are observed more in breach than on the adherence. If we come to the question of other industries, I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to the Coalmines—my friend, Mr. A.K. Roy can tell about it in a much better way than me—there is no safety measure in the coalmines. I would remind you of the trauma in the Chas Nala colliery accident in which 400 people were killed. They were killed because of no fault of theirs but because the management did not adhere to the safety measures as provided for under the laws. This is the magnitude of the situation. If you want that the compensation should be increased, would these 400

Chas Nala victim's families be more happy to have a greater amount of compensation ? They will be happy and the whole—countrymen will be happy and even House will be happy if, in the coalmines, the safety regulations are implemented more efficiently. Therefore, Sir, according to me, it is not the question of providing compensation but efforts should also be made more in the direction of implementing the existing safety measures and to improve them. This is my general comment. So far as other points are concerned, they have been dealt with by many friends. As regards the explanation, it seems to me that this is the parameter in the thinking of the Government. But, when you have decided that all those who earn more than Rs. 1,000 should be brought within the purview of the Act, what is the rationale behind this ? I will be glad if you can explain the rationale of not entitling others to have the compensation. Is it on the basis of the actual cake available to them ? What is your rationale ? I have not been able to understand the logic of it—the rationale of it. Therefore, Sir, I shall be glad if he will take this opportunity to explain to us the rationale of depriving the workmen who are earning more than Rs. 1,000 and not making them the beneficiary of this beneficial compensation commensurate with their pay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I also want to know how this rationale has been fixed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : From my side I would say that the only rationale thing is to help the employer—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to know from the Minister— not from you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Anyway, from my side if you want to know I can say that they have covered a larger number of workmen keeping in mind the interests of the employers. They want at least to help them by way of reducing the compensation payable. Therefore, I do not accuse him. This is what is called a mixed socialism like water mixed with milk. This is not the occasion to discuss socialism and their philosophy.

Sir, I conclude by saying that there is need for the improvement of the safety measures. There should be a law and there

should be a monitoring agency to see that the safety measures are being properly implemented and it has also to be seen that a comprehensive Bill incorporating the suggestions made by the various Members is brought forward for the consideration of the House at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEBRENDRA PATIL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that almost all the hon. Members who participated in the debate have welcomed this piece of legislation without any reservation. This is a small bill and also a non-controversial bill and this Bill is in the interests of the workers. Many hon. Members wanted to know the reasons for the delay in bringing forward this Bill. I need not go into the details but I can only tell the House that before we come to the House with a Bill for introduction and consideration several formalities have to be gone through and at several levels the proposals are scrutinised and ultimately it is for the legislative wing to prepare the bill. The hon. Members are aware and I do not wish to blame anybody that legislative wing is overburdened with work and the hands that are available for drafting the bill are not adequate and every Ministry wants that their proposals should be drafted in the form of a Bill by giving priority. Therefore, there is some delay and I am sorry for that.

If I waited for a comprehensive Bill it would have been further delayed. Therefore, I thought because of the delay workers should not suffer and in the interest of workers I thought at least the amendments which are of urgent nature should be brought before House and got approved.

Almost all the hon. Members demanded a comprehensive Bill to be brought before the House as early as possible. In my introductory remarks I made it clear that I am bringing a comprehensive Bill and it consists of as many as 50 to 60 amendments. The comprehensive Bill is being drafted now and I will try my best to introduce the Bill in the next monsoon session of Parliament.

Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned the employees who are working in the hazardous employment will get the benefit of this but some hon. Members wanted to know about the employees who are working in

other establishments which are not hazardous. I can only say that those who are working in other establishments which are not considered to be hazardous, if they are covered by ESI then they get compensation under ESI and the rate of compensation under ESI is much more than that we are going to prescribe now.

Several hon. Members felt that the quantum of compensation that is suggested in the Bill is low. I have already made it clear in my introductory remarks that so far as the quantum of compensation is concerned the rates of compensation are based on the rates specified in the ILO convention concerning the minimum standards of social security.

This is on the basis of the rates specified in ILO convention and the only departure or deviation which we have made is, while calculating compensation, the wage ceiling of Rs. 1,000 is put. My friend Mr. Ramavatar Shastri feels that this ceiling or this explanation defining the wage ceiling should be removed. I made it clear why we have put the ceiling. ILO convention also says that certain restrictions may be put while fixing compensation. Some of the hon. Members have spent almost all their life in trade unions and they know things much better. I wish to point out that this is a compensation the employer is expected to pay. It is not Government which is paying the compensation. In don't subscribe to the view that every employer in the country is a multimillionaire and every worker is a pauper or poor person or oppressed and depressed and is suffering. I don't subscribe to this view. What about those having small scale industry employing 10 or 12 people? We don't know how that industry is running, whether it makes profit or not. It depends upon the capacity of the employer to pay. Suddenly we have made a big jump. In the case of permanent total disablement from Rs. 10,800 the amount has been increased to Rs. 24,000. Similarly the minimum rates of compensation for death would be Rs. 20,000 as against Rs 7200. The maximum existing is Rs 30,000 which is increased to Rs 90,000. For permanent total disablement from Rs. 42,000 we are going up to Rs 1,12,000. This is a big jump. Let us see how it is going to work. We have to look into the condition of the employer also and his capa-

city to pay. We cannot make a big jump which may become intolerable for the management and the employer.

About migrant works, I wish to make this clear. So far as this Act is concerned whether it is migrant worker or casual or contract worker, everybody working in hazardous employment is entitled for this compensation. I agree with some members that the migrant workers find it difficult to get the compensation because they work here and they go back to the places and the compensation commissioner finds it difficult to work out the compensation. I would say that the safeguarding of the interest of the migrant workers in the matter of settlement of claims under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has already been engaging the attention of the Government. The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Labour Secretaries held in September, 1983. State Governments were advised to frame the necessary rules under Section 32 of the Act for transfer of the claims in respect of migrant workers to the Commissioner of the area where the dependents of the workers reside particularly where the employer has expressed a desire not to be made a party to the proceedings. We are thinking how best to do it so that migrant worker will get compensation as early as possible.

Another complaint made was that claims were not settled in time. It is true that in certain cases a long time might have been taken. It is because Compensation Commissioners are not adequate in number.

Recently we have taken up this matter with all the State Governments. We have issued Circular letters to all the State Governments and we have requested the State Governments to see that Compensation Commissioners are appointed in adequate number. In addition to that, so far as this Act is concerned, in the existing Act, Section 4 (a) provides for payment of compensation within a month, that is, from the date it falls due. In case of failures to pay compensation by due date, the employer is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6%.

Now, we are thinking of increasing this rate of interest from 6% to 12%. But we are going to make this provision in the comprehensive Bill. Another provision we are thinking of in the comprehensive Bill is to make a specific provision that in every case of

fatal accident, the employer shall deposit the amount of compensation with the Commissioner within 30 days of the date of accident and he may raise the issue, if any, regarding the liability for payment of compensation only after depositing the amount of compensation. We are making it compulsory that he should first deposit the amount and then only he can raise dispute over the claim.

Then, Sir, in the comprehensive Bill we are thinking of another important proposal, that is, the Government has accordingly decided to introduce a scheme of compulsory insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This will be included in the Comprehensive Bill. Some hon. Members wanted to know why 25% for temporary disablement. I would make it clear that it is not 25% so far as temporary disablement is concerned. In the case of temporary disablement, the worker gets every fortnight the compensation. That is why we say 'every fortnight'. That means, per month, he gets 50%, as in the case of permanent disablement. Since he is being paid every fortnight 25%, it amounts to 50% when we work it out monthly, that is, 50%.

Some hon. Members wanted to know while calculating this compensation, whether only pay is taken into consideration or DA and other benefits are also taken into consideration. I want to make it clear that the term wages has been defined to include any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money other than DA or contribution paid by the employer towards pension, provident fund, etc. The term wages would therefore include DA and all other allowances except the travelling allowances. So, DA and other allowances are taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the pension.

Hon. Member, Shri Harikesh Bahadur has suggested an important point that there should be a provision for providing employment for at least one dependent of the deceased employee. The Government policy is very clear in this matter. There are administrative instructions on the Government side for providing employment to dependent of the deceased employee who dies in harness. The practice in the Government side has been recently commended to the Central Organisation of employers, with the request to advise their members to consider adopting

293 *Union Duties of Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill, Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Sp. Imp.)* VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) *Amndt. Bill, Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill* 294

a similar practice. These are the few points which the hon. Members have made out and I have clarified the position. Again, before I conclude I would like to say that I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have given their unqualified support to this piece of legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bills

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.55 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENTS BILL.
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (ELECTRICITY) DISTRIBUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
AND

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHANA) :

On behalf of SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."*

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration".*

"That the Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."*

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1262, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Members are aware that the Finance Commission is required to make recommendations to the President under Article 280 of the Constitution in regard to the taxes and duties which are to be shared with the States, and the interee distribution among the States of the share of States. The four Bills which I move today arise out of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission made in its interim report for the year 1984-85. This report along with the memorandum on action taken was laid on the Table of the House on 9.12.1983, as required under Article 281 of the Constitution. In its interim report, the Eighth Finance Commission has *inter alla* recommended that the existing arrangement in regard to distribution of Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty on property other than agricultural lands may be continued in 1984-85 subject to such modification as may be made in the final report.

13.58 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the chair*)

The final report of the Commission was submitted to the President on the 30th April, 1984 and it will take some time to process the recommendations made in that report and lay it on the Table of the House along with memorandum of action taken thereon. This will be possible only in the next session of Parliament.

In the meantime, the first instalment for the current year of the share of States in Union excise duties is to be paid in May.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**295 Union Duties of
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill,
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)**

MAY 3, 1984

**Amndt. Bill. Union 296
Duties of Excise (Electricity)
Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate
Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill**

Hence the need for these legislations. I do not wish to dwell at length on these Bills as no new principles are being introduced and the objective is only to continue the existing arrangements pending decisions on the recommendations contained in the final report of the Eighth Finance Commission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved :

“That the Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration”.

“That the Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr Chairman, Sir, these Bills, as the Minister has already said, to continue the existing arrangements till the final recommendations of the Finance Commission are submitted. We are anxiously awaiting, and particularly the States, as to what are the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. But in the meanwhile, the present arrangement will continue, and almost all the States, irrespective of their political affiliations have expressed their dissatisfaction over the existing arrangement of sharing of resources. You will notice that the present over-centralisation of economic powers and resources has created imbalance in our country, resulting in deprivation and also backwardness of some areas.

When the Constitution was being framed, the founding fathers of the Constitution assured that the States will depend on the income of shared taxes. They were given some measure of autonomy in financial relations. But then, by subsequent amendment of the Constitution and also because of the policy pursued by the Central Government, the States have been losing not only

their share, but they are increasingly dependant on the volition of the Central Government so far as the resources are concerned. Sir, you will see that under Article 270, sharing of taxes on income is obligatory. It will be seen that the Central-Government is depriving the States of this income by taking Corporation Tax out of income tax. The 1959 Finance Act of Parliament actually deprived the States of the share from income tax. You will notice that the Corporate taxes are increasing and this elastic source has been taken out of the sphere of sharing of taxes, thereby depriving the States of hundreds and thousand of crores of rupees. In 1982-83, income from corporate tax was Rs. 2339 crores from income tax it was Rs. 1563 crores. So, this amount of Rs. 2339 crores is, at present, not shared with the States. But the founding fathers of the Constitution wanted that this should be shared by the Central and State Governments. The State Governments are being deprived of their legitimate share of income from the corporate tax.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What about the recommendations of the Finance Commission ? The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended that 85% of income from income-tax will go to the States. That is true. But you will see that income from income-tax is not rising, but income from corporate taxes is rising. But the most elastic source has been kept for the Centre, which was not the purpose of the Constitution, but, this has been done by the Central Government.

You also know that so far as the sharing of basic excise duties is concerned, it is discretionary. The 7th Finance Commission recommended that 40% of the basic excise-duties is to be transferred to the States. That is true, but what is happening ? The States used to depend on sales tax; and they still do depend on it. Increasingly, commodities are taken out of the purview of sales tax, thereby depriving the States of their independent source of income. They now depend on the Central Government.

The Central Government actually started an assault on the powers of the States in 1956, when Articles 269 and 286 were amended; and this was followed by the Central Sales Tax law. I am not going

297 *Union Duties of* VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) *Amndt. Bill, Union 298*
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill.
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)

into details because of paucity of time. What has been done ? Certain commodities have been declared as important for inter-State commerce and trade. And the State Governments can impose sales tax only have 4%. If they want to top out of the sharing of excise duty, thereby first of all making the State Governments dependant on the Central Government for their revenue, and also limiting the powers of the States upto 4%.

So, what is happening ? State Governments are losing their independent power, and increasingly becoming dependent on the grants by Central Government.

The resources from the Centre can be transferred in three ways : statutory grants, discretionary grants and loans. You will notice that the percentage of statutory grants or percentage of statutory transfer of resources is coming down; and the percentage of discretionary grants and loans is going up. What does it mean? As the development works are increasing, the gap between the revenue of the States and their expenditure is widening. The more it widens, the more are the States becoming dependent on Central Government. And you will see that to-day, most of the discretionary grants and loans are tied loans or tied grants. And through their enormous powers, the Central Government is influencing the priorities of States, and also influencing their decisions. This is done through the Planning Commission. All the States must get approval from the Planning Commission for their States' Plans and also depend for their revenue on the Central Government—loans and grants. While releasing these grants, while sanctioning loans, the Central Government, through the Planning Commission, compel the States to the Central Government's line. Actually, the States have no independent power of raising their resources; they also do not have independent power to determine their own plans, their own programmes. They are entirely dependent on the Central Government. The Central Government actually controls the States through the process of granting huge grants and loans.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is mutual.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It has become a position of a master and a servant. You dictate and they accept. If they do not accept whatever you

dictate, you do not give them the money. So, what can the poor State Governments do. They will have to accept your dictate willy-nilly; and if the non-Congress I State Governments voice their dissatisfaction, then the Central Government Finance Minister is there to stop their overdrafts. He says, "I will not give grants ; I will cut the size of your plans". In this way, the discontent may be created in the States. That is how they try to punish them.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You bully the Centre;

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Today, the State Governments have actually no independent elastic source of their revenue. They heavily depend on sales tax. But then there is a move to take out certain commodities out of the purview of the sales tax and to bring them within the purview of the excise duty-for which they lose their independent power of raising their revenue : they also lose revenue heavily if they become depend more and more on the Central Government. These are very very dangerous developments. This was not envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution. They wanted a cooperative federation—the states and the Central Government operating as equal partners. Now because of this planning process, because of the policy pursued by the Central Government, they are not equal partners; they have to submit to the will of the Central Government, to the Planning Commission.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Does that not mean that the centre takes up the responsibility of incurring the displeasure of the public by raising excise duty ? On the other hand, the States are saved from the terrible trouble of having to raise their own sales tax and incurring displeasure of the people afterwards, losing their support.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are trying to save the States who do not want to be saved from you; they want to be saved from you because you are taking their independent power. If they can raise their own revenue independently, they can spend it. But, wherever you take the power, they are to come to you; they have to depend upon you. So,

from the position of independence, through this measure, they come to the position of dependent on you whereby they will be compelled to fall in line with you and accept your dictate; thereby you will have more political control over the states.

Through the planning process, the Central Government is taking up programmes which fall within the jurisdiction of the States. So, where the Constitution demarcates the sphere of the States, the Central Government intrudes it through the planning process and through the money power and thereby eroding the power of the States.

So, this I think is not good for a federation. Now, the Minister was speaking about the Finance Commission. What is the position of the Finance Commission? The Finance Commission was supposed to be an umpire between the Centre and the States so far as the aspect of resources is concerned. I would like to quote from the Finance Commission itself. You will see what has become of the position of the Finance Commission. The Third Finance Commission recorded —— I quote ——

“The role of the Finance Commission comes to be at best that of an agency to review the forecasts of revenue and expenditure submitted by the states and the acceptance of the revenue element of the Plan as indicated by the Planning Commission for determining the quantum or devolution as grant-in-aid to be made and at worst its function is merely to undertake an arithmetical exercise of devolution based on amount of assistance for each State already settled by the Planning Commission to be made under different heads on the basis of certain principles to be prescribed.”

Here, the Third Finance Commission says that actually the role of the Finance Commission is almost redundant. Everything is done by the Planning Commission. Everything is determined by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has the overriding power. But the Planning Commission has no statutory basis. Where the States are not represented. In the

National Development Council the States are there. But the National Development Council meetings have almost become a ritual, and it is the Planning Commission which has become powerful. I am decidedly in favour of planning. I want planned development of our country. It is through planning that we can develop. There can be balanced development, through planning. But what is the composition of the Planning Commission? Previously in the Planning Commission all the Ministers—or at least the important Ministers—used to be there. But the Administrative Reforms Commission suggested that experts should be there. But who are the experts now? Now, we have the experts who are not independent economists but economists chosen by the all powerful Prime Minister. Where are the States? Where is the voice of the States heard? What will the States do if everything is decided by the Planning Commission and their voice is not heard? They are not represented. They have to accept whatever is forced by the Planning Commission. And also, by planning today we mean all the bureaucrats. They will determine everything, because there is no room for independent economists there.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : At every stage the States' Ministers are consulted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is very dangerous. It will be seen that while sanctioning the funds while actually transferring resources through their discretionary power the economic principles are not followed. The political considerations generally influence the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. A State Government which is liked by the Central Government will be the greatest beneficiary.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is wrong.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The States which are being run by the Opposition Parties will be punished. Prof. Ranga is saying 'no'. I can cite the question of West Bengal. What have you done so far as its overdraft is concerned? You have stopped payment to the Government of West Bengal. But you see 'The Statesman' which has published the report that today Punjab has the largest amount of

301 *Union Duties of VAISAKHA 13, 1900 (SAKA) Amndt. Bill, Union 302*
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill.
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)

overdraft. There are other States which have overdrafts. But they are singling out West Bengal with a political purpose. I have the names of all the Congress (I) States which have overdrafts. I can quote from the documents that even before, when there were all Congress (I) States and no opposition State, they had the problem of overdrafts. Why do the States have overdrafts? Because of the fact that the Central Government can create money but the state Governments cannot create money. Before you say to the States that you must follow sound financial principles, and there should be judicious husbanding of resources, can I not say that before sermonising you should follow it yourself? Are you following your policy of keeping the Budget balanced? If you cannot do that, how is it that you are telling the States to keep their budgets balanced? The total deficit of the States is less than the deficit that is incurred by the Central Government. Can you say that all your expenditure is planned expenditure and developmental expenditure? You give dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. Very good; you should give it. The prices are rising. What should the State Governments do? They should naturally also increase the dearness allowance of their employees. The moment they do it, you say that it is a wasteful expenditure, that they cannot do it and that a non-developmental expenditure has been made. First you do it and then you say to the States that they cannot do it. What will the States do? They will have to depend on you. Since they do not have any independent source, they depend on your mercy. Even that mercy they do not get from you. Not only the Left Front Governments of West Bengal and Tripura but also the Congress (I) States have pleaded before the Seventh Finance Commission that they do not want mercy; they want what rightfully belongs to them. I would ask the Minister to answer all these points. Do you want to keep the federation intact? If you want that, how is it that the joint responsibility of sharing of resources is unitary? All the welfare activities have to be done by the States, but for the money they will have to come to Delhi as a beggar and pray to the Finance Minister to give them loans, money. I can give the statistics which show that of the resources raised by the

Centre, 70 per cent of them are kept by the Centre for its expenditure.

Only 30 per cent is transferred to the States. Whatever resources you raise, you keep 70 per cent with you and only 30 per cent you give to the States. But what was the original scheme in the Constitution? As per the original scheme in the Constitution, a great part of the resources was to be raised by the Centre and shared with the States so that the States should not depend on loans or discretionary grants-in-aid but should depend on shared taxes. Now you have totally distorted the whole scheme. And what has happened? There is no balanced development. The whole eastern region is deprived. While you allocate resources because of your political purpose, you create imbalance in your investment, in your transfer of resources, and that is why because of these regional disparities, secessionist and disruptive forces take advantage of it. Had there been equitable and balanced distribution of resources, had there been balanced development of all the regions, you could have kept the discontentment within a limit. But that is not being done because of these regional imbalances. Why is it that today you find that the States are not in a mood to accept it? Not only West Bengal or Tripura or Karnataka or Kashmir, even the Chief Minister of your own State, Bihar, has said that they want independent power. What are you doing? You are depriving the States. When you raise administered prices, you do not share with the States what you get. Had it been the Excise Duty, you would have to share but you do not do that. You will increase the administered prices of coal, of petroleum products and you will keep the whole amount with you. But that was not the intention on the framers of the Constitution. You will see how injustice is being done.

Now, I will say about the royalty for minerals. You raise the prices but the States are deprived because their royalties do not increase *pari passu* with the rise in prices only you get the advantage. That is why today Assam is demanding—Assam

303 *Union Duties of Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill.* MAY 3, 1984
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Sp. Imp.)

Amndt. Bill, Union 304
Duties of Excise (Electricity)
Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill

is not a Leftist Government, your own Government is there—that their royalty should be increased. West Bengal is also demanding that you are raising the prices of coal but you are depriving that State of the increased income. In these various ways the Central Government is depriving the States. That is why I demand that there should be a reversal of the policy of the Central Government. Apart from the sharing of taxes, loans, grants-in-aid and royalties, today commercial banks are also advancing to the tune of Rs. 14,000 crores. Financial institutions are also advancing. But the priorities of investment and development are determined by the Central Government because the Central Government controls the banks and the financial institutions. Such a huge amount is controlled by the Central Government and they decide the priorities and thereby, because of their political considerations, they deprive certain regions. I can quote the figure from my State. More than Rs. 6,000 crores you get from West Bengal as income-tax and from other resources but West Bengal gets back only something more than Rs. 1,500 crores.

The commercial banks also get deposits from there, but the money is invested elsewhere. This is creating imbalance, disparity, and this is generating political discontent in different regions. I do not know what is the report of the Eighth Finance commission but I want a reversal of this policy. Let there be no confrontation. We are interested in economic development and planning. You must accept that all State Governments are responsible State Governments, elected by the people, as you are elected by the people, as you have some commitment to the people, they have also commitment to the people. Let that co-operation be on the basis of equality. Do not destroy that equality. You have already reduced the States to the position of magnified municipalities, which is dangerous for the unity of India. If we want to keep our country together, we must work together on the basis of equality and justice. If this is denied, it will be very difficult to keep the nation together. Already there are ominous signs. I would request the Central Government and the Minister to read the writing on the wall,

what is happening. We are sincerely interested in keeping the country together, in making the country strong. For that we demand that there should be a reversal of the policy. That is why I demand that the proceeds of the corporation tax and the surcharge on income-tax be made sharable with the States.

(2) The provisions of articles 268 and 269 should be fully taken advantage of. (3) The scheme of additional duties of excise should be abolished. (4) 40 per cent of the yield of every increase in administered prices should be passed on to the States. (5) A review should be made of the principles guiding decisions as regards "declared goods". (6) The royalty payable to the States for their mineral resources should be determined on an *ad valorem* basis, in consultation with the States. (7) The State Governments should be allowed representation on a rotational basis on the Central and Local Boards of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India and they should be permitted to open commercial banks to serve the interests of the people. (8) An institutional forum be set up for consultation between the Union and the State Governments on fiscal issues which are of mutual concern. I would also request that the planning body be reconstituted and the National Development Council be made real.

The Ministers here generally attack the West Bengal Government. Our Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, is not here. He was misleading the House when he said that the West Bengal Government is spending money on things which are unnecessary and it is not concentrating on development planning. Here I would draw attention of the House to a speech made by the State Finance Minister Shri Ashok Mitra, where he has shown that our developmental expenditure has increased three-fold. West Bengal is a State which is most frugal, so far as sumptuary allowance is concerned. While it comes to lakhs of rupees in Maharashtra, so far as the Chief Minister of West Bengal is concerned, it is only some thousands of rupees.

So, the charge that West Bengal is squandering resources is baseless. Can you tell me where the State Government can im-

305 *Union Duties of VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) Amndt. Bill, Union 306*
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)

pose a cut in expenditure? Do you want a cut in the educational or medical expenditure? When you make a charge that the West Bengal Government is squandering money, you should be specific. I challenge the Finance Minister to let us know where we should have a cut, where we are spending money while other States are not spending it.

So far as the salaries of West Bengal Government employees are concerned, they are not higher than those in some of the States in India. Where the salary scales of teachers are concerned, they are not higher than those of teachers in Punjab. Actually, the State was neglected by the Congress (I) Government. We are paying for the loans, and it is 34 per cent; we have to repay the loans. This was engineered by the Congress (I) Government. It is 31 per cent and it is the highest because the previous government took all these loans, and we have to pay back those loans. It is a heavy burden on West Bengal. So, before you charge the Government, you verify the facts. Let economic considerations prevail, not political considerations, because we have a government there which has a different political affiliation, you have started almost an economic war against this Government. This should be stopped because you have the responsibility as the Central Government. That is why, Sir, you kindly permit me, before I conclude, to quote from what Mr. Ashok Mitra has said :

“Despite these major constraints, additional resources mobilised by the State Government in recent years have been among the highest in the country.”

This year many Congress (I) governments have not mobilised any additional resources, but it is the non-Congress (I) governments including West Bengal government who have mobilised additional resources. And you are charging the West Bengal Government that they are not doing it. Again I quote :

“It is a matter of equal satisfaction that a recent study by the Reserve Bank of India indicates that development expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure during the past few years has been consistently high in West Bengal. If we

Duties of Excise (Electricity)
Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate
Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill

limit ourselves to expenditure on the Plan, it has nearly tripled during the six-year period 1977-78 to 1982-83 compared to the preceding six-year period 1971-72 to 1976-77; the proportion of Plan expenditure to total expenditure has also gone up significantly since 1977-78. This advance could be registered despite the fact that *per capita* Plan assistance from the Centre is the lowest for West Bengal among all States, and has been generally so since the period of the Third Five-Year Plan.”

Since this is a lie to the propaganda that has been unleashed by the Central Government against the West Bengal Government I want the Minister to answer what our Finance Minister has said that our Plan expenditure is going up, developmental expenditure is going up.

Before concluding, I would request you to consider one thing. The recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission are going to be considered by you. But the State Governments will have to decide their Plan on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. Otherwise, how will they know what will be the revenue, what will be the resources, and how will they determine the Plan size? We are in a predicament. We cannot finalise our Plan size because we do not know what are the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission.

