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Tuesday, April 29, 1982
Vaisakha 10, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

Seventh Series, Volume XXVIII, 8th Session, 1982/1904 (Saka)

No. 46, Tuesday, April 29, 1982/Vaisakha 9, 1904 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 920, 921 and 923 to 926	1—29
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 922, 927 to 942	29—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 10118 to 10352	50—308
Papers Laid on the Table	309—315
Public Accounts Committee	
Ninety Seventh, Ninety Eighth, Hundred and Fifth, Hundred and Seventh, Hundred and Eighth, Hundred and Ninth and Hundred and Tenth Reports	315—316
Estimates Committee	
Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports and Minutes	316
Committee on Absence of Members.	
Eighth Report	317
Committee on Public Undertakings	
Forty-Sixth Report & Minutes	317
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports	317—318
Business Advisory Committee	
Thirtieth Report	318—321
Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	321—323
Matters Under Rule 377	
(i) Supply of Cooking Gas through underground Pipe-lines to the people of Ankleshwar and Broach, Gujarat.	
Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel	323—324

* 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.

(ii) Need to give proper place to Sanskrit in the programmes of Akashwani and Doordarshan.	
Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma	325—326
(iii) Reported high price of gas stoves	
Shri K. Lakkappa	326—327
(iv) Conversion of Delhi Ahmedabad Metre-gauge railway Line into Broad-gauge line.	
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	327—328
(v) Reported Mal-treatment of Hindus in Pakistan	
Shri Sajjan Kumar	329
(vi) Development of Small Scale Industry and Setting up of some major Industries in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.	
Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	329—331
(vii) Need to accord due recognition to the achievements of Indian Scientists.	
Shri A.K. Roy.	331—332
(viii) Supply of foodgrains to Tripura	
Shri Ajoy Biswas	332—333
(ix) Setting up of Cardamom Corporation in Kerala	333
Shri K. Kunhambu	

Pensions' (Amendment) Bill

Motion to consider—

Shri Samar Mukherjee	334—336
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	336—339
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	339—347
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	347—353
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	353—356
Shri Chandra Pal Shailani	356—360
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	360—365
Shri Mool Chand Daga	365—368

	COLUMNS
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	368—369
Shri N. K. Shejwalkar	370—372
Shri R. L. P. Verma	372—374
Shri T. R. Shamanna	374—377
Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	377—381
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	
Motion to pass—	
Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	381—384
Statutory Resolution Re. Maximum Amount for Assam State Electricity Board on Loan.	
Shri Vikram Mahajan	384—387
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	385—386
Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	
Shri B. Shakaranand	387—389
Shri Ajoy Biswas	389—390
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	390—393
Shri Mool Chand Daga	393—395
Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar	395—401
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	401—407
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	407—409
Shri Chaturbhuj.	409—412
Dr. V. Kulandaivelu.	412—415
Clauses 2 and 1	
Motion to pass—	
Shri B. Shankaranand	415—420
Architects (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	
Shri B. D. Singh	421—422
Shri Mool Chand Daga	422—427

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas 427

Shrimati Sheila Kaul 429

Clauses 2 and 1

Motion to pass—

Shrimati Sheila Kaul 429—433

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill

Motion to Consider—

Shri R. V. Swaminathan 433—435

Shri Baju Ban Riyan 435—437,
439—440

Dr. Karan Singh 441—442

Shri Keyur Bhusan 442—446

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta 446—449

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 449—452

Shri Mool Chand Daga 452—455

Shri R. V. Swaminathan 455—458

Clauses 2 to 18 and 1

Motion to pass—

Shri R. V. Swaminathan 458—460

Resolution re: Communal Harmony

Shrimati Indira Gandhi 438—439

Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha

Shri A. P. Sharma 460—462,
464—465

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 462—464

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1

Motion to Pass—

Shri A. P. Sharma 466

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha

Shri Dharamvir 466—468

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday April, 29, 1982/Vaisakha 9,
1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

British Economic Aid to India and Agreement on Outstanding Issues

*920. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. Government has decided to restore substantial cuts in the economic aid to India which had dwindled by nearly 50 per cent from the peak level of £140 million two years ago;

(b) if so, whether after the Prime Minister's visit to that country many outstanding issues between the two countries have been solved;

(c) on how many issues agreement has been reached;

(d) whether Indian stand on many issues has been cleared after Prime Minister's visit; and

(e) to what extent the misunderstanding between the two countries has been cleared?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). British assistance to India was among the issues discussed during PM's visit to London. As

a result of PM's visit, the UK Government have agreed to raise their current level of assistance. Apart from this, bilateral issues as well as matters relating to international affairs were discussed. It is a matter of satisfaction that on the question of funding IDA, UK agreed to contribute its full share to IDA-VI, and to cooperate with India in persuading other donors to do likewise.

(d) and (e). India's viewpoint on various issues was put across to the British side. There was agreement on some issues and differing perceptions on others. There are, however, no significant misunderstandings between the two governments.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to parts (d) and (e) of my question, the hon. Minister has stated India's viewpoint. I want to have a clarification regarding this. He said:

"India's viewpoint on various issues was put across to the British side. There was agreement on some issues and differing perceptions on others. There are, however, no significant misunderstandings between the two governments."

I can understand in significant misunderstandings, but I do not understand 'significant misunderstandings' I would like to have some clarification from the hon. Minister regarding this. It gives an impression that there is some misunderstanding that still persists.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get caught in the jugglery of words.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have always tried to understand each other more and more clearly as we go

along and as we continue the talks. Even so, at no point of time can it be said that we have understood each other 100 per cent perfectly well. So, what I said was that there are no significant points on which there is any difficulty in understanding each other or any inadequacy of understanding. But there cannot be a guarantee that two countries or two Government, understand each other hundred per cent. That is why I said significant.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: As per press reports, in recent years British aid to India had effectively come down from had 140 million to £40 to 50 million. But after P.M.'s visit Britain had agreed to take a second look at India's case. Will the hon. Minister enlighten the House whether the Government of U.K. has already initiated action to help India in this direction?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is too early to say anything finally. There has been consent on the part of the U.K. Government to have a second look and increase the assistance. In regard to IDA I have already stated the position. These are the relevant factors.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Regarding trade balance India used to be in...

MR. SPEAKER: No third question please.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It was only a clarification, not a supplementary question that I put.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to outflank me.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I will be the last person to do that. Regarding Trade balance India used to be in a favourable position till about three to four years. But some of Britain's recent decisions had put barriers in export of India's handlooms presumably on account of the fear of Indian handloom disrupting the British textile industry. Has this misapprehension been cleared?

Britain had written off loans due from 17 countries but it had merely readjusted India's payments under what is known as retrospective trade arrangements which was not particularly helpful to India. Had it been taken up during Prime Minister's visit?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The handlooms and handicrafts question was raised. There was a discussion and our point of view was conveyed to the British Government. On the other thing I do not have the details. I am not quite clear what the hon'ble Member wants. Please let me know that. I will find out and let you know.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The developed countries think of India as more or less a developed one. Therefore, instead of allowing us to go in for soft loan window, they want us to go to the open market in the world for our needs. The IDA contribution cut can be seen in that direction. Therefore, our Prime Minister's visit and the success in the restoration of the contribution to IDA by the U.K. is a significant achievement. Not only they have agreed to restore the cut but they have agreed to co-operate with India in persuading other countries also. I understand, in this connection West Germany has restored IDA cuts and with all the European open market countries put together they can exert some influence on the USA which is double edged not only from the economic point of view but also from the political point of view, they are using IDA opening. May I know from the hon. Minister whether India, U.K. West Germany and other countries put together can exert some influence on the USA and get the cut restored so far as IDA is concerned?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This has been agreed to as I have already stated. Now further developments, I am afraid, would be available from the Finance Minister and not from me.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Reports appeared in the press that the discussions took place in regard to the second steel plant in Orissa and also the super thermal plant at Thacher for which loans were sought from the British side. It also appeared that the talks were successful. I would like to know from the hon. Minister at what stage, is the progress?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The British had made a tentative offer which is extremely attractive in financial terms, for a one thousand mega watt super-thermal power station. It is anticipated that the discussion between the two countries will commence shortly. I really do not know whether they have actually commenced, but as of the time immediately after the visit, this has been the position.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What about the second steel plant in Orissa?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I will let you know. I do not have all these details.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, our Prime Minister recently visited London to attend the Festival of India. In that connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the British Prime Minister and the Indian Prime Minister had met each other and discussed the problems of India and Britain and whether the Festival of India that is the cultural heritage of India, had any impact on our strained relationship?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The impact of the Festival of India is bound to be profound. There is no doubt about that. The Festival is still going on.

As regards the other question about discussions, the discussions were on a wide range of subjects both international and bilateral.

Situation in States affecting running of trains

*921. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation in certain States is adversely affecting the working of the Railways while the trains pass through their territories; and

(b) if so, whether some steps are being taken to ensure the efficient running of trains through these States.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Law and order situation obtaining in the area around affects the working of the Railways.

(b) Maintenance of law and order being the Constitutional responsibility of the State Governments, the GRP is activated if and when situation demands, and is given assistance by the State Armed Police and the District Police. Recently the strength of the GRP in the affected States have also been increased. Railways on their part maintain close co-ordination with the State Government authorities at all levels and assist the State agencies responsible for maintenance of law and order even by providing them RPF manpower for the escorting of trains etc.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि मीनिंग्स आफ ला एंड आर्डर, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की कांस्टीट्यूशनल रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है लेकिन जब तक रेलवे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में आपस में इस बारे में ताल-मेल न हो तब तक इस हालत में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। जैसा कि आपको मालूम ही है कल ही इस हाउस में

इस बारे में चर्चा हुई है। मैं खास तौर से यू. पी. के बारे में जानना चाहूंगी। आज-कल जितने हादसे हो रहे हैं, चोरी और डकैती हो रही है सबके अलावा चैन-पुलिंग, मर्डर्स जो रेलवेज में हो रहे हैं उसको देख-हुए यू. पी. में ला एंड आर्डर की हालत संतोषजनक नहीं मालूम होती है—यह साफ बात कहने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। जौन-पुर में इतना खबर्दास्त डाका पड़ा जिसमें दस लाख की मालियत का सामान मुसाफिरो से लूटा गया। इससे मुसाफिरो में एक संन्स आफ इनसेक्योरिटी पैदा हो गयी है। वं समझते हैं कि वे प्रिक्वोर नहीं हैं। इस बारे में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बहुत से कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनकी मैं सराहना करती हूँ लेकिन अभी और बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो आर पी की तादाद बढ़ाई गई है। मैं यू. पी. के बारे में जानना चाहती हूँ कि पहले जी आर पी की कितनी तादाद थी और मंत्री जी ने उसमें कितना इजाफा कर दिया है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, रेलों में सुरक्षा के बारे में सरकार काफी प्रयत्नशील है। माननीय सदस्या ने यह जानना चाहा है कि जी आर पी की स्ट्रन्थ पहले कितनी थी और अब कितनी बढ़ गई है। पहले जी आर पी की स्ट्रन्थ 20 हजार थी, हाल में उसमें 6 हजार की और दृढ़तरती कर दी गई है। माननीय सदस्या यू. पी. के मामले में जानना चाहती हैं तो यू. पी. के चीफ मिनिस्टर को और दूसरे चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी गेद मंत्री जी ने पत्र लिखा है कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए बड़े सख्त तरीके से कदम उठाने के लिए, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और जी आर पी दोनों के सहयोग से चैन-पुलिंग, हाइ पाइप डिस्क-कनेक्टिंग, राबरी, डकैती, टिकिट-लेस ट्रैवीलिंग, जिनकी वजह से कानून-व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है उनको रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाए। आइ. जी., आर. पी. एफ. हर सम्बन्धित स्टेट के आ. जी. के साथ बात-चीत कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से सख्त व्दम उठाए जाएं ताकि इस किस्म की घटनाओं को रोका जा सके।

श्रीमती मोहसीना किवबई : आप ने अभी कुछ कदम जो उठाए गए हैं उन का जिक्र किया। मैं "चैन-पुलिंग" को भी इसी कैटेगरी में मानती हूँ, इस को भी ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात कहा जा सकता है, इस से भी मुसाफिरो का बहुत परेशानी का सामना काना पड़ता है। छोटें-छोटें डिस्टेंस के बीच में, जैसे बाराबंकी से फैजाबाद के बीच में, स्टूडेंट्स चढ़ते हैं, बहुत बार चैन-पुलिंग होती है जिस से गाड़ी के लिए दो-ढाई घन्टे लेंट हो जाना कोई मायने नहीं रखता है।

क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे साइन्टिफिक-आलात रेलगाड़ी में लगाने की कोशिश की है जिस से अगर कोई वाक्या हो तो जल्द से जल्द उस की इत्तला पुलिस को पहुंच जाए। रेलवे और पुलिस के बीच को-आर्डिनेशन की क्या व्यवस्था है? क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सही तरीके से कोआर्डिनेट नहीं करती है जिस की वजह से वक्त पर मदद नहीं पहुंचती है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : चैन-पुलिंग या जो इस तरह की घटनाएं होती हैं उन के परिष्कार के लिए सरकार अनेक रूप से सांच रही है इस में यह भी सांच रही है कि शाट-डिस्टेंस के लिए कोई वायरलेस-कम्युनिकेशन हो, परन्तु यह अभी विचाराधीन है, इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो : रेल विभाग के अधिकारियों को यह मालूम है कि जो सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियां चलनी हैं, जो दिल्ली से बिहार तथा बंगाल की तरफ जाती हैं या उधर से दिल्ली की तरफ आती हैं उन में बिहार में बक्सर और पटना के बीच तथा दिल्ली और अलीगढ़ के बीच अनआथोराइज्ड वेण्डर्स चढ़ जाते हैं और वे चैन-पुलिंग करते हैं जिस से इन गाड़ियों में किमनलज घुस आते हैं। जब रेल विभाग को यह बात मालूम है तो फिर इन एरियाज की विशेष सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध क्यों नहीं किया जाता ताकि इस तरह की अनहोनी घटनाओं को रोका जा सके? जब आप को मालूम है कि दिल्ली से अलीगढ़ तथा बक्सर से पटना के बीच में

ये घटनाएं होती हैं तो उन क्रिमिनल्स को क्यों नहीं पकड़ते हैं ? आप इन एरियाज को पिन्-प्वाइन्ट कर के उन में विशेष सिक्वॉरिटी की व्यवस्था करें । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि रेल मंत्री इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? अभी पिछले सप्ताह एक सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी में एक महिला की चैन खींच ली गई जब कम्पलेंट की गई तो कहा गया कि गह वेंडर था जो उत्तर गया । सवाल यह है कि वेंडर्स को घुसने क्या दिया जाता है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : यह ठीक है कि अनआथोराइज्ड वेंडर्स ट्रेन में घुसते हैं । हाल ही में रेलवे ने राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से एक ड्राइव शुरू किया है । माननीय सदस्यों ने समाचार-पत्रों में इस के संबंध में पढ़ा होगा कि सियाल्दा स्टेशन पर वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार की मदद से एग्से अनआथोराइज्ड वेंडर्स को पूरी तरह से हटा दिया गया है । इसी प्रकार से और राज्यों में भी अनआथोराइज्ड वेंडर्स को ट्रेन में ट्रेविल करने से और प्लेटफार्मों से हटाने के कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो : मेरी कंस्टीट्यून्सी में ऐसा हुआ है, जिस के लिए मैं राज कह रही हूँ । छः महीने हो गए लेकिन अभी कुछ नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की मार्फत यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे विभाग में जो मशीनरी है, उस में सभी के सभी क्रिमिनल नहीं हैं और न क्रिमिनल्स को प्रोटेक्शन देने वाले हैं । उस में ईमानदार लोग भी हैं लेकिन जो लोग क्रिमिनल्स को प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं उनको रेलवे विभाग में या सरकार की ओर से जब प्रोटेक्शन मिलने लगती है, तो पोजीशन बड़ी आकवर्ड हो जाती है जैसे कि बनारस में एक अधिकारी ने पांच बेईमान अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जब कार्यवाही की, तो उस को ट्रांसफर कर दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस सवाल से उठता नहीं है ।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : परसों एक कालिंग एट्रेशन भी आया था और यह आप की नालिज में होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिए ।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : कौबिनेट के मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि जो ईमानदार अधिकारी हैं, उस का ट्रांसफर न हो लेकिन परसों डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने वायरलेस से उस अधिकारी का इमीजियेट ट्रांसफर करने के लिए कहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो इस में नहीं आता है ।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : बड़ा इम्पॉर्टेन्ट मद्दाल है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अपने सारे अधिकारियों को बेईमान समझती है या जो ईमानदार अधिकारी हैं, जो रेलवे विभाग को सुरक्षा देना चाहते हैं, उन की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए अपनी नीति और नीयत साफ रखती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय । अब खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस की जांच करायेंगे और किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने से पहले यह जांच करायेंगे कि यह जो जानकारी है यह सही है या गलत है ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री : सेठी जी से उत्तर दिलवाइए, ये तो लड़के से लगते हैं । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये यहां फिट इन नहीं करते, इन को कहीं और भेज दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रसेलिंग के लिए ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : भारत देश में ईमानदारी और बेईमानी की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है । ईमान के बीच में बेईमानी है और बेईमानी के बीच में ईमान । अब अगर यह यथार्थ है, अगर भारत का चरित्र ऐसा है, तो फिर इस सदन में व्यक्तिगत विषयों को उठाना कहां तक सही है । भारत सरकार को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की दृष्टि

से कहीं कोई ऐसा काम करना पड़ता है, तो क्या हर माननीय सदस्य को यह हक हो गया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को दिखव, लीजिए और जो रुही है, उस को करिए ।

Ten Indians Detained in Pak Jail

*+923. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "10 Indians tortured in Pak Jail" appearing in Indian Express dated 5 April, 1982;

(b) what action Government have taken to safeguard the lives of those who are in Pakistan Jails;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those Indians have lost their eye sight; and

(d) if so, other action contemplated by Government in the matter?

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

(b) to (d). As soon as the matter came to our notice, our Embassy in Islamabad was instructed to take it up with the Government of Pakistan. Our Embassy immediately took up the matter with the Pakistan Foreign Office and protested against the reported harsh conditions of detention and urged immediate arrangements for their repatriation to India.

Pakistan Foreign Office have said that the matter has been referred to the concerned authorities. Pakistan Government's reply is still awaited.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you go through it carefully, you will find that it is a very vague answer. If any question is asked, the type

of answer mostly given is 'Needful is done/Enquiry is being made/Necessary answer will be given at appropriate time.'

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—is it not a fact that 10 Indians who went to Pakistan to visit their relatives were arrested and detained for 8 years, without any trial? Not only that. As a result of that, is it not a fact that 6 detenus lost their eye-sight and consequently many of them lost their mental balance?

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that when they found that Indian authorities are not able to assist them and help them at all even after remaining in jail for 8 years, they made an application to the authorities concerned in Pakistan through Amnesty International, and sought justice. In this connection, what is the response of the Government of India?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The answer naturally follows the pattern of the question. The question pertained to a particular newspaper report. The information is available with me. But I could not, in the first instance, put all the information in the answer since that is not warranted; the answer only follows the question. Now, since the hon. Member has asked for information, I am in a position to confirm that the unfortunate situation is that these ten Indian nationals who are reported to be detained as prisoners in the Sukkur prison for the last eight years were initially detained for a prison-term of three months for entering Pakistan without valid travel documents; subsequently, their detention has been extended once every two months, and eight years have thus elapsed. The prisoners have complained that they are not getting proper food and medical attention. Six of them are reported to have lost their mental balance as a consequence of harsh

conditions of detention. Some of them have lost their eye-sight as well. The prisoners have also complained that they are not allowed to communicate with their relatives in India. These matters came to our notice, and as soon as they came to our notice—I can give you the date also on which they came to our notice—our Embassy sent an *aide memoire* to the Pakistan Foreign Office, on the 17th March, within a few days of their getting this information. The Pakistani authorities have said that they will give us the answer, they will get the information, but the information has not come, the answer has not come.

There are certain other aspects of this matter which I would like to place before the House. We have been taking up the matter with the Pakistani authorities in regard to the arrangement for consular access to prisoners on both sides. We have been telling them that this consular access facility should be given on both sides on a reciprocal basis. They had not responded to this for a long time, but at last, very recently, they have responded and agreed to consular access being made available on both sides on a reciprocal basis. Now we are working out the details, and there is a possibility of some agreement on consular access with the result that, may be in future, we can expect better treatment to prisoners. But so far as this case is concerned, it is a case which is very glaring in its very unpleasant aspects. I cannot say anything more than that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
One part of my question has not been replied to. Is it a fact that, because they could not get any help and assistance from the Indian authorities, they had to go to the Amnesty International?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
It is not because of the fact that we did not do anything. They engaged a lawyer and that lawyer wanted to

go to the Amnesty International, and the rest of it followed. But so far as we are concerned, the moment we came to know about, we swung into action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
In the last part of the answer, the hon. Minister has stated:

“Pakistan Foreign Office have said that the matter has been referred to the concerned authorities.”

After eight years, the matter has been referred to the concerned authorities.

“Pakistan Government’s reply is still awaited.” I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have tried to find out from the Pakistan authorities as to how is it that, even for eight years after the detention of the ten Indians, the matter was not at all looked into by the Pakistani authorities. Secondly, I would also like to know this from the hon. Minister: since our authorities have already contacted the Foreign Office, have they insisted that, since eight years have elapsed since their detention, they must give us a clear-cut, time-bound answer as to before when they will be able to release all the prisoners and repatriate them to India?

And if they have written, what is the response and reply that they have from the Pakistani authorities?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
The hon. Member will appreciate that we can go only to the Foreign Office. That is where we go for all our needs, protests, representations and talks and there is no other authority to which we can go. So we went to the Pakistan Foreign Office on the 17th March. When no reply was forthcoming, again on the 25th April our CDA reminded the Pakistan Foreign Secretary about these detenus and the Secretary instructed the concerned Division in the Pakistan

Foreign Office to urgently examine the case. Even the reply has not come. This is the position.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have they indicated by what time they will be able to let us know what action they have taken?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We do not indicate this. How can we indicate that before such and such date you will have to give an answer?..(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have they indicated?...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We impressed upon them...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Very often we indicate that we should be able to consider the matter within a certain amount of time...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No, no. Please don't generalise; let us stick to the question. On this matter we have given them a protest. We have given them a demand that the matter should be immediately looked into and that these detainees should be repatriated to India. All these things have been done and still there is no answer. We are expecting an answer but the position is that after what has been done to these people and what has happened to these people, this has become a serious matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: 8 years have passed!

Actually, a number of people from Punjab whose relatives are missing—I want to know whether they are these very people concerned or not. We do not know but some people are making inquiries. I have written to the hon. Minister about one such case also. Is he in a position to give us the names of these 10 persons? Have they been able to identify them?

Secondly, the first representation was made by our Government only in March—I think he said March. May I know how this matter first came to the notice of the Government only in March? Is it only when the Press reports appeared that they came to know of it? Or is there any other source of information or there is no source of information?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This has come to us through our Consul-General in Karachi... (Interruptions) Yes, for the first time, to whom it came a few days earlier through a person belonging to an organisation in Karachi. That is how it came.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you know their names? Can you give their names?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I can give you their names, but they are just now not available with me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The yare available in the *Indian Express* of 4th April....