The Plan size of West Bengal has not been finalised. Recently, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Minister urging her to call a Meeting of the National Development Council so that the size of the Plan can be discussed there and finalised, so that we can go ahead with our Plan. We also request the Central Government to increase the Plan assistance. Unfortunately we have become dependent on you on the assistance you give to the States. We urge that the Central Government should take a very rational view of the whole thing. You have appointed Sarkaria Commission. Before Sarkaria Commission, recommends, something, you should accept the demands of the States. Don't take it as a challenge, but take it as your responsibility so that there will be equitable sharing, more transfer of

resources to the States for developmental expenditure and there should be a real co-operative federation.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, संघ उत्पादन-शुल्क (वितरण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1984 में कहा गया है कि यह प्रबन्ध एक अप्रैल, 1984 में प्रारम्भ होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अन्तिम रूप से जारी रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में किया गया है। यह इस विधेयक की खासियत है। इन चारों विधेयकों का मुख्य उद्देश्य उस व्यवस्था को आगे तक बनाए रखना है। इन विधेयकों और संघ उत्पादन शुल्क (विद्युत) वितरण अधिनियम 1980 के संदर्भ में मैं दो-एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। वैसे तो मेरे साथियों ने इन के बारे में काफी कह दिया है, इन सब में वही बुनियादी बात कही गई है कि सरकार ने जो पद्धति अपनाई है, उत्पादन शुल्क का वितरण केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच कैसे किया जाए। हमारे सामने सबसे बुनियादी प्रश्न यह उपस्थित होता है कि संविधान निर्माताओं की मंशा यही रही थी कि केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच मधुर सम्बन्ध बने रहें, और उसके लिए उन्होंने फंडरल स्ट्रक्चर का निर्माण किया, फाइनेन्शियल और एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव रिमोसेज का सामान वितरण किया गया। उनकी मंशा स्पष्ट थी कि राज्यों को उस आमदनी का शेयर मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन उसके बाद एक नई स्थिति बनी और केंद्र सरकार ने उत्पादन शुल्क लगाना आरम्भ कर दिया और इस कारण जहां बहुत सी चीजों पर पहले सेल्स टैक्स लगाया जाता था, उसको बदल कर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने लगा। यदि आप गौर से देखें तो उसका उद्देश्य सरकार की ओर से अधिक राजस्व की प्राप्ति बनाया गया जब कि वास्तव में वह स्थिति नहीं थी। आप देखिए कि पहले सेल्स टैक्स लगाने से राज्यों को उसका जो हिस्सा मिलता था, उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के बाद उस राजस्व में कितनी कमी या वेशी हुई। यदि आपने इस विषय पर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो संवि-

धान बनाने वालों की सही मंशा के विरुद्ध जाने की बात होगी। क्योंकि उन्होंने सही सोचा था और सही दिशा में ध्यदस्था की थी ताकि राजस्व का सही वितरण हो सके। अभी यहां पर ओवर ड्राफ्ट के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई और मैं भी उसमें भाग लेते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें ओवरड्राफ्ट के विषय पर गहराई से विचार करना चाहिए। वैसे मैं वित्तीय मामलों में विशेष जानकारी नहीं रखता और साधारण ढंग से सोचने वालों की तरह यह विचार रखता हूँ कि इस विषय पर केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों दोनों को मिलकर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आखिर ओवरड्राफ्ट क्यों होता है, क्योंकि आपकी प्लानिंग और फाइनेंस कमीशन के बीच किसी तरह का तालमेल नहीं है। यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि किस के माध्यम से आप राजस्व प्राप्त करेंगे, किस के माध्यम से कर लगायेंगे और करों का वितरण कैसे होगा। आपके पास आठवें वित्त आयोग की रिफरेंडेशन आ गई है, लेकिन आपने अभी उस पर विचार करना है। अभी तक तो आप पिछले वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार चल रहे हैं। यदि आप कोई प्लान बनाते हैं, योजना बनाते हैं, यदि उसमें कोई डेवलपमेंट की बात आयेगी तो उसके राजस्व प्राप्ति के स्रोत क्या होंगे। वह फाइनेंस कमीशन द्वारा ही तो निर्धारित किए जाएंगे। जब फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिफरेंडेशन पर आप अभी तक विचार कर रहे हैं तो उसको लागू कब तक करेंगे, उसमें समय लगेगा। मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि यदि आपकी प्लानिंग सही है तो उसके लिए राजस्व की आवश्यकता होगी, उसमें राज्य सरकारों का कितना कन्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिए तथा राज्य सरकारों का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन उनकी अपनी राजस्व प्राप्त करने की शक्ति पर भी निर्भर करता है।

यदि राज्यों की राजस्व प्राप्ति की शक्ति कम होगी तो निश्चित रूप से ओवर ड्राफ्ट

करेंगे। मेरे विचार में ओवर ड्राफ्ट की पद्धति को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये। लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है कि राज्य बाध्य हो जाते हैं। आप फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों देर से लागू करते हैं, और उत्पादन शुल्क जब लगाते हैं तो शुल्क लगाने से पहले इस बात का जरूर विचार कर लेना चाहिये कि राज्यों को जो रेवेन्यू प्राप्त होता है उसमें कमी न आये। कर वितरण की जहां तक बात है उसके बारे में केंद्र सरकार का रबैया कुछ साफ होना चाहिये।

सरकारिया कमीशन राज्यों और केंद्र के अधिकारियों की चर्चा करेगा, लेकिन जैसे मेरे दोस्त बना रहे थे कौरपोरेशन के टैक्सों के बारे में भी राज्यों का कुछ हिस्सा होना चाहिये। आय कर का भी उचित हिस्सा राज्यों को मिलना चाहिये तभी फंडरल स्ट्रक्चर मजबूत हो सकता है। फंडरल स्ट्रक्चर की बर्किंग को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये आर्थिक ढंग से सुचारु रूप से चलना भी अति आवश्यक है। इन सब बातों पर केंद्रीय सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, नहीं तो आगे चल कर राज्य सरकारों को नुकसान होगा। राज्यों में किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार ही ओवर ड्राफ्ट की बात दोनों के लिये एक सी लागू होनी चाहिये। इस बात को साफ करना चाहिये कि हमारा दृष्टिकोण इस सम्बन्ध में साफ है तभी फंडरल स्ट्रक्चर मजबूत होगा और लोगों के मन में उसके प्रति आस्था पैदा होगी। इसलिये भेद-भाव वाली नीति को सरकार को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, यह चार बिल जो सरकार की तरफ से आये हैं, पहले बिल के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि यूनियन ड्यूटीज आफ ऐक्साइज (डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल, 1984... इस बिल के जरिये ड्यूटी लगाने का अधिकार भारत सरकार ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिया है ताकि वह

अपने रिसोर्सों को ज्यादा मोबिलाइज कर सकें। अभी हमारे मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के साथी कह रहे थे कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा जो कर इकट्ठे किये जाते हैं उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा शेयर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनके रिसोर्सों और ज्यादा बढ़ सकें और वह अपनी डेवलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज को बढ़ा सकें। इसी मान्यता के आधार पर ही सातवें फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने जिस प्रकार की रिकमेंडेशन की हैं, उसके मुताबिक ड्यूटी लगाने का जो अधिकार भारत सरकार के पास था जिससे करीब 99.06 करोड़ रुपये की बसूली होती थी और जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट होता था, अब इस अधिकार को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को देने की व्यवस्था इस बिल के जरिये की गई है। जब तक यह बसूल करने की प्रक्रिया ठीक से लागू न हो जाये तब तक भारत सरकार इसे बसूल करके स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को बांटती रहेगी। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि भारत सरकार बराबर इस विषय पर गंभीरता से विचार करती रही है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसोर्सों मोबिलाइज करने का अवसर दे और उसी के अनुरूप यह व्यवस्था की गई है।

मगर एक बात का शक पैदा होता है जिस की आपको जानकारी है। इस देश में कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, कहीं कांग्रेस (आई) की है, कहीं मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी की और कहीं नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस की या जनता पार्टी की। आज स्टेट्स इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जितने देश में चल रहे हैं उनकी हालत बहुत बदतर है। इस ड्यूटी की बसूली का काम जो उन पर सौंपा जा रहा है, इससे कन्व्यूमर, एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट और दूसरे लोगों पर बहुत दबाव पड़ने वाला है। भारत सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड, जिनकी फाइनेन्शियल कडीशन बहुत खराब है, जिन पर हजारों करोड़ों रुपये का कर्जा है और सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हर साल चलता है उससे हालत और खराब न हो जाये। इस व्यवस्था को

सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये वित्त मंत्री को कुछ अधिकार अपने पास रखने चाहियें ताकि ये अन्वधान्य किसी प्रकार की लैवी लोगों पर न लगा दें जिससे आम काश्तकार की हालत बदतर हो जाये। इस बात को देखने के अलावा आपने जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की मदद का प्रयास किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है।

एस्टेट ड्यूटी के जरिये थोड़ा सा पैसा इकट्ठा होता है और सातबें फाइनेन्स कमीशन के रिक्मेंडेशन के आधार पर इसे वसूल करने का अधिकार भी आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे दिया है। पहले बताया गया था कि इस मद में 2, 3, 4 करोड़ रुपये ही इकट्ठा होता रहा है और वह खर्च भी उतनी ही मात्रा में हो जाता है। इसलिये भारत सरकार को इससे कोई विशेष मदद नहीं मिलती थी इसीलिये इसे भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है। यह एस्टेट ड्यूटी जिसकी मिकदार आपने डेढ़ लाख से दो लाख कर दी है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कैसे वसूल करेंगी इस का भी कोई प्रावधान बनाया जाना चाहिये।

जैसा हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि जितनी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर ऐसी हैं जिन पर ओवरड्राफ्ट है। वह अपनी आमदनी से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करती हैं। किसी प्रकार का फाइनेन्शियल कंट्रोल उन पर नहीं है। जब हमारी भारत सरकार उन पर किसी फाइनेन्शियल कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था करती है तो उनमें बड़ी चिल्लाहट होती है। यदि ओवरड्राफ्ट को रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है, तो बिगुल बजा दिया जाता है कि भारत सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को प्रेशराइज करना चाहती है। जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स गलत तरीके से खर्च करती हैं, उनपर कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। फाइनेन्शियल कंट्रोल के बिना अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए फाइनेन्शियल कंट्रोल लागू करना आवश्यक है। मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी को गवर्नमेंट लोगों को प्रसन्न करने के लिये नई-नई व्यवस्थाएं करती है। वह सरकारी नौकरों

को अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने की कोशिश करती है, जिससे सरकारी नौकर उसके साथ रहें और उसको मजबूत बनाने में सहयोग दें। पार्टी के कैंडिडेट को और ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिए भी कई तरह का खर्च किया जाता है। अनएंप्लायमेंट का भत्ता देकर बहुत अननेसेसरी एक्सपेंडीचर किया जाता है। सारे देश में और कोई ऐसा प्रदेश नहीं है, जहां अनएंप्लायमेंट का भत्ता दिया जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हर हाथ को काम देने की व्यवस्था की जाए, न कि बेकार आदमियों को भत्ता दिया जाए। वे लोग इस तरह के अननेसेसरी एक्सपेंडीचर की वजह से ओवरड्राफ्ट करते हैं और जब केंद्रीय सरकार उसको कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश करती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि भारत सरकार उनके साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय कर रही है।

एस्टेट ड्यूटी का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे दिया गया है। अब तक लोगों को इससे कोई विशेष तकलीफ नहीं थी। लेकिन अब यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास पहुंच गया है, जो अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिए लोगों को अननेसेसरिली परेशान करेगी। वे अपने रीसोर्सिज तो बढ़ा लेंगी, लेकिन लोगों की तकलीफें भी बढ़ जाएंगी। इसको रोकने की जरूरत है।

तीसरा बिल यूनियन ड्यूटीज आफ एक्साइज (डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन) एमंडमेंट बिल है। उसमें स्पेशल एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है, जिसमें भारत सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स दोनों का शेयर है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि दूसरे आइटम में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो शेयर मिलता था, उसको समाप्त करके एडीशनल ड्यूटी लगा कर उनके रीसोर्सिज बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को उसमें से बहुत थोड़ा शेयर मिलता है। आठवां फाइनेंस कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है कि नेट प्रोसीड्ज का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पहले की तरह चलते रहना चाहिए, जब तक कि वह इस बारे में अपनी क्लियर-कट रिक्मेंडेशन न दे दे।

लेकिन यूनियन ड्यूटीज आफ एक्साइज के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में भी बड़ा अन्तर है। वेस्ट बंगाल को 8 परसेंट, किसी स्टेट को 13 परसेंट और किसी को 7 परसेंट दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन देश भर में जो सबसे पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं, जिनको ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए, जैसे राजस्थान, उसको केवल 4 परसेंट शेयर मिलता है। सबसे पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स को सबसे कम पैसा दिया जाता है और सबसे एडवांस्ड स्टेट्स को, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, वेस्ट बंगाल और तमिलनाडू आदि को, 8, 9, 10 और 13 परसेंट दिया जा रहा है। इस तरीके से बड़े पैमाने पर बड़ा परसेंटेज इसके जरिए से दिया जाता है और बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स को कम दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार के फर्क को निश्चित तरीके से निकालना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ न कुछ आपको ऐसा आइटेरिया अपनाना चाहिए, जिसके आधार पर जो सबसे बैंकवर्ड स्टेट हैं, उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके और वे अपनी डबेलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज को ज्यादा बढ़ा सकें। इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

इसी तरीके से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ आइटेम्स पर आपने एडिशनल ड्यूटीज आफ एक्साइज (गुड्स आफ स्पेशियल इम्प्रोवेंस) बिल में आपने एक्साइज लगाई है, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहा है कि वे सेल्स टैक्स समाप्त कर दें। हालांकि हमारी सरकार ने कहा है कि हम सेल्स टैक्स को समाप्त करके कोई आल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था करेंगे, क्योंकि आम जनता को इससे कठिनाई होती है और कई प्वाइंट्स पर उनसे बसूल किया जाता है। मगर जो एक्साइज के जरिए से बसूल किया जाता है और उसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जाएगा, तो क्या वह सेल्स टैक्स जो उनके द्वारा बसूल होता है, तो इन आइटेम्स की खानापूर्ति इन आइटेम्स के जरिए से पूरी हो जाएगी या इन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जितनी आमदनी होती है, उसका बहुत

बड़ा लास उठाना पड़ेगा—क्या इस बात को हमारी सरकार ने सोचा है? अगर कम पैसा एक्साइज ड्यूटी के जरिए से बसूल होगा तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भारत कम्पेंसेट करेगी, जितना पैसा वे सेल्सटैक्स के जरिए से बसूल करते थे। यह बात क्लीयर कट होनी चाहिए। इस बिल के जरिए से इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा यह अधिकार लिया जा रहा है, उससे निश्चित तरीके से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा। इसलिए निश्चित तरीके से आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां तक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का सवाल है, इसमें वही की वही व्यवस्था है, जो एडवांस स्टेट्स हैं, उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा और जो बैंकवर्ड हैं, उनको कम मिलेगा। किसी को आठ परसेंट मिलता है, किसी को 11 परसेंट मिलता है और किसी को नौ परसेंट मिलता है। हालांकि सबसे ज्यादा बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स में शुगर, टुर्बको, काटन फैब्रिक्स वूलन फैब्रिक्स और मैनमेड फाइबर तथा अन्य फैक्ट्रियां हैं, जिनके बारे में आप एक्साइज का अधिकार ले रहे हैं और सेल्स टैक्स समाप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद भी जो बैंकवर्ड स्टेट हैं, उनका शेयर आपने बहुत कम रखा है। राजस्थान के लिए आपने सिर्फ 4.8 परसेंट रखा है, जबकि एडवांस स्टेट्स के लिए 12 परसेंट 11 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट रखा है। इसलिए तमाम स्टेट्स को, जो बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, उनको आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। ताकि डबेलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ सकें।

इन चारों बिलों में यह सही है कि आपकी भावना अच्छी है, इनके जरिए से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकेगी। उनकी डबेलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज बढ़ सकेगी या नहीं बढ़ सकेंगी, इन सारी बातों पर आपको गम्भीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। जो अधिकार आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दे रहे हैं, वे उनका

दुरुपयोग करके वहाँ की जनता को परेशान न करें इस बात की भी क्या कोई गारन्टी है, ताकि सारी व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चल सके। इस संबंध में भी निश्चित तरीके से सोचने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

हमारे ये कम्प्यूनिष्ट (मार्क्सिस्ट) वाले भाई तरह-तरह की बातें कहते हैं—सेन्टर हम को दबाना चाहता है हमारे रिसोर्सेज को इकट्ठा कर के हमारा शेअर हम को नहीं देना चाहता है। मैं पूछता हूँ। अगर सेन्टर आप को आपका शेअर नहीं देता तो आज जो डेवेलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज त्रेस्ट बंगाल में या दूसरे राज्यों में जो विरोधी दलों द्वारा गवर्नर्स स्टेट्स हैं, कैसे चल रही हैं। अगर सारे कार्यक्रमों में भारत सरकार उन की मदद नहीं करती तो उन की एक्टिविटीज कैसे चल सकती थीं? जितनी योजनायें बनी हैं, उन के आधार पर यह कह सकते हैं कि इन योजनाओं के जरिये रीजनल इम्बेसेज बढ़ है और इस की शिकायत हम को भी है, क्योंकि हमारी स्टेट बैंकवर्ड है, हमारी स्टेट के साथ इन्साफ नहीं किया गया, हम को जितना शेअर डेवेलपमेंट के लिए, इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिये, मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिला। लेकिन जो डेवेलपड स्टेट्स हैं, वैसे आप की स्टेट है अगर वह भी इस तरह की बात करे तो यह कहां तक मुनासिब बात है। जब कि वास्तविकता यह है कि जो बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स है उन को पूरा शेअर नहीं मिल रहा है। ये जो डेवेलपड स्टेट्स हैं ये आज से डेवेलपड नहीं है, ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने से आगे हैं और इण्डिपेण्डेंस के आने के बाद भी उन का ज्यादा विकास हुआ, उन के यहां ज्यादा उद्योग धन्धे लगे, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी वे आज रीजनल इम्बेसेज की बात करती हैं, रीजनल इम्बेसेज के नाम पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा शेअर लेने की कोशिश करती हैं और जो पिछड़ी स्टेट्स हैं उन को बराबर दबाने की कोशिश है। यह अच्छी भावना नहीं है। उन्होंने यूनिटी, फ्रेट-

निटी और दूसरी तरह की नजीरें दी हैं और कहा है कि इन के आधार पर हम देश को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसी भावना नजर नहीं आती है। हमें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को आगे लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

मेरे कुछ साथियों ने सरकारिया कमीशन उल्लेख किया या कुछ अन्य कमीशनों का उल्लेख किया जो मुकर्रर किये गये हैं। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। इस तरह के कमीशन पहले भी मुकर्रर हुए हैं सेन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशनज कैसे हों, उन के रिसोर्सेज कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट होने चाहिए ये सारी चीजें समय समय पर भारत सरकार करती रही है और अब जो कमीशन मुकर्रर हुए हैं उन के पीछे भी यही भावना है कि लोगों के मन में जो रीजनल इम्बेसेज की भावना है, रिसोर्सेज के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की भावना है और जो यह कहते आ रहे हैं कि हम को हमारा शेअर नहीं मिल रहा है—उस के बारे में पूरे तरीके से छानबीन करके सारी बातें सामने आ जायें ताकि मालूम हो जाय कि भारत सरकार ने किस तरीके से राज्यों के साथ इन्साफ किया है और आगे किस तरह से काम किया जाय ताकि सब का समान रूप से विकास हो सके। आज वास्तविकता यह है कि कुछ स्टेट्स तो बहुत ज्यादा विकसित हैं, भारत सरकार ने उन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च नहीं किया है। कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जिन के लिये एक पैसे भी भारत सरकार ने खर्च नहीं किया है। कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जिन के लिये 30 परसेन्ट तक खर्च किया है लेकिन कुछ ऐसी हैं जैसे राजस्थान जिस को सिर्फ एक परसेन्ट देना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से उन का अन्तर नहीं मिट सकता। इस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिये कोई न कोई निश्चित व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी जिससे हमारे लोगों को भी कुछ सन्तोष हो कि अब भारत सरकार की निगाह हमारी तरफ भी है, हमारे लिये भी वह कुछ करना चाहती है। मेरा अनुरोध है हमें इन

मामलों पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर के निर्णय लेना चाहिये। जिससे जो पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं वे भी आगे बढ़ सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चारों बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, पूर्व-वक्ताओं के भाषणों को मैं ध्यान से सुन रहा था। व्यास जी राजस्थान के वयोवृद्ध नेता हैं। उन्होंने भी वर्तमान आर्थिक ढाँचे में जो संसाधनों का विभाजन हो रहा है, उसके बारे में सन्तोष जाहिर नहीं किया। आखिर, किसको सन्तोष है? इसका कारण यह कि विभाजन का कोई रेशनल आधार नहीं है। जैसे एडहाकिज्म पर निर्भर किसी ही स्टेट को कुछ दे दिया, दूसरे को उससे अधिक दे दिया और तीसरे को उससे कुछ कम दे दिया। इससे राज्यों में बेमतलब की ईर्ष्या होती है और एक दूसरे राज्यों के बीच में झगड़ा खड़ा हो जाता है। पंजाब और हरियाणा के झगड़े का आपको पता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आर्थिक संसाधनों का विभाजन उचित रीति से नहीं हुआ है। अगर हम स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय की तुलना आज से करें तो हम पायेंगे कि राज्यों के जो आय के स्रोत थे, वे केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई सहायता की तुलना में कहीं अधिक थे। किंतु, आज उनका स्रोत केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई राशि की तुलना में नगण्य है। उनके सामने यह समस्या रहती है कि वे अपना आर्थिक स्रोत कहां से ढूँढें। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्षेत्रीय विपमता पैदा होगी। जिस राज्य की आमदनी अधिक होती है, उसका सरकार में अधिक बोलबाला रहता है और वह केन्द्र सरकार से अपने लिए अधिक हिस्सा आबंटित कराने में सफल हो जाता है। जिन राज्यों के लोग मुखर नहीं हैं और उनका समुचित विकास नहीं हुआ है तो स्वाभाविक है कि केन्द्र से अधिक राशि न मिलने पर क्षेत्र का विकास कम होगा। जिनको केन्द्र से अधिक धन मिलेगा, उन क्षेत्रों का अधिक विकास होगा। परिणाम

यह होगा कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, वे पिछड़ते चले जायेंगे और जो विकसित हैं उनका अधिक विकास होता चला जायेगा। जब विकास में असंतुलन होगा तो एक राज्य के लोग सम्पन्न हो जायेंगे और दूसरे राज्य के विपन्न हो जायेंगे। इसका एक ही परिणाम निकलेगा और वह होगा, राष्ट्र का बिखराव। यही बिखराव आज पंजाब में देखने को मिल रहा है। पंजाब, असम, मिजोरम, और नागालैण्ड की समस्या क्यों हैं? सही कारणों का विश्लेषण करें तो पता चलेगा कि इन राज्यों के विकास की गति धीमी रही है। इसके लिए वे अपने विकास हेतु केन्द्र से अधिक संसाधन की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं जो कि केन्द्र से उन्हें आवंटित नहीं हो पाता। इस पर काबू पाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम उन राज्यों की कठिनाइयों की ओर समुचित ध्यान दें और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से केन्द्र के अधीन ही नहीं बांध रहे।

सभापति जी, जब हम आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त केन्द्र चाहते हैं तो धन का वितरण एक जगह से होता है। स्वाभाविक है कि जो स्थान केन्द्र के नजदीक होंगे, उनकी ओर केन्द्र का ध्यान अधिक जाएगा और जो स्थान केन्द्र से दूर होंगे, जहां आवागमन के साधन भी ठीक नहीं होंगे, उन स्थानों की ओर ध्यान कम जाएगा। इसी का परिणाम है कि आजादी के इतने दिनों के बाद भी हमारे गांवों का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। डा० लोहिया ने समूचे देश के विकास की कल्पना की थी समूचे देश की उन्नति के लिए आवश्यक है कि सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो, केन्द्र राज्य, जिले और गांव स्तर तक उसका विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो। अपने अपने क्षेत्र में सभी स्वतंत्र रहें, कोई सरकार दूसरी सरकार के सीमा क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण न करे परन्तु आज क्या हो रहा है। ग्राम पंचायतें बहुत से राज्यों में कायम हैं, परन्तु उनका अधिकार क्षेत्र विशुद्ध रूप से जिला प्रशासन के अधीन है। जिला प्रशा-

सन राज्य की एक इकाई है। राज्य के प्रशासन के समझ वह किसी मामले में स्वतंत्र नहीं है। हर जिले को बही करना होता है जो राज्य का प्रशासन चाहता है। जैसा आप जानते हैं सभी राज्यों में और केन्द्र में जनता की चुनी हुई सरकारें विद्यमान हैं, फिर भी उन राज्य सरकारों को केंद्र की ओर मूलापेक्षी होकर रहना पड़ता है, आर्थिक रूप से वे केंद्र पर आश्रित रहती हैं। इसी की वजह से हमारे देश में बिखराव की स्थिति पैदा होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सभी राज्यों को आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र तथा आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए उनके आय के स्रोतों को सीमित न किया जाए। यदि उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में केंद्र कर वसूल करने की कोई जिम्मेदारी ले लेता है तो कम से कम उसका एक रेशनल आधार होना आवश्यक है ताकि उसका उचित वितरण हो सके। राज्यों की जनसंख्या को उसका एक आधार बनाया जा सकता है, राज्य के प्रति व्यक्ति की औसत आमदनी को उसका आधार बनाया जा सकता है। उस राज्य के आकार को उसका आधार बनाया जा सकता है। यदि राज्य की जनसंख्या अधिक हो तथा धन का आवंटन कम हो तो स्वाभाविक है कि उसको जो धनराशि मिलेगी वह राज्य के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होगी और प्रतिव्यक्ति आय में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं होगी। हमारा बिहार एक ऐसा ही राज्य है, जहां प्राकृतिक खनिज पदार्थों का भण्डार है परन्तु इतना सब कुछ होते हुए भी वहां के विकास के लिये जितना उचित मात्रा में धन का आवंटन होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। शुरू से ही उसके विकास पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया आप देखिए, वहां कोयला, अभ्रक इत्यादि की बहुत सी खानें विद्यमान हैं, लेकिन इन खानों को जो कम्पनियां चलाती हैं, उनके मुख्यालय दूसरे राज्यों में हैं, किसी का भी हैडक्वार्टर बिहार में नहीं है। किसी का मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है तो किसी का बम्बई में और किसी का दिल्ली में। उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि खनिज पदार्थों से बिहार राज्य को जो आमदनी

करों के रूप में होनी चाहिए, वह पैसा बिहार, महाराष्ट्र या दिल्ली राज्य को चला जाता है और बिहार का खाता नगण्य ही रहता है लेकिन यहां इस आधार पर पैसे का आवंटन किया जाता है कि बंगाल की आमदनी इतनी हुई, महाराष्ट्र की आमदनी इतनी हुई इसीलिए धन के आवंटन में उनका हिस्सा अधिक रहना चाहिये, भले ही वह आमदनी किसी दूसरे राज्य या बिहार को मिलने वाली आमदनी कम करके हुई। और बिहार का हिस्सा तो कम ही होगा क्योंकि वहां की आमदनी कम हुई। हमारे यहां खनिज, कारखाने, और मुख्यालय दूसरी जगह होने के कारण आमदनी हमारी कम हो गई। इसलिए आवश्यक है जहां कारखाने हों खानें हों उस राज्य में उस कंपनी का मुख्यालय भी हो तभी उस राज्य को आमदनी गढ़ सकती है।

एक और बात है राज्य और केंद्र के कर्मचारियों के वेतन मानों में अन्तर है। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को वेतन ज्यादा और राज्य कर्मचारियों को कम। आखिर इसमें तुक क्या है? जो राज्य जितना अधिक अविकसित है उसके कर्मचारियों का वेतन उसी अनुरूप कम है। यह किस प्रकार से उचित है?

15.21 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIM in the Chair.]

हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने ओवर ड्राफ्ट की चर्चा की। जब हम देखते हैं कि राज्यों के अपने स्वतंत्र आय स्रोत नहीं हैं तो विकास कार्यों पर खर्च करने के लिये कहां से धन लायें? उनको ओवर ड्राफ्ट ही लेना पड़ता है। फिर आपका योजना-बद्ध विकास कहां हुआ? यह किसी एक राज्य की समस्या नहीं है। और इस ओवर ड्राफ्ट की वजह से केंद्र राज्यों पर आर्थिक रूप से शासन करता है। माननीय सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती ने विस्तार से बताया कि किस प्रकार पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार पर केंद्र का दबाव पड़ता रहा है। कोई तो रास्ता बूढ़ना चाहिए जो उचित हो और राज्य का स्वतंत्र आय स्रोत हो। हमारे बिहार में ऐसा नहीं है।

हमारे बिहार में जनता प्रशासन में शराब बन्दी लागू की गई थी। परन्तु वर्तमान सरकार ने 1980 में आते ही शराब बन्दी को हटा लिया यह कह कर कि राज्य की आय बहुत कम हो गई है, और शराब बन्दी से कोई फायदा नहीं है। राज्य के विकास के लिये यह आमदनी आवश्यक है, और अभी जब वहाँ मंत्री मंडल बदला तो 1100 से लेकर 1400 तक शराब की नई दुकानों के लाइसेंस दिये गये। पहले कुछ बन्धन रखे गये थे कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं और मन्दिरों के नजदीक शराब की दुकानें नहीं होंगी, परन्तु अब यह सब बन्धन हटा लिये हैं। तो क्या इसी प्रकार से राज्यों की आय के स्रोतों को आप बढ़ायेंगे? तब तो यह भी उचित होगा कि चोर, उचककों और डाकूओं के लिये भी इलाके निर्धारित कर दें और उसका ठेके पर उठा दें कि यहाँ यह चोर चोरी कर सकते हैं। वहाँ वह ग्रुप डाके डाल सकता है। इस तरह से राज्यों का विकास होगा?

सभापति महोदय : कनाटक में आपकी गवर्नमेंट है, वहाँ शराबबन्दी क्यों नहीं की गई?

श्री० अजित कुमार मेहता : बिहार की बात में इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर शराब-बन्दी लागू की गई थी और 1980 में उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया। जहाँ यह स्कीम लागू ही नहीं की गई, वहाँ की बात अलग है। मैं वहाँ का उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ जहाँ शराबबन्दी लागू की जा चुकी और उसके बाद यह कहकर बन्द कर दी गई कि हमारे पास आय का स्रोत कम हो गया है, खास कार्यों के लिए उचित धन नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिये इसको फिर चालू किया जा रहा है। यह विशेष विन्ता का विषय है।

मैं वित्त मन्त्री से मांग करूँगा कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों के आय स्रोतों पर अपना शिकंजा अधिक न बढ़ायें, उसको और उदार बनायें।

सभी राज्यों में व्यापारी वर्ग और उप-भोक्ताओं की ओर से यह मांग की जाती रही है कि बित्री-कर हटाया जाये लेकिन राज्य के सामने यह समस्या है कि अगर वह बित्री-कर समाप्त कर दे तो उनके पास आय का स्रोत कहां है, इसीलिये बित्री-कर की समाप्ति नहीं हो रही है, जबकि उसका इतना विरोध हो रहा है।

अगर आप ध्यान दें, तो चाहे कोई भी पार्टी हो जब तक वह विपक्ष में रहती है तब तक वह बित्री-कर की समाप्ति की मांग करती है, अपने चुनाव-घोषणा-पत्र में भी इसे रखती है कि हम प्रशासन में आते ही बित्री-कर समाप्त कर देंगे। अगर वह अपने घोषणा-पत्र में भी नहीं देती तो इस बात का आश्वासन देती है, लेकिन जब वह पार्टी सत्ता में चली जाती है और अपने संसद्घनों को देखती है तो उस समय से उसका विरोध शुरू हो जाता है। हमें याद है, जनता पार्टी ने भी आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जिन-जिन राज्यों में जनता पार्टी की सरकार कायम हुई, वहाँ उन्होंने भी बित्रीकर की समाप्ति नहीं की। वही हाल कांग्रेस पार्टी का भी है। इसका कारण यह है कि बित्री-कर की समाप्ति के बाद राज्य के पास आय का स्रोत कहां रह जाता है। जो भी स्रोत है, वह गणना में नगण्य हैं। इसलिए, आप बित्री-कर का विकल्प मोर्चे जिससे राज्यों के आय के स्रोत कम न हों और लोगों पर अनावश्यक रूप से पड़ने वाला भार कम हो जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने बोलने का समय दिया। न इस बिल का विरोध करूँगा और न समर्थन करूँगा। विरोध का इसलिये कोई अर्थ नहीं है कि आप इस बिल को पास तो करा ही लेंगे।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, यूनिनयन इयूटीज आफ एक्ससाइज (डिस्टिब्यूशन) एक्ट 1977, दी एडीशनल इयूटीज आफ एक्ससाइज (गुड्स आफ स्पेशल इम्पा-

टैक्स) एक्ट 1959, दी यूनिजन ड्यूटीज आफ एक्साइज (इलेक्ट्रिसिटी) डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन एक्ट, 1980 और एस्टेट ड्यूटी (डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन) एक्ट, 1962 में संशोधन करने के लिये जो 4 बिल यहां रखे गये हैं, उस पर यहां बहस चल रही है। इन बिलों में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, जिस पर यहां ज्यादा बहस की गुंजाइश है। क्योंकि इस बारे में सातवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशों की थीं और आठवें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने इसी नवम्बर में जो अपनी इटेरियम रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि फिलहाल जो ड्यूटीज लेबी की जा रही हैं, वह बदस्तूर रखी जायें जब तक कि आठवें फाइनेंस कमीशन की पूरी रिपोर्ट इस हाउस के सामने न लायी जाये, प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने फरमाया कि देश के रीसोसिज में से स्टेट्स को सेंटर से जो शेयर मिलता है, वह बहुत कम है और वह उससे सैटिस्फाइड नहीं हैं। उन्होंने सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशनज का भी मसला उठाया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकारिया कमीशन बँठा हुआ है, इसलिए हमको इस वक्त उस मामले में नहीं जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक रिसोसिज का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक सेंटर मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक स्टेट्स मजबूत नहीं हो सकतीं। स्टेट्स ने एग्री किया है कि शुगर, टोबैको, काटन, फैब्रिक्स, वूलन फैब्रिक्स और मैन-मेड फैब्रिक्स पर स्टेट सेल्ज टैक्स न लगाया जाए और उन सब पर यूनिफार्मली एक्साइस ड्यूटी लगाई जाए। मेरा ख्याल है कि सब स्टेट्स में दूसरे आइटमज पर से भी सेल्ज टैक्स को ऐबालिश करना चाहिए, ताकि सारे देश में यूनिफार्म टैक्सेशन हो। आज हालत यह है कि किसी स्टेट में टैक्सेशन ज्यादा है और किसी में कम, जिसकी वजह से प्राइसिज में फर्क होता है और उसकी बिना पर स्मगलिंग होता है।

मैं आपके सामने अपनी स्टेट की मिसाल रखता हूँ। हमारा पहाड़ी इलाका है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी, लेह और कारगिल, बारामुला,

डोडा और पुंछ वगैरह इलाकों के लिए मैन मार्केट श्रीनगर या जम्मू शहर हैं। जब हमारे यहां के छोटे दुकानदार वहां पर बड़े दुकानदारों के पास जाते हैं, तो उनके खरीदे हुए माल पर सेल्ज टैक्स लेबी किया जाता है। अगर दस परसेंट सेल्ज टैक्स हो, तो 100 रुपए के माल की बँल्यु 110 रुपए बन जाती है। बाद में जब छोटे दुकानदार टाउन्ज में उस माल को बेचते हैं, तो वे भी दस परसेंट सेल्ज टैक्स लेते हैं, जिससे 110 रुपए के माल की कीमत 121 रुपए हो जाती है। दस परसेंट उस पर पहले ही चार्ज किया होता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंद्रल लेवल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी यूनिफार्मली ली जाए और सेल्सटैक्स को सारे देश में से हटाया जाए।

इस तरह से इनकम टैक्स के बारे में कहा गया। प्रो० चक्रवर्ती साहब ने कहा है कि 85% इनकम टैक्स स्टेट सेंटर को जाता है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि यह बात सही है या नहीं। यह सही बात है कि इनकम टैक्स होना चाहिए और उसको इनफोर्स करना चाहिए। जम्मू-काश्मीर में सिर्फ टैक्स उन्हीं से वसूल किया जाता है, जिनका स्टेट के बाहर से बिजनेस कनसर्न हैं या स्टेट से बाहर से आये हुए ट्रेडर्स हैं। लेकिन जितने भी लोकल ट्रेडर्स हैं, उनसे पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है कि वे टैक्स देते हैं या नहीं देते हैं, या जिस कदम टैक्स अदा करते हैं आप को मालूम है। मैक्सिमम ब्लैक मनी काश्मीर वैली में हैं। उसको निकालने की जरूरत है। इस ओर आपको कदम उठाना चाहिए, ताकि जितना अधिक से अधिक पैसा आएगा, उसका 85% जम्मू-काश्मीर को वापिस हो जाएगा। क्योंकि यह पैसा तो सेंटर ने तो रखना नहीं है। आज जम्मू और काश्मीर का हिस्सा जीरो दशमलव कुछ ही है।

जहां तक रिसोसिज का सवाल है, जो टैक्स वसूल नहीं करता है, इस वजह से सेंटर का उसका शेयर है, वह भी कम हो जाता है।

लिहाजा जो वहां पर ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, होर-डर्स हैं, उनसे टैक्स सक्ती से वसूल करने की जरूरत है। अभी पिछली दफा ही जो टीम सेंटर से वहां गई थी उन लोगों की वहां के गुण्डों के जरिये पिटाई की गई। और उन लोगों के दांत निकाल कर फेंक दिए। हमारे प्रेजेंट चीफ मिनिस्टर जो उस बक्त सांसद थे इन गुण्डों को लीड कर रहे थे। यह एक हकीकत है।

प्रो० मधुबंढवते : गोल्ल दांत है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : आप कुछ भी कहिए, जो हकीकत है, वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। इस लिए जो टैक्सेशन का सवाल है, उस पर आपको गौर करने की जरूरत है।

ओवर ड्राफ्ट के बारे में भी यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी की सरकार हो या अपोजीशन की सरकार हो ओवर ड्राफ्ट आपको स्ट्रीक्टली बन्द करना चाहिए। इस वजह से मुल्क की माली हालत आफ बैलेंस (off balance) हो जाता है। यह मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर आपोजीशन की सरकारें हैं, वे तो खुल्लम-खुल्ला अंगूठा दिखाकर खा जाते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ पर कांग्रेस की सरकार है, वहाँ पर तो पार्टी लेबर पर भी कान खींचा जा सकता है और सरकारी लेबर पर भी बात की जा सकती है। वे लोग मेरी दृष्टि में ज्यादा डिसिप्लिन रहते हैं। अभी प्रोफेसर साहाब कह रहे थे कि वेस्ट बंगाल के साथ ज्यादा सख्ती की जा रही है, लेकिन यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

रिसोर्सेज के लिए मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि सेंटर को मजबूत होना चाहिए आप कहते हैं कि उस ढंग से होना चाहिए, जिस स्टेट से ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, उनको ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इसके फेवर में नहीं हूं। और जो अगर ऐसा हुआ तो डेफिसिट स्टेट हैं, जैसे जम्मू और काश्मीर एक डेफिसिट स्टेट हैं वे तो बिल्कुल मारे जाएंगे। लिहाजा सेंटर को मजबूत होना जरूरी है और जितना टैक्सेशन आता है उस को पूल (pool) कर के जो आप का सिस्टम है उस के मुताबिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिये।

मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि सरकार की इस पालिसी की वजह से सिसेशनिस्ट फोर्सिज सिर उठा रही हैं। मैं उन की इस बात से एग्री नहीं करता हूं। ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : असम में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं पंजाब के लिये कहता हूं—वह एक सरप्लस स्टेट है।

प्रो० मधु बण्डवते (राजापुर) : अब तो वह भी नान-सरप्लस हों गई है।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : लेकिन आज भी वहां की जो इकानामिक कण्डीशन है वह दूसरे स्टेट्स के मुकाबले अच्छी है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां सिसेशनिस्ट-फोर्सिज हैं — इस की क्या वजह है ? मेरा यह कहना है कि जो डेफिसिट स्टेट्स हैं, वहां गरीबी की वजह से सिसेशनिस्ट प्रोब्लेम्स शुरू होती है— मैं इस बात से एग्री नहीं करता हूं, बल्कि इस की कुछ दूसरी वजूहात हैं।

एक सलाह यह दी गई कि नेशनल डेवलप-मेन्ट कान्सिल को सही मायना में काम करने वाली कान्सिल बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन उस में तो तमाम स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स मेम्बर हैं। इसलिये आप की यह आग्रामेन्ट मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। उन की जितनी पावर है उस को कम करो या ज्यादा करो यह आप के सोचने की बात है। प्रो० मेहता कहते हैं कि नेशनल रिसोर्सेज के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में एडवाकिज्म है— मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। उन्होंने प्राहिविशन के बारे में भी कहा—जनता रूल के जमाने में बहुत जगहों पर प्राहिविशन को एन्फोर्स किया गया था। लेकिन उस का नतीजा क्या निकला—वह हम सब के सामने है। नतीजा यह निकला कि इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया जिस की वजह से हजारों की तादाद में मौतें हुईं। हालांकि मैं प्राहिविशन के खिलाफ नहीं हूं लेकिन इस का नतीजा पाजिटिव नहीं निकला। प्रोफेसर साहाब इस बात को प्लीड करते रहे कि प्राहिविशन होना चाहिये, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उन की सरकार कर्नाटक में है वह वहां इस को एन्फोर्स क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? आप वहां एन्फोर्स करें तो हम भी देखें कि आप किस तरह से काम करते हैं ? और उस के बाद यहां ऐसी प्रपोजल रखें।

अब जहां तक इन बिस्वीं का तालुक है— मैं समझता हूं यह राइट-स्टेप-इन-दि-राइट-डायरेक्शन है। आप जो अमेण्डमेन्ट्स लाये हैं मैं उन को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

شری پی۔ نام گیال : بھارتی ہودسے۔ یونین ڈیوٹیز آف ایکسائز (ڈسٹری بیوشن) ایکٹ ۱۹۷۹۔ دی ایڈیشنل ڈیوٹیز آف ایکسائز (گڈس آف اسپیشل سپلائس) ایکٹ ۱۹۷۷۔ دی یونین ڈیوٹیز آف ایکسائز (ایلیکٹریسیٹی) ڈسٹری بیوشن ایکٹ ۱۹۸۰۔ اور اسٹیٹ ڈیوٹی (ڈسٹری بیوشن) ایکٹ ۱۹۶۲ میں منسوخہن کرنے کے لئے جو ۳۰ بل یہاں رکھے گئے ہیں اس پر بہاں بحث چل رہی ہے۔ ان بلوں میں ایسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے جس پر زیادہ بحث کی گنجائش ہو کیونکہ اس بارے میں ساتویں فائنل کیشن نے جو سفارشات کی تھیں اور آٹھویں فائنل کیشن نے اس نومبر میں جو اپنی انٹیریم رپورٹ دی ہے جس میں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ فی الحال جو ڈیوٹیز یوٹی کی جارہی ہیں وہ بدستور رکھی جائیں جب تک کہ آٹھویں فائنل کیشن کی پوری رپورٹ اس آڈس کے سامنے نہ لائی جائے۔ پروفیسر جگدروٹی اور پروفیسر مہتا نے کچھ پوائنٹس اٹھائے ہیں۔ میں ان پر کچھ پٹریں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پروفیسر جگدروٹی نے فرمایا کہ دیش کے ریسورسز میں اسٹیٹس کو سینٹرز سے جو تیار ہوتا ہے وہ بہت کم ہے اور وہ اس سے سٹیفائنڈ نہیں ہیں۔ انہوں نے سینٹرل اسٹیٹ پلاننگ کمیشن کا بھی مسئلہ اٹھایا۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بارے میں سرکار کیشن بیٹھا ہو ہے اس لئے ہم کو اس وقت اس معاملے میں نہیں جانا چاہیے۔

جہاں تک ریسورسز کا سوال ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جب تک

میں مضبوط نہیں ہو گا تب تک اسٹیٹس مضبوط نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اسٹیٹس سے ایگری کیا ہے کہ شوگر، ڈیمیکو، کاٹن فیکس، وولن فیکس اور مین بیڈ فیکس پر اسٹیٹس سینٹرز نہیں لگایا جائے اور ان سے سب پر یونین فارمی ایکسائز ڈیوٹی لگائی جائے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ سب اسٹیٹس میں دوسرے آئٹمز پر سے بھی سینٹرز نہیں لگائے جائیں۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ کسی اسٹیٹس میں کیشن زیادہ ہے اور کسی میں کم جس کی وجہ سے پرائمریز میں فرق ہوتا ہے اور اس کی بنا پر اسٹاکنگ ہوتا ہے۔ میں آپ کے سامنے اپنی اسٹیٹس کی مثال رکھتا ہوں۔ ہمارا پہاڑی علاقہ ہے۔ میرا کانسٹیٹیوٹس لیہہ اور کارگل باراموڈ ڈوڈا اور پونچھ وغیرہ علاقوں کے لئے مین مارکیٹ شری نگر یا جتوں شہر ہیں۔ جب ہمارے یہاں کے چھوٹے دوکان دار وہاں پر بڑے دوکانداروں کے پاس جاتے ہیں تو ان کے خریدے ہوئے مال پر سینٹرز نہیں لگایا جاتا ہے۔ اگر دس پریسٹ سینٹرز ہو تو تنور روپے کے مال کی ویلیو ۱۱۰ روپے بن جاتی ہے۔ بعد میں جب چھوٹا دوکاندار ٹاڈنر میں اس مال کو بیچتے ہیں تو وہ بھی دس پریسٹ

سینٹرز نہیں لیتے ہیں جس سے ۱۱۰ روپے کے مال کی قیمت ۱۲۱ روپے ہو جاتی ہے۔ دس پریسٹ اس پر پہلے ہی چارج کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں نوڈین کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سینٹرل یونین پر ایکسائز ڈیوٹی یونین فارمی لائی جائے اور سینٹرز کو سارے دیش میں سے ہٹایا جائے۔

اس طرح سے ایکسائز کے بارے میں کہا گیا۔ پروفیسر جگدروٹی صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ۸۵ پریسٹ ایکسائز اسٹیٹس سینٹر کو جاتا ہے۔ مجھے پتہ نہیں ہے کہ یہ بات صحیح ہے یا نہیں۔ یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ ایکسائز ہونا چاہیے اور اس کو اینفورس کرنا چاہیے جتوں کشیر میں صرف ٹیکس انہیں سے وصول کیا جاتا ہے جن کا اسٹیٹس کے باہر سے ٹرانس کنرن ہے یا اسٹیٹس کے باہر سے آئے ہوئے ٹریڈرز ہیں۔ لیکن مجھے بھی لوکل ٹریڈرز میں ان سے پوچھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے کہ وہ ٹیکس دیتے ہیں یا نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ یا جس قدر ٹیکس ادا کرتے ہیں آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ سیم بلیک مٹی کشیر دیہی میں ہے۔ اس کو نکالنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس لئے آپ کو قدم اٹھانا چاہیے تاکہ جتنا دھیکہ سے ادھیکہ پسم آئے گا اس کا ۸۵ پریسٹ جوں کشیر کو واپس ہو جائے گا۔ کیونکہ یہ سب تو سینٹر کو تو رکھنا نہیں ہے۔ آج جتوں کشیر کا حصہ زیر و دشملو کچھ ہے۔

جہاں تک ریسورسز کا سوال ہے جو ٹیکس وصول نہیں کرتا ہے اس وجہ سے جو سینٹر اس کا کشیر ہے وہ بھی کم ہو جاتا ہے۔ لہذا جو دہاں پر بلیک مارکیٹس ہیں۔ جو ڈس ہیں ان سے ٹیکس سختی سے وصول کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ابھی پہلی ہی دفعہ جو ٹیم سینٹر سے دہاں لے گئی تھی ان لوگوں کی دہاں کے غنڈوں کے ذریعے پٹائی کی گئی اور ان لوگوں کے دانت نکال کر پھینک دیئے۔ ہمارے پریزیڈنٹ چیف منسٹر جو اس وقت سانسرتھے ان غنڈوں کو لپو کر رہے تھے۔ یہ ایک حقیقت ہے۔

پروفیسر مہتا نے فرمایا : گوڈر دانت ہیں۔

شری پی۔ نام گیال : آپ کچھ بھی کہتے۔ جو حقیقت ہے وہ میں آپ کے سامنے رکھ رہا ہوں۔ اس لئے جو کیشن کا سوال ہے اس پر آپ کو غور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اور ڈرافٹ کے بارے میں بھی یہاں پر بہت سی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چلے روٹنگ پارٹی کے

سرکار۔ جو یا اپوزیشن کی سرکار ہو اور ڈرافٹ آپ کو اسٹریٹجی بند کرنا چاہیے۔ اس وجہ سے ملک کی مالی حالت آف بیلنس ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ میں ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں پر اپوزیشن کی سرکاری ہے وہ تو کھتم کھلا ڈنگو ٹھا دکھا کر رکھا جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن جہاں پر کانگریس کی سرکار ہے وہاں پر تو پارٹی لیور پر بھی کانٹھیں چبا سکتا ہے۔ اور سرکاری لیور پر بھی بات کی جا سکتی ہے۔ وہ لوگ میری دہشتی میں زیادہ ڈسپلین رہتے ہیں۔ ابھی پروفیسر صاحب کہہ رہے تھے کہ ویسٹ بینکال کے ساتھ زیادہ سختی کی جا رہی ہے لیکن یہ بالکل غلط بات ہے۔

ریورسز کے لئے میں پہلے بھی کہہ چکا ہوں کہ سینٹر کو مضبوط ہونا چاہیے۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اس ڈھنگ سے ہونا چاہیے جس اسٹیٹ سے زیادہ پیسہ ملتا ہے۔ اس کو زیادہ ملنا چاہیے۔ لیکن میں اس کے لیور میں نہیں ہوں اور اگر ایسا ہوا تو جو... ڈیفیسٹ اسٹیٹ، جس جیسے جتوں اور کٹیر ایک ڈیفیسٹ اسٹیٹ ہے وہ تو بالکل مارے جائیں گے۔

ہندو سینٹر کو مضبوط ہونا ضروری ہے اور تینٹا ٹیکسیشن آنا ہے اس کو بڑوں (لودم) کر کے جو آپ کا سسٹم ہے اس کے مطابق ڈسٹریبیو کرنا چاہیے۔

میرے ایک ساتھی نے کہا کہ سرکاری اس پالیسی کی وجہ سے سیشنسٹ فرسٹ سرٹھاری ہیں۔ میں ان کی اس بات سے ایگری نہیں کرتا ہوں۔۔۔

ایک مائے مد سے: اس میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔

شری بی۔ نام گیال: میں پنجاب کے لئے کہتا ہوں۔ وہ ایک سرٹھ اسٹیٹ ہے۔

پروفیسر مھودنڈاوتے (راجاپور): اب تو وہ بھی نان سرٹھ ہو گئی ہے۔

شری بی۔ نام گیال: لیکن آج بھی وہاں کی جو اکانا راک کڈیشن ہے وہ دوسرے اسٹیٹس کے مقابلے اچھی ہے لیکن پھر بھی وہاں غربی کی وجہ سے سیشنسٹ مومینٹ شروع ہوتی ہے۔ میں اس بات سے ایگری نہیں کرتا ہوں بلکہ اس کی

کچھ دوسری وجوہات ہیں۔ ایک صلاح یہ دہی گئی کہ نیشنل ڈیولپمنٹ کونسل کو صحیح معنوں میں کام کرنے والی کونسل بنانا چاہیے۔ لیکن اس میں تو تمام اسٹیٹس کے چیف منسٹرس ممبر ہیں۔ اس لئے آپ کی یہ آرگومنٹ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی ہے۔ ان کی جتنی پاور ہے اس کو کم کر دیا زیادہ کر یہ آپ کے سوچنے کی بات ہے۔ پروفیسر مہتا کہتے ہیں کہ نیشنل لیورز کے ڈسٹری بیوشن میں ایڈ باؤنڈ ہے۔ میں اس بات کو نہیں مانتا۔ انہوں نے پراہیڈیشن کے بارے میں بھی کہا۔ جنتاروں کے زمانے میں بہت جگہوں پر پراہیڈیشن کو اینفورس کیا گیا تھا۔ لیکن اس کا نتیجہ کیا نکلا۔ وہ ہم سب کے سامنے ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ اکیسٹ ڈسٹری بیوشن بہت زیادہ بڑھ گیا جس کی وجہ سے ہزاروں کی تعداد میں موتیں ہوئیں۔ مالانک میں پراہیڈیشن کے خلاف نہیں ہوں لیکن اس کا نتیجہ پارٹیو نکلا۔ پروفیسر صاحب اس بات کو پلینڈ کرتے رہے کہ پراہیڈیشن ہونا چاہیے۔ میں ان سے کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کی سرکار کنگنٹک میں ہے۔ وہ وہاں اس کو اینفورس کیوں نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ آپ وہاں اینفورس کریں تو ہم بھی دیکھیں کہ آپ کس طرح سے کام کرتے ہیں اور اس کے بعد یہاں ایسی پریوزر رکھیں۔

اب جہاں تک ان بلوں کا تعلق ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ رائٹ اسٹیپ ان دی رائٹ ڈائرکشن ہے۔ آپ جو امینڈمنٹس لاتے ہیں میں ان کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री टी०एस० नेगी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) :
चेअरमैन साहब, चार उत्पादन शुल्क संशोधन विधेयक सदन के समक्ष हैं। इन के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा चल रही है उस में ओवर-ड्राफ्ट पर चर्चा हुई, रिसोर्सेज के बटवारे की चर्चा हुई, एक्साइज ड्यूटी और सेलज टैक्स के बारे में सदस्यों ने कहा। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की चर्चा भी इस समय आई। मैं तो इस विचार का हूँ-जैसा मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि सेन्टर मजबूत होना चाहिये। कौन कहता है कि सेन्टर मजबूत न हो, लेकिन अगर स्टेट का दिमाग तो मजबूत हो जाय, लेकिन हाथ-पैर बेकार हो तो उस का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। स्टेट को तो सेन्टर से भी ज्यादा मजबूत होना चाहिये ताकि सारा देश मजबूत हो। सेन्टर के पास क्या है? दो-तीन विभाग हैं, फारेव अफेअर्स, डिफेंस, कम्युनिकेशन्स,

बाकी सारे काम स्टेट्स के पास हैं। अगर वे सारे डिपार्टमेंट्स मजबूत नहीं होंगे, काम नहीं करेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान कैसे मजबूत होगा ?