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: May be. They are available with me also...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will give them if you want.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: All right, you can give it to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I seek permission to lay it on the table of Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

MR. SPEAKER: What a benevolent act of service!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is not a joking matter. People are worried and anxious.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: About a year back I had also written a letter to the hon. Foreign Minister inquiring whether one man

who crossed into Pakistan, was detained there. It happens, Sir, because sometimes persons inadvertently stray into Pakistan side or lose their way in the Rann of Kutch and other places and when they go to Pakistan side they are imprisoned and nothing is heard about them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has got any assessment about how many Indians may be there in Pakistan jails. That is No.1. Secondly, I want to know whether this fact is known and whether in the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan this subject was taken up for discussion and solution.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This number is bound to fluctuate from day to day because in most cases people go without proper documents, they are apprehended there and prosecuted. Now we cannot, in the very nature of things, keep account of how many have gone without travel documents. That is why it keeps on changing. Sometimes it is said to be 300 and sometimes it is said to be 400. It goes on changing. So it is not possible for me to give a definite figure as on any date or as a general figure. As a rough figure, as I said, it is 300. But, I cannot really vouch for the accuracy of that figure in the circumstances which I have just stated. We had been taking up these matters, particularly, about the missing Defence personnel about which several questions have been answered in this House and we have taken up this matter; whenever we met the Pakistani side, we have raised this matter. As is well known, these matters are under discussion. As I said now that the Consular access has been agreed to things are likely to improve.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many persons have

come from there to India and they are staying in India. We are not taking such strong action. I want to ask whether the Minister has found out from Pakistan Government under what law or under what rule of their own country, our people have been kept in their country for eight years or so. Is there any martial law or any law under which they are kept there I want to know this.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is obvious that this is a case of excessive excess, if I may put it that way; we have lodged a protest. Nothing has come back to us. If there is a reply received, then we will know about it.

C.G.H.S. Facilities in Various Cities.

*924. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for having Central Government Health Service facilities in different cities; and

(b) reasons for not providing CGHS facilities in cities which fulfil all conditions but have not been given this facilities so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Presently Central Government Health Scheme has been extended to 15 cities. Wherever it was introduced for the first time, a minimum of three dispensaries each catering to at least 2000 to 2500 beneficiary families residing within a radius of three kilometers, has been considered necessary for economic viability.

The present policy is to consolidate scheme in the cities where it is already in operation.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय हमें खेद है कहते हुए कि माननीय सदस्यों

के अधिकार की रक्षा इस सदन में नहीं हो पा रही है। आप अगर प्रश्न का देखते और जवाब का देखते तो मेरा विश्वास है कि आप इस कभी नहीं अलाऊ करते यदि पहले मंत्रालय से यह जवाब आया होता। प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है :

'the criteria for having Central Government Health Service facilities in different cities;'

काइटीरिया की कहीं बात ही नहीं करते हैं। दूसरी बात मैंने पूछी है :

'reasons for not providing CGHS facilities in cities which fulfil all conditions but have not been given this facility so far?'

अब यह जो जवाब है इसमें कहीं चर्चा ही नहीं है काइटीरिया की यह कहते हैं :

'Presently Central Government Health Scheme has been extended to 15 cities. Wherever it was introduced for the first time, a minimum of three dispensaries each catering to at least 2000 to 2500 beneficiary families residing within a radius of three kilometers, has been considered necessary for economic viability'.

'The present policy is to consolidate scheme in the cities where it is already in operation.'

अब यदि यही जवाब है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। हमने पूछा है कि किस आधार पर आप सी.जी.एच.एस. की फॉर्सिलिटो देते हैं? तो यह पहले आधार बताएं तब मैं सप्लीमेंटरी पूछूंगा।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Perhaps, thereon, Member has not been able to understand the answer itself. We have given the criteria.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: The Minister is not in a position to understand my question. If this is the answer, then, I have nothing to say. Why should he say that I am not in

a position to understand the reply. Let him reply and then I shall ask my supplementary.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have given the main answer to his question. If he wants to put a supplementary question let him put it.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: My question has not been replied. I have asked for certain criteria fixed by the Government. Let him give the criteria. What is this? I have asked for the criteria. What are they?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, if the hon. Member has read the report of the Estimates Committee submitted to this House, on 12th March, 1982-see page 7 under the heading 'Criteria for setting up dispensaries, we have given that in the table.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: He has to give the answer here. It is there in the book. What is this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As per the existing criteria, a dispensary can be opened under the scheme for a minimum of 2,000 beneficiary families residing within a distance of about 3 k.m. from the proposed dispensary premises. In the cities, where the CGHS is not in operation, a minimum of 3 dispensaries are necessary to make it economically viable.

This is the criterion. Is it not the criterion?

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I know the criteria. There should be a certain number of Central Government employees on the basis of which CGHS Dispensaries are opened. Now, the hon. Minister is reading out this particular criterion. This is not an answer to my question. (Interruptions)

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI. If he wants to know the criteria, he

can ask the same in his supplementary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very simple thing. Here it is stated that a minimum of three dispensaries each catering to at least 2000 to 2500 beneficiary families residing within the radius of three kilometers has been considered necessary for economic viability. You can question that criterion, if you want.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What did the Estimates Committee say? Did it agree to this? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is what is given in the answer.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: If that is the criterion, how many C.G.H.S. dispensaries are there in the country?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There may be many more cities which comply with these criteria. But criteria alone will not enable the Government to set up dispensaries. There are other requirements for setting up the dispensaries. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are there sufficient number of patients?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he says. This is for minimum number of 2000 to 2500 Central Government employees.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: To fulfil the criteria is one thing and to set up a dispensary is another thing because to set up a dispensary is not only on the basis of economic viability but also the financial constraints of the Government is to be considered. If I can point out to the hon. Members of this House, we wanted to extend this facility to all the employees where the criterion is fulfilled in other cities. But may I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble House that at the time

of the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was envisaged that the CGHS would be extended to new cities which had a concentration of at least 7500 Central Government employees, at least 3 dispensaries could be opened and arrangement made for supply of medicines. So, wherever 7500 Central Government employees are there we wanted to extend this facility. (Interruptions) These dispensaries could be opened and arrangement for supply and medicines, etc., could be made. But the plan allocation for the CGHS was reduced from Rs. 2621 lakhs firstly to Rs. 1500 lakhs and then to Rs. 1200 lakhs, as a result the projects and targets for CGHS had to be pruned. It was therefore decided that the limited financial allocation made available for the CGHS should be utilised for the consolidation of the scheme in the cities where the scheme is already operating. That is the reason why we have not been able to extend this facility to other cities. It is not only fulfilling of criteria but we must also have the financial allocation for the same.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मझुं खेद है कि बारबार पूछने के बावजूद भी मंत्री जी अभी तक यह नहीं कह पाए कि काइटीरिया क्या है। हैर, अगर आप इसको वाजिब मसभतें हैं तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं रस्मी तौर पर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की राजधानी पटना क्या काइटीरिया फुलफिल करती है? अगर करती है तो वहाँ पर सी जी एन एस की फॉसिलिटो देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member is now coming to the real question. He wants to know whether we could extend this facility to other cities where the criteria are fulfilled, particularly in Bihar. But I have already said that in Patna we have dispensaries.

I think, Patna is in Bihar (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But is Bihar in India? We want to know that first (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has asked for information about Bihar, and I mentioned Patna, because the dispensaries are there.

ASIAD, 1982 Project

*925. SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total expenditure on construction of various projects for Asiad, 82 has exceeded Rs. 840 crores;

(b) if so, break up of expenditure under different heads; and

(c) whether the progress rate of Construction of various projects is as per schedule and Asiad 82 will start in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The overall estimate of expenditure by Government on construction of various Asiad projects, as approved by it, stands at Rs. 36.83 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The progress of construction of various Asiad projects is satisfactory and these will be completed well in time for Asiad, 82.

Asiad, 82 will start on time.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि यादव का मामला था, वैसा ही मेरा भी मामला है। मेरे क्वेश्चन के पार्ट (बी) का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार और यूपी पास पास ही है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न दिल्ली और देश से संबंधित है।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एशियाई खेलों पर कुल 36.83 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय का मालूम नहीं है, या उन्हें उत्तर खोजने में दिक्कत हुई है, क्योंकि मंत्रालय की ही सूचना है कि इस संबंध में 8 मुद्दों पर खर्च हो रहा है, जिसमें याता-यात पर 35 करोड़ रुपए, नेशनल स्टेडियम की मरम्मत पर 3 करोड़ रुपए, लोधी रोड पर दस मंजिला स्टेडियम पर 16 करोड़ रु. वातानुकूलित स्टेडियम पर, जो विश्व में चौथे नम्बर का होगा, 15 करोड़ रुपए और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम पर 10 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च होगा और इस तरह कुल मिला कर 152.25 करोड़ रुपए का यह व्यय है। यह गवर्नमेंट की सूचना है कि एशियाई खेलों पर इतना रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, क्या ये हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को छिन्न-भिन्न नहीं करेंगे। ये खेल केवल 19 नवम्बर से 4 दिसम्बर तक होंगे। जिस दिन प्रधान मंत्री का जन्म-दिवस है, उस दिन—19 नवम्बर को—इन खेलों का उद्घाटन किया जाएगा। क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री के जन्म-दिवस पर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चरमगर्न की कोई योजना तो नहीं है?

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान बेव : प्रधान मंत्री के नाम को इसके बीच लाने का क्या मतलब है? आपकी गाड़ी पटरी से उतरती जा रही है। आपने पूछा क्या और अब जवान क्या मांग रहे हैं?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह ** है, मालूम हो गया।

आचार्य भगवान बेव : आप उनके ** हैं, जिनकी हवा निकल चुकी है, जिनका पंचर हो चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कोई रीनिवेंट क्वेश्चन करते, जो ठीक लगता। मतलब की बात काँजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री : क्या एशियाई खेल हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कुछ धक्का नहीं पहुंचाएंगे; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको देख लेंगे । जो अनपार्लियामेंटरी वर्ड्स इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं, उन्हें निकाल दिया जाएगा ।

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप यह शब्द ज्यादा अच्छा और जरूरी समझते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ यह शोभा नहीं देता ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री : ** तो आम शब्द बन गया है । डेमोक्रेसी में ।

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is unparliamentary shall be deleted.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगी कि माननीय सदस्य मंरा जवाब जरा ध्यान से सुन लें तो उससे यह होगा कि तमाम मिस-अण्डर-स्टैंडिंग जो इस वक्त है, वह साफ हो जाएगी ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, Shrimati Sheila Kaul should get a promotion.