हिन्दुस्तान तब मजबूत होगा जब स्टेट मजबूत होंगे। केन्द्रीयकरण, इस मुल्क में एक बड़ी भारी बीमारी है, जबकि विकेन्द्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। मैंने अभी यहां पर सुना कि ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं, इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार जिम्मेदार है। सब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं। सब निर्माण के कार्य ठप्प हो गए हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जो थोड़े-बहुत काम करने हैं, वह ओवर-ड्राफ्ट न ले तो क्या करे? क्या यह अपना दिवाला निकाल दे? उत्तर-प्रदेश के गढ़वाल और अल्मोड़ा जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं वहां विकास का काम ठप्प हुआ पड़ा है। सड़क निर्माण, नहर, बिजली और पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। स्कूलों की 90 प्रतिशत बिल्डिंग खराब हैं या है ही नहीं। इसी प्रकार अस्पतालों की 70-80 प्रतिशत बिल्डिंग खराब हैं या हैं ही नहीं। पंचायत घर भी नहीं हैं। इसके बावजूद भी सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है, इसलिए ओवर-ड्राफ्ट नहीं ले सकती। वह तो सोच भी नहीं सकती कि इतने बड़े प्रान्त का मैनेजमेंट कैसे हो? वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि सरकार है ही कहां? अगर, बंगाल की सरकार ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लेकर लोगों को सुविधा पहुंचाती है तो इससे बढ़िया और क्या काम हो सकता है? वैसे यहां पर काश्मीर और कर्नाटक की चर्चा भी हुई। वह लोग चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी ख्याति बढ़े। बिजली-बोर्ड के संबंध में भी यहां चर्चा हुई। पिछले साल इसी सदन में हमने उत्तर-प्रदेश के बिजली बोर्ड के संबंध में दो प्रश्न पूछे थे। हमारी पार्टी के नेता श्री हेमवती नंदन जी ने भी उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखे थे। लेकिन, आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। प्रश्न यह था कि पिछले साल की सालाना रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ था

कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 522 सिनेमाघर हैं। उनको दो घण्टे और कुछ मिनट प्रतिदिन बिजली मिलती है जबकि सिनेमाघर 13 घण्टे से अधिक चलते हैं। इसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 37 घण्टे बिजली मिलती है जबकि दिन तो 24 घण्टे का ही होता है। इसका भी कोई जवाब हमें नहीं मिला। यह गोलमाल बिजली डिपार्टमेंट का है गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा आर नैनीताल में तो एक पाइन्ट पर बिजली के पैसे लेते हैं और चौबीस घण्टे में चौबीस मिनट भी बिजली नहीं मिलती। जब रात को बिजली की जरूरत होती है तो वह गायब हो जाती है। लोग कहते हैं कि डबल एस्टेबलिशमेंट रखना पड़ता है, केरोसीन आयल तथा बिजली। सरकार, प्लड और एनवायरनमेंट के बारे में काफी खर्च कर रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि जंगलों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए हमने यह उपाय बताया था कि सरकार हर गांव में जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली पहुंचा दे। बिजली का उपयोग न केवल जलाने के लिए बल्कि कुकिंग आदि के लिए भी हो सकता है। इसकी वजह से जंगल से लकड़ी नहीं काटनी पड़ेगी। सरकार तो काम में नहीं बल्कि प्रोपोगंडा में विश्वास रखती है। क्या काम होना चाहिए, उसमें विश्वास नहीं रखती। इस सदन में कोयले और पेट्रोलियम के बारे में अनेक सुझाव आ चुके हैं। और महंगाई कम हो सके। ये सारी चीजें समझ में आईं लेकिन हमारी सरकार बहरी है, सुनती ही नहीं है। हम नहीं समझ सकें कि सरकार का रुख किस तरफ है। उसी तरह हमने देखा कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी वाले काम भी नहीं हो रहे हैं। जहाँ जल्दी बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, वहां लोगों के द्वारा पैसा जमा करवाये जाने के बावजूद अभी तक बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई गई है या उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती। इस कारण लोगों में हाहाकार है और सारे विकास के काम ठप्प पड़े हैं। जनता पार्टी की सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार दोनों का यही हाल था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भी एलाब किया था

कि हम सेल्स टैक्स को खत्म करेंगे मैं समझता हूँ कि अब सेल्स टैक्स खत्म हो जाना चाहिए और सरकार यदि एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाना चाहे तो लगाये। चाहे केंद्रीय सरकार लगाये या राज्य सरकार लगाये, लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकार को सेल्स टैक्स की वजह से जो आमदनी होती है, वह उसको मिलती रहनी चाहिए और आगे भी उसी प्रोपोरशन में उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी होती रहे और सभी राज्यों को उसी अनुपात में राजस्व हर साल बढ़ कर मिलता रहे। वह मेरा सुझाव है। ऐसा न हो कि केंद्र तो अपने को मजबूत बनाये और स्टेटों को ऐसे ही छोड़ दे। इस कारण लोग कहते हैं कि क्षेत्रीय विषमता फैलती है लेकिन क्षेत्रीय विषमता फैलाने की जिम्मेदारी केंद्रीय सरकार पर है। हमने कभी नहीं कहा कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनमें केंद्रीय सरकार कोई खर्च न करे। बल्कि हम तो चाहते हैं कि जितने बैंकबर्ड इलाके हैं, पिछड़े लोग इस मुल्क में हैं सरकार उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की के साधन पहुंचाये, ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास के काम वहां हों। यहां पर मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के मामले में सारा सदन, विरोधी दल तथा कांग्रेस के कई लोग भी कहते हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी सरकार उसको लागू नहीं करती। इसके कारण लोगों को आन्दोलन करने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है। जब स्थान स्थान पर आन्दोलन होंगे, लोग स्थानीय मसलों को लेकर आन्दोलन करेंगे तो उससे देश के विकास का मार्ग अवरुद्ध हो जाएगा, देश में बिखराव पैदा हो जाएगा और उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी केंद्रीय सरकार पर आयेगी। उसके लिए विरोधी दल या कांग्रेस के कुछ लोग उतने जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। बल्कि ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वे तो एक तरह से बंधुआ मजदूर की तरह हैं जो हाथ खड़े कर देते हैं, परन्तु कुछ बोल नहीं सकते, कुछ कर नहीं सकते। सारी पावर तो केंद्रीय सरकार के पास है, वहां से जो डिक्लेशन या आर्डर

जाएगा, उसको ही सब करेंगे। हमने यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सामने भी रखा और फौरेस्टस से सम्बन्धित संशोधन बिल अब आया है उसमें तरमीम की मांग की ताकि वहां के निर्माण के सारे कामों में द्रुत गति से काम हो सके लेकिन वैया कोई नहीं कर सकता। यहां तक कि केंद्रीय वन मंत्री भी, जिनके पास वन विभाग है, वे भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। वह तो सिर्फ एक ही पावर है, जब वहां से कुछ हिलेगा तो सरकार हिलेगी, बरना सारे काम बंद रहेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार तमाम स्टेट्स को एक नजर से देखते हुए, सब को बराबर समझते हुए उनको काफी मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में काम करेगी और उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाएगा ताकि वहां का विकास हो सके, सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक बन सके और एक मजबूत राष्ट्र के रूप में उभर कर सामने आये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, the four Bills which are now under consideration primarily relate to the transfer of resources to the States. As my good friend, Shri Satya-sadhan Chakraborty, has covered a wide area, he has lightened my burden. As a matter of fact, there is near unanimity, though I would not say unanimity, in the public opinion today that there should be re-structuring of the allocation between the Centre and the States, particularly in relation to the financial transactions or relations. Almost all the opposition parties, irrespective of their political views or certain differences in nuances, have agreed in a conference at Srinagar that there should be review of the Centre-State relations and that there should be more financial powers and a larger measure of autonomy to the States.

Sir, there has been a constructive suggestion on the way this restructuring should take place. Therefore, as I have mentioned earlier that there has been near unanimity in the public opinion of the country today that the relations between the Centre and States in respect of financial matters should be not only reviewed, but restructured in a

335 *Union Duties of
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)*

MAY 3, 1984

*Amndt. Bill, Union 336
Duties of Excise (Electricity)
Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate
Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill*

way so that more financial power is given to the States and thereby strengthen the national unity and integration. But for a specific purpose I take up this particular Bill, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill just to show—I shall not discuss or touch other points which have already been covered—only with the help of this Bill or Act, I want to show you and convince you that there has been a constant erosion into the States' sphere, particularly in respect of resources mobilisation.

Sir, this Act, viz., the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, has got its own history. It is for the House to know the history of the Act, and the history of the Bill is the history as to how States have been deprived of a legitimate sphere of taxation. The Parliament enacted the Central Sales Tax Act in 1956, and it was followed by another Act, that is, the present Act which I have mentioned, viz., The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957. The Act authorised the Parliament to impose certain additional duties of excise on certain specific goods, viz., sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics etc. And these taxes are to be transferred to the States. I know that the States are not debarred from imposing any sales tax on these items. They are also entitled, but there is one condition, and that condition is that you cannot impose sales tax on these items more than 4 per cent of the price. Here is a limit; 4 per cent limit is imposed. Again, if a particular State imposes the sales tax on these items declared as of special importance, they will be deprived of the transfer. If you impose 4 per cent, then the Centre will not give you anything out of that income. Therefore, no State is interested to have sales tax on those items.

Sir, I would only draw your attention to an observation made in the Memorandum of the West Bengal Government to the Eighth Finance Commission as to how this particular provision has deprived the State Government of West Bengal in the matter of resources mobilisation. I quote :

“The revenue realised by the Government of West Bengal from the 4 per cent tax on goods of special importance is

of the order of Rs. 77 crores per annum. Ordinarily, but for the Central intervention in this matter, the revenue would have been of the order of Rs. 134 crores.”

Therefore, as I have mentioned earlier, by this device you have made an erosion, you have taken away the legitimate right of the State Governments to step up their revenue earning.

I know that the National Development Council in those years, in 1956, agreed to this scheme. It may be that in those days the compensatory rates were adequate enough to meet the needs of the States. But 25 years have elapsed and the need of the States to increase their resources has increased manifold to meet the growing aspirations of the people of the States to which the State Government is primarily responsible. But there has been no change in the rate of transfer to the States. Therefore, it is a device to deprive the State Governments, whatever might be the political view—whether it is Leftist Government in West Bengal Janata led Government in Karnataka, National Conference in Jammu & Kashmir, Congress (I) Government in Uttar Pradesh or in Bihar. The States have been deprived of a very legitimate sphere of resources earnings. That is my point. Here is not the end of the story. It is also being proposed to keep other additional items under the purview of the Act. The contemplated additions are vanaspati, drugs, medicines, cement, paper, paper board and petroleum products. That means the sphere of taxation is being enhanced. The States will have to depend entirely at the mercy, whims of the Central Government. By this device the States Government will be converted as beggars. The State Governments refuse to be converted as beggars.

According to the calculation of the Government of West Bengal, if these additional commodities are brought under the purview of this Act, then the States will lose about Rs. 119 crores per annum which is about 30% of the total sales tax revenue.

I have heard that many hon. Members are in favour of the recommendations of Tripati Committee. I am opposed to the

337 *Union Duties of Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill.* VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) *Amndt. Bill, Union 338*
Additional Duties of Excise *Duties of Excise (Electricity)*
(Goods of Sp. Imp.) *Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate*
Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill

acceptance of the Tripati Committee recommendations, because the Sales Tax is the main source of States to fall back upon. If you take away that resource from the State Governments, the State Governments will have no resource to fall back upon.

Many other things have been mentioned so as to gradually reduce transfer of resources from Centre to States. I do not want to go into those aspects. But the main question is that the demand of the people of the States are growing. Resources of the States are not commensurately increasing. Rather, it is being reduced.

Sir, I want to bring to your notice the opinion of the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu. Very recently, replying to the discussion on the Bill to amend the Central Sales Tax Act in the Legislative Assembly, the Minister said that the sales tax was the only tree left with the States domain and whenever we need shelter from the sun, we go only to that tree. By taking away the right to tax sugar, tobacco and textiles, the Centre deprived Tamil Nadu of an income of Rs. 86 crores. Only last year, if other commodities were also taken into account, the loss would be around Rs. 226 crores. Now, it is the opinion of the Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu. I do not want to mention about the hue of the Government. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has been deprived of a revenue of Rs. 226 crores. How can the Government of Tamil Nadu whatever may be the political colour or hue serve the people of the State ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Some of the State Governments led by Congress Party are also not in favour of this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You are right. How can they be ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, no Party question is involved here. It is only the question of resources.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the question of survival of the States.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has been raising the question of State deficit. I give you only one figure which will make you understand

the predicament of the State irrespective of its political colour. I do not bring in that.

In the year 1981-82, the total tax revenue of the nation was Rs. 22,182 crores of which the States collected from their sources Rs. 7,514 crores. It is 33.9% of the total. Against this, during the same year, the total revenue expenditure of the nation was Rs. 28,069 crores of which the State share was as small as 59.4%. The result of such situation is that the States constantly face a deficit in their revenue account. This is the point. You can understand, Mr. Satish Agarwal. I do not bring in Rajasthan Government; I do not bring in Punjab Government, I do not bring in anybody. Look, this is the financial position of the States. Sir, the Government is very much against the overdrafts for the States. What do you do ? They go in for deficit financing. What does it mean ? They print paper in Nasik Security Press. Unfortunately, the State Government has got no Nasik Press. Therefore, they have got no other alternative.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have got sick press.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They have got sick press but that press also does not work. Nor does it walk. It is not to speak of sick or closed or lock-out press. Therefore, your deficit and the States overdraft meaning is the same. The effect is the same. Causation is the same. But you go on only by saying that we are very poor. You borrow money from the International Monetary Fund. You borrow money from the ADB—Asian Development Board. You borrow at the higher rate of interest from the market—foreign market. And the State Governments have got no right even to borrow. You would not allow them to borrow. You would not give them adequate financial assistances. You gradually take away the revenue earning sources and you make them the scapegoats. Is it fair ? Is it ethical or moral for the Finance Minister to accuse the State Governments ?

This Bill has provided a wider opportunity for us to bring before the House the actual state of financial affairs of the States.

Therefore, it is high time that there is a review of the Centre-State relations particularly in relation to financial powers.

On the basis of the interim report of the Eighth Finance Commission the allocation is going to be done. I have got nothing to say against it. It is a fait accompli. But in future, unless these various factors which have been brought before the House are taken note of and appropriate decision taken, I can only say that the unity of the country will be jeopardised. That does not mean that I will be accused that I am one of those who are out to weaken the Centre. We do not want to weaken the Centre. We want a strong Centre. It is only strong States which can make the Centre strong. We want a strong Centre but not an arrogant Centre. We do not want a centre which usurps the rights of the States. We want a Centre whose strength is built upon the spirit of federalism. What we see is that the spirit of federalism is being given a good-bye day in and day out, abandoning the spirit of federalism and just relying on the spirit of unitary system of Government in the administration of finances. They are unnecessarily creating conditions which give rise to the forces of disruption, fissiparous tendencies and other evil forces which are not at all conducive to the preservation of the unity of the country.

I think, for the time being, we have got no alternative but to accept the formula contained in these four Bills which are the product of the interim report of the Eighth Finance Commission. Again, I would say that they should not wait for the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. The term of the Sarkaria Commission has been extended by one year, that is, upto June, 1985.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
That will have to be implemented by the non-Congress Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They should not wait till the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission are made. Having taken note of the spirit of federalism and the near unanimity on the question of restructuring of the Centre-State relations. I think, the Government would take appropriate action in the matter.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : नभा-पति जी, इन चारों बिलों का मकसद सीमित

है। 8 वें फाइनेंस कमीशन की इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ये चारों बिल सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। मूल प्रश्न मेरी समझ में, जैसा कि सभी सदस्यों ने बतलाया, पूरे देश को, सभी राज्यों को आर्थिक मामलों में आत्म-निर्भर बनाता है और सरकार को ऐसी आर्थिक नीति बनानी है जिससे इन मकसदों को हम हासिल कर सकें। अभी तक जो स्थिति है, आर्थिक सानों के जितने स्रोत हैं वे ज्यादातर तो केंद्रीय सरकार के हाथ में केंद्रित हैं। एकमाइज ड्यूटी, इन्कम टैक्स या जितने प्रकार के अन्य टैक्स हैं उन में से कुछ हिस्सा राज्यों को जरूर दिया जाता है लेकिन जो मुनासिब हिस्सा उन को मिलना चाहिये उतने की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हुई है। इसी लिये राज्यों और केंद्र के बीच में विवाद चल रहा है। मतभेद है, इसको भगड़ा कहना चाहें तो कह लीजिये कि भगड़ा है। इस का निपटना जरूरी है और उन्हें निपटाने के लिये आपने सरकारिया कमीशन भी बनाया है, क्योंकि इस बात में हम सब एकमत हैं कि देश की एकता हर कीमत पर रहनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि देश की एकता के नाम पर राज्यों के बीच में बिभेद की नीति बरती जाय या सम्पत्ति वाले लोग ज्यादा सम्पत्तिवान बनते जाय और जो गरीब है वह और ज्यादा गरीब बनता जाय। हमारा यह उद्देश्य नहीं है। हमारा उद्देश्य गरीबी को मिटाना है और इस के लिये पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है। आप राज्यों से जो घन टैक्स के रूप में वसूलते हैं उसके आंकड़े आप के पास हैं लेकिन बदले में उनकी कितनी मदद करते हैं वे आंकड़े भी आप के पास हैं। मैं तो अपने राज्य के बारे में ज़रूर जानता हूँ। हर सदस्य अपने राज्य के बारे में ज्यादा जानता है कि वन के अभाव में प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के अक्सर पर भी राज्य स्वयं अपने साधनों से उसका मुकाबला करने की स्थिति में नहीं होते, उन को आप की तरफ हाथ पसारना पड़ता है और इस लिये हाथ पसारना पड़ता है कि जो विभिन्न प्रकार के

टैक्स आप राज्यों से बसूलते हैं उन का मुनासिब हिस्सा आप राज्यों को नहीं देते हैं। चाहे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का सवाल हो या दूसरे सवाल हों— सब मामलों में यही बात है। अपने विकास के राज्यों के पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं होता है, आप जो धन देते हैं उन का ठीक से सदुपयोग नहीं होता है और जो देते हैं वह भी कम होता है। हमारे यहां संघीय शासन व्यवस्था है जिस का उद्देश्य है कि एक दूसरे से गुये रहें, मिलकर (रहें) एक राष्ट्र की तरह रहें और इस के लिये जरूरी है कि आप राज्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दें।

आप राज्यों की मदद नहीं करते और राज्य पैसे की कमी के नाम पर शहरों की मदद नहीं करते, न कारपोरेशन की मदद करते हैं, न म्युनिसिपैलिटी की मदद करते हैं और न उद्योग धंधों की मदद करते हैं, न कृषि के विकास में मदद कर पाते हैं। सब जगह पैसे का अभाव सामने आता है। आप उन की मदद न करें तो और वे दूसरों की मदद न करे तो देश का चह-मुखी विकास कैसे होगा ?

देश में जो लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य का नारा दिया जाता है, वह कैसे होगा ? मैं, एक ही सवाल पर जोर डाल रहा हूँ और वह यह कि आप जो भी पैसा राज्यों से वसूलें, वह उनको दें। बैंक में जिस प्रतिशत से राशी जमा होती है, क्या राज्यों के उद्योग-धंधों में उसी प्रतिशत के हिसाब से खर्च किया जाता है, नहीं किया जाता ? मैं, बिहार की बात जानता हूँ। वहां जितना डिपॉजिट बैंकों में होता है, उसका तीस से चालीस प्रतिशत भी अगर आप देते हैं तो बहुत बड़ी बात है। लेकिन, क्या यह मुनासिब है ? बाकी को आप कहां ले जाते हैं ? जो ज्यादा साधन-सम्पन्न हैं या जहां पर राजनीतिक तौर से लोग सजग हैं और आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं, उनको आप देते हैं। यह स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए। जिस राज्य में डिपॉजिट ठीक होता है, उसको उसी अनुपात में अपने राज्य के औद्योगिक, कृषि व अन्य विकास कार्यों

के लिये धन दिया जाना चाहिए। आप सिर्फ धन देने की बजाय यही कहते रहे कि लोग मिलकर रहें और आपस में मतभेद नहीं बढ़ाए तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। “पर-उपदेश-पाण्डित्यम्”, हर आदमी दूसरे को उपदेश देने में अपने को ज्यादा सक्षम मानता है। लेकिन, स्वयं उपदेश नहीं लेना चाहता। भारत सरकार की स्थिति भी यही है। कम खर्च करो और आस्टेरिटी अपनाओ। यह करो और वह करो आपकी भी, और राज्यों की भी फिजूलखर्ची मिटनी चाहिए। जनता की गाड़ी कमाई से जो पैसा टैक्सों आदि के रूप में जमा होता है उसका सदुपयोग जनता तक पहुंचना चाहिए। उनकी गरीबी मिटाने में मदद मिलनी चाहिए। गरीबी रेखा से लोग उपर उठें, उनकी संख्या न बढ़ने पाए। असलियत में यही भ्रमड़ा है। आपने तो टेबल बना दिया कि किस राज्य के कितना परसेंट दिया ? जो कुछ आप दे रहे हैं उसमें तो हम परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते। ठीक से दीजिए ताकि वह अपने पांवों पर खड़े हों सकें ताकि संघ और राज्य का संबंध बिल्कुल अटूट हो जाए। जहां तक देश की एकता का प्रश्न है, हम लोगों में कोई भी मतभेद नहीं होगा, चाहे किसी भी विचार या दल के हों और चाहे किसी की भी सरकार क्यों न हो सब राज्यों को मुनासिब हिस्सा देना आपका प्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो बिस्वराज की स्थिति जो पैदा होत है, वह नहीं होगी। जो हमारे देश के दुश्मन हैं और तरह-तरह की फूटवादी प्रवृत्तियों को फैलाना चाहते हैं, उनको भी अपना उल्लू सीध करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली (श्रीनगर)
 महत्तरम चैयारमैन साहब, आठवें, फाईनेंस कर्म
 शान की सिफारिशात की रोशनी में जो बिल यहां हाऊस के सामने लाए गए हैं, इन
 बारे में मैं कोई राय कायम नहीं करता हूँ।

उस तरीकेकार के खिलाफ हूँ जो सरकार की सरकार ने एडीशनल एक्साइज ड्यूटीज को तर्क-सीम करने के सिलसिले में इस्तेमाल किया है। जैसे इन बिल्स में भी बताया गया है कि जो एडीशनल ड्यूटी इन ल्यू ऑफ सेल्स टैक्स के रूप में होगी, सुगर, टोबैको, काटेन फैनिकस, बूलन फैनिकस, यैन मेड फैनिकस पर, जो स्टेट्स के सेल्स टैक्स को रिप्लेस करेगी इन कमोडिटीज में, उसमें जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य को हर साल 0.744 प्रतिशत भाग दिया जाएगा। इसी तरीके से पार्ट ऑफ नैट प्रोसीडिंग्स ऑफ दी यूनियन ड्यूटीज ऑफ एक्साइज अदर दैन-अनरेशन ऑफ इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य को 0.839 प्रतिशत दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भाग इतना कम है और इतना नगण्य है जिसका बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि जब इस बारे में इतनी चर्चा है फिर इतनी कम मदद किस बेस पर दी गई है। सारी रियासतों से जब आप सेल्स टैक्स से होने वाली आमदनी ले रहे हैं, एडीशनल एक्साइज टैक्स के तौर पर, और उसको आगे तर्कसीम कर रहे हैं तो उसमें जम्मू कश्मीर जैसी गरीब रियासत को जो भाग मिल रहा है, उसको देखकर मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है और इसीलिए मैं इन बिल्स की हिमायत नहीं करता। मैं जनावेवाला की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में मुजाहिदीब राजाजी ने अपनी जान की और माल की कीमत देकर स्वराज्य हासिल किया, वह सही मायनों में तब तक नहीं आ सकता जब तक कि हमारे यहां अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई नहीं ढाट दी जाती। आज हालात यह हो गई है कि अमीर और अमीर होता जा रहा है। और गरीब की हालत बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। अब तक आप इस खाई को नहीं पाटेंगे तब तक उनके साथ इंसाफ नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से 17 बड़ी रियासतों और छोटी रियासतों के बीच में इस लिहाज से अन्तर पैदा कर रहे हैं कि उनके पास साधन ज्यादा हैं या कम हैं। वे

इंस्ट्रियलाइजेशन या दूसरे मामलों में किसना आगे हैं। तरक्की याफता रियासतों के मुकाबले में हमारे यहां कई ऐसी रियासतें हैं जो काफी पिछड़ी हैं, हर लिहाज से पीछे रह गई हैं। अब तक इन रियासतों को एक दूसरे के करीब नहीं लाया जाता और इनके दरम्यान की खाई को पाटा नहीं जाता, तब तक इस मुल्क में सच्चे मानों में स्वराज नहीं आ सकता। न पहले आया है। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हमारे मुल्क में पंजाब की रियासत है, हरियाणा है वहीं जम्मू कश्मीर भी है, सिक्किम भी है, मिजोरम और नागालैंड भी हैं, उड़ीसा भी है जिनकी हालत बहुत गरीब, गुजरी हुई, पिछड़ी और वैकवर्ड है। आपका यह कहना कि तरक्की-याफता रियासतों के पास साधन ज्यादा हैं, लिहाजा उनको ज्यादा हक दिया जाए, वह जमहूरियत के तर्कों के खिलाफ बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन रियासतों के बीच के अंतर के पीछे दो कारण हैं—एक तो टैकनाला-जिकल और दूसरा बैंकिंग रुपये पैसे, रिसोर्सेज का इन पर ज्यादा मात्रा में खर्च होना। हमारी टैकनालाजी इन तरक्कीयाफता रियासतों की डेवलपमेंट पर ज्यादा खर्च हो रही है और उनके मुकाबले जितने पिछड़ी राज्य हैं वहां न तो टैकनालाजी का सही इस्तेमाल हुआ है न वहां बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज दी गई हैं जिसके कारण उनका डेवलपमेंट ज्यादा नहीं हुआ। उनको सरकार भी कम सरमाया दे रही है। आज इस अंतर को हमें कम करना चाहिए और यह बहुत जरूरी भी है। वरना इस देश में बहुत बड़ा क्राइसेज पैदा होगा। यह क्राइसेज ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के बक्त से पैदा हुआ था। जब उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान पर कब्जा जमाया तो जो रियासतें उनके हाथ में आयीं वे डेवलप हो गईं और बाकी पिछड़ी रह गईं, जहां रजवाड़े शाही थी—जैसे जम्मू कश्मीर, राजस्थान के कुछ वींगर इलाके, आसाम और कुछ दूसरे इलाके, जहां सरकार की नजर नहीं पड़ी। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब में

कॉनाल्स का जाल बिछा दिया, सिंध का डेवलप-
 मेंट किया, जो अब पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा बन
 चुका है, उसके डेवलपमेंट की वजह से वहां बहुत
 ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ जब कि वह पूंजी सारे
 मुल्क की थी। कुछ इलाकों में रेलवे ट्रैक्स
 बिछाई गईं और कुछ रियासतों को दूसरी
 फैंसिलिटीज दी गईं। बड़े शहरों, कलकत्ता, बंबई
 मद्रास, दिल्ली को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियात
 अग्रेजों ने दीं। लेकिन जो सरमाया रेलवे, टेली-
 कम्युनिकेशन, टैक्नालाजी पर खर्च हुआ वह पूरे
 देश की खून पसीने की कमाई थी। और अग्रेजों
 ने जो सिलसिला शुरू किया, हमारी सरकार का
 फर्ज बनता था उसको खत्म करती। और जो
 बैंकबंड स्टेट्स हैं उनको आगे जाने के लिये
 ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन तरक्की करने के लिये
 दिये जायें।

यह अफसाना (मिथ) भी ऐक्सप्लोड हो
 चुका है कि बू'कि कुछ इलाके नेचुरली बैंकबंड
 हैं इसलिये वहां के लोग पीछे रह गये। इसलिए
 उसमें सरकार का क्या दोष। ऐसी बात नहीं
 है। जब आप राजस्थान को एशिया की सबसे
 बड़ी कॉनाल के जरिये पानी दे रहे हैं। उससे
 सारे राजस्थान का नक्शा बदल जायगा। जब
 हरियाणा, पंजाब में नहरें नहीं थीं तो वहां का
 क्या हाल था? लेकिन बाद में इन इलाकों में
 पानी आने से वहां उत्पादन बढ़ा, तरक्की हुई
 और जम्मू-कश्मीर में जम्मू का इलाका बड़ा ही
 बेसी और बंजर है। लेकिन जब तबी और रावी से
 पानी देना शुरू कर दिया है तो काफ़ी खुशहाल
 हो रहा है। इसलिए बैंकबंडनेस नेचुरल है यह
 बात गलत है।

आप उड़ीसा को देखें सैंकड़ों मील तक
 जमीन खुश्क पड़ी है। अगर मोडर्न टेक्नालाजी
 से उसको पानी दे दिया जाय तो फिर देखिये
 वही इलाका पूरे देश की खुशहाली में कैसे अपना
 हिस्सा बांटेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ
 जो यहां पर फाइनेंशियल एनाटामी के नाम से

नारा लगा कुछ रियासतों की तरफ से, हम
 उसके खिलाफ हैं। अब तक जो दौलत पैदा
 हो रही है वह रियासतों में जमा हो रही है,
 और कुछ राज्य हाथ फँलायें हैं जैसे
 जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, असम, उड़ीसा।
 जिन रियासतों में इस वक्त इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं,
 बिजली और सारे साधन हासिल हैं उनकी
 कैपिटल मोध बहुत बढ़ चुकी है और वह रिया-
 सतें अगर चाहें तो उनको ज्यादा क्षेत्र मिले
 और बैंकबंड स्टेट्स को नजरंदाज किया जाय,
 हम इससे मुतफिक नहीं हैं।

जो इस वक्त आप हासिल कर रहे हैं कुछ
 ऐडीशनल ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी अपने हाथ में ले ली
 इनल्यू आफ सेल्स टेक्स तो किसलिये ली? आप
 परसेंटेज के हिसाब से तकसीम करें। एक तो
 कुछ हिस्सा अपने पास रखा और जो बचा उसमें
 से जम्मू-कश्मीर को .744 प्रतिशत टेबकों, घुगर
 और फेब्रिक में दिया। यह कोई इन्साफ की
 बात नहीं हुई इन्साफ तब होता जब उसकी
 जरूरत का ख्याल रखते हुए, उसके इलाके की
 बसत और पसमांदगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए
 देते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इसलिये जो
 तरीका फाइनेंस कमीशन ने अपनाया है उससे
 हम इत्तफाक नहीं करते हैं, और इस तरीकाकार
 को बदलने की जरूरत है। जब तक रियासतों
 को, जो बैंकबंड स्टेट्स अगर आप उनकी तरक्की
 का इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तो इससे बड़े खतर-
 नाक नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। जिन इलाकों में
 बैंकबंडनेस होगी वहां पर पोलिटिकल अनसरटेन्टी
 ज्यादा होगी क्योंकि बेरोजगार ज्यादा होंगे
 और जो तालीमयाकता बेरोजगार हैं, उनको
 जिन्दा रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा।
 जहां इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन ज्यादा नहीं होगी, वहां
 लोगों की ज्यादा खपत डिफरेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स और
 कार्य में करना मुश्किल होगा। इस तरीके से
 हमारे बैंकबंड स्टेट में एक किस्म की टेंशन पैदा
 हो रही है, एक किस्म की बेईतमिनानी पैदा हो
 रही है, अन-सर्टेन्टी पैदा हो रही है और यह कोई

भी शकल अख्तियार कर सकती है और इससे एक घमाका मुल्क में हो सकता है। इसको बचाने का एक तरीका होगा कि आप उन स्टेट्स के साथ जिसके साथ ना-इनसाफी हुई हो, उसे खत्म करें, उनकी मदद के लिये आगे आये और टोप-प्रायटी पर उन स्टेट्स की डैवलपमेंट के लिये काम करें, जिनकी तरक्की के बड़े इमकानात हैं।

इस जिन्न में मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि जब आपने फाइनेन्शियल पावर्स अपने हाथ में ज्यादा लिये और उन रियासतों को फायदा भी नहीं दिया जो पसमांदा हैं और ऊपर से आपने इस मुल्क में ब्यूरोक्रेसी को बहुत ताकतवर बना दिया, मैं तो आपको भो दोष दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपसे ज्यादा दोष आपके सिस्टम को दे रहा हूँ जिसमें ब्यूरोक्रेट्स स्टेट्स के लिए बहुत मुश्किलात पैदा कर रहे हैं और सेन्टर व स्टेट्स के सामने जो एक किस्म की टेंशन पैदा कर रही है उसके लिये एक बहुत बड़ी वजह ये ब्यूरोक्रेट्स है, जिन्होंने अपनी सल्तनत कायम क्री है और अपनी पैरेलल गवर्नमेंट कायम की है और जिनके इशारे पर आज का रडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और सरकार चल रही है। इस कदर इन्होंने कब्जा जमा रखा है। कि सेंटर और स्टेट्स के ताल्लुकात के पसमंजिल में बहुत गैर-जरूरी तौर पर अपनी पाबंस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत पहले से हमने आपसे कहा कि आप आगे आइये। हमारी स्टेट में अगर हूँबी-इं-इस्ट्रियलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकती है तो भी हमारे पास बिजली पैदा करने के बड़े साधन हैं। हमारे पास इलैक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा करने के लिये बड़े पोर्टेशियल हैं, तवानाई के बड़े इमकान हैं, लेकिन आप बताइये कि पिछले 37 बरस में जम्मू-काश्मीर के दरिया, जो बड़ी ऊँचाई से नीचे ढलान में मैदानी इलाकों में जाते हैं, उसका आपने क्या फायदा उठाया ?

हमने आपसे कहा कि चिनाब, जेहमल और और सिन्ध जो सदाख से होकर आती हैं और

फिर सारा पानी पाकिस्तान की तरफ जाता है, चिनाब जो इतने बड़े पहाड़ी इलाकों से होकर आती है, जिसका बड़ा पोर्टेशियल है, लेकिन बाद में उसका पानी पाकिस्तान की तरफ चला जाता है, और जो सारे दरिया, नदी-नाले काश्मीर में हैं बह रहे हैं, उनका आप फायदा उठाये, लेकिन आपने कोई फायदा नहीं उठाया, आपने हमेशा हमको नजरनदाज किया, उसमें दोनों का नुकसान हुआ, आपका भी और हमारा भी। आपके मरकज में पूरे मुल्क में जितनी प्रोथ इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की होगी, उतने ही मुल्क की तरक्की के इमकानात बढ़ेंगे। 10 हजार मेगावाट बिजली हम आपको देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन आप वहाँ पैसा लगाइये। आप इन्वैस्टमेंट करके देखिये लेकिन आपने पैसा नहीं दिया।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता कि आप बैकवर्ड और पासमाद रियासतों की मुश्किलात नहीं देखते। जब-जब हमने यह मांग की है, यह बात बराबर टूटती है, क्योंकि पैसों के मामले में आपके ब्यूरोक्रेट्स आपसे ज्यादा बाजी ले गये हैं और आपकी सारी कार्यवाही निकम्मी हो जाती है क्योंकि आपका सारा काम ब्यूरोक्रेट्स पर चल रहा है।

जब भी हमने रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर में बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट्स को डैवलप करने की बात की, उड़ी प्रोजेक्ट, सलाल प्रोजेक्ट और दुलहस्ती प्रोजेक्ट लगाने की बात कही आपने अपने ब्यूरोक्रेट्स का डैलीगेशन भेज दिया जो कि वहाँ पर सिर्फ बक्त जाया करते रहे और अपने लिये एलाउन्सेज हासिल करते रहे। यह बड़े अफ-सोस की बात है, इसमें आपका भो बखल है कि आपने उसको पौलिटिक्स बना दिया। उसमें आपकी जिम्मेदारी भी है और उनकी देखादेखी ब्यूरोक्रेट्स ने भी इन कामों को तकमील तक पहुँचने नहीं दिया।

मैंने पीछे एक सवाल किया था कि जम्मू कश्मीर के इलाके में सुरेन्सर एक मुकाम है जहाँ-

इन्डो-रशियन को आपरेशन के तहत जमीन की खुदाई हुई, ड्रिलिंग हुई, बड़े टेनोकलोजिस्ट आये और जमीन खोदने पर नीचे वहाँ गैस निकल आई। जब मैंने सवाल पूछा तो कहा गया कि इस किस्म की कोई खुदाई नहीं हुई लेकिन राज्य सभा में एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया कि खुदाई हुई, लेकिन वहाँ इस किस्म की गैस निकली, हमारी टेकनालोजी इतनी डेवेलपड नहीं है कि उसका उत्पादन होता और उसका फायदा उठाया जाता। अगर उसका उत्पादन होता, तो यह देश के हित में होता, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ उसके बाद उस कुएं को बन्द कर दिया गया।

कौन सी ऐसी रियासत है इस मुल्क में, जिसके अपने कुदरता वसायल नहीं हैं, जिनसे फायदा नहीं उठाया जा सकता अलग अलग जुगरा-फिये, टापोग्राफी और हालात के मुताबिक वहाँ से चीज मिल सकती हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर में बिजली, पेट्रोल और गैस मिल सकते हैं। बहुत सी जगहों से गैस और पेट्रोल निकले भी हैं, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट ने उसकी खुदाई जरूरी नहीं समझी। अगर यहाँ पर खुदाई की जाए, तो वहाँ पर और बहुत सी कीमती चीजें मिल सकती हैं। यह गवर्नमेंट पिछड़ी हुई रियासतों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं कर सकती। शायद उसकी एक बड़ी वजह यह है कि उन रियासतों में, और खास तौर पर जम्मू-काश्मीर में, इन लोगों की पसन्द की सरकार नहीं है। इसी वजह से वह उनकी मदद नहीं करना चाहती। हमारे यहाँ टूरिज्म की डेवलपमेंट के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने क्या काम किया है ?

सभापति सहोदय: यह जेनरल डीबेट नहीं है। आप इन्ही बिलों पर बोलिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली: मैं इन बिलों के पसे-मन्जर में ही कहा रहा हूँ। वैसे तो इस पर काफी कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं तो सिर्फ इशारा ही कर रहा हूँ कि टूरिज्म और फूड्स में तरक्की के बहुत इमकानात थे, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट ने कोई मदद नहीं दी।

फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये रियासतों में 37,000 करोड़ रुपया का टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है और 24,000 करोड़ रुपया सिर्फ पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग पर खर्च किए गए हैं लेकिन जम्मू-काश्मीर में बहुत कम रुपया खर्च किए गए आप फूड्स एंड फिगर्ज देखिए कि कितना मामूली (इनसिग्नीफिकेंट) कान्ट्रीव्यूशन जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए हुआ है—वह न होने के बराबर है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मरकज के पास जो ताकत है, उसका गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। वह पिछड़ी हुई रियासतों को और बैकवर्ड बनाना चाहता है। यह पालिसी बहुत गलत है और मुल्क के हित में नहीं है।

एक आनरेबल मेम्बर, श्री नामग्याल, ने कहा कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में इन्कम टैक्स के कुछ छापे पड़े, तो वहाँ पर सरकार ने उनकी मदद नहीं की। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। वह गलतफहमी पैदा कर रहे हैं। मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहाँ पर कोई जायज कार्यवाही होगी, कोई ब्लेक-मार्केटियर है, कोई घन-चोर है कोई थोखा-घड़ी की बात चल रही है, कोई स्कैंडल रेकट चल रहा है, तो जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही पर रोक नहीं लगा सकती। सरकार आप की है, कानून आप के हाथ में है, आपके हाथ लम्बे हैं। कौन आपको रोक सकता है ? नहीं हमको हममें कोई परेशानी है। लेकिन मरहूम शेर मुहम्मद अब्दुल्ला के वक्त में इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने जिस ढंग से वहाँ पर अपने आदमियों को भेजा, उससे ऐसा लगता था कि जैसे वहाँ की सरकार पर रेड करना हो। उससे इनका इमेज अच्छा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि बहुत खराब हुआ। हमने उसकी मुसालिफत और निन्दा की। हमने यह नहीं कहा कि इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट चोरों से पैसा न ले या चोरों को न पकड़े। हम कहते हैं कि काम करने के ढंग होते हैं, हवाई जहाज पर बैठ कर लोग वहाँ पर गए और उन्होंने चुन चुन कर नेशनल कॉफिस

के हामी कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स पर छापे मारे। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स या बिजिनेसमैन का पार्टियों के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता। उनके अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट होते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ सरकार इस ढंग से सोचे कि यह बीजनेसमैन इस लाइन पर जा रहा है और वह दूसरी लाइन पर जा रहा है, तो यह बड़े दुःख की बात होगी। हमने देखा है कि जिनकी थोड़ी बहुत सिमपैथी नेशनल कानफेस के थी, केवल उन्हीं के ऊपर हाथ डाला। ... (व्यवधान)... जो लोग जो... (व्यवधान)... इस कहर से जब आप ने एक्सन लिया। इसमें बहुत सारे बेगुनह लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हुई। आप इस सारे मामले की इन्वेस्टीगेशन करा सकते हैं। आप इस आनरेबिल हाऊस के मॅम्बर्स का एक कमीशन बना दें, हम इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए तैयार हैं। फिर देखेंगे कि किस हद कौन सच्चा है और कौन गलत हैं। मैं किसी को डिफेंड नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन हम इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देंगे कि आप स्टेट की पावर्स को चैलेंज करें। आप वहाँ पर हल्ला बोल दें, वहाँ की पुलिस और वहाँ की सरकार के सारे अस्तियारात तथा नोटोनोमी को रौंद दें। हम इसको इजाजत बिल्कुल नहीं देंगे। आपने वहाँ की पुलिस को बराबर रखा और सरकार को भी इसके बारे में नहीं बताया।

इस मुल्क में सॅन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स को संवारने के लिए सही ढंग पर चलने की जरूरत है। जहाँ तक फाइनांशियल आटोनोमी का सवाल है, यह मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि मैं इसके हक में नहीं हूँ। आपने सरकारीयों कमीशन बनाया है और सरकार ने इस बात को तसलीम किया है कि कुछ डिमाकॅशन हैं। स्टेट के अपने कुछ अस्तियारात हैं, इस ढंग से आप को स्टेट के अस्तियारात को चैलेंज नहीं करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार आप कमजोर रियासत को कमजोर रखकर न मकॅज को मजबूत कर सकते हैं और न मुल्क को मजबूत कर सकते हैं। आप स्टेट को कमजोर करेंगे तो यह मुल्क कमजोर होगा।

इनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करन चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट के जो अपने अस्तियारात हैं, उनकी आजादी में आप हाथ न डालें। जो फाइनेंशियल पोर्टेशियल आपके पास हैं, उसका इस्तेमाल इस ढंग से करें, जो पसमंदा रियासतें हैं, जिनकी तरक्की अभी तक नहीं हुई है, जिन को आगे लाने के लिए आपके पास साधन हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल करें, लेकिन आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं मतालबा करता हूँ कि आप ताकत का सही इस्तेमाल करें और अमीर व गरीब रियासतों के बीच में जो अन्तर है, उसको खत्म करें। इस तरह की जो टेंशन आप बिल्ट करना चाहते हैं, उसको मिटा दें।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی۔ (سرگرمی) : معزز چیئرمین صاحبان آظہیں فائننس کمیشن کی سفارشات کی روشنی میں جو چار بل پہلے باؤس کے سامنے لائے گئے ہیں ان کے بارے میں میں کوئی رائے قائم نہیں کرتا ہوں۔ میں اس طریقہ کار کے خلاف ہوں جو مرکز کا سرکار نے ایڈیشنل ایکسائز ڈیوٹیوں کو تقسیم کرنے کے سلسلے میں استعمال کیا ہے۔

جیسے ان میں سے بھی بتایا گیا ہے کہ جوائنٹل ڈیوٹی ان یور آف سیس ٹیکس کے روپ میں ہوگی۔ شوگر۔ ٹوبیکو۔ کاشن۔ فیرکس۔ دولن فیرکس میں میڈی فیرکس پر جو اسٹیشن کے سیس ٹیکس کو ریلیس کرے گی ان کو ڈیٹریٹ میں اس میں جوں کشیر راجے کو ہر سال ۶۷۴۳۶۔ ہر ترقی شدت بھاگ دیا جائے گا۔ اس طریقے سے پارت آف نیٹ پر ڈیٹریٹ ٹیکس آف دی یونین ڈیوٹی آف ایکسائز اور دین چٹریٹن آف ایکٹریٹ میں جوں کشیر راجے کو ۶۸۳۹۔ ہر ترقی شدت دیا گیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ بھاگ اتنا کہ ہے اور اتنا تنگ ہے کہ جس کا بیان نہیں کیا جا سکتا میں نہیں سمجھ پایا کہ جب اس بارے میں اتنی جرح ہے پھر اتنی کم مدد کس میں پر دی گئی ہے۔ ساری ریاستوں سے جب آپ سیس ٹیکس سے ہونے والی آمدنی لے رہے ہیں۔ ایڈیشنل ایکسائز ٹیکس کے طور پر اور اس کو آگے تقسیم کر رہے ہیں تو اس میں جوں کشیر راجے کو غریب ریاست کو جو بھاگ مل رہا ہے اس کو دیکھ کر مجھے بڑا دکھ

ہوتا ہے اور اسی لئے میں ان بس کی حلت نہیں کرتا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں
 کی خدمت میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں جاہلین آزادی
 لئے اپنی جان کی اور مال کی قیمت دے کر سوراخے حاصل کیا وہ
 صحیح معنوں میں تب تک نہیں آسکتا جب تک کہ ہمارے یہاں سے
 امیر اور غریب کے بیچ کی کھائی نہیں پاٹ دی جاتی۔ آج حالت یہ
 ہو گئی ہے کہ امیر اور امیر ہوتا جا رہا ہے اور غریب کی حالت بگڑتے
 چلی جا رہی ہے۔ جب تک آپ اس کھائی کو نہیں پائیں گے تب
 تک ان کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوگا۔ اس طرح سے آپ بڑی
 ریاستوں اور چھوٹی ریاستوں کے بیچ میں اس لحاظ سے امتزاج
 پیدا کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کے پاس سادھن زیادہ ہیں یا کم ہیں۔
 وہ انڈسٹریل انڈسٹریشن یا دوسرے معاملوں میں کتنا آگے ہیں۔
 ترقی یافتہ ریاستوں کے مقابلے میں ہمارے یہاں تو ایسی ریاستیں
 ہیں جو کافی پچھڑی ہیں ہر لحاظ سے پیچھے رہ گئی ہیں۔ جب تک
 ان ریاستوں کو ایک دوسرے کے قریب نہیں لایا جاتا اور ان
 کے درمیان کی کھائی کو پاتا نہیں جاتا تب تک اس ملک میں سچے
 معنوں میں سوراخ نہیں آسکتا۔ نہ پچھلے آئیے۔ اس لئے میں
 عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں ہمارے ملک میں پنجاب کی ریاست
 ہے ہریانہ ہے وہیں جتوں کشمیر بھی ہے۔ سکیم بھی ہے۔ مزدور اور
 ناگالینڈ بھی ہیں۔ اڑیسہ بھی ہے جن کی حالت بہت غریب
 گذری ہوئی پچھڑی اور بیک ورڈ ہے۔ آپ کا یہ کہنا کہ ترقی یافتہ
 ریاستوں کے پاس سادھن زیادہ ہیں لہذا ان کو زیادہ حق دیا جائے
 یہ جہودیت کے تقاضے کے خلاف بات ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 ان ریاستوں کے بیچ کے امتزاج کے پیچھے دوکارن ہیں۔ ایک تو
 ٹیکنالوجی اور دوسرا ٹیکنالوجی۔ روپے پیسے۔ ریسورسز ان
 پر زیادہ مائل میں خرچ ہونا ہماری ٹیکنالوجی ان ترقی یافتہ ریاستوں
 کے ڈیولپمنٹ پر زیادہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے اور ان کے مطالعے جتنے
 پچھڑے راجے ہیں وہاں تو ٹیکنالوجی کا صحیح استعمال ہوا ہے اور
 وہاں ٹیکنالوجی ڈیولپمنٹ بھی ہے جس کے کارن ان کا ڈیولپمنٹ
 زیادہ نہیں ہوا۔ ان کو سرکار بھی کم سرمایہ دے رہی ہے۔ آج
 اس امر کو ہمیں کم کرنا چاہیے اور یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔ ورنہ اس
 دیش میں بہت بڑا کانسٹریکشن پیدا ہوگا۔ یہ کانسٹریکشن سامراجیت
 کے وقت سے پیدا ہوا تھا۔ جب انہوں نے ہندوستان پر قبضہ
 کیا تو یورپائیس ان کے ہاتھ میں آئیں وہ ڈیولپ ہو گئیں اور
 باقی پچھڑی رہ گئیں۔ جہاں رج ڈائریڈ خاکی بھی جیسے جتن کثیر
 ریاستوں کے کھد مگر ملاتے آسام اور کچھ دوسرے علاقے
 جہاں سرکار کی نظر نہیں پڑی۔ برٹش گورنمنٹ نے پنجاب میں

کینالوں کا جال بچھا دیا۔ سندھ کا ڈیولپمنٹ کیا جو اب پاکستان
 کا حصہ بن چکا ہے۔ اس کے ڈیولپمنٹ کی وجہ سے وہاں بہت
 زیادہ اچھا دن ہوا جب کہ وہ پوئجی سارے ملک کی تھی۔ کچھ
 علاقوں میں ریلوے ٹریکس بچھائی گئیں اور کچھ ریاستوں کو دوڑتی
 فیسٹریڈی گئیں۔

بڑے شہروں ملکتے۔ بیسی۔ مدراس۔ دہلی کو زیادہ سے زیادہ
 سہولیات انگریزوں نے دیں۔ لیکن بومبایہ ریلوے۔ کینڈیکیشن۔
 ٹیکنالوجی پر خرچ ہوا وہ پورے دیش کی خون پسینی کی کھائی تھی۔ اور
 انگریزوں نے جو سلسلہ شروع کیا ہماری سرکار کا فرض بنتا تھا کہ اس
 کو ختم کرتی اور جیکوڈ اسٹیٹس ہیں ان کو آگے جانے کے لئے زیادہ
 سے زیادہ سادھن ترقی کرنے کے لئے دیتے جائیں۔

یہ افسانہ بھی ایک پلوڈ ہو چکا ہے کہ چونکہ کچھ علاقے پچھڑی بیکوڈ
 ہیں اس لئے وہاں کے لوگ پیچھے رہ گئے۔ اس لئے اس میں سرکار
 کا کیا دوش۔ ایسی بات نہیں ہے۔ جب آپ راجستھان کو ایشیا
 کی سب سے بڑی کینال کے ذریعے پانی دے رہے ہیں اس سے
 سارے راجستھان کا نقشہ بدل جائے گا۔ جب ہریانہ پنجاب میں
 چہرے نہیں تھیں تو وہاں کا کیا حال تھا۔ لیکن بعد میں ان علاقوں
 میں پانی جانے سے وہاں اچھا دن بڑھا۔ ترقی ہوئی اور جتوں کشمیر
 میں جتوں کا علاقہ بڑا ہی وسیع اور بھر ہے۔ لیکن جب تو ہی اور
 راوی سے پانی دینا شروع کر دیا ہے تو کافی خوش حال ہو رہا ہے
 اس لئے بیک وڈ نہیں پچھڑے رہے یہ بات غلط ہے۔

آپ اڑیسہ کو دیکھیں۔ سیکڑوں میں تک زمین خشک
 پڑی ہے۔ اگر واڈن ٹیکنالوجی سے اس کو پانی دے دیا جائے تو
 پھر دیکھیں کہ وہیں علاقہ پورے دیش کی خوش حالی کیلئے اپنا حصہ
 بانٹے گا۔ اس لئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں جو یہاں برٹش ٹیکنالوجی

کے نام سے نھو لگا۔ کچھ ریاستوں کی طرف سے ہم اس کے خلاف
 ہیں۔ اب تک جو دولت پیدا ہو رہی ہے وہ کہ ریاستوں میں جمع
 ہو رہی ہے وہ کہ ریاستوں میں جمع ہو رہی ہے اور کہہ رہے ہاتھ
 پھیلاتے ہیں جیسے جتوں کشمیر۔ ہماچل پردیش۔ آسام۔ اڑیسہ۔ جن
 ریاستوں میں اس وقت انڈسٹریز نہیں چلی اور سارے سادھن
 حاصل ہیں ان کی ڈیولپمنٹ گردن بہت بڑھ رہی ہے اور وہ ریاستیں
 اگر چاہیں کہ ان کو زیادہ شہرے اور بیک وڈ اسٹیٹس کو نظر انداز
 کیا جائے ہم اس سے متفق نہیں ہیں۔

جو اس وقت آپ حاصل کر رہے ہیں کہ انڈسٹریل ایکٹائیو
 ٹریڈی ایلے ہاتھ میں لے لیں۔ ان لیوٹنٹ سپیس ٹریکس کو کس لئے

جنون کشمیر کی ریاست کے بارے میں میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ بہت پہلے سے ہم نے آپ سے کہا کہ آپ آگے آئیے۔ ہمارا پیش میں اگر بیوی انڈسٹریل ٹریڈنگ نہیں ہو سکتی ہے تو بھی ہمارے پاس بجلی پیدا کرنے کو بڑے سادگی میں۔ ہمارے پاس الیکٹریٹی پیدا کرنے کے لئے بڑے پوٹینشل ہیں۔ تو انائی کے بڑے اسکان ہیں۔ لیکن آپ بتائیے کہ پچھلے ۲۰ برس میں جنون کشمیر کے دریا جو بیوی اپنائی سے نیچے ڈھلان میں ہو کر سیانی ملاطوں میں جاتے ہیں۔ ان کا پاب نے کیا فائدہ اٹھایا۔

ہم نے آپ سے کہا کہ جناب چیف منسٹر اور سب سے بڑے لوگ جن سے جو کر آتا ہے اور پھر سارا پانی پاکستان کی طرف جاتا ہے۔ جناب جو اتنے بڑے پیمانے پر ملاطوں سے جو کر آتی ہے جس کا بڑا پوٹینشل ہے لیکن بعد میں اس کا پانی پاکستان جلا جاتا ہے اور جو سارے دریا ندی والے کشمیر میں بہ رہے ہیں۔ ان کا آپ فائدہ اٹھاتے۔ لیکن آپ نے کوئی فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا۔ آپ نے ہمیشہ ہم کو نظر انداز کیا۔ اس میں دونوں کا نقصان ہوا آپ کا بھی اور ہمارا بھی آپ کے مرکز میں پورے ملک میں جتنی گرووڈ الیکٹریٹی کی ہوگی اتنی ہی ملک کی ترقی کے امکانات بڑھیں گے۔ اجڑا ریگڈا دھات کیلے ہم آپ کو دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ لیکن آپ وہاں پیسہ لگائیے آپ نوٹیشنٹ کر کے دیجئے۔ لیکن آپ نے پیسہ نہیں دیا۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ بیک وہ ڈو اور ہمارے ریاستوں کی مشکلات نہیں رکھتے۔ جب جب ہم نے یہ لگائی ہے یہ بات برابر ٹوٹی ہے کہ چونکہ بیویوں کے معاملے میں آپ کے جو رورکیشن آپ سے زیادہ بازی سے گئے ہیں اور آپ کی ساری کارروائی نکلتی ہو جاتی ہے۔ کیونکہ آپ کا سارا کام بیورو کریسی پر چل رہا ہے۔

جب بھی ہم نے ریاست جنون کشمیر میں بجلی کے پروجیکٹس کو ڈیولپ کرنے کی بات کی اڑھی پروجیکٹ، سلال پروجیکٹ اور دہشتی پروجیکٹ لگائے کی بات کہی۔ آپ نے اپنے بیورو کریسی ڈیپارٹمنٹ بھی دیا، جو کہ وہاں پر صرف وقت ضائع کرتے رہے اور اپنے لئے الاؤنس حاصل کرتے رہے۔ یہ بڑے انفوس کی بات ہے اسکا جتنے آپ کا بھی دخل ہے کہ آپ نے اس کو پائیلٹ بنا دیا۔ اس میں آپ کا ذمہ دار کیا ہے؟ اس کو پائیلٹ بیورو کریسی نے کیا؟ ان کا بھی کوئی ٹیکہ نہیں چھوڑنا چاہئے۔ میں نے پچھلے ایک سوال دیا تھا کہ جنون کشمیر کے علاقے میں صوم پھر ایک تمام سے حال انڈسٹری میں کو۔ آپ ریفرنس کے تحت رپورٹ کی گئی ہے۔ ڈو ٹیکہ ہو گیا ہے۔

نی۔ آپ پرنسٹن کے حساب سے تقسیم کریں۔ ایک تو کچھ حصے اپنے پاس رکھا اور جو پاس میں سے جنون کشمیر کو ۴۳۳۰ پرتی شد ٹریڈنگ شوگر اور فیکریں دیں۔ یہ کوئی انصاف کی بات نہیں ہوئی۔ انصاف تب ہوتا جب اس کی ضرورت کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے اس کے علاقے کی وسعت اور پیمانہ کی گورنمنٹ میں رکھتے ہوئے دیتے۔ لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ اس لئے جو طریقہ فائیننس گیشن نے اپنایا ہے اس سے ہم اتفاق نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ اور اس طریقہ کار کو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب تک ریاستوں کی جو بیک ورڈ اسٹیشن ہیں اگر آپ ان کی ترقی کا انتظام نہیں کریں گے تو اس سے بڑے خطرے کا نتیجہ نکل سکتے ہیں۔ جن ملاطوں میں بیک ورڈ ٹیس ہوگی وہاں پر پوٹینشل انڈسٹری زیادہ ہوگی۔

کیونکہ بے روزگار زیادہ ہوں گے اور جو تعلیم یافتہ بے روزگار ہیں ان کو زندہ رہنے کا کوئی دھبہ کار نہیں ہوگا۔ جہاں انڈسٹریل ٹریڈنگ زیادہ نہیں ہوگی۔ وہاں لوگوں کی زیادہ کھپت ڈیفیرلٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹس اور کار سے میں کرنا مشکل ہوگا۔ اس طریقے سے ہمارے بیک ورڈ فائینٹ میں ایک قسم کی ٹیشن پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔ ایک قسم کی بے لیبٹائی پیدا ہو رہی ہے۔ ان سرٹیفیکیٹ پیدا ہونے سے اور وہ کوئی شکل اختیار کر سکتے ہیں۔ اور اس سے ایک دھماکہ میں ہو سکتا ہے اور اس کو پھانسی کا ایک طریقہ ہوگا کہ آپ ان اسٹیشن کے ساتھ جن کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہوتی ہو اسے ختم کریں۔ ان کی مدد کے لئے آگے آئیں اور ٹاپ پرائیوٹیز پر ان اسٹیشن کی ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے کام کریں جن کی ترقی کے بڑے امکانات ہیں۔