MR. SPEAKER: Your recommendation will be carried.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : एशियाई नवम्बर में शुरू हो रहा है । इसके लिए कौबिनट की तरफ से एक इजाजत ले ली गई थी । 54.83 करोड़ रुपए इसमें इस्तेमाल होने चाहिए -- इसको इजाजत कौबिनट से ली गई है । इसमें से स्टैंडिया बनाने के लिए 36.83 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं । इसमें स्टैंडिया भी बनेंगे और जो स्टैंडियम पहले से हैं उनको ठीक करने के लिए भी इसी में से पैसा लगाया जाएगा । अभी तक इस सिलसिले में 32.67 करोड़ खर्च हुआ है । माननीय सदस्य ने जिन और चीजों का जिक्र किया है वह तो जो मुस्लिफ एजेंसीज हैं या आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं, जिनके अपने डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स पहले से ही बने हुए थे, उनको आगे बढ़ा लिया गया है

और पहले करने की कोशिश की गई है । हमें इत्मीनान है कि ऐसा करने से एशियन गैम्स को फायदा होगा । जैसे कि सड़कों को चौड़ा करना, फ्लाई-ओवर्स बनाना-- यह सब हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं हैं, एशियाड के प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं हैं, यह प्रोजेक्ट्स पहले से ही डी डी ए या एन डी एम सी के थे, उन्होंने इनको पहले पूरा किया है जिससे कि हमको फायदा होगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री : आपका उत्तर सदन ने सुन लिया है इसलिए मैं उसके संबंध में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता । मैं दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल करना चाहता हूँ । यह जो पुल बना रहे हैं, फाइव स्टार होटल बन रहे हैं, स्वीमिंग पूल बन रहे हैं--यह तमाम जो निर्माण कार्य हो रहे हैं इनके संबंध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन निर्माण-कार्यों के ठेके वगैरह भी दिए गए हैं लेकिन कुछ खास लोगों को ही दिए गए हैं--क्या यह बात सच है ? जिनकी पॉलिटिकल एप्रोच है, उनको दिए गए हैं ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्डिंग वगैरह जो बन रहा है वह कुछ दिनों के लिए अस्थायी बन रही है या काफी वर्षों के लिए स्थायी बन रही है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने ठेकों के बारे में पूछा है लेकिन ठेकों के संबंध में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है । यह जरूरी है कि यह जो कंस्ट्रक्शन्स हैं वह कुछ सी पी डब्लू डी को दिए गए हैं, कुछ डी डी ए कर रहा है, कुछ एन डी एम सी कर रहा है, कुछ रिलवेज वाले कर रहे हैं और कुछ डिफेंस वाले कर रहे हैं । अब उन्होंने किसी को ठेका दिया है या नहीं--इस संबंध में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है । आप ने पूछा कि ये जो चीजें बन रही हैं, ये परमानेंट नेचर की होंगी या नहीं ? जाहिर है कि जो फ्लाई-ओवर-बिज बन रहे हैं वे हमेशा के लिये होने चाहिये, सड़कों चौड़ी की गई हैं वे हमेशा के लिये हैं । जो स्टैंडियम बने हैं उनमें बच्चे हमेशा

खोलेंगे। जो होटल, दने हैं उन में विदेशी टूरिस्ट्स आ कर रहेंगे। इसलिए जो चीजें बनी हैं वे परमिनेन्ट नेचर की हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो ठेके दिए गए हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, ऊपर प्रस-वाले सुन रहे हैं, जरा सांच कर सवाल कीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो ठेके दिए गए हैं वे कुछ ब्लैक-लिस्टेड लोगों को दिए गए हैं, मैं उन के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इन का काम नहीं है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में सही बतलाया है कि जो अनुमानित खर्चा था वह 36 करोड़ का एप्रूव किया गया था लेकिन आप ने यह नहीं बतलाया, जिस के लिये हम लोगों ने हमेशा चार्ज लगाया है कि इस की टोटल एस्टीमेटेड कास्ट 1000 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है, कि सरकार के अनुसार इसकी टोटल एस्टीमेटेड कास्ट क्या है? अभी आप ने एन.डी.एम.सी., म्युनिसिपल कार-पोरेशन, रेलवे और मी पी डब्लू डी के सम्बन्ध में कहा, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का टोटल-कास्ट एस्टीमेट क्या है क्योंकि ये भारी संस्थायें एशियन-गैम्ज के चारों तरफ घूम रही हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इस पर कितना रुच हो चुका है।

दूसरा प्रश्न - जो फरनेन्स आयें हुए हैं - क्या यह सही है कि उन को 5 स्टार होटल में रखा गया है और जो देश के पार्टिसिपेन्ट्स हैं उनको 3 स्टार होटल में रखा गया है।..... (व्यवधान)..... आपको मालूम नहीं है, अगर आप चाहें तो एक-दो घण्टे तक इस के बारे में बतला सकता हूँ। आप ने एशियन गैम्ज की एसोसियेशन को कान्ट्रैक्ट नहीं किया है। जो कमेटी बनाई है उस में ऐसे लोगों को रखा है जिन को गैम्ज की जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ-- क्या यह बात सही है कि जो विदेशी

पार्टिसिपेन्ट्स आयेंगे उनको आप 5 स्टार होटल में रखेंगे और जो आपके अपने खिलाड़ी हैं उन को 3 स्टार होटल में रखेंगे ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : आप अभी से ऐसा किस तरह से सोच रहे हैं। एशियन गैम्ज तो नवम्बर में होंगे, इस लिये खिलाड़ी तो बाद में आयेंगे अभी से उन को रखने का सवाल कहाँ है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : पार्टिसिपेन्ट्स आये हुए हैं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी पहुंचे नहीं हैं।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश: इन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि टोटल कास्ट कितनी होगी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह क्वेश्चन उन का नहीं है।

Global Negotiations on North-South Dialogue

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

(a) whether developing countries approved a formulation on the modalities for launching global negotiations on North-South issues;

(b) if so, whether this approval of modalities by developing countries would resolve the 19 months old deadlock on the question between the developed and developing countries;

(c) if so, whether a conference on global negotiations has been called on 3 May, 1982; and

(d) if so, what is India's contribution in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). According to our understanding, the draft presented by the Group of 77 takes into account the concerns and interests of all sides.

This draft is being studied by the developed countries and discussions to finalise the resolution will be taken thereafter. Though the G-77 draft includes a reference to the convening of the United Nations Conference for Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development from May 3, 1982 it is unlikely that negotiations for this will be completed by that date.

(d) India played a major role in the discussions within the G-77 on the issue of the formulation of a common position and was a member of the Drafting Group which prepared the G-77 text.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Very recently, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Marshalling-Yard Work

922. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether marshalling-yard work gets reduced and transportation quickened if wagons in a Division or section are allotted not according to date of indent, but according to destination or via of destination;

(b) if so, when the wagon allotment system for booking of general goods will be so rationalised; and

(c) how much reduction in turn-round of wagons in requirement of quantity of wagons and in marshalling work load will thus be obtained and the amount of resulting savings?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Wagons are allotted for loading of traffic according to seniority of indents i.e. oldest date of registration in each class of traffic, and the provisions of the Preferential Traffic Schedule laid down in exercise of the powers con-

ferred by section 27-A of the Indian Railways Act 1890 (IX of 1890). Preference is given in loading of traffic in full train loads, meant either for a single destination or nearby destinations in same direction. Such trains do not stop at the marshalling yards en route and reach their destination much earlier due to elimination of halts and resultant detentions at various yards en route.

The system of loading and movement of traffic in full train loads to a single destination or to destinations in the same direction has been emphasized recently and this has reduced the work in marshalling yards and quickened the turn-round of wagons. No further change in the wagon allotment system is necessary. Streamlining of movement in train loads has already resulted in reduction in turn-round of wagons from 16.66 days in June, 1980 to 12.32 days in February, 1982.

Since all general goods cannot be moved in full train loads and some traffic was moving in train loads earlier also, the exact impact of the present policy on reduction in marshalling work and saving in number of wagons required etc., cannot be quantified in exact monetary terms.

India's Support for Falkland Crisis

*927. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Government have sought India's support for Britain's stand on the crisis created by Argentina's armed seizure of Falkland islands; and

(b) reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The reaction of the Government of India was expressed in the statement issued on 3 April, 1982 which is reproduced below:

"We are distressed to learn that Argentina-UK relations have deteriorated to the point where diplomatic relations between the two countries have had to be severed as a result of some military operations undertaken by the Argentinian armed forces in the Malvinas (Falkland islands). We are aware that Argentina and the UK have a dispute on the sovereignty over these islands and that this matter has been raised in the UN. India had consistently expressed the hope, and this was also reflected in the New Delhi Declaration of February 1981 of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers, that negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom be speeded up.

While noting with regret that the Government of Argentina have used force to resolve what is essentially a political problem, India would appeal to all parties concerned to desist from the use or threat of use force and to return to the process of negotiations so that a peaceful resolution of this problem would be still worked out."

Names of Schools Established Under JNU Act, 1966

*928. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:

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

(a) the names of the schools which were to be established under the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966:

(b) the expenditure involved in establishing each of these schools; and

Maintenance Expenditure on the academic Programmes of the Schools

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of School	Actual Expenditure 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1981-82	Budget Estimates 1982-83
(i) School of Social Sciences	30.61	34.99	38.47
(ii) School of International Studies	21.27	23.01	24.98
(iii) School of Languages	24.14	25.77	27.31
(iv) School of Life Sciences	12.78	13.95	15.29
(v) School of Environmental Sciences	10.33	11.38	12.28
(vi) School of Computer and System Sciences	5.25	5.73	6.76

(c) the maintenance expenditure of these schools (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966 does not specify the schools to be established by the University. However, Statute 18 of the Statutes of the University provides that the University shall have such schools of studies as may be specified in the Ordinances. There are at present the following 7 schools specified in the Ordinances:—

- (i) The School of Social Sciences;
- (ii) The School of International Studies;
- (iii) The School of Life Sciences;
- (iv) The School of Languages;
- (v) The School of Computer and Systems Sciences;
- (vi) The School of Environmental Sciences;
- (vii) The School of Creative Arts.

Of these, all except the School of Creative Arts have since been established.

All academic programmes of the University are organised by these Schools. As the University itself is organised into these Schools and several common facilities of the University are shared by all the schools, it is not possible to specify the establishment expenditure of each of the School separately. The current level of maintenance expenditure of these School is as follows :—

Books Proscribed after Independence

*929. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Northern India Patrika, dated 17th February, 1982 published from Allahabad/Lucknow under the caption "Will the books remain proscribed";

(b) details of the anti-British book proscribed in the pre-independence days but preserved in the National Archives of India as on 1st January, 1982 with language wise break-up in details;

(c) whether there is any ban still existing on looking into these publications and publish any part of them in Free India; and

(d) if so, reason thereof?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) Technically speaking, the various prescription orders issued by the erstwhile Provincial Governments prior to Independence are still in force, but in actual practice, no one has been prosecuted for defying these orders. It is for the respective State Governments to receive these proscription orders.

Statement

Language Wise Break up of Prescribed Books as available in the National Archives of India, New Delhi on 1st January, 1982

1. Assamese	15
2. Bengali	50
3. Burmese	2
4. English	185
5. Gujarati	85

6. Hindi	512
7. Kannada	10
8. Malyalam	13
9. Marathi	124
10. Oriya	5
11. Persian	3
12. Punjabi	81
13. Sindhi	27
14. Tamil	104
15. Telugu	39
16. Urdu	318
Total	1,573

Member Electrical/Electronics in Railway Board

*930. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considering that the tempo of electrification is rapidly increasing in the Railways and by the end of Sixth Plan more than 2200 route kilometres electrification shall be completed, and Administrative Reforms Commission recommended that an Electrical/Electronics Member should also be appointed in the Railway Board;

(b) if so, when such a member will be added to the Railway Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) to (c): The Administrative Reforms Commission did not make any specific recommendation about creation of the post of Member (Electrical and Electronics). A mention was, however, made in the covering paragraph of the recommendation for enlarging the size of the Railway Board to six excluding the Chairman and Member-Finance. This recommendation was not accepted in the interest of economy and efficient working. The organisational structure of the management at various levels including the apex body of the Railway Board is now being examined by the Railway Reform Committee ap-

pointed in implementation of the announcement made by the Minister for Railways on 19-2-1981 while introducing the Railway Budget in the Lok Sabha. The report of this high-powered expert Committee is awaited.

Discouraging Bottle Feeding of Babies

*931. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to discourage the practice of bottle feeding of babies and encourage the use of breast feeding in India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban advertisement extolling use of baby-food; and

(c) whether Government would also let the public know through All India Radio the harm caused by bottle feeding of babies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) In February 1980, the Government of India had constituted a Working Group on production and Marketing of infant Foods to formulate a code of conduct for production and marketing of baby foods. The Working Group submitted its report in April 1981.

The Working Group has recommended a ban on advertisement of breast-feeding substitutes. The Report of the Working Group has been sent to State Governments and selected organisations and experts for their comments.