اس ضمن میں میں عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ جب آپ نے فائینٹیل پاور اپنے ہاتھ میں زیادہ لیتے اور ان ریاستوں کو فائدہ بھی نہیں دیا جو پیمانہ ہیں اور اوپر سے آپ نے اس ملک میں بیورو کریسی کو بہت طاقت دینا دیا۔ میں تو آپ کو بھی دوش دے رہا ہوں لیکن آپ نے زیادہ دوش آپ کے سسٹم کو دے رہا ہوں جس میں بیورو کریسی اسٹیشن کے لئے بہت مشکلات پیدا کر رہے ہیں۔ اور سینٹر اسٹیشن کے ساتھ جو ایک قسم کی ٹیشن پیدا ہو رہی ہے اس کے لئے ایک بہت بڑی وجہ یہ بیورو کریسی ہیں جنہوں نے اپنی سلطنت قائم کی ہے اور اپنی پیرل کو رٹنٹل دھاتے

کی ہے اور جن کے آثار سے پتا چلا کہ انڈسٹری اور سرائی میں ہے۔ اس کو وہ انہوں نے سمجھنا چاہتا ہے کہ یہ سٹراڈ اسٹیشن کے علاقے کے بس سٹریٹس وہ بہت غیر ضروری طور پر بنائی جا رہی ہے۔ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

سچے اور ملک کے ہت میں نہیں ہے۔

ایک آنراہیل ممبر شری نام کیوں نے کہا کہ جنوں کشیر میں
 انکم ٹیکس کے کچھ چھاپے پڑے تو وہ ان برسرکار نے ان کی مدد
 نہیں کی۔ یہ بالکل غلط بات ہے۔ وہ غلط نہیں پیدا کر رہے ہیں۔
 میں آنراہیل شہر کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہاں پر کوئی ناجائز کارروائی

ہوگی۔ کوئی ٹیکس نہ رکھیں گے۔ کوئی زمین پر سے کوئی دھوکہ دہری
 کی بات چل رہی ہے۔ کوئی اسکینڈل باریکٹ چل رہا ہے تو جنوں کشیر
 کی سرکار اس کے خلاف کارروائی پر آمادہ نہیں لگا سکتی۔ سرکار آپ
 کی ہے تاہم آپ کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ آپ کے ہاتھ لیے ہیں۔ کوئی
 آپ کو دیکھ سکتا ہے نہ ہی ہم کو اس میں کوئی پریشانی ہے لیکن
 مروجہ شیخ محمد عبداللہ کے وقت میں انکم ٹیکس ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے
 جس ڈھنگ سے وہاں پر اپنے آدمیوں کو بھیجا اس سے ایسا
 لگتا تھا کہ جیسے وہاں کی سرکار برسرید کرنا ہو۔ اس سے ان کا بیج
 بچا نہیں جوا ایک بہت خراب ہوا۔ ہم نے اس کی مخالفت اور
 تہدائی۔ ہم نے یہ نہیں کہا کہ انکم ٹیکس ڈیپارٹمنٹ چوروں سے
 پیسے یا چوروں کو نہ بکڑے۔

ہم کہتے ہیں کہ کام کرنے کے ڈھنگ ہوتے ہیں۔ جو انی ہزار
 پندرہ کو لوگ وہاں گئے اور انہوں نے جن جن کمیشنل کانفرنس
 کے حامی کہ انڈسٹریسٹس پر چھاپا مارے۔ انڈسٹریسٹس یا
 بزنس من کا پارٹیوں کے ساتھ کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے ہونا۔ ان کے
 اپنے انٹریٹ ہوتے ہیں۔

لیکن جہاں سرکار اس ڈھنگ سے سوچے کہ یہ بزنس میں
 اس لائن پر جارہا ہے اور وہ دوسری لائن پر جارہا ہے تو بڑے
 دکھ کی بات ہوتی ہے۔ ہم نے دکھا ہے کہ جن کی تھوڑی بہت کچھ تھی
 کانفرنس کے تھی۔ کیوں انہیں کے اوپر ہاتھ ڈالا۔
 (انٹریٹس)۔۔۔ جو لوگ تھے۔۔۔ (انٹریٹس)۔۔۔

اس طرح سے جب آپ نے انکیشن لیا۔ اس میں بہت سارے
 بے گناہ لوگوں کے ساتھ زیادتی ہوئی۔ آپ اس سارے معاملے کی
 انویسٹی گیشن کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ اس آنراہیل باؤس کے ممبروں کا
 ایک کیبن بنا دیں۔ ہم انویسٹی گیشن کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ پھر دیکھیں گے
 کہ کس حد تک کون سا سہہ اور غلط ہے۔ میں کسی کو ڈیفینڈ نہیں
 کرنا چاہتا ہوں لیکن ہم اس بات کی اجازت نہیں دیتے کہ
 آپ اسٹیٹ کی باؤس کو جیت کر لیں۔ آپ وہاں پر ہاتھ بولیں
 وہاں کی بڑیس اور وہاں کی سرکار کے سارے اقتیارات تھا آؤنا
 کر دوں۔ دس۔ ہم اس کی اجازت بالکل نہیں دیں گے۔ آپ نے

آئے اور زمین کھودنے کے وہاں گیس نکل آئی۔

جب میں نے سوال پوچھا تو کہا گیا کہ اس قسم کی کوئی کھدائی
 نہیں ہوتی۔ لیکن راجہ سما میں ایک خزانے کے جواب میں بتایا گیا کہ
 کھدائی ہوتی لیکن وہاں اس قسم کی گیس نکلنے ہماری ٹیکنالوجی اتنے
 ڈیولپڈ نہیں ہے کہ اس کا تھانہ ہوتا اور اس کا فائدہ اٹھایا جاتا۔
 اگر اس کا تھانہ ہوتا تو وہ دشمن کے ہت میں ہوتا لیکن یہ نہیں ہوا
 اس کے بعد اس کو بند کر دیا گیا۔

کون سی ایسی ریاست ہے اس ملک میں جس کے اپنے ترقی
 وسائل نہیں ہیں جن سے فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا جاسکتا۔ الگ الگ
 جغرافیائی ملہوگرانی اور حالات کے مطابق وہاں سے چیزیں مل سکتی
 ہیں۔ جو کشیر میں کئی پٹرول اور گیس مل سکتے ہیں۔ بہت سارے
 جگہوں سے گیس اور پٹرول نکلے گا۔ لیکن اس گورنمنٹ نے
 اس کی کھدائی خود ہی نہیں کی۔ اگر وہاں پر کھدائی کی جائے تو وہاں
 پر اور بہت سی ترقی چیزیں مل سکتی ہیں۔ یہ گورنمنٹ پر مہرزی ہوتی
 ریاستوں کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکتی۔ شاید اس کی ایک
 پٹری ہو رہے ہے کہ ریاستوں میں اور خاص طور پر جنوں کشیر میں
 ان لوگوں کی پسند کی سرکار نہیں ہے۔ اس وجہ سے وہ ان کی مدد
 نہیں کرنا چاہتی۔

ہمارے وہاں قونڈم کی ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے گورنمنٹ نے
 کام کیا ہے۔

سہولتی موجود ہے۔ یہ جنرل ڈیویٹ نہیں ہے۔ آپ انہیں

شری مہاراشیڈ کاٹی : میں ان یوں کے سبب منظر
 میں ہی کہہ رہا ہوں۔ دلچسپ تو اس پر کافی کہا جاسکتا ہے لیکن میں
 تو صرف اشارہ ہی کر رہا ہوں کہ پورم اور فروڈس میں ترقی کے
 بہت امکانات تھے لیکن اس گورنمنٹ نے کوئی مدد نہیں دی۔
 فنانس منسٹر کے ذریعے ریاستوں ۳۶۳۵۰۰۰ کروڑ
 روپے کا توٹل انڈسٹریٹ کیا گیا ہے اور ۲۴۰۰۰ روپے صرف
 پبلک انڈسٹریٹس پر خرچ کیے گئے ہیں۔ لیکن جنوں کشیر میں بہت
 کم روپے خرچ کیے گئے۔ آپ ٹیکس انڈسٹریٹس کو دیکھیں کہ کتنا
 معمولی انڈسٹریٹس کمپنیوں میں جنوں کشیر کے لئے ہوا ہے۔
 وہ نہ ہونے کے برابر ہے۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کون سے پاسوں پر
 طاقت ہے اس کا غلط طریقے سے استعمال ہو رہا ہے۔ وہ پھر
 جنوں ریاستوں کو اور ایک ورڈ بتانا چاہتا ہے۔ یہ پالیسی بہت غلط

دہاں کی پولیس کو بجے غیر رکھا اور سرکار کو بھی اس کے بارے میں نہیں بتایا۔

اس ملک میں سینٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشنس کو سفار نے کے لئے صحیح ڈھنگ پر چلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جہاں تک فائنٹنشل آٹونامی کا سوال ہے یہ میں پہلے ہی کہہ چکا ہوں کہ میں اس کے حق میں نہیں ہوں۔ آپ نے سرکار یا کمیشن بنایا ہے اور سرکار نے اس بات کو تسلیم کیا ہے کہ یہ ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے۔ اسٹیٹ کے اپنے کچھ اختیارات ہیں۔ اس ڈھنگ سے آپ کو اسٹیٹ کے اختیارات کو صلح نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ اس پر کار آپ کمزور باہرست کو کمزور رکھ کر مرکز کو مضبوط کر سکتے ہیں اور نہ ملک کو مضبوط کر سکتے ہیں۔ آپ اسٹیٹ کو کمزور کریں گے تو یہ ملک کمزور ہوگا۔ ان

کو مضبوط بنانے کے لئے میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسٹیٹ کے ہواپنے اختیارات ہیں ان کی آزادی میں آپ ہاتھ نہ ڈالیں۔ جو فائنٹنشل پوزیشن آپ کے پاس ہیں اس کا استعمال اس ڈھنگ سے کریں جو پیمانہ ریاستیں ہیں۔ جن کی ترقی ابھی تک نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ جن کو آگے لانے کے لئے آپ کے پاس سادھن ہیں ان کا استعمال کریں لیکن آپ نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ میں مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ آپ طاقت کا صحیح استعمال کریں اور امیر و غریب دونوں کے بیچ میں جو انفرج اس کو ختم کریں۔ اس طرح کی پوزیشن آپ بلٹ کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس کو مٹادیں۔

اتنا کہتے ہوئے میں اپنی بات سمایت کرتا ہوں۔

*SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of A.I. A.D.M.K., I wish to raise a few relevant issues relating to the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1984 and the other three Bills which have been taken up together for discussion.

Sir, the Eighth Finance Commission...

श्री मन्त्री राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापती महोदय, दिल्ली में पांच मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट गिरफतार हुए हैं—क्या आप के पास कोई सूचना है ?

सभापति महोदय: मेरे पास कोई इन्फर्मेशन नहीं है।

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN : The Eighth Finance Commission gave its interim report on November 14, 1983. This Bill giving legislative shape to the recommendations contained in this interim report has been prepared on 23rd April, 1984 and presented to this House. On April 30, 1984 the Eighth Finance Commission has given its final Report. It has taken six months for the Centre to bring this bill giving effect to the recommendations contained in the interim report of the 8th Finance Commission. I say this in particular because there should be no such delay in implementing the recommendations contained in the final report of the 8th Finance Commission.

I find from these four Bills that there has been gradual reduction of Tamil Nadu's share in the excise duty revenue. The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended 7.641%. Now the Eighth Finance Commission has brought it down to 7.637%. The Seventh Finance Commission recommended 7.25% as Tamilnadu's share in the excise duty on electricity. This 7.25% was given in 1979 and it came down to 6.38% in 1983-1984. Now the 8th Finance Commission has recommended 7.71% for 1984-85. As the recommendations of the Finance Commission are affective for five years, I am afraid that this 7.71% may decline to a similar figure of 1983-1984. I want the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that this does not happen. The Tamil Nadu's share in the additional excise duty on goods of special importance was 7.710% as recommended by the 7th Finance Commission. This has been brought down to 7.707% by the 8th Finance Commission.

Sir, I have to point out that while the excise revenue of the Centre is going up regularly year after year, the share of the States is going down year by year. The avenues of raising resources for the States are getting shrunk. If the salestax is increased the prices of essential commodities go up, creating discontent among the common people. The land revenue is not collected during drought and floods which are not infrequent. All the same the expenditure of the States is mounting up. Presently 40% of annual net proceeds of the Union duties of

361 *Union Duties of Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill* VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) *Amndt. Bill, Union 362*
Dusies of Excise (Electricity)
Additional Duties of Excise *Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate*
(Goods of Sp. Imp.) *Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill*

excise is paid to the States. I demand that this 40% should be raised to 60%. Then only the States will be able to keep up the tempo of development. I need not say that if the foundation is laid on the quicksand then the edifice cannot last long. If the States are enfeebled the Centre cannot be strong. I want more allocation of central tax revenues to the States. With these words I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, the Debate has covered certain familiar grounds. Statistics have been hurled at us and we have presented statistics to rebut the charge which has been repeatedly made. As I made my statement in my opening remarks.....

श्री मन्त्री राम बागड़ी : सभापति महोदय, मतलब की बात का आपको पता नहीं है। यहाँ पर पांच आदमी बँठे हैं, कोरम के बगैर पालिया-मेंट कैसे चलेगी ? मैंने जो बात पहले उठाई थी—दिल्ली में दस हजार आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : उस की इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री मन्त्री राम बागड़ी : 10 हजार आदमी गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह, भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, स्वामी इन्द्रवेश बगैरह। आप के पास इन्फार्मेशन क्यों नहीं आई? मेरे सामने इतिला दी है।

सभापति महोदय : देख लेते हैं, अगर आई होगी तो आप को बतला देंगे।

श्री मन्त्री राम बागड़ी : सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may please resume his seat. There is no quorum.

Let the Quorum Bell be rung.

16.54 hor.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now there is Quorum. The hon. MINISTER may please resume his speech.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I was submitting that the same charges were made against us.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : The question of quorum was raised by Mr. B gri because he wanted to have some information about the arrested Members of Parliament. Four hours have passed. They were arrested round about 1 o'Clock. It is nearing 5 o'Clock now. Boat Club is hardly one mile away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Information, when received, will be placed before the hon. Members.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : It is strange that information has not yet come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : There is no government functioning.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Even in Delhi ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, charges have been made against the Government for discriminating between States purely on the basis of the complexion of the Government that is in existence. We are accused of *ad hocim*. We are accused of taking away the rights of the State Governments, total autonomy in financial matters has been demanded. These are all arguments, these are all charges which have been made earlier and they have been very effectively rebutted. Let me make it very very clear that the overall management of the economy of the country is an obligation cast on the federal government and this Government has no intention to abandon that obligation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a joint responsibility.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : We cannot be oblivious to that obligation. But it is a fact that not only the State Government but even the federal government is facing

difficulties in terms of mobilising resources for the various developmental activities of the nation. And in discharging that responsibility we also have to have adequate concern for the States.

Now, the argument is not that we want a strong Centre at the cost of the State Governments; the Prime Minister has repeatedly said that the Central Government, can be as strong as the State Governments are.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The States are also very strong.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : If the State Governments are weak, it will be wishful to think that the Central Government can be strong.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No. The States are not strong.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Now, I am rather amazed that hon. Member Prof. Chakraborty' drew the parallel of a master-servant relationship between the Centre and the State Governments. There could not be a greater distortion of facts than this accusation. Whatever has been done, whether it is in the field of overdrafts or Plan outlay, it has always been done taking the State Governments into full confidence. At times, there could be honest differences of opinion. Well, you did have the conclaves and the coclaves have given room for many conflicts. There is no denying the fact that a broad consensus did not emerge out of all those conclaves. Let me be very very clear. I am sure Prof. Chakraborty will not rebut this. Now, when you yourselves could not come to a broad understanding or a broad consensus would it be proper to ask the Government of India to go the whole hog ?

Now, an impression was sought to be created as if the Government of India can arbitrarily act in terms of allocation of resources to the States. Everything has to be done within the parameters, within the framework of the Constitution.

What does Article 280 say ? It says :

“(3) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;

(b) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.”

When this is the case, I do not know how Prof. Chakraborty mustered enough courage to accuse us of arbitrariness. The Seventh Finance Commission has given its recommendations and the allocation of the proceeds of the taxes has been done in consonance with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. I do not see the reason as to how you can take objection to that. These four Bills are just an interim measure to overcome certain technical difficulties in the sense that the Eighth Finance Commission has submitted its report to the President on the 30th and it is to be considered by the President. And action taken report has to be given in Parliament. In the meanwhile, in the month of May we have to release certain portion of the taxes to the States. This has compelled us to come to this House with these amending Bills. So, it is totally out of place to charge the Government that we are arbitrary. It is also said that the Government of India is arrogant. The question of arrogance or humility does not arise at all. Whenever the Finance Minister has looked at the West Bengal's point of view it has always been done with more than the normal consideration which we have given to the other states of the Union. For your information, we are also accused by our own party-men that we are more soft and more liberal towards West Bengal and that they have been going about merrily with their ever-increasing overdrafts and the Government of India just nods or winks at them and all that. So, Prof. Chakraborty will have to look to the other side of the picture also.

For the period 1980-85 the per capita plan outlay approved for West Bengal is Rs. 790 crores which is higher than many of the Congress (I) ruled States. For your

365 *Union Duties of* VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) *Amndt. Bill, Union 366*
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)

Information Bihar is Rs. 572 crores, Orissa Rs. 684 crores, Rajasthan Rs. 786 crores and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 662 crores. As against these facts, to accuse Government of India being arbitrary, arrogant does not stand scrutiny either of logic or reason or facts.

Again coming to West Bengal, we do not want to pick bores in the functioning of the West Bengal Government. That is not my intention and that is not the intention of the Government at all. But when you quote certain statistics, we have also to quote counter-statistics in order to drive home our point.

But what has been West Bengal's actual Plan expenditure as a percentage of its total expenditure? During 1980-81 to 1982-83 it was just 17.23 per cent. The rest of it is non-plan. How do you compare yourself with the other States like Andhra which is 25.27 per cent, Bihar which is 22.10 per cent, Rajasthan which is 22.38 per cent, Uttar Pradesh which is 30.63 per cent and Maharashtra which is 28.5 per cent? So, the point which we have made repeatedly is that for reasons best known to the Government of West Bengal, they have devoted more attention towards non-plan expenditure than towards plan expenditure and this is the limited point which we want to drive home..... (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Is price rise only for the Central Government and not for the West Bengal Government?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Yes, we know, I will add something more... (Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am putting another question that can you quote the annual figures of foreign exchange earned by West Bengal from jute, tea or engineering and other goods?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I will make you a little more uncomfortable when I come to one more point... (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If you yield for half a minute, I will make a request. It is true that we have spent a lot of amount on education.

Duties of Excise (Electricity)
 Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate
 Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, expenditure on education is part of your plan expenditure but so far as West Bengal is concerned, expenditure on education is non-Plan expenditure, how will you explain it?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: It is not a question of what Tamil Nadu is doing and what West Bengal is not doing, it is a question of Plan expenditure and non-Plan expenditure. So, I am trying to buttress my argument, I am trying to strengthen my argument by relaying the figures which have been provided to us by the West Bengal Government itself.

Now again, what was the commitment on the part of the Government of West Bengal? The State Government had undertaken to raise resources of Rs. 2,178 crores during the five-year period but what has been the performance? The State Government has raised a total of only Rs. 452 crores, rather its contribution has been negative during 1981-82. Even the figure of Rs. 452 crores mentioned above is on the assumption that the State Government would have raised the resources they promised for 1983-84 and what they have promised for 1984-85. On the other hand, Government of India had agreed to provide Central assistance for the Plan amounting to Rs. 762 crores as against the five-year figure of Rs. 680 crores. We have provided more for West Bengal. I do not know why we should be accused and after all this accusation being heard why we should be specially soft towards West Bengal. That only shows we are very objective. Regardless of whatever be the charges that you make against the Government of India, we always go by certain parameters, by certain objective consideration without any reference to the complexion or the colour of the Government that is in existence either in West Bengal or in Tamil Nadu or in Andhra Pradesh or in Karnataka.

Regarding certain other points which have been made about the Planning Commission's role, I will say that the planning Commission's role is one to which all of us had given considerable importance. There was a time between 1977-80 when the Planning Commission was relegated to

the back seat, the plan was rolled and rolled and nothing came out of it. It has to be said to the credit of the present Government that full-fledged Planning Commission was established, a Five Year Plan was drawn up and on very many sectors we have achieved the targets and considerable mileage has been drawn in our planning process and, in fact, the planning apparatus has become much sharper than ever before.

Government provide grants and loans. Prof. Chakraborty referred to discretionary grants. These are given whenever there are natural calamities, like flood or drought which endanger the States, when we go to the rescue of the States which are affected by it. There are set procedures under which all the concerned Ministries are involved, they Study Team goes there and makes a report in consultation with the State Government and ultimately certain decisions are taken. In the disbursal of these grants there is no political angle at all; it is a question of necessity and the extent of the damage that has been caused.

Almost every hon. Member stated that the Centre-State relationship is assuming more than normal importance. That is why the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed and it is at work. All the political parties are well within their rights to approach the Commission and present their viewpoints. Ultimately, the Commission is going to present a report to the Government of India, on the basis of which some consensus will emerge.

Shri Chitta Basu referred to the additional excise duty and said that it is depriving the States of their resources. The National Development Council in 1970 recommended a ratio of 2:1 between basic and additional excise duty on the three commodities. The ratio now is 1.2 : 1 which is more in favour of the States than what was recommended by the National Development Council. The share of the States in the excise duties in 1958-59 was about Rs. 40 crores. Now it has gone upto Rs. 795 crores. The additional excise duties go only to the States and we are trying to increase that. We would like the States to get more out of the additional excise duties.

We are also working on the incidence of additional excise duty on the three commodities being progressively stepped up as a percentage of the value. We would like it to go to 8.5 per cent in the current year so that the States might get more out of the additional excise duty. The whole thrust of the approach of the Government of India is to provide more to the States so that the States do not have any difficulty in managing their resources.

But we have to keep one thing in mind. While the resources are limited, the demands are many. Reconciling the conflicting demands and providing the necessary resources is an extremely difficult task. I am sure the Professor realises how difficult a task it is. In West Bengal there are Zilla parishads and panchayat samitis, which are asking for greater decentralisation; they are also asking for more powers for levying taxes to the local bodies.

So what you are facing in West Bengal in terms of the local bodies institutions, we are facing between the States and the Centre. You know, some balance has to be struck. Now, the Finance Commission is a constitutional instrument which has been provided by the Constitution, which really gives the broad guidelines and the Finance Commission has visited all the States, it has heard arguments, it has heard representations by every State and we certainly hope that it would make a very judicious recommendation so that it would be the guiding factor in terms of allocation of resources to the States.

My friend from Jammu and Kashmir, who is always the last speaker and a forceful speaker also, sometimes gets his facts incorrect...

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI:
Kindly let me know.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: ...or he does not have any consideration towards the facts. (*Interruptions*). The Central assistance to Jammu & Kashmir for its Plan has been very liberal. For 1980-85 Plan while Jammu and Kashmir's outlay is Rs. 900 crores, the Central assistance is Rs. 1056 crores, i.e., more than 100 per cent of the

369 Union Duties of VAISAKHA 13, 1936 (SAKA) Amndt. Bill. Union 370
Excise (Dist) Amndt. Bill
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)

Plan outlay. So, when this is the case, what is it that you have to complain against the Government of India? (*Interruptions*). I will try to be helpful to you. (*Interruptions*). The per capita Central assistance to Jammu & Kashmir in 1983-84 is Rs. 509 which is the fifth highest in the entire country. So, any State Government might have any grievance against the Government of India, but certainly not Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Because he has raised one issue, I want to clarify.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I am not yielding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding to you. If you don't agree with whatever the Minister says, you can write to him. If the Minister is not yielding, you cannot ask. That is the point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He says I am not giving correct facts. It is an unfortunate thing when he accuses me on this. He should allow me to speak. (*Interruptions*). Let him tell me why I am not correct, why my figures are not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding. If you don't agree with him, write to him.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : He talks about tourism. Tourism is a State subject. He talks about apples and fruits, which again is a State subject.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I said that the Centre also should help us. You are not helping us in tourism and other things. We want money for the development of these projects. I said about electricity. There are many projects in that. We can produce 10,000 MW from our rivers. The question is only that you should help us.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, the Government of India is always ready to go to the help of any State which is in need of help.

Duties of Excise (Electricity)
Dist. Amndt. Bill & Estate
Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill

The other Members also have raised certain points which will be covered by the Eighth Finance Commission's recommendations and also the broader question of Centre-State relationship should be looked into thoroughly by the Commission which has been appointed by the Government of India.

Sir, with these words, I commend all the Bills for consideration.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE
(DISTRIBUTION)
AMENDMENT
BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M.
KRISHNA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

371 *Union Duties of
Excise (Dist.) Amndt. Bill
Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Sp. Imp.)*

MAY 3, 1984

*Amndt. Bill, Union 372
Duties of Excise (Electricity)
Dist. Amndt Bill & Estate
Duty (Dist.) Amndt. Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)
AMENDMENT BILL**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE
(ELECTRICITY) DISTRIBUTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution Act, 1980, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION)
AMENDMENT BILL.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the statement by the Minister of Railways.

17.26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : LEVEL CROSSING
ACCIDENT ON SURENDRA NAGAR-
WANKANAR SECTION ON 3rd
MAY, 1984

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : It is with a heavy heart that I have to bring to the notice of this House, the occurrence of an accident at an unmanned level crossing involving a Matador Van with passengers and the train engine of 17 Dn. Saurashtra Janata Express at about 0900 hrs. today between Vagdia and Than stations on Surendra Nagar-Wankanar section of Western Railway. The Matador Van Driver in the face of the approaching train, attempted to rush through the unmanned level crossing No. 67/C. So far 12 persons travelling in the road vehicle have died, of which 8 died, on the spot and 4 later, while the 12 occupants received injuries and were immediately rushed to the nearest Sarvajanik Hospital, Than, and latter to the Civil Hospital at Limbdi.

Prima facie, the cause of the accident is due to the rashness and negligence of the van driver who tried to cross the unmanned

level crossing in the face of the approaching train. The level crossing has all the indications, warning signals for the road vehicle users.

The General Manager, Chief Traffic Safety Superintendent, Divisional Railway Manager and other officers of Western Railway have already proceeded to the site.

Ex-gratia payment to those who have been injured as well as for such of those who died, has been arranged as per my instructions.

It is very unfortunate that the accidents at unmanned level crossings sometimes do occur. While I have taken steps to get the comparatively busier among these manned, it is not possible, as the Hon'ble Members will appreciate, to completely man all the level crossings as the number is very large i.e., above 22,000 approximately. We have also sought the help of the State Governments for stricter enforcement of Motor Vehicle Rules at all levels. I have myself written to the Chief Ministers to help the Railways out in this matter and to bring home to the road users the danger of darting across the unmanned level crossings at the last moment in the face of the approaching trains.

17.28 hrs.

PUNJAB STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up next item. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that the proclamation dated 6-10-1983 made by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab, *inter-alia*, provides that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Under

article 357 (1) (a) of the Constitution, it is permissible for Parliament to confer the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws and to authorize him to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority specified by him in that behalf.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the president the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the State under the President's rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made in the Bill for the constitution of a consultative committee, consisting of 45 Members of Parliament—30 Members from the Lok Sabha and 15 Members from the Rajya Sabha—in this regard. Provision has also been made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President if considered necessary. I request the hon. House to approve the legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. It is a small Bill. One hour has been allotted and we complete this Bill today.

AN HON. MEMBER : We hope so.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): How is it possible today?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the Business Advisory Committee meeting, we decided to sit up to 6-30 p.m. Now, the timing has been changed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the limited time that has been allotted to this Bill. But, Sir, I am also conscious of the Government which has brought forward this Bill that the Government is now not in a position to rule the State. For all practical purposes, it seems that no Government exists in Punjab today. You know the position of my party regarding the emergency powers of the President. The basic principle of democracy is that the people should be

ruled through their elected representatives. But unfortunately, today in Punjab, the people are ruled by a Governor appointed by the president and he is responsible to the president.

He enjoys power, not because he has confidence of the people but because he enjoys the confidence of the President.

Now, through this Bill, it follows from the Constitution itself that the President may, if he so chooses, after this Bill is passed, whether there is a committee constituted or not, legislate for the people of Punjab. This is nothing but legislation by the executive and that too, for all practical purposes, a titular executive. The Committee is constituted for consultation. I know that ultimate power rests with the Parliament. But, for the specified period, the president may legislate without any reference to the wishes of the people of Punjab. This is very unfortunate.

Also, the continuance of President's rule in a particular State is very unfortunate. Our Constitution has clearly stipulated that if there is a break-down of constitutional machinery, there will be proclamation of emergency. But this emergency is for extraordinary circumstances. In Punjab, I agree that there are extra-ordinary circumstances. But the Government should tell the House how long this will continue. How long will Punjab go without a popular Government? This is of importance because we are entitled to know, as the representatives of the people, what steps the Government is going to take to restore not only normalcy in Punjab but also to restore a popular democratic Government.

I was really astonished or rather I must say I was shocked to see a statement by one of the General Secretaries of the ruling party, that is, Congress-I. He is not only one of the General Secretaries but he is the *primus inter pares*, first among equals, the most important General Secretary.

When the reporter asked him a question, whether he considered Mr. Bhindranwale as an extremist leader, as a terrorist, he evaded the question and said that he was a religious leader. When the General Secretary of a party speaks, he speaks as the mouthpiece of a party whereby we know the stand of the party, how the party evaluates certain events and certain positions.

We all know who are the persons responsible for extremist activities. It is most shocking that every morning we read in the newspaper that the people are getting killed belonging to different political parties, people belonging to no party. These extremists and terrorists are going on with these activities as if there is no law and order enforcing machinery.

When the extremist leader Shri Bhindranwale openly proclaims his hit list, the liquidation of persons, the establishment of a theocratic State, giving a good-bye to all democratic principles and is not ashamed of proclaiming that he is working for a theocratic State, a General Secretary of the ruling party refuses to call a spade a spade!

If that is the position of a ruling party, what action can people expect from this Government run by such a party? You should be forthright in pointing out who are the extremists, who is the leader of the extremists, who is subverting democracy, who is actually trying to take back our country to the position of medievalism and who are the people talking of crusading a war on the people. But I find that there is ambivalence everywhere. If the Government cannot make up its mind, how the law-enforcing machinery, which depends on the Government, can function? I think the hon. Minister owes the House an explanation as to why this has been said, what is the future of the Government and then give us his honest assessment of the position of Shri Bhindranwale.

I would again ask the hon. Minister one question. It is true that anti-social elements are operating from Gurdwaras, the religious places.

Therefore, you must have with you a list of criminals and offenders. If you do not have the list of offenders and criminals, you have no right to run the Government. You must have your Intelligence Service and the people who are entrusted with the duty of collecting information about the activities must have supplied you with a list of the criminals, the offenders, the extremists and the people who are hiding in the Gurdwaras. Why cannot you go and tell the people who are running the Gurdwaras, any one of the Gurdwaras, I do not mind, that "This is the

List I have. These are the persons who are hiding. I want that you should flush them out". Don't say that "There are criminals hiding." You specifically say that "These are the criminals. I have the List. These are the names. They are in the Gurdwaras. It is your responsibility to see that they come out." See what happens. You have never done it.

Today, I find even a Congress-I leader was attacked. I am happy that he has not been killed. I want every one to live. But how long are you going to tolerate it? What is your policy? What are you going to do? Very honestly I ask you because I want that normalcy should be restored in Punjab. I want that communal frenzy should not play havoc with the lives and property of the people and should not divide our people.

We have discussed this question many times and we have told you "Do something. It is your responsibility to do."

For how long are you going to tolerate all these things? What is your policy? What do you propose to do? I know, the Minister will say, 'We are tightening'. But this, you have been saying. The question is how effectively you have been able to contain the violence. That is important. I agree that there are certain forces which are interested in destabilisation, inside forces and outside forces. That is true. But if you only say that there are forces interested in destabilisation and if you do not pinpoint and take action, then what happens? You just say it; it is indefinite; you do not know who are the persons, what are the forces. It is necessary, for the unity of our country, for the integrity of our country, so that we live in peace and amity, that Government should take effective measures, and the Government should not, the leaders should not, give any sort of certificate to a man whom I refuse to accept as a 'Sant'. No religious leader, Sant or non-Sant, can say, "I shall go ahead with my programme even, if necessary, by killing people". They are not religious people, they are anti-religion. Religion, as I understand, is for human life and not for its destruction. Of course, this Bill has a very limited purpose; I know, it follows as a consequence. But Government should say when and how they are going to effectively control it, how they are going to solve the problem.

Let them accuse the Opposition Parties, let them do it; if, by that, you are going to solve the problem, if that is going to solve the problem, then I am ready to be accused a hundred times. But that is not going to solve the problem. The Opposition Parties only suggested certain solutions, and they are ready to cooperate with you so long as you are sincere in restoring normalcy, law and order, amity and peace. But we will decidedly oppose the Government if they try to take advantage of the position to pelittle the opposition, to take political advantage even at the cost of the unity of the country, we will oppose the Government tooth and nail in that case.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो 1984 में लाया गया है, इससे पहले भी पंजाब डिस्टेंड एरिया बिल लाया गया था और इस सदन ने पास किया था। इस मंशा से पास किया गया था कि पंजाब के उग्रवादियों पर कंट्रोल करने में सरकार सफल होगी। जनता की सरकार को हटाकर के राष्ट्रपति शासन लाया गया और राष्ट्रपति शासन में जो कुछ पंजाब में हो रहा है वह सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग और विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुए लोग सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। यह एक संवैधानिक मजबूरी है मदन के सामने और सरकार के सामने। सरकार वहां पर नहीं है और संसद का सत्र भी खत्म होना जा रहा है। तो शक्तियां वहां पर कानून बनाने की राष्ट्रपति जी को दी जाए। लेकिन अभी तक भी जो पावन राष्ट्रपति का थे, उस राज्य के अन्दर, उनसे किसी भी समस्या पर कंट्रोल करने में सरकार को सफलता नहीं मिल पाई है। अब आशंका होती है कि जो सरकार और खासतौर से प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधीजी नक्सलाइट्स का नशा कर सकती है वह सरकार इसमें असफल क्यों हो रही है। वह संगठन अडर ग्राउंड था और कहा गया है कि उसके पीछे चादना और दूसरे लैपट कंट्रीज की ट्रेनिंग थी। उनको यह सरकार खत्म कर सकती है तो पंजाब के आंदोलन को जो कि लिमिटेड एरिया में है, उसको क्यों

खत्म नहीं कर सकती है? उनको अब तक पहचानने और गिरफ्तार करने का काम भी नहीं कर पाए हैं। आज अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला कि सुखदेव सिंह, जिसको अरेस्ट किया था, वह पुलिस की हिरासत से भाग निकला है। पुलिस देखती रही।

इससे लोगों में शंका जाहिर होती है कि कहीं सरकार और पुलिस उग्रवादियों के साथ मिली भगत तो नहीं कर रही है? ... (व्यवधान) इस शंका को सरकार को खत्म करना चाहिए बरना इसके रिपरवशन्स बहुत खराब होंगे। मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता। बिल का समर्थन करना संवैधानिक मजबूरी है। पंजाब में चालीस-चालीस स्टेशन चौबीस घण्टे में उड़ा दिए, ढाकखाना फूंक दिया, कांग्रेस के सांसद को मार दिया और एस० जी० पी० सी० के श्री मनचन्दा को दिन-दहाड़े दिल्ली में मार दिया। पुलिस मुख्यालय से सी गज की दूरी पर हत्या कर दी जाए, जहां पर जनता और गांडियां आती-जाती रहती हैं, इसके बावजूद भी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार न किया जाए तो इससे ज्यादा सीरियस बात ही नहीं सकती। विरोधी पक्ष इस सदन के अन्दर आवाज उठाते रहे हैं कि इस मुल्क को तोड़ने की विदेशी साम्राज्यवादियों की साजिस है। जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी गृह मन्त्री थे, तब भी हमने यही बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि कुछ सिर-फिरे लोग इस तरह के नारे दे रहे हैं इन ताकतों के खिलाफ हम लोग भी सरकार के साथ हैं। इस देश के अन्दर उनको यह इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती कि उग्रवादियों को हाथियार देकर देश को तोड़ने की कोशिश करें। सरकार को इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कई बार विरोधी पक्ष के लीडर्स का अपने निवास-स्थान पर बुलाकर सलाहमदिवरा किया। हमारी पार्टी के चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने कहा कि जब आपकी पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० मस्जिद, गिरजाघर और मन्दिर में जाकर लोगों को गोलियों से भून सकती है तब गुब्बारों के

अन्दर छुने हुए अपराधियों को क्यों नहीं पकड़ सकती? उनको पकड़ कर उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिए। बाहर अंगरक्षीमती गांधी ने कहा कि विरोधी पार्टी के लोग दबाव डाल रहे हैं। मैं नहीं चाहती कि गुश्दाराओं में पुलिस फोर्स को भेजा जाए। खुद बुनाकर वह सलाह लेती है और इस तरह की बात में बात करती है। जब गुश्दाराओं में अपराधी छुपते हैं तो पवित्रता भंग नहीं होती, लेकिन पुलिस वहाँ पर नहीं जा सकती। मैं, अकाली लीडरों से मांग करना हूँ, उन्हें डीनाऊंस करना चाहिए कि उग्रवादी किंगी भी दल के हों, वह गलत काम कर रहे हैं और यह कहना चाहिए कि अकाली दल उनके साथ नहीं है। लेकिन अकाली दल ने आज तक ऐसी बात नहीं कही है। इस बात की भी प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार से मांग करें कि गुश्दाराओं में जाकर अपराधियों को पकड़ा जाए, चाहे वह संत भिण्डरावाला हो।

अलबार वालों ने उनसे पूछ लिया कि भिण्डरावाले के बारे में आप का क्या कहना है। उन्होंने कहा कि भिण्डरावाले को मैं पालिटिकल लीडर नहीं मानता। भिण्डरावाला एक संत है। मैं नहीं कहता कि वह कोई मन्त है बल्कि वह एक कातिल है, जुर्म करने वाला आदमी है और उसके साथ सरकार को बही सलूक करना चाहिए जो किसी कातिल के साथ किया जाता है। लेकिन आज तक प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से, किसी महामंत्री की तरफ से या कैबिनेट स्तर के किसी मंत्री की तरफ से भिण्डरावाले के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं कही गई। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि विरोधी दलों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाते हुए सरकार को यह कहना चाहिए कि भिण्डरावाला कातिल है और उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी। लेकिन अभी मोगा की घटना हमारे सामने आई, जहाँ गुश्दारे को घेरने की बशिश की गई और कुछ हद तक उसे धरा भी गया। लेकिन उन उग्रवादियों की तरफ से सरकार को धमकी आई है कि यदि 48 घंटे में सरकार ने उसके पास से अपनी सारी पुलिस और दूसरी फोर्स को नहीं हटाया तो उसके

गम्भीर परिणाम होंगे खून बहेगा और उसके बड़े खतरानक नतीजे निकलेंगे। मुझे धाका है कि हमारी सरकार उस धमकी के सामने झुक जाएगी। यहाँ पर हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार इस धमकी के सामने झुक गई तो आप शायद अन्दाज नहीं लगा पायेंगे, मुल्क के टूटने के आसार और ज्यादा मजबूत होंगे। आज जितनी विदेशी ताकतें वहाँ काम कर रही हैं, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान के फौजी शासक पाकिस्तान के टूटने का हमसे बदला लेना चाहते हैं, और दूसरी अमेरिका साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें सब हमारे देश के टुकड़े करना चाहती हैं, पाकिस्तान का भी इंटरेस्ट है कि दोनों देशों के बीच कोई खालिस्तान नाम की ताकत पैदा कर दी जाए ताकि साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हमारे मुल्क के सिर पर बैठकर इसको तोड़ने का काम कर सकें। विदेशों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसकी जानकारी सरकार को पहले से ही है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि भिण्डरावाले को आप जितनी ज्यादा छूट देंगे, वह दिल्ली में आया आपने उसे वारंट जारी करने के बावजूद गिरफ्तार नहीं किया। अमृतसर जाकर आपने कहा कि आप हमें समय बताइये, कब आप गिरफ्तारी देना चाहते हैं। क्या दुनिया के इतिहास से किसी शासक या शासन में ऐसा हुआ है कि जालिम या कातिल से पूछा जाए कि आप कब गिरफ्तारी देंगे। लाखों लोग वहाँ इकट्ठा हो जाने हैं लेकिन आपकी पुलिस और फोर्स की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती कि उसको गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया जाए। आप कोई ऐसा रुख अव्ययार मत करिये। जितनी छिलाई आप वरतेंगे आपके सामने उतने ही खतरे खड़े होंगे। इस बिल के जरिए जो शक्तियाँ आप राष्ट्रपति जी को देने जा रहे हैं, उससे पंजाब की समस्या सुलझने वाली नहीं है। वह केवल आपके मजबूत इरादों से सुलझेगी। जैसे तो हमारी इन्दिगा जी के बारे में छपा है—दूर दृष्टि, पक्का इरादा। लेकिन इस समस्या पर न तो उनकी दूर दृष्टि देखने में आ रही है न पक्का इरादा। मैं सरकार

से मांग करता हूँ कि हमें इसमें पार्टी पोलिटिक्स को इन्वाल्व नहीं करना चाहिए। आज मुल्क टूटने के कगार पर पहुँचा गया है, मुल्क की एकता खतरे में है। साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हमारे देश में हिन्दू और सिक्ख का मसला खड़ा करके लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी राजनैतिक पार्टी ने हिन्दू और सिक्ख का मवाल उठाया हो अथवा किमी पब्लिक मीटिंग में कोई बात कही हो। यदि कहीं किया है तो मैं उनसे ऐसा न करने की मांग करता हूँ। क्योंकि पंजाब में आज तक जितने भी कत्ल हुए हैं, उनमें 50 प्रतिशत सिक्ख हैं। इसलिए देश भक्ति सिक्खों में भी देखने को मिलती है, वे भी इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठा रहे हैं जैसे तिवारी जी ने आवाज उठायी। मनचन्दा जी ने आवाज उठायी और कई कांग्रेस और बी जे पी के लोगों ने आवाज उठायी। लेकिन उनको भी कत्ल किया जा रहा है। काफी लोग उनमें सिक्ख धर्म को मानने वाले शामिल हैं। इसलिए यह कोई हिन्दू और सिक्ख का झगड़ा नहीं है बल्कि साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों की साजिश इस मुल्क को तोड़ने की है। इसलिए मैं मजबूर होकर इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, और मांग करता हूँ कि जिनकी जल्दी हो उनके उग्रवादियों को गिरफ्तार करके जेल में भेज देना चाहिए और उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जाएँ। आपको चाहिए कि एक हफ्ते के अन्दर बड़े पैमाने पर ताकत का प्रयोग करके उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाए, गुरुद्वारों के अन्दर पुलिस ताकत को भेजा जाए, पाँ ए सी को भेजा जाए और भिडरांवाले को पकड़ कर जेल में भिजवाया जाए। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे और प्रधानमंत्री जी, आपके महामंत्री, उनके बेटे ऐसे बयान नहीं देंगे कि उग्रवादियों के साथ सख्ती से निबटा जाएगा, सब तक उग्रवादियों की हिम्मत कमजोर नहीं होगी। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी वो उनके खिलाफ बोलकर, सक्रिय एक्शन लेकर यह साबित कर देना चाहिए कि प्रधानमंत्री जी और पंजाब के उग्रवादियों के बीच कोई मिलीभगत नहीं है। इन सबों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं आपका

धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मंहला (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब बहुत संवेदनशील है, और अभी राष्ट्र के बिखराव का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। 1980 में पंजाब में प्रशासन चल रहा था, परन्तु मत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने मध्यावधि चुनाव के पहले नारा लगाया "चुनो उसे जो काम करे" और ऐसी सरकार आ गई जिसने कार करने का दावा किया था। पंजाब में ऐसी सरकार बनी। और वैसी सरकार जब आयी तो पंजाब में उग्रवादी आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया और आज यह हालत है कि हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि पंजाब में जो हत्याएँ हो रही हैं वह कुछ अपराधकर्मियों के कारण हैं अथवा एक विस्तृत आन्दोलन का हिस्सा है? किमी प्रकार की हिंसा जो पंजाब में हो रही है वह निन्दनीय है। किमी समस्या का समाधान निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या कर के नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिये यह हत्याएँ निन्दनीय है। परन्तु सरकार क्या कर रही है जिसने यह दावा किया था कि हम समस्याओं को सुलझाएँगे? मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार सत्ता में आयी समस्याएँ वहाँ थीं, परन्तु विधि व्यवस्था भी थी, लेकिन यह हालत तो नहीं थी जो आज है। तब तो कोई नहीं मारा जा रहा था उग्रवादियों के द्वारा। तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर जाती है? जो सरकार वहाँ काम करती थी। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है वहाँ के मत्तारूढ़ दल कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दरूनी झगड़े जब बढ़ते थे और तात्कालिक मुख्य मंत्री को हटाने की बात की जाती थी तो उग्रवादियों का दबाव भी बढ़ जाता था। क्या राज है इसमें? क्या सरकार पंजाब समस्या का सुलझाने की नियत भी रखती है मुझे तो इसमें संदेह है। इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हुई, उसमें मतभेद बहुत सीमित रह गया था। वहाँ समस्याओं पर जहाँ जहाँ भी आपस में सहमति निकली क्या उनको तुरन्त कार्यान्वित किया गया, उसके अनुसार सरकार ने कुछ काम किया? अगर सरकार बताती है कि कुछ काम किया तो मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी। त्रिप-

कीय वार्ता के बाद भी जब प्रतिक्षा का कान-बलेव हुआ जिनमें अकाली दल भी था और उन्होंने समस्या का समाधान सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत किया तो क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कारगर कदम उठाया? उन समस्याओं को सुलभाने के लिये? इससे क्या साबित होता है? यही साबित होता है कि सरकार की वहाँ की समस्या को सुलभाने में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। जब पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया था मुझे अशांती बंधी थी कि पंजाब की स्थानीय सरकार वहाँ की दलबन्दी के कारण अक्षम लोगों के आजात के कारण कारगर नहीं हो रही है अब केन्द्रीय सरकार शायद समस्याओं पर काबू पाले, परन्तु कोई भी दिन नहीं निकलता है, जिनमें अखबारा में खुरेजी की खबर निकलती हो। क्या समाधान की दिशा में या विधि व्यवस्था पर काबू पान की दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया गया है?

अभी गृह-मंत्री पंजाब की यात्रा की और उसके बाद कहा कि वहाँ की स्थिति पर सरकार की पकड़ है और उसका उदाहरण सिर्फ 24 घण्टे में मिल गया जब भूतपुर्व पुलिस के उपाधीक्षक, श्री बचन सिंह की 3 और आदमियों के साथ हत्या कर दी गई। यह प्रशासन की पकड़ का उदाहरण है। मुझे आश्चर्य हाता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के महामंत्री वहाँ जाकर घाषणा करते हैं...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu, this is with a limited purpose. If all of you cooperate. I can ask the Minister to reply and complete it. It is for a limited purpose. Only one hour has been allotted. But I am prepared to sit till all of you complete your speeches. Therefore, I told him this. Mr. Chitta Basu drew my attention to the clock. Therefore I am telling him.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I am leaving.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं यह कह रहा था कि पंजाब की समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिये, पंजाब में जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसका समाधान करने में सरकार की अब कोई रुचि नहीं है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता

है कि सरकार केवल राजनैतिक लाभ को ध्यान में रखकर कोई काम करती है, चाहे उसमें राष्ट्र बिलखे।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामाबाद) असत्य है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : असत्य होता, तो मुझे प्रसन्नता होती कि मेरी बात गलत है। मगर आपके कारनामे ऐसे नहीं हैं। जब समस्याओं का समाधान सुझाया गया तो आपने क्या कार्यवाही की? लोगों ने उग्रवादियों की बात की और उसमें श्री जनरल सिंह भिडरवाला का नाम लिया और कह कि वहाँ उग्रवादी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का उन पर कोई वारन्ट है? यों तो मुकदमा बहुत लोगों पर है और श्री जनरल सिंह भिडरवाला पर भी कई होंगे, लेकिन क्या उनके खिलाफ वारन्ट है? अगर वारन्ट नहीं है तो आप किस मुंह से, कहते हैं कि वह उग्रवादियों है? अगर वह उग्रवादी है तो आपकी ओर से, प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से या अन्य किसी की ओर से किसी ने कहा कि वह उग्रवादी है? बल्कि मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, जब मैं यह सुना अपन सहयोगी प्रो० चक्रवर्ती के मुंह से कि उन्हें एक सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया गया, तो अब फिर उनका क्या दोष दत्त है?

यों तो यह विधेयक केवल एक संबधानिक प्रक्रिया को पूरा करने के लिये लाया गया है, कुछ आधक इसमें नहीं कहा जा सकता है परन्तु पंजाब की जा घटना है, उसको सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखें और वहाँ पर केवल शासन के लिये प्रशासन जारी न रखें।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सही काम सही समय पर करें तो समस्या का समाधान होगा परन्तु आपने इसको इतना अधिक खींचा है और पंजाब में इतने अधिक लोगों को उसमें शामिल होने का मौका दिया है कि अब आप कार्यवाही किस प्रकार करेंगे? अगर आप कार्यवाही करना भी चाहें तो तभी सफल हो सकते थे जब दो, चार अपराधियों पर कार्यवाही करते, लेकिन जहाँ पंजाब

में लाखों लोग इस आन्दोलन में इन्वोल्व हो गये हों तो क्या आप लाखों लोगों पर कार्यवाही कर लेंगे? क्या यह संभव है? पंजाब की समस्या विधि-व्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है। वह राज-नैतिक समस्या है और सरकार इस दृष्टिकोण से उसको सुलझाने का प्रयास करे। अभी वह सफल हो सकती है। इसमें उसको प्रतिपक्ष का भी सहयोग मिलगा। लेकिन अगर सरकार प्रांतपक्ष का सहयोग राजनैतिक लाभ के लिए चाहेगी, वह नहीं मिल सकेगा। राष्ट्रता को बिखराव से बचाने के लिए प्रांतपक्ष का सहयोग उसको अवश्य मिलेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को विधायी शक्ति प्रदान करने से स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा। वहां की स्थिति को काबू में लाने के लिए लाकाप्रिय सरकार बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस सरकार न वहां पर लाकाप्रिय सरकार का हटा कर गलत काम किया और अभी वह गलत काम करती जा रही है। उसने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून में संशोधन किया, फिर भी भिडरावाल और उनके चाकरों, उनके पीछे चलने वाला का व खालस्ताना है, देश के दुश्मन हैं या कोई हो—मनमानापन जारी है। हिंसक प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, हिंसक घटनाएं हो रही हैं। सरकार उनका दवा नहीं पा रही है, जाकि उसने बहुत सी शक्ति अपने हाथ में ली है। सारा देश भिडरावाल या उसकी पीछे चलने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध है, जिसमें सिख समुदाय के आधिकार्य लागू भी हैं, चाहे व पंजाब में ही या पंजाब से बाहर है। व सभी उनका हिंसक और ताड़-फाड़ की कार्यवाहियां का विरोध करते हैं।

दुख की बात है कि भिडरावाल की इन राष्ट्रविराधी कार्यवाहियों से फायदा उठा कर हिन्दुओं में भी सम्प्रदायवादी शक्तियां सिर उठा रही हैं और उन्होंने द्वारा जाहिर किया है कि वे मार्च कर के यहां तक आएंगे। पता नहीं, उनका यह द्वारा अभी भी है या समाप्त हो

गया है। ऐसी शक्तियां चाहती हैं कि हिन्दु और सिख आपस में लड़ कर मर मिटें और दूसरी तरफ साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां और उनके पीछे चलने वाली, उनकी चाटुकारिता करने वाली पाकिस्तान की सरकार को भी हिन्दुस्तान पर आख गढ़ाने का मौका मिले। यह खतरा हमारे सामने है। इसके बावजूद सरकार अभी तक कोई कठोर कदम नहीं उठा पा रही है। जरूरत है कठोर कदम उठाने को, लेकिन सरकार पगु बना हुई है, वह पंरालाइज्ड है। जा देश का तोड़ने वाला शक्ति है चाहे भिडरावाल हो, हिन्दू या सिख सम्प्रदायवाद हो, अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद हो या गैर साम्राज्यवादी हो, सरकार का उनके प्रति कठोर बनना चाहिए। जनता के बीच में जाइए। शांति माच की बात कहा जाती है तो आपका पसंद नहीं आता है। एक बात में आपको बताना चाहता हू कि वहां के लोगों का गव है कि काम्यूनिसट पार्टी जनता के बीच में जाकर पीस-माच सर्गठित करता है। हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों में मेल पंदा करने की भावना को बढ़ाती है। यह रली एक मद्द का इस प्रयाजन के लिए की गई थी कि हिन्दू सम्प्रदाय और सिक्ख सम्प्रदाय अपने का उनसे अलग रखें। उन्होंने जिले-जिले में पीस माच निकाला ताकि जनता में यह भाव जगे कि नहीं इस तरह की शक्तियां हमारे पंजाब के अन्दर हिंसक घटनाओं से संव-धित हैं कानून तो आपन बना लिया है और यह कानून भी आप ले रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी और कानून भी बना सकते हैं और जरूरत पड़ तो सदन के सामने भी आ सकते हैं। इससे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप इस का राजनीतिक हल निकालें। उनके साथ मिल-बंठ कर चाहे द्विपक्षीय बातों को जारी रखें या त्रिपक्षीय बातों के जारी रखें—वहां की समस्या का समाधान निकालने पर सबसे ज्यादा जोर दीजिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं करते तो हम वहां की समस्या पर काबू नहीं पा सकते हैं।

आखिरी बात इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर

पंजाब से बाहर सिक्ख हैं, जिनकी तादाद पंजाब के सिक्खों से ज्यादा है, मेरी उनसे अपील है, अनुरोध है कि वे भिडरांवाले या इस तरह की शक्तियों के खिलाफ आवाज को बुलन्द करें। कुछ लोग कर भी रहे हैं, उनकी इस गलत नीति का विरोध कर रहे हैं और देश की एकता का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। खालिस्तान के नारे का विरोध कर रहे हैं। मेरा उनसे पुनः यही अनुरोध है कि वे जगह-जगह, जिस सूबे में भी उनकी आबादी हो जिया शहर में भी उनकी आबादी हो वहां जलूस निकाल कर भिडरांवाले या इस तरह की शक्तियों के विरोध में प्रचार करें।

अंत में अकाली दल के जो समझदार, दूर-देशी दूरदर्शी लोग हैं, जिनका भिडरांवाले की नीति से मतभेद है, जो देश की एकता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, साथ ही अपने अधिकारों को हासिल करना चाहते हैं, उससे मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे अपनी भूमिका को अदा करके पंजाब की स्थिति को सुधारने में मददगार बने। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष पिछली अक्टूबर में पंजाब में दरबारा सिंह जी की सरकार को हटाकर और प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल लागू करने की वजह से ही इस बिल को सदन में लाने के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ी। प्रेजीडेंट रूल को लागू करने की मेरी दृष्टि में खाम वजह यह थी कि सरकार की समझ में यह था कि यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मसला है, सियासी मसला नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी सरकार के नजरिए की बात यह है कि सरकार ने अभी तक जिस तरह से इस मसले को डील किया है, उससे यह मसला हल नहीं हुआ है। पहले वहां पर गवर्नर का राज हुआ और एडवाइसर में आपसे मतभेद हुआ। फिर होम सेक्रेटरी ने बागडोर संभाली और इसी तरह से