The media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, as a part of their normal activities to educate and motivate public, are giving necessary publicity support to child care and health education themes. These units have been asked by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to activate the publicity support in view of the recommendations

made by the Working Group on Infant and Baby Foods.

Prolonged breast-feeding is also encouraged as part of health and nutrition education in Government programmes.

Wagon availability for Kerala Tile Industry

*932. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tile industry in Kerala is facing a crisis due to non-availability of wagons;

(b) the number of wagons asked for by them and the number supplied during this year; and

(c) the steps taken to supply adequate number of wagons to enable the industry to tide over the crisis?

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

(b) During the year 1981-82, a total of 422 wagons were demanded and loaded by the tile industry in Kerala and on 30-3-82, there were no demands pending.

(c) The Railways have made satisfactory arrangements for clearance of this traffic which is evident from the fact that there is no backlog of demand.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में रोडर पद
के लिए अर्हताएं

*933. श्री भीखा भाई :

श्री हीरा लाल आर. परमार :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में रोडर के पद के लिए न्यूनतम

अर्हता बी. ए. तक हिन्दी निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संस्थान के नियमों में उक्त न्यूनतम अर्हता में छूट दिये जाने का कोई प्रावधान है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रीडर के पद के लिए हाल में हुए साक्षात्कार में ऐसे उम्मीदवारों को भी बुलाया गया था जिन्होंने केवल नवीं कक्षा तक हिन्दी का अध्ययन किया है ; और

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

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री बी. के. भूगन):

(क) से (घ). हिन्दी के अलावा अन्य विषयों में मास्टर डिग्री रखने वाले प्रार्थियों के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में रीडर के पद के लिए कम से कम डिग्री स्तर का हिन्दी ज्ञान रखना अपेक्षित है ।

यदि चयन समिति किसी उम्मीदवार को अन्यथा सुयोग्य पाती है तो यह समिति अपेक्षित अर्हताओं में छूट देने के लिए सक्षम है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में विभिन्न शिक्षण पदों के लिए उम्मीदवारों को, जांच समिति द्वारा उनकी पात्रता का मूल्यांकन किए जाने के बाद, साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है ।

एक उम्मीदवार को, जो केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में 1973 से लैक्चरर के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है तथा जिसके औपचारिक निर्धारित हिन्दी अर्हताएं नहीं थीं रीडर के पद के लिए साक्षात्कार के प्रयोजनार्थ बुलाया गया था क्योंकि जांच समिति ने सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवार को साक्षात्कार के लिए योग्य पाया था । जब संस्थान में इस उम्मीदवार को, शुरू में, लैक्चरर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था तो शासी परिषद् द्वारा न्यूनतम हिन्दी अर्हताओं की शर्त, जो लैक्चरर तथा रीडर, दोनों के लिए एक जैसी है, चयन समिति की सिफारिश पर हटा दी गई थी ।

Introduction of New Type of Wagon

934. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways propose to introduce a new modern type of wagon which would greatly increase their freight-carrying capacity; and

(b) if so, what are the special features of this wagon over the existing ones?

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

(b) The special features of these new bogie open wagons 'BOXN' over the existing BOX wagons are given below:—

Commercial features

1. Shorter length which will enable trains of longer length to be run;
2. Higher body height and width;
3. Three doors on each side for unloading;
4. Increased carrying capacity of about 2 tonnes;
5. Increased gross load and payload of trains of 4500 tonnes and 3235 tonnes as against present loads of 3500 tonnes and 2420 tonnes respectively.

Technical features

1. Cast steel bogies in lieu of fabricated bogies;
2. Cartridge taper roller bearings in place of cylindrical roller bearings;
3. Air brakes instead of vacuum brakes;

4. Enhanced capacity Centre Buffer coupler in place of ordinary Centre Buffer couplers.

Box Wagons

*935. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale demand for box wagons in our country;

(b) if so, the total number of box wagons supplied to the Railways during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) whether these box wagons are being manufactured in our country; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for import of the box wagons?

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

(b) Total number of BOX wagons manufactured in the country during 1980-81 and 1981-82 comes to 8657.5 and 12,665 numbers respectively in terms of four-wheelers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Probe Into NCERT Affairs

*936. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) have the Government taken any action on the need of a long due probe in N.C.E.R.T. affairs as revealed in a P.A.C. report; and

(b) if so, have any of the present authorities who are possibly involved in the irregularities been made members of any committee set up for the purpose?

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

and (b). In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in their 48th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha), Government have set up a Task Force mainly to suggest an optimal organisations structure for the Council. This is not a probe into the affairs of NCERT. That is, therefore no question of any member of the Committee being an interested party.

The composition and the terms of reference of the Task Force are detailed in the statement attached.

Statement

Composition and terms of reference of the Task Force set up to consider restructuring of NCERT

Composition

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Dr. (Smt) Madhuri R. Shah, Chairman, University Grants Commission, | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. V.G. Kulkarni, Project Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, Bombay, | Member |
| 3. Prof. Satya Bhushan, Vice-Chancellor, Jammu University, Jammu Tawi, | Member |
| 4. Shri P. K. Umashankar, Education Commissioner, Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum. | Member |
| 5. Dr. Shib K. Mitra, Director, NCERT. | Member |
| 6. Shri J. A. Kalyanakrishnan, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Education and Culture. | Member |
| 7. Joint Secretary (Schools), Ministry of Education and Culture, (Department of Education). | Member-Secretary |

Terms of Reference:

- (i) A critical assessment of the role performed by NCEERT in terms of the long and short term objectives laid down for it in its Memorandum of Association.
- (ii) To review the recommendations made by earlier committees, notably the ones named by the Public Accounts Committee, with a view to determine their relevance and significance for the Council's future development.
- (iii) To suggest an optimal organisational structure for the Council with a view to enabling it to meet the emerging challenges of further educational development in school education, particularly from the point of view of improving its efficiency and productivity.
- (iv) In the light of the above, to suggest the overall management and decision making structures and processes for the Council.

Forged Railway Tickets Detected at Basti Station, N.L. Railway

*937. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few forged Railway tickets were detected at Railway Booking Office in Basti Station of North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this case;

(c) particulars of persons involved; and

(b) measures taken to safeguard the Railway staff who detected that case?

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

(b) Government Railway Police, Basti, have registered a case under Section 419/420 IPC. The case is under investigation.

(c) Investigations are still in progress. However, involvement of one Booking Clerk of Basti station has so far come to light.

(d) The suspect employee has been placed under suspension and District authorities have been requested by Railway administration to provide necessary protection to concerned Railway staff.

Gujarat Stations Closed for Goods Traffic

*938. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway has closed a large number of stations in Gujarat to goods traffic thereby causing inconvenience and hardship for movement of raw materials and finished goods;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these restrictions had adversely affected the functioning of trade and industry in these centres; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to review and restore normalcy?

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

(a) to (c). Certain stations in Gujarat State where goods traffic was less than one wagon (outward and inward, combined) per day were notified closed for goods traffic by the Western Railway with effect from 10-4-1982. However, subsequently on revision of the policy, the closure of these stations has been held in abeyance pending a review.

बिहार में 31 नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिये भूमि का अधिग्रहण

*939. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री कृ. वर राम :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के अपने बजट में सम्पूर्ण राज्य में 31 नई रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था की है ;

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

नई लाइनों के निर्माण, ग्रामान परिवर्तन आदि के उन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा जिनके सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने रेलों को सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव किया है :--

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन, यह पता चला है कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने हाल के बजट भाषण में घोषणा की थी कि प्रस्तावित नयी लाइनों या मीटर आमान से बड़े आमान में आमान-परिवर्तन के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण की लागत बिहार सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाएगी।

(ख) ऐसी 32 परियोजनाओं की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गयी है जिनके लिए बिहार सरकार ने निशुल्क भूमि की व्यवस्था के रूप में सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

क्रम सं०	रेल परियोजना का ब्यौरा	प्रस्तावित सहायता की मात्रा
1	2	3
1.	हाजीपुर से बछवारा तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना।	भूमि की निशुल्क व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
2.	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में दौराम मधेपुरा से सिधेश्वर तक बड़े ग्रामान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
3.	आरा से सासाराम तक बड़े ग्रामान की लाइन का निर्माण	"
4.	देवगढ़ से दुमका तक बड़े ग्रामान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	!"
5.	मुजफ्फरपुर से सीतामढ़ी तक बड़ी ग्रामान का नई लाइन का निर्माण।	"
6.	हजारीबाग के रास्ते रांची से गिरिडीह तक बड़े ग्रामान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
7.	माधोपुरा से दुमका तक बड़े ग्रामान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
8.	रांची से लोहारडागा तक वर्तमान छोटी लाइन का बदलाव तथा टोरी तक उसका विस्तार।	"

1	2	3
9	मंदारहिल से वैद्यनाथधाम तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	भूमि की निशुल्क व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।
10	दुमका के रास्ते मंदारहिल से सांइथिया तक नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
11	बहादुरगंज के रास्ते फारविसगंज से ठाकुरगंज तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
12	बनमखी से नरपतगंज तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
13	विहारीगंज से कुरसैला तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
14	निरमली से फारविसगंज तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
15	निर्मली से रायगढ़ तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
16	सुल्तानगंज से देवगढ़ तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
17	गोड्डा के रास्ते पीरपैती से दुमका तक बड़े आमान का नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
18	धोवी-चतरा के रास्ते गया से टोरी तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
19	राजगिर से गन्ना तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
20	वरवडीह से सरनाडीह तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
21	लोहारडागा के रास्ते रांची से कोरवा तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
22	दरभंगा से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़े आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
23	जयनगर के रास्ते लौकहा से सीतामढ़ी तक मीटर आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
24	ललितग्राम से बीरपुर तक मीटर आमान की नई लाइन का निर्माण	"
25	मेहासी से सहरसा तक नई लाइन का निर्माण	"

1	2	3
26	सिमरी बख्तियारपुर से बिहारीगंज तक नई लाइन का निर्माण	भूमि की निशुल्क व्यवस्था की जाएगी
27	दरभंगा निर्मली मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	"
28	दरभंगा-जयनगर मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	"
29	कटिहार-जोगवनी मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	"
30	सहरसा-जोगवनी मीटर लाइन की बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	"
31	बेतिया-मोतिहरी-मुजफ्फरपुर मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	"
32	बथनासा-बीरपुर मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	"

(ग) प्रत्येक अलग-अलग मामले में निशुल्क भूमि के लिए राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने के प्रश्न पर परियोजनाओं के गुण-दोष और संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Doubling of Delhi-Ambala Cantt. Line

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

(a) the total amount allotted for the doubling of Delhi-Ambala Cantt. section of Northern Railway during the current year's plan and the likely date by which the work would be completed; and

(b) whether the work would be expedited on a priority basis in view of the importance of this route for strategic reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On Delhi-Panipat-Ambala section, double track from Delhi to Panipat already exists. Doubling, in phases, on the Panipat-Ambala section is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 2.20 crores for doubling of Panipat-Bhaini Khurd and Shahbad Markanda-Ambala Cantonment Section and Rs. 31.00 lakhs for doubling of Bhaini Khurd-Shahbad Markanda Section has been proposed for 1982-83. No target date could be fixed for these works-in-progress, on account of the paucity of funds.

Publishing of Cheap Edition of Complete Works of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali

941. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to publish cheap edition

of complete works of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Several Agencies i. e. Visva Bharati University, Government of West Bengal, Sahitya Akademi have already published either complete works or selected writings of Tagore.