बाद में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के एडवाइजर ने और पता नहीं कितने लोगों ने इस मसले को हल करने के लिए आगे बढ़ कर काम को किया, लेकिन उससे भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार का नजरिये पंजाब के पूरे मसले के बारे में क्या है? नजरिये की बात जब कहता हूँ तो मेरी समझ में यह बात आती है कि सरकार ने शुरू से इस को मजहबी मसला समझा, हिन्दू और सिक्खों के बीच का मसला समझा, जैसे अंग्रेज समझते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई का मसला हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का मसला है, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की तकसीम हुई। उस वक्त के शासक गलत समझ कर या जानबूझ कर उस को मजहबी मसला बना देना चाहते थे। इसलिये आप के माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि इस को मजहबी मसला न समझें, यह धार्मिक मसला नहीं है, बल्कि सियासी मसला है। इस को सियासी तरीके से हल करें।

जब आप इस को सियासी मसला समझेंगे तो जिस तरह से त्रिपक्षीय बार्ता हुई, जिस तरह से अपोजीशन लीडर्स ने आप की मदद की, जिस तरह से होम मिनिस्टर ने उन को बुला कर आगे बात करने की कोशिश की, उसी तरह से अब प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी उन्हें बुला कर बात करनी चाहिये। यह परहेज नहीं करना चाहिये कि उन के सैकण्ड-ग्रेड लीडर्स को बुलायें या फर्स्ट-ग्रेड लीडर्स को बुलायें। उन को बुला कर इस को सियासी मसला समझते हुए हल निकालने की कोशिश करें। वह हल न एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव होगा और न मजहबी होगा, न शुद्धाणी के प्रसारण से हल होगा या दूसरी बातों के मानलेने

से हन होगा, बल्कि जो बुनियादी सवाल हैं जैसे पानी का मसला है, टैरिटररी का मसला है सियासी तौर पर उन को हल करने की कोशिश से कोई नतीजा निकल सकेगा, बरना उग्रवादियों के हाथ मजबूत होते रहेंगे और वहां अमन कायम नहीं हो सकेगा।

आप ने संत लोंगोवाल के खिलाफ सरकार की तरफ देशद्रोह का मुकदमा चलाया, लेकिन सही मायनों में जो एकमट्रीमिस्ट्स कहलाते हैं उन के खिलाफ आप ने कोई देशद्रोह का मुकदमा नहीं चलाया। यह बात तब मामने आई जब उन को सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया कि वे एकमट्रीमिस्ट नहीं हैं धार्मिक लीडर हैं। आपने इस को धार्मिक मसला समझा मियासी मसला नहीं समझा। इस लिये मैं जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ — इस को सियासी मसला समझ कर हल निकाल लिये, एकमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीके से हल नहीं निकलेगा बंदूक के जरिये हल नहीं निकलेगा, बंदूक के जरिये हल नहीं निकल सकता है।

श्री अशफ़ाक़ حسین (ہاراج گنج) : ایڈیٹریکشن ہووے!
پہلی اکتوبر میں پنجاب کے دربار اسٹیک جی کی سرکار کو چٹاکر اور پرنٹرز اینڈ پبلشرس رول لاگو کرنے کی وجہ سے ہی اس بل کو سب سے لانے کے لئے آؤ فیکسٹا پڑی۔ پرنٹرز اینڈ پبلشرس رول کو لاگو کرنے کی میری دلچسپی میں خاص وجہ یہ تھی کہ سرکار کی جگہ میں یہ تھا کہ یہ ایڈیٹریکشن سلسلہ ہے۔ سیاسی مسئلہ نہیں ہے۔ سب سے بڑی سرکار کے نظریے کی بات یہ ہے کہ سرکار نے ایگ ایکٹ جس طرح سے اس مسئلے کو ڈیل کیا ہے۔ اس سے یہ مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوا ہے۔ پہلے وہاں پر گورنر راج ہوا اور ایڈیٹریکشن میں آپ سے متعلقہ چیزیں پیروم سکریٹری نے باگ ڈور سنبھالی اور اسی طرح سے بعد میں پبلٹکیشن کے ایڈیٹریکشن اور پرنٹنگ کے لوگوں نے اس مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لئے آگے بڑھ کر کام کیا لیکن اس سے بھی کوئی فائدہ نہیں نکلا۔
میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ سرکار کا نظریہ پنجاب کے

پورے مسئلے کے بارے میں کیا ہے۔ نظریے کی بات جب کہتے ہیں تو میری سمجھ میں یہ بات آتی ہے کہ سرکار نے شروع سے اس کو مذہبی مسئلہ سمجھا جیسے انگریز سمجھتے تھے کہ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی لڑائی کا مسئلہ ہندو اور مسلمانوں کا مسئلہ ہے۔ جس کا تقسیم یہ ہوا کہ ہندوستان کی تقسیم ہوئی۔ اس وقت کے شائیک غلط سمجھ یا جان بوجھ کہ اس کو مذہبی مسئلہ بنا دینا چاہتے تھے۔ اس لئے آپ کے دادیم سے سرکار سے میرا آگے ہے کہ اس کو مذہبی مسئلہ نہ سمجھیں۔ یہ دھارمک مسئلہ نہیں ہے بلکہ سیاسی مسئلہ ہے۔ اس کو سیاسی طریقے سے حل کریں۔

جب آپ اس کو سیاسی مسئلہ سمجھیں گے تو جس طرح سے تری پکٹنے دار تاجوئی جس طرح سے ایڈیٹریکشن لیدرس نے آپ کی مدد کی جس طرح سے ہوم منسٹر نے ان کو بلا کر آگے بات کرنے کی کوشش کی اسی طرح سے ان پر ایٹم منسٹر کو بھی انہیں بلا کر بات کرنی چاہیے۔ یہ برہیز نہیں کرنا چاہیے کہ ان کے سیکنڈ گریڈ لیدرس کو بلا لیں یا فرسٹ گریڈ لیدرس کو بلا لیں۔ ان کو بلا کر اس کو سیاسی مسئلہ سمجھتے ہوئے حل نکالنے کی کوشش کریں۔ وہ حل نہ ایڈیٹریکشن ہو گا اور نہ مذہبی ہو گا۔ نہ گورنر کی کرسی پر لے لے حل ہو گا یا دوسری باتوں کے مان لینے سے حل ہو گا۔ بلکہ جو بنیادی سوال ہے جیسے پالی کا مسئلہ ہے میری شری کا مسئلہ ہے۔ سیاسی طور پر ان کو حل کرنے کی کوشش سے کوئی نتیجہ نکل سکے گا۔ ورنہ اگر وادروں کے ہاتھ مضبوط ہوتے رہیں گے اور وہاں امن قائم نہیں ہو سکے گا۔

آپ نے سنت لوگوال کے خلاف سرکار کی طرف دلچسپی درود کا مقدمہ چلایا لیکن صحیح معنوں میں جو ایکسپریسٹس کہلاتے ہیں ان کے خلاف آپ نے کوئی دلچسپی درود کا مقدمہ نہیں چلایا۔ یہ بات تب سامنے آئی جب ان کو سرٹیفیکٹ دیا گیا کہ وہ ایکسپریسٹس

نہیں ہیں۔ دھارمک لیدر ہیں۔ آپ نے دھارمک مسئلہ سمجھا سیاسی مسئلہ نہیں سمجھا۔ اس لئے میں زور دے کر کہنا چاہتا ہوں اس کو سیاسی مسئلہ سمجھ کر حل نکالئے۔ ایڈیٹریکشن طریقے سے حل نہیں نکلا گیا۔ بندوبست کے ذریعے حل نہیں نکل سکتا ہے۔

جی اے بھولر گوب کاہولی (شہینگر) : ریڈیو سٹیگر ساہب، میں آپ کے ماڈیئم سے پہلی بات یہ کہتا ہوں کہ جو بیل یہاں لایا گیا ہے اس میں کہا گیا ہے — اس کے بارے میں میری رائے

Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration.

यह है कि पंजाब की असेम्बली अभी डिजाल्व नहीं हुई है, प्रोरोग हुई है, वह अभी मौजूद है, अण्डर सर्पेधान है। एक तरफ तो असेम्बली मौजूद है और दूसरी तरफ आप प्रेसिडेंट को यह इस्तिथार दे रहे हैं कि वह पंजाब के लिये लाज बनायें। मैं समझता हूँ यह डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस के खिलाफ है। या तो आप असेम्बली को डिजाल्व कर दीजिये या उस को फिर से कन्वीन कीजिये ताकि वह अपने लिये खुद कानून बना सके। आप ने किस मकसद के लिये उस को प्रोरोग किया है यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

अहाँ तक पंजाब का सवाल है पंजाब को हम दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये कि यह इन्सानियत का सवाल है। वह एक ऐसी स्टेट है जिस ने हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत कुछ दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान के बाइंडज को मिथोर बनाने के लिये पंजाब के लोगों ने विना-मजहब-ब-मिल्लत के खून बहाया है। बहुत पुराने बक्त से पंजाब के लोगों ने इस मुल्क को जिन्दगी देने के लिये, इस मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हर जगह, हर मुहाज पर काफी खून बहाया है। आज अनाज में जो प्रोक योरमेन्ट हो रहा है वह सब से ज्यादा पंजाब और हरियाणा में हो रहा है। और इन स्टेट्स की तबाही का बुरा असर मुल्कपर होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि बदकिस्मती है इस के लिए हम सब जिम्मेवार हैं। जो सिख जाति है, इस के लिए उस को इल्जाम नहीं दिया जा सकता। बदकिस्मती यह है कि जब पंजाब के लोगों ने अपने लिये पंजाबी सूबे की मांग रखी थी, तो उस बक्त वहाँ के हिन्दुओं ने एक गलती की कि उन्होंने अपनी जुबान, अपनी भाषा हिन्दी लिखवाई। पंजाबी भाषा होने के बावजूद उन्होंने अपनी भाषा हिन्दी लिखवाई और यह एक बहुत दुखदायी बात उन्होंने की, जिससे पंजाब को बहुत नुकसान हुआ और हालात इतने बिगड़ गये कि पंजाबियत के आलम्बरदार, प्रो० पिथारी एम० पी० जो पंजाबी भाषा और पंजाबी

कल्चर की बात करते थे, वे भी उग्रवादियों के हाथों करल हो गये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से बढ़ कर बदकिस्मती की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि आज पंजाब पुलिस एक तरफ है और बी०एस०एफ० दूसरी तरफ। गर्ज यह कि कुछ सेन्टर ओर गेटेफार्सेज में टकराव की कौफियत पैदा हो रही है। इसलिए मैं खबरदार करना चाहता हूँ कि जब पंजाब की बात हम छेड़ें, तो पूरे मुल्क का और तमाम पार्टियों का यह फर्ज होना चाहिए चाहे वह रूनिंग पार्टी हो और चाहे अपोजीशन के लोग, हम सब उस में शामिल हैं, कि उस में सिख और हिन्दुओं की बात बना कर उसे न करें। पंजाब का जो मसला है, वह एक बहुत नाजुक मामला है और बड़ी ताकत चाहती है कि पंजाब के मसले को लेकर इस मुल्क का नुकसान करे, इस की पीठ में छुरा भोंके और इस मुल्क को तकरसीम कर के, उस को टुकड़ों में बाँट दें। हम ने पार्टीशन को देखा है और 16 वर्ष के जो जखम हमारे दिलों में हैं, वे अभी ताजा है। इसलिए पंजाब में जो आग लगी है, इस को बुझाना है, इस को भड़काना नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप उग्रवादियों के खिलाफ ताकत इस्तेमाल करें और उन को रोकें और यह जो मर्ज पैदा हो गया है, यह जो बीमारी पैदा हो गई है, इस का इलाज करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इन्ताहपसन्दी से नफरत करनी चाहिए न कि इन्ताहपसन्दी से, उग्रवादियों से क्योंकि वे भी एक इन्सान हैं। वे कुछ जजबात की वजह से, कुछ गलत किस्म की आइडियोलॉजी की वजह से ऐसा करते हैं। अपने गुस्मेकी वजह से ऐसा करते हैं लेकिन ज्यादा वे री एक्शन की वजह से करते हैं। हमारी यह बहादुर कौम है लेकिन कुछ जजबात में आ कर यह अपना नुकसान करते हैं और पूरे मुल्क का भी नुकसान करते हैं और इस बिना पर मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि पंजाब के मामले पर जितनी भी पार्टियाँ हैं उन को इस बात का अहसास होना चाहिए कि यह एक नाजुक मामला है और इस पर किसी को फायदा उठाने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए न इस से रूनिंग पार्टी का फायदा होगा, न अपोजीशन का फायदा होगा और न मुल्क का फायदा होगा। मुल्क को नुकसान से बचाने के लिए हमारा फर्ज बनता है कि हम जजबात में न आएं और इस को फिरकापरस्ती का रंग न दें और

टकराव की सूरत पैदा न होने दे। हम एक दूसरे को दोष न दें और इस वक्त जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सब मिल बैठें और इस मामले का हल तलाश करें बरना वक्त बीत रहा है और हमें नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। अकालियों में कुछ लोग चाहे कितने भी बुरे क्यों न हों लेकिन यह नेशनेलिस्ट फोर्स है। मैंने पहले भी यह बात कही था कि हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं और खुदा-न-खास्ता अकालियों के हाथ से ताकत चली जाए, तो फिर इन्ताहपसन्दों का उपवादियों का मुकाबला करना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा और आज हमारे मुल्क की प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहती हैं कि हालात बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ चुके हैं और परसों ही उन का बयान आया है कि अकालियों के हाथ से स्थिति निकल गई है और यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है। खुद प्राइममिनिस्टर ने यह इरशाद किया है और इस बिना पर मैं यह अजें करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब को एक साथ मिल बैठ कर कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हानात को सुधारें, ठीक करें और एक दूसरे को दोषी करार न दें।

आखीर में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का एक ही सोल्यूशन है एक ही हल है कि हमें इस का पोलिटीकल सोल्यूशन निकालना होगा। सियासी हल के सिवाय इस का और कोई इलाज नहीं है, सियासी हल इस का तलाश करना पड़ेगा और दरवाजा बन्द न कर के इस को खुला रखना है। बन्दक तलवार और फौज की कुव्वत से यह हल नहीं हो सकता। कुछ लोग आज चिल्ला रहे हैं कि पंजाब को मिलिट्री के हवाले कर दो। हमारे देश में कुछ लोग यह डिमांड कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर आर्मी कल कर दिया जाए। यह बहुत अनफावू नेट है और बहुत गलत किस्म की बात है। इस का यह हल नहीं है और इस का सिर्फ पालीटीकल और पीसफुल हल ही हो सकता है। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

تسكي عبدالرحيم گابلي (سرگودھا) : ڈیپٹی سپیکر
 جس آپ کے ڈیپٹی سپیکر ہیں بات یہ فرض کر لیں کہ اگر وہ یہاں
 آیا ہے اس وقت یہاں کیا ہے :

Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration.

اس کے بارے میں میری رائے یہ ہے کہ پنجاب کی ایسیلی اہلی ڈیزالوٹ نہیں ہونی پروردگ ہوئی ہے۔ وہ اہلی موجود ہے۔ انڈر سپینشن ہے۔ ایک طرف تو ایسیلی موجود ہے اور دوسری طرف آپ پریسیڈنٹ کو یہ اختیار دے رہے ہیں کہ وہ پنجاب کے لئے لازماً بنائیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ ڈیکوریکٹ پروسیس کے خلاف ہے۔ یا تو آپ ایسیلی کو ڈیزالوٹ کر دیتے یا اس کو پھر سے کنوین کیجئے۔ تاکہ وہ اپنے لئے خود قانون بنا سکے۔ آپ نے کس مقصد کے لئے اس کو پروردگ کیا ہے یہ بات میری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہی ہے۔

جہاں تک پنجاب کا سوال ہے پنجاب کو اس وضعی سے دیکھا جائے کہ یہ انسانیات کا سوال ہے۔ وہ ایک ایسی اسٹیٹ ہے جس نے ہندوستان کو بہت کچھ دیا ہے۔ ہندوستان کے لئے رزرو سکھوں بنانے کے لئے پنجاب کے لوگوں نے بلاذربے منت کے خون بہایا ہے۔ بہت پرانے وقت سے پنجاب کے لوگوں نے اس ملک کو زندگی دینے کے لئے اس ملک کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے ہر جگہ ہر جگہ ڈیڑھ لاکھ خون بہایا ہے۔ آج آج میں جو پروڈیورمینٹ جو رہا ہے۔ وہ سب سے زیادہ پنجاب اور ہریانہ میں جو رہا ہے۔

اور ان اسٹیٹس کی تباہی کا برا اثر ملک پر ہو گا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بدقسمتی ہے۔ اس کے لئے ہم سب دست دراز ہیں۔ جو سیکھ جاتی ہے اس کے لئے اس کو الزام نہیں دیا جا سکتا۔ بدقسمتی یہ ہے کہ جب پنجاب کے لوگوں نے اپنے لئے پنجابی سٹیٹ کی مانگ رکھی تھی تو اس وقت وہاں کے ہندوؤں نے ایک سنگٹی کی کہ انہوں نے اپنی زبان اپنی بھاشا ہندی لکھوائی۔ پنجابی بھاشا ہونے کے باوجود انہوں نے اپنی بھاشا ہندی لکھوائی اور یہ ایک بہت دکھ دانی بات انہوں نے کی جس سے پنجاب کو بہت نقصان ہوا اور حالانکہ اتنے بگڑ گئے کہ پنجابیت کے علم بردار پروڈیورس تو اے ایم۔ پی۔ نے کہہ دیا ہے پنجابی بھاشا اور پنجابی لکھی بات کرتے تھے وہ بھی اگر وہاں کے ہندو تعلق ہو گئے۔

ایک بات میں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کا وہ پڑھ کر نہیں کی بات اور کیا ہو سکتا ہے کہ آج پنجاب پورے ایک طرف ہے اور بی۔ ایس۔ ایف۔ دوسری طرف۔ فرض یہ کہ کسی سٹیٹ اور اسٹیٹ فور سٹریٹس گلڈ کی کمیونٹی جو ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب پنجاب کی بھاشا، لکھی، اور اس کا اور کچھ پارٹیشن کا یہ فرض ہونا چاہیے کہ وہ وہاں کے ہندو اور پنجابیت

اپوزیشن کے لوگ ہم سب اس میں شامل ہیں۔ کہ اس میں سکھ اور ہندوؤں کی بات بنا کر اسے نہ کریں۔ پنجاب کا جو مسئلہ وہ ایک بہت نازک مسئلہ ہے۔ اور پڑھی طاقتیں چاہتی ہیں کہ پنجاب کے مسئلہ کو اسے حل کرنا اس ملک کا نقصان نہیں ہے۔ اس کی پیٹھ میں چھرا بھونکیں اور اس ملک کو تسمیر کر کے اس کو ٹکڑوں میں بانٹ دیں۔ ہم نے پارٹیشن کو دیکھا ہے اور ۳۶ وزٹس کے جو زخم ہمارے دلوں میں ہیں وہ ابھی تازہ ہیں۔ اس لئے پنجاب میں جو آگ لگی ہے اس کو بجھانا ہے اس کو بجھانا نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ آپ اگر وادوں کے خلاف طاقت استعمال کریں اور ان کو روکیں اور یہ جو مرض پیدا ہو گیا ہے یہ جو بیماری پیدا ہو گئی ہے اس کا علاج کرنا پڑے گا۔ میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں انتہا پسندی سے نفرت کرنی چاہیے نہ کہ انتہا پسندوں سے۔ اگر وادوں سے یہ کہہ رہے ہیں ایک انسان ہیں۔ وہ کچھ جذبات کی وجہ سے کچھ غلط قسم کے آئیڈیالوجی کی وجہ سے ایسا کہتے ہیں۔ اپنے منہ کی وجہ سے ایسا کہتے ہیں۔ لیکن زیادہ دہری ایکشن کی وجہ سے کہتے ہیں۔ ہماری یہ بہادری تو ہم نے لیکن کچھ جذبات میں آکر یہ اپنا نقصان کہتے ہیں اور پورے ملک کا بھی نقصان کہتے ہیں اور اس بنا پر ہمیں یہ عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ پنجاب کے معاملے پر جتنی بھی باریاں ہیں ان کو اس بات کا احساس ہونا چاہیے کہ یہ ایک نازک معاملہ ہے اور اس پر کسی کو فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ نہ اس سے روٹنگ پارٹی کا فائدہ ہوگا نہ اپوزیشن کا فائدہ ہوگا اور نہ ملک کا فائدہ ہوگا۔ ملک کو نقصان سے بچانے کے لئے ہمارا فرض بنتا ہے کہ ہم جذبات میں نہ آئیں اور اس کو فرقہ پرستی کا رنگ نہ دیں اور نگرانی صورت پیدا نہ ہونے دیں۔ ہم ایک دوسرے کو دوش نہ دیں اور اس وقت ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم سب مل بیٹھیں اور اس مسئلے کا حل تلاش کریں اور نہ وقت دیت دیا ہے اور میں نقصان اٹھانا چاہئے گا۔ اکالوں میں کچھ لوگ چاہتے تھے کہ ہم سے کیوں نہ ہوں لیکن یہ ایک نیشنلسٹ فورس ہے۔ میں نے پہلے بھی یہ بات کہی تھی کہ حالات بگڑ رہے ہیں اور خدا نخواستہ اکالیوں کے ہاتھ سے طاقت چلی جائے تو پھر انتہا پسندوں کا اگر وادوں کا مقابلہ کرنا بڑا مشکل ہوگا اور آج ہمارے ملک کی پرائم منسٹر کہتی ہیں کہ حالات بہت زیادہ بگڑ چکے ہیں اور برسوں ہی ان کا بیان ہے

ہاں کہ اکالیوں کے ہاتھ سے اینٹیں سجن کی ہے اور یہ بڑی جبرست کی بات ہے۔ خود پرائم منسٹر نے یہ ارشاد کیا ہے اور اس بنا پر میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم سب کو ایک ساتھ مل بیٹھ کر کوشش کرنی چاہیے کہ حالات کو سرحد میں ٹھیک کریں اور ایک دوسرے کو دوشی قرار نہ دیں۔

آخر میں میں یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کا ایک ہی سالیوشن ہے۔ ایک ہی حل ہے کہ ہمیں اس کا دلہا شکل سالیوشن نکالنا ہوگا۔ سیاسی حل کے سوائے اس کا اور کوئی علاج نہیں ہے۔ سیاسی حل اس کا تلاش کرنا پڑے گا اور مدعا نہ بند کر کے اس کو کھلا رکھنا ہے۔ ہندوؤں کو اور نوجوان کی قوت سے یہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کچھ لوگ آج چاہتے ہیں کہ پنجاب کو طبری کے حوالے کر دیا جائے دیش میں کچھ لوگ یہ فرمائندہ کر رہے ہیں کہ وہاں پر آج ہی عمل کر دیا جائے۔ یہ بہت انفارمیشن ہے اور بہت غلط قسم کی بات ہے۔ اس کا یہ حل نہیں ہے اور اس کا صرف دلہا شکل ملدہ پیس نل حل ہی ہو سکتا ہے۔

ان تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔

THE MINISTER OF STATERIN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, As you
have correctly pointed out, this is a Bill with
a limited scope. The Punjab situation has
been discussed in both the Houses of Parliam-
ent several times.

I am not objecting to any hon. member
making some suggestions because the prob-
lem is so serious that hon. members will
certainly incline to make their suggestions
for the early solution of this problem.

Shri satyasadhan Chakraborty has made
certain points. I would like to clarify those
points. About the reported statement made
by the General-secretary of the ICC-1, Shri
Rajiv Gandhi, I hope he must have read
today's *Indian Express* also. He has clar-
ified it. He said that his statement has been
distorted and taken out of context. So, I
would like the hon. member to read the
newspaper and also the contradiction made
by the General-Secretary of the AICC. For
his information, I would like to read from
the today's *Indian Express*. On page 7, he
says as follows :

“These are purely factual statements and
convey no sanction or approval of any
activities that may have been carried

out or are being carried out in his name." Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had unequivocally coned the terrorists violence and called for effective measures to end it. The Congress is irrevocably opposed to the politics of violence, no matter who espouses it."

He has made amply clear not only his statement but also the stand of the party. So, it is amply clear that we have made it clear several times on the Floor of this House that we do not tolerate any violent activities and we will take all possible steps to contain violence.

We have appreciated the cooperation extended by the opposition parties notwithstanding some statements, made by some of then important leaders of some political parties about the Punjab situation and their statements in this House and out side the House. I do not want to mention the names of those people because everybody knows what statements had been made on the Floor of this House with regard to the situation that is prevailing in Punjab.

A point has been made by Shri Satyasadan Chakraborty as to whether government has asked the concerned Gurdwara authorities to hand over persons wanted by the law-enforcing authorities.

Government has from time to time asked the SG PC authorities to hand over persons staying in the Golden Temple Complex. In September 1981, Shri Darbara Singh, the then Chief Minister, Punjab wrote to Shri G.S. Thora, President, SGPC asking him to hand over certain persons including Shri Balbir Singh Sandhu to the concerned authorities. The SSP, Amritsar had also written in October, 1981, to the Secretary, SGPC, Amritsar. The Manager, Darbar Sahib, Amritsar and the Assistant Secretary, SGPC, Amritsar asking them to hand over certain wanted persons.

Even recently, on 27th January, 1984 the Home Secretary, Punjab wrote to Shri, Tohra, President, SGPC to hand over Shri Balbir Singh Sandhu. The SSP, Amritsar also wrote to the President and Secretary of the SGPC in the same matter.

The SGPC and other authorities have not ever bothered to hand over wanted persons.

According to information available with us, 40 proclaimed offenders have been hiding in the Golden Temple Complex. A large number of other criminals and extremists have also been staying there.

We have also made it clear with regard to entering the Golden Temple. The Home Minister and the Prime Minister had made government's stand very clear in this respect. I once again reiterate the government's stand that government is taking all possible steps. This is a very complex problem and government never identified the Akalis with the entire Sikh community. Nor have we taken any steps to create a rift between the Hindus and Sikh community as has been made out by some hon. members. In spite of the fact that disturbed conditions are prevailing, I again reiterate that the people by and large are maintaining communal amity and we must congratulate the people of Punjab. In spite of the gravest provocation, they maintain communal unity and we congratulate them for this.

And about Shri Ramavatar Shastri, I wholeheartedly endorse the appeal made by such a senior leader of C.P.I., Shri Sbastri, in the matter of Sikhs residing outside India, and outside Punjab, that they must come forward and they must mobilise the public opinion in favour of Communal amity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a very noble appeal.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Yes, that is a very noble appeal. Another hon. Member also asked about the latest position in Moga. The position is that people residing in the Gurdwaras are coming out. They are also being screened. This is a delicate matter. I would only appeal to the hon. Members that they must extend the same cooperation which they have been extending in solving the Punjab situation. With these few words, I once again thank hon. Members for the cooperation.

SHRI SATYASAN CHAKRABORTY : You should say something about the ultimatum, the SGPC have issued an ultimatum. Now they have started issuing ultimatums to the Government. How do you react to that ? What are you going to do about it ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When the time comes we will see.

401 Punjab State Leg. VAISAKHA 13, 1906 (SAKA) Detention and let off 402
(Del. of Powers) Bill off of Members

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How is it relevant here ? If you want to seek any clarification connected with this Bill, you can do so. That is not relevant here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That question is :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab to make laws, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted
Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

18.32 hrs.

DETECTION AND LET OFF OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have an announcement to make.

I have to inform the House that the following communication dated the 3rd May, 1984, has been received today from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi :

"I have the honour to inform you that Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Charan Singh, Suraj Bhan, Mani Ram Bagri, Swami Indervesh, and R.L.P. Verma, hon. Members of Lok Sabha were detained under Section 65 of the Delhi Police Act at about 1.50 P.M. today for not obeying the lawful direction given by the Police. They were let off at about 3.35 P.M. today, the 3rd May, 1984."

18.33 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May, 4 1984
Vaisakha 14, 1906 (Saka)*