खजुराहों के मंदिरों को संरक्षण दिया जाना

*942. श्री बी. डी. सिंह:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रसिद्ध खजुराहों मंदिरों के कुछ भाग टूटते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन वास्तुकला के स्मारकों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. धुगन): (क) और (ख) खजुराहों स्थित मंदिरों के किमी भाग में कोई टूट-फूट नहीं हुई है। तथापि कालदोष, अन्वयत अपक्षयन और मूल भवन-निर्माताओं द्वारा चिनाई में प्रयुक्त लोहों की मोखों और शिकजों में लगी जंग के कारण विगत काल में कुछ दरारें पड़ गई हैं।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण आवश्यक संरचनात्मक मरम्मतों और प्रन्तरों के रक्षण हेतु उनका रासायनिक उपचार कर रहा है।

भारतीय रेड क्रॉस के कर्मचारियों के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बराबर वेतनमान दिया जाना

10118. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेड-क्रॉस के कुछ कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के समान वेतनमान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारी किन श्रेणियों में हैं और उन्हें अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान वेतनमान न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन्हें अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान वेतनमान देने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुव बेन एम. जोशी):

(क) और (ख) भारतीय रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी के कर्मचारियों के आमतौर पर केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान वेतनमान दिए जाते हैं। सोसाइटी में कुछ पद ऐसे हैं जिनके समान भारत सरकार में कोई पद नहीं है। ऐसे पदों के लिए पुराने वेतनमानों और तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाये गये संशोधित वेतनमानों के ध्यान में रखकर सोसाइटी स्वयं इस पदों के वेतनमान निर्धारित करती है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता। भारतीय रेडक्रॉस सोसाइटी एक नाविकिक स्वशासी विकास है जिसकी स्थापना संसद के एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गई है।

Medical Men in Service Joining Institution Abroad

10119. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Medical men in service of the Central Government have joined medical institutions abroad during the last three calendar years.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check this exodus to foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) In so far as officers in the Central Health Service cadre are concerned, no officer has been allowed to join medical institutions abroad during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In general, the following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical man-power to foreign countries:—

- (i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training;
- (ii) advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central Public Service Commissions;
- (iii) improvement in the service conditions of doctors, particularly those serving in the rural areas, have been brought about by the State and U.T. Governments;
- (iv) A scheme has been a launch to secure the community orientation of medical education, with emphasis on the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care services, to attract a large number of doctors for service in the rural areas;
- (v) arrangements have been made for holding of the prestigious membership examination by the National Board of Examinations, which correspond to eminent foreign qualifications;
- (vi) the Government have set up a Medical Education Review Committee which is, *inter-alia*

required to evolve realistic projections of medical man-power requirements during the Sixth Five Year Plan and beyond, taking into consideration various relevant factors.

Separate Roster for Direct Recruitment in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

10120. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the separate Rosters are not maintained at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras for direct recruitment to the posts having different scale of pay, status and educational qualifications; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken to rectify the situation in order to give proper representation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as per Government of India orders?

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

(b) Medical Store Depot, Madras has been asked to maintain separate Rosters in accordance with the Instructions issued by Government of India from time to time.

News Item 'Mismanagement of Hospital Assailed'

10121. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that due to mismanagement of hospitals a large number of doctors are seeking jobs abroad;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the press news-item appearing in the *Times of India* dated 10 February, 1982 captioned 'Mismanagement of Hospitals Assailed'; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to set right the hospital management by safeguarding the interest of India Doctors seeking employment abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) No. There has not been any mismanagement of Hospitals and large scale exodus of doctors seeking jobs abroad. There might be a few such cases. But in most of these cases, the reasons have been better remuneration and higher education etc.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Accident-proof Threshers

10122. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accident-proof thresher design and safety devices have been evolved but not yet used by the manufacturers or farmers;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently a suggestion has been made to the Government of India recommending Central and State Legislation to prevent manufacture and use of unsafe thresher;

(c) whether the Director-General of Health has asked the States to record all thresher accidents on prescribed farms;

(d) if so, how many thresher accidents have been reported during 1980 and 1981, State-wise; and

(e) the progress made and the safety measures envisaged in 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) The safety devices for different types of threshers have been evolved and Indian Standards Institution has formulated relevant standards to ensure manufacture of accident-proof threshers. Information on standard designs of safety devices has been furnished to the thresher manufacturers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A circular was issued in 1977 by Director (CBHI) to State A.M.Os. to record the thresher accidents reported in the Hospitals on prescribed form.

(d) Statement enclosed in Statement.

(e) In order to ensure the manufacture of accident-proof threshers with approved designs of safety devices as prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution, the Government have issued an order in October, 1981 under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 banning manufacture, storage and sale of power threshers which do not conform to the standards. Necessary guidelines to the State Governments for efficient implementation of this order have been issued. The Central Government are also considering regulation, manufacture, sale and use of power threshers with in-built safety devices through a comprehensive Central Legislation. The action in this regard has been initiated and it is hoped that the proposed Central Legislation would be finalised during 1982-83.

Statement

Thresher accidents reported during threshing season 1980 and 1981 from the States

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Thresher Accidents Reported	
		1980	1981
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
3. Bihar		Nil	Nil
4. Gujarat		Nil	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh		Nil	Nil
6. Haryana		193	186
7. Jammu & Kashmir		Nil	Nil
8. Kerala		Nil	Nil
9. Karnataka		Nil	Nil
10. Maharashtra		Nil	Nil
11. Manipur		Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh		1	Nil
13. Meghalaya		Nil	Nil
14. Nagaland		Nil	Nil
15. Orissa		Nil	Nil
16. Punjab		295	454
17. Rajasthan		Nil	5
18. Sikkim		Nil	Nil
19. Tamil Nadu		Nil	Nil
20. Tripura		Nil	Nil
21. Uttar Pradesh		Nil	Particulars not available.
22. West Bengal		Nil	Nil

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar		Nil	Nil
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		Nil	Nil
3. Delhi		Nil	6
4. Goa		Nil	1
5. Lakshadweep		Nil	Nil
6. Mizoram		Nil	Nil
7. Arunachal Pradesh		Nil	Nil
8. Pondicherry		Nil	Nil
9. Chandigarh		Nil	Nil

Proposal for Building Hospital and Research Centre at Yogashram, Ashoka Road, New Delhi

10123. SHR VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, Ashoka Road, New Delhi has a proposal to build a hospital and research centre in the same compound; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to build hospital and research centre in the compound of Vishwayatan Yogashram, Ashoka Road, New Delhi. However, it is proposed to build a hospital with facilities of research and training under the proposed National Institute of Yoga adjacent to Vishwayatan Yogashram. Details of the construction have not yet been finalised.

Promotion of Class I Officer of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

10124. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class I Officers belonging to Government Medical Store Depots have been given *ad hoc* promotions as D.A.D.G. (Junior, as well as Senior scale) on long term basis by relaxing the requirements of the Recruitment Rules, with regard to educational qualifications as well as qualifying service in the lower grades during the last 10 years;

(b) whether SC/ST officers have also been extended the same relaxation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

some of the officers belonging to Government Medical Store Depots have been given *ad hoc* promotions in the post as DADG (MS) in Junior or Senior Scales, against available vacancies in relaxation of length of service as laid down in Recruitment Rules pending filling up of the post on regular basis. Relaxation of educational qualification was not involved as in terms of Recruitment Rules Educational qualification does not apply to promotees.

(b) and (c). There being no SC/ST officer in the zone on consideration from the feeder grade, the question of extending the similar relaxation to any SC/ST officer did not arise.

Officers in Railway Board after Superannuation

10125. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the Railway Board who have been continuing in service after superannuation and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite the number of Railway accidents, the Member Transportation is continuing even though he has superannuated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to review their cases on the basis of the performance of their Departments and reconsider their further continuation in service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As at present, two officers in Railway Board are continuing in service after their attaining the age of superannuation, in administrative interest.

(b) The responsibility for accidents on Railways cannot be attributed to

one Department or to one individual including the Chairman, Railway Board, who is also in-charge of the functional portfolio of Member Traffic and co-ordinates all activities of railway working. However, several measures have been taken to contain the number of railway accidents.

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

Memo regarding Indian System of Medicine

10126. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to Minister of Health by a Member of Parliament and published in the weekly Osaka of March, 1982 regarding Indian System of Medicine;

(b) if so, the salient features of the demands made and action taken by the Government;

(c) if no action has been taken, reasons therefor; and

(d) time by which the enquiry into the whole matter will be completed and appropriate action taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) The memorandum has raised various points alleging the improper functioning of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi.

(c) and (d). The various points made in the memorandum have been examined for appropriate action.

Reconstitution of Social Welfare Advisory Board

10127. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any letter dated 24 December, 1981 from the Government of West Bengal regarding the reconstitution of the Social Welfare Advisory Board; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Central Social Welfare Board the constitution/reconstitution of the State Boards is done by their respective State Government in consultation with the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board. 50 per cent of the Members of the State Board are nominated by the respective State Government and the other 50 per cent by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Chairman is selected on a mutually agreed basis. Accordingly, the Central Social Welfare Board has approved the proposal of the State Government for appointment of the Chairman and also sent a list of their nominees to the State Government on 13 April, 1982 requesting them to include their nominees of their choice and issue the notification.

British aid for Integrated Health Care Project

10128. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-

MILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked for further British aid for integrated health care projects in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the area development programme is fully implemented in the districts of Orissa; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof.

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The project is at present under implementation in 5 selected districts of Orissa.

(d) The Government have evolved a scheme for strengthening Health and Family Welfare Services in 5 selected districts of Orissa, viz., Cuttack, Ganjam, Phulbani, Puri and Kalahandi with partial assistance from U.K. at a total project cost of Rs. 29.54 crores approximately. The Project is designed to increase and strengthen in about five years, facilities and manpower for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services, in an integrated manner to reach a level that, over a longer period will ultimately be reached in the entire country. The Project includes Information, Education and Communication activities, Mass Media activities, Management Training for staff Monitoring and Evaluation and innovative activities.

List of nominee for Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board

10129. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government sent a list of nominee vide their letter dated 26 August, 1980 to the Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board for the Social Welfare Advisory Board;

(b) if so, the salient features of the list;

(c) whether the Central Board approved the list;

(d) if so, when and if not, reasons for that;

(e) whether West Bengal Government was informed accordingly; and

(f) if so, when and if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) The list included the names of 38 Members, 19 as State Government nominees and 19 as the Central Social Welfare Board nominees.

(c) to (f). It was observed that the previous Board had only 25 Members. In view of this the list of 38 Members proposed by the State Government was very large and as such the State Government was requested by the Central Social Welfare Board in October, 1980 to reduce the number and also to forward the biodata of the Members but this has not been done so far. However, in their communication dated 16 March, 1982 the State Government had agreed to have 30 Members on the State Board in addition to the Chairman. Accordingly, the Central Board has forwarded a list of their nominees and also conveyed their approval for the appointment of the Chairman. The State Government has also been requested by the Central Board on 13-4-1982 to include their 15 Members of their choice in the list and issue the notification.

Working of Directorate of Preventions of Food Adulteration, Delhi

10130. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration to streamline the working of Director of Food Adulteration;

(b) whether it is a fact that more Food Directors have been appointed in Delhi;

(c) if so, whether field works are conducted through them; and

(d) the details about the anti-food adulteration drive started by Delhi Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI: (a) and (d). (i) The number of Local (Health) Authorities have been increased to supervise the work of Food Inspectors while lifting the samples;

(ii) In the absence of facilities for the analysis of food samples in Delhi, the Public Analyst of Haryana (Chandigarh), U.P. (Lucknow) and Rajasthan (Jaipur) have been declared as Public Analyst for the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) The performance of each Food Inspector is periodically reviewed both qualitatively and quantitatively and appropriate guidance is provided to the Food Inspectors.

(iv) Area-wise lists of markets have been prepared. Inspection programmes are so planned as to cover all types of markets and types of food articles. The number of samples lifted has been increased. The names of the shops or the markets are indicated only when the inspection

party is about to start for the raid or inspection.

(v) All complaints of food adulteration are registered and wherever necessary, the complainants are invited to enable Delhi Administration to collect confidentially further details for planning inspections/raids.

(vi) Steps have been taken to ensure that prosecutions are launched without delay.

(vii) The Department participated in the exhibitions organised by the associations interested in eradicating the social evil of adulteration.

(b) and (c). No. There is only one Director, Prevention of Food Adulteration.

Number of Officers sent abroad for Deputation Training

10131. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers sent for deputation/training abroad from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and also from various departments under this Ministry from 1st January, 1977 onwards;

(b) how many of them were sent under Cultural Exchange Programme during the period, year-wise;

(c) the total number of officers belonging to SC/ST sent for such deputation, year-wise;

(d) if adequate number of SC and ST were not sent on such deputation abroad, what measures the Ministry of Education had taken to make up their representation; and

(e) how many proposals are under consideration in the Ministry/Department in respect of SC and ST officers during the current year and the reasons for non-clearance of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) to (e). The information is being collected from various sources and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount of Stipend to Nursing Students

10132. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being given as stipend to Nursing students, State-wise;

(b) when this amount was fixed;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the stipend in the light of high cost of living;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Nursing students, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount being spent per year for giving stipend to such students?

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

Shooting of The Burning Train'

10133. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) who had given the permission for the shooting of the picture "The Burning Train" and on what terms and conditions;

(b) what is the total value (replacement value) of the train Coaches that were burnt during the shooting of the picture;

(c) what are the specific reasons for not recovering the entire money for the cost of the burnt coaches from the Producer;

(d) why the same amount has not been completely recovered so far and who are the officers responsible for this loss to the Railways; and

(e) what action has been suggested by the Financial Commissioner of Railways for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) As in all such cases, and after careful examination in the various Directorates concerned, the Ministry of Railways conveyed their "No Objection" to the proposal of shooting of the film "The Burning Train" on fulfilling the following terms and conditions:—

(i) Licence fee of Rs. 1,000/- per shooting day per station should be paid;

(ii) Additional charges for extra arrangements, if any, be paid to the concerned Railways;

(iii) Strict observance of normal safety and security regulation in force on the Railways; and

(iv) shooting should not cause any inconvenience to the railway users.

(b) and (c). Since the damages were repairable in Railway Workshops, and the producers had made an ad-hoc lump sum deposit/ guarantee of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, it was not considered necessary to recover charges for replacement of the Coaches. The expenditure incurred on repairs to the damaged coaches worked out to Rs. 1.95 lakhs.

(d) the arbitrator after considering the Railways' claims for damages etc. gave an award for Rs. 1,06,520/- in favour of the Railways and the

amount has been fully recovered from the Producers.

(e) Does not arise.

Sending Back Indian Cricketer from Dubai

10134. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Dilip Vengsarkar, India's best cricketer was sent back from Dubai recently and his visa was cancelled for six months; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Dilip Vengsarkar, an Indian Test Cricketer, was denied entry and sent back from Dubai airport on the morning of March, 31, 1982.

(b) Shri Dilip Vengsarkar, along with a number of other Indian cricketers reached Dubai on March 31, 1982 to participate in the India-Pakistan International Match organised by the Cricketers' Benevolent Fund Services (CBFS). Shri Dilip Vengsarkar's profession on the passport was given as 'Student'. Technically students are not allowed entry in the UAE on 'Transit' visas unless they are visiting relatives, but in this case the rule was being waived and that required certain lengthy procedure. Shri Vengsarkar's impatience with the procedural delay seems to have led to the local immigration authorities' refusal to waive the rules and allow him entry. Efforts by the organisers of CBFS to intercede with the immigration authorities on behalf of Shri Vengsarkar did not succeed and Shri Vengsarkar returned to Bombay by an Air India flight.

The Indian Consulate General in Dubai had not been informed in advance about the arrival of the cricket team from India.

Soft Coke supply to Orissa State

10135. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly ceiling limit fixed for Orissa State, including rakes and piecemeal wagons, for supply of soft coke for the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the average monthly allotment of wagons to the State comes to 57 wagons only; if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) is it a fact that due to short supply of wagons there is an acute scarcity of soft coke in the State;

(d) if so, whether the Government of Orissa is repeatedly requesting the Director, Movement (Railways) for regular supply of wagons; and

(e) if so, the action taken by his Ministry and the time from which regular supply of wagons as per ceiling limit will be ensured?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The monthly ceiling limit for soft coke for Orissa State is 3 rakes plus 100 wagons in piecemeal.

(b) The average allotment was 58 wagons per month during 1981, and it has been 75 wagons per month during the 1st quarter of 1982.

(c) to (e). Against the overall demand of about 150 soft coke rakes per month the effective offer made by Coal India Limited is about 40 to 45 rakes per month and actually about 30 to 35 rakes are getting loaded, leaving a big gap between demand and supply. Hence, more soft coke for all States, including Orissa can be loaded only when more soft coke becomes available. However, efforts are being made to

improve loading of wagons in consultation with Department of Coal with a view to step up supplies of soft coke to all States including Orissa.

Shipping And Marine Employees Federation

10136. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Shipping and Marine Employees Federation applied for the recognition of their federation in October, 1980;

(b) if so, action taken thereon;

(c) whether the said federation has some grievances; and

(d) the details thereof and how the Government propose to mitigate them?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there are no formal rules regulating the grant of recognition to service associations of Central Government employees since the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 have become inoperative with Rule 4-B of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1955, dealing with the Recognition Rules having been struck down by the Supreme Court.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These relate to general issues as well as service conditions. For this purpose, the constitution of two Regional Councils viz. Bombay Regional Council and Calcutta Regional Council of the Subordinate offices under the JCM Scheme have been approved. Besides, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has also set up Departmental Council under the JCM Scheme, Representa-

tives of Shipping and Seamen's Employment officers' associations have been appointed as members. The staff representatives can bring their grievances before Regional or Department Councils.

New Appointments Made in Railways

10137 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new appointments were made in the Railway Departments during the last four years, category-wise;

(b) details of prospects of new job opportunities in the departments during the Sixth Plan category-wise;

(c) total number of appointments made in the years 1981 and 1982 category-wise; and

(d) total number of temporary employees in the departments category-wise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Expansion of existing Strength of Ophthalmic Specialist

10138. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the country's existing strength of Ophthalmic specialists and technicians in order to deal more effectively with problem of cataract; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI KUMED BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b): To meet the requirement of medical and para-medical man-power in the field of ophthalmology for the National Programme Control of blindness, the Seventh joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare had resolved that the number of Post Graduate students in the Medical Colleges in the speciality of ophthalmology should be increased and also that the Medical Council of India be persuaded to prescribe ophthalmology as a subject for independent assessment for the final year of MBBS course. The State Governments and Medical Council of India have been requested to take action accordingly.

For training of ophthalmic Assistants in the large number required, 18 Training schools have been set-up during 1981-82 and further 19 training schools are proposed to be established in 1982-83, taking the capacity for training of Ophthalmic Assistants to 1000 per annum.

Stoppage of Train Nos. 5/6 and 41/42 at Gudiyattam Station

10139. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide stoppage for train Nos. 5 and 6 and 41 and 42 at Gudiyattam Station.

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) In order to speed up 5/6 Nilgiri Express and 41/42 Madras-Cochin Express stoppages of these trains at Gudiyattam and some other stations were withdrawn from 1-4-81. It is therefore, not desirable to restore this stoppage. However, compensatory Service viz. 307/308 Express was introduced between Arakkonam and Jolarpettai to the previous timings of 41/42 Express.

Irregularity in Arrival of Trains at Puri

10140. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularity in the arrival of trains at Puri on S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to maintain regularity in the arrival of trains at Puri?

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

(b) Late running is mainly due to alarm chain pulling, accidents, public agitations, loco losses and carriage and wagon defects etc.

(c) A close watch is being kept on the running of trains and remedial steps taken wherever feasible.

Project on Breeding Musk Deer at Amalgamated Unit, Ranikhet

10141. SHRI CHATURBHUIJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that there is a project on breeding of musk deer at Amalgamated Unit, Ranikhet;

(b) how many deers have been kept in the stock farm so far;

(c) how many of them died;

(d) how much money has been spent for this project to date; and

(e) the yield so far?

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

(b) Nine (3 males and 6 females).

(c) Two (female).

(d) About Rs. 3.15 lakhs which includes salaries of common staff employed for other schemes also.

(e) It is not the aim of the scheme in operation to extract musk on commercial scale in the traditional manner but to conduct experiments to evolve a better and harmless method of extracting the musk without killing the animals. Before this experiment is started the following 5 aspects will have to be evolved:

(i) Fool-proof method of collection of animals.

(ii) Adaptation of animals in stockade away from their normal Habitat of higher altitudes; and

(iii) Breeding of musk deer in captivity.

Studies on these three aspects have been completed. - It takes a long time, normally 3 to 4 years, for the animals

to acclimatise themselves in lower altitude and in human company as also for the animals to mature and develop the musk pod. The musk is produced by the male animals only and the experiment on safe methods of extraction would be started as soon as minimum number of animals becomes available for scientific trial.

Primary Health Centres in States

10142. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres functioning in India, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new Primary Health Centres in the country during the year 1982-83;

(c) if so, their number State-wise, and

(d) the number and location of Centres to be opened in Gujarat State during 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) (a) to (d): The number of Primary Health Centres functioning in India and expected to be opened during the year 1982-83, State wise, is given in the Statement enclosed. The opening of Primary Health Centres is a State Plan Scheme. The location of these Centres is decided by the respective State Governments for which they do not need either the approval or the concurrence of the Government of India.

Statement

Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Primary Health Centres		
	Functioning as on 1-4-1981	Functioning as on 1-4-1982	Expected to be opened during 1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	420	421	1
2. Assam	146	146	2
3. Bihar	587	627	60
4. Gujarat	251	256	10
5. Haryana	89	89	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	77	77	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	86	86	6
8. Karnataka	300	305	..
9. Kerala	165	179	7
10. Madhya Pradesh	475	480	10
11. Maharashtra	431	454	23
12. Manipur	29	31	3
13. Meghalaya	23	24	2
14. Nagaland	17	17	1
15. Orissa	314	317	3
16. Punjab	129	130	..
17. Rajasthan	232	234	6
18. Sikkim	15	15	2
19. Tamil Nadu	383	403	20
20. Tripura	28	28	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	917	949	33
22. West Bengal	347	357	12
23. A & N Islands	3	8	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	45	45	..
25. Chandigarh	1	1	..
26. D & N Haveli	2	2	1
27. Delhi	8	8	..
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	15	15	..
29. Lakshadweep	7	7	..
30. Mizoram	14	15	2
31. Pondicherry	12	13	1
	5568	5739	209

Note :- *Figures provisional.

Telephone at Railway Stations on Andul-Sainthia Section

10143. SHRI SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Telephones at different Railway Stations, Railway Goods Offices on Andul-Sainthia Section of Eastern Railways remain disconnected for months together due to non-payment of telephone dues;

(b) if so, what are the stations and for how long these telephone remain disconnected,

(c) on how many occasions such disconnections of telephones have taken place during the last five years in each station, separately;

(d) whether authorities have ascertained the lapses of persons responsible for such non-payment of due and steps if any, taken against them; and

(e) arrangements, if any, made to regularise the telephone system?

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

(b) (i) Dubrajpur Station—14-12-79 to 22-8-80.

(ii) Suri Station—15-6-80 to 21-8-80 and 10-9-81 to 25-3-82.

(iii) Suri Goods Shed—15-6-80 to 21-8-80 and 10-9-81 to 25-3-82.

(c) (i) Dubrajpur—1 occasion.

(ii) Suri Station—2 occasions.

(iii) Suri Goods Shed—2 occasions.

(d) No railway staff is held responsible as the telephones were disconnected despite arrangement of payment of the dues by cheques, in time by the Railways.

(e) The telephones were reconnected through special request made to the P & T authorities.

Confirmation Rules of Sahitya Academy

10144. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules being followed by the Sahitya Academy for the confirmation of its staff;

(b) whether there had been some supersessions during the confirmations; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHELIA KAUL): (a) The Sahitya Akademi follows Akademi (Services) Bye-Laws.

(b) and (c) Two employees were not appointed to permanent posts as the Akademi did not find their work/conduct satisfactory. One of the employees has since resigned and is no longer working to the Akademi.

Development of Paradip Port as Fishing Harbour

10145. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Task Force under the Port Development Adviser has recommended for the development of Paradip Port as a fishing harbour;

(b) what are the constraints in implementing the recommendation at present; and

(c) the time by which action is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No Task Force was

set up in connection with the development of Fishing Harbour at Paradip Port. However, at a meeting between representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Paradip Port and Ministry of Shipping and Transport 2 sites for locating the harbour were identified for further study.

(b) Investigations have to be carried out and detailed Project Report has to be prepared in the first instance after finalising one of the sites.

(c) The detailed programme has not yet been worked out as the required data is being gathered.

Rash Driving by D.T.C. Drivers

10146. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI/ Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item 'Rally against rash driving by DTC Drivers' appearing in the Times of India' of 7 April, 1982 highlighting a chain of fatal accidents in Mongolpuri protest against rash and negligent driving by D.T.C. bus drivers and demanding of the Chairman and other senior officers of the drivers being more careful etc.;

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

(c) action taken to bring down the road accidents which are mounting steadily and book the erring and offending drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Instructions have been issued to DTC to take adequate measures for ensuring road safety. A centralised Accident Cell has since been

specially set up in DTC, one of the major functions of which is to analyse the causes of the accidents, so that necessary preventive measures are taken in order to reduce the incidence of accidents. The maximum speed of every bus has been governed by calibrating the fuel system of bus. A system of refresher course of driver is also in operation. The inspectorate staff has been strengthened to monitor operations by DTC bus crew. Action is taken against the erring staff, whenever violations such as over-speeding of buses, non parking of buses at proper bus stops, beating traffic signals etc., are noticed.

हिन्दी शैक्षिक योग्यताओं को मान्यता

10147. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की प्रथमा, मध्यमा (विशारद) साहित्य रत्न और अन्य हिन्दी शैक्षिक योग्यताओं को हाई स्कूल, इन्टर मीडिएट और दी.ए. के समकक्ष मान्यता प्रदान करती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन्हें मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी.के. थुंगन): (क) और (ख) किसी पद के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हिन्दी स्तर को निर्धारित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ ही इस संगठन की प्रथमा और मध्यमा परीक्षाओं को क्रमशः एस.एस.एल. सी तथा बी.ए. के बराबर मान्यता दी गई है।

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग (इलाह-वाद्) एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन है न कि विश्व-विद्यालय अथवा विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्था है। अतः इस संगठन द्वारा आयोजित इन परीक्षाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाई स्कूल, इन्टरमीडिएट और बी.ए. के बराबर मान्यता नहीं दी गई है।

Traffic Intensity survey on Zonal from Rau Tula Ram Marg outer Ring Road, New Delhi

10148. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3238 on 10 December, 1981 regarding providing speed breakers on the zonal road Rau Tula Ram Marg to outer Ring Road and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had conducted the promised traffic intensity survey on the zonal road in question;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) when this is proposed to be carried out;

(e) what steps have been taken to raise the level of this road between house 2/23 to 2/25 Shantiniketan, where water accumulates during the rainy seasons;

(f) whether necessary instructions were issue to Delhi Administration to take this factor into consideration when the metalling of this internal road is taken up next; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (d) According to P.W.D. Delhi Admn., the traffic intensity survey is in progress and its outcome will be known only after the completion of the survey.

(e) to (g) According to P.W.D., Delhi Admn., the portion of the road between House Nos. 2/23/ to 2/25 Shantiniketan does not require any raising of the road level. Minor depressions formed in front of House No. 2/24 at the time of laying telephone cables has since been attended to by them.

Upgrading Pay Scales of University and College Librarians

10149. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have agreed in principle to upgrade the pay scale of University and College Librarians to bring them at par with University/Colleges teachers, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any assurance was given by the Minister to implement the pay scale of University/College teachers for University/College Librarians, if so what is the latest position in this regard;

(c) whether for teachers in the Universities, there used to be a four-tier system i.e., (1) Professor (2) Reader (3) Lecturer and (4) Assistant Lecturer/Instructor, before the IV Plan University Grants Commission pay-scales and this system was made a three tier one as (1) Professor (2) Reader and (3) Lecture; and

(d) if so, why the same pattern has not been accepted for University Librarians by merging the post of Technical Assistants/Professional Assistants/Sr. Library Assistants to that of Assistant Librarians as done in the case of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Government have agreed in principle to upgrade the pay scales of University and College Librarians with effect from 1.4.80. Accordingly, the Librarian, Deputy Librarian and Assistant Librarian in University Libraries are proposed to be sanctioned the same-scales of pay as are applicable Professors, Readers and Lecturers, respectively from that date. The upgraded scale for college librarians is that of Lecturers. This decision is to be implemented in consultation with the State Govern-

ments. These consultations are in progress.

(c): No, Sir. The Staffing pattern in the Universities visualised in the second and third Plan revisions of salary scales consisted of Professor, Reader and Lecturer only. However, in some Universities, there were teaching posts lower than that of Lecturer they were sanctioned an appropriate revised scale.

(d): Does not arise.

Infected Sugarcane Juice

10150. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Monday Diary "Drink Juice" appearing in the Indian Express dated 12 April, 1982 highlighting the unhygienic conditions like smell of fermenting of bagasse, poor quality of the juice and remnants of dirt found in juice, etc.; and

(b) steps Government propose to take to ensure that unadulterated sugarcane juice is supplied to the people?

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

(b) The manufacture and sale of sugar cane juice, fruit juice and sharbats (not covered under Fruit Products Order) is regulated by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Under the said rules, it is obligatory for the licence to maintain proper hygienic conditions. The State Governments have been reminded to ensure proper enforcement of hygienic standards.

M. Ch. Seats in Cardiac Surgery in A.I.I.M.S.

10151. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients attending the Cardiac Surgery O.P.D. in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is on the increase;

(b) whether the number of seats for M. Ch. in Cardiac Surgery decreased from three to one for July 1982 session; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Teaching Vocational Subjects in Technical Schools

10152. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi is running a Boys Technical Senior Secondary School at Kashmiri Gate, Delhi;

(b) whether Vocational subjects like Electronics, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, etc. are being taught in 11th and 12th Classes;

(c) if so, whether the students of these vocational subjects are given any preference for admission to Delhi Polytechnics; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The students who pass 12th class from senior secondary technical schools are given a weightage of 15 per cent in their marks for admission to the relevant courses in Polytechnics as compared to 10 per cent for students

passing 12th class of the general 10 + 2 pattern of education.

For the part-time Diploma classes in Electrical and Mechanical Engg., fifteen seats for each discipline are exclusively provided for the students passing out of the Senior Secondary Technical Schools.

(d) Does not arise.

House Building Advance to the Employees of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

10153. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state reasons for not extending House building advance facilities to the employees of Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan when the same are available to the employees of similar organisations such as N.C.E.R.T. and National Book Trust of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): The question of extending House building advance facilities to the employees of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is being examined within the provisions of the bye-laws and rules of the Sansthan.

बिहार में सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य मार्गदर्शक योजना

10154. श्री अजित कुमार मेहता: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 को लागू की गई "सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता योजना" का दोबारा नाम रखने के बाद देश में "सामुदायिक मार्गदर्शक योजना" को लागू करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार 1 दिसम्बर 1981 में इस योजना पर पूरा व्यय बहन करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने वित्तीय संकट का बहाना बना कर 1 सितम्बर, 1980

से इस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया है जबकि सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता योजना का कार्य-निष्पादन संतोषजनक था;

(घ) क्या बहुत से संसद् सदस्यों और बिहार विधान सभा के 117 सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री, मुख्य मंत्री और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को इस योजना को लागू करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार के 7,500 प्रतिशत सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को राजगार उपलब्ध कराने और सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य मार्गदर्शन योजना को शीघ्र शुरू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री कुमारी कामुद बेन. एम. जोशी: (क) पहले चल रही जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना में महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन करने के बाद देश में स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना शुरू की जा चुकी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) 1979-80 में, अब इन भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच आधा-आधा धन लगा कर चलाई जाने वाली योजना अर्थात् केन्द्र की सहायता से चलने वाली योजना बना दिया गया था तो बिहार सरकार ने इसे बन्द कर दिया था। बिहार सरकार खर्च का अपना हिस्सा बहन करने को सहमत नहीं हुई और पहली सितम्बर, 1980 से उसने अपना हिस्सा देना बन्द कर दिया।

(घ) हां।

(ङ) स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना के परिवार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शत प्रतिशत केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना बना दिए जाने के बाद बिहार सरकार इसके अपने राज्य में लागू करने के लिए फिर से विचार करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। वैसे, इस योजना में कोई राजगार नहीं मिलता और स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्वयं सेवक है जिन्हें आवस्यक खर्च के लिये हर महीने 50/- रुपये का मानदेय दिया जाता है। इस तरह, पहले प्रतिशत किये गये 7,500 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को राजगार देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Problems of Disabled Persons

10155. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the basic problems of disabled persons in the country;

(b) if so, what are the findings and what measures are being taken by the Government to solve their problems; and

(c) what progress has so far been made to solve the problems of disabled persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). From the house listing operations relating to the 1981 Census, the number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb have been provisionally estimated as follows:—

Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
478657	363600	276691

2. In the National Sample Survey of 28th Round (October 1973—June 1974) data on physical and mental disabilities was collected and the number of disabled as revealed from the Survey per one lakh persons is given below:

All India Estimates RURAL			URBAN		
Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Female	Total
1051	723	890	838	597	725

3. The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted a nation wide sample survey on disabled persons in its 26th Round (July 1981—December

1981). The results of the survey are likely to be available by the middle of 1983. This survey is expected to throw light on the nature and magnitude of the problems of disabled persons state-wise at an All India level.

(c). Progress made in respect of some of the major programmes during 1981-82 is indicated as follows:—

(i) Under the Scheme of Scholarships for the Blind, the deaf and orthopaedically handicapped, a sum of Rs. 75.12 lakhs has been released which is likely to cover about 10,000 Scholars all over India.

2. A revised scheme of Integrated Education came into force on 1-4-1981. Under the revised scheme, the entire cost of the scheme is met by the Central Government. This scheme is at present being implemented by 14 State Governments, 1 Union Territory and 1 autonomous body through 688 centres covering 3798 beneficiaries.

3. A new scheme giving assistance for purchase of Aids and Appliances to the Disabled Persons was launched in March 1981. Under this scheme, till date 45 organisations have been recognised as centres for giving aids and appliances to needy handicapped persons. A sum of Rs. 76.11 lakhs was given as grants under the Scheme during 1981-82.

4. The number of vocational rehabilitation Centres was raised to 12 during 1981. During the period from 1-1-1981 to, 30-10-1981, the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been able to secure employment for 3231 persons. During 1981, 11 Rural Rehabilitation Centres attached to five Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have also been sanctioned.

5. 21 Special Employment Exchanges are functioning in the country for placement of handicapped persons in various jobs. Out of these, 3 have been set up during 1981-82. Since inception upto 31st September, 1981 these Employment Exchanges placed

25437 disabled persons in employment.

6. During 1981, a scheme of giving Public Telephone Booths to handicapped individuals to promote employment was launched. Till 31st December, 1981, 978 Public Telephone Booths have been allotted to handicapped people as against a target of 887 for 1981-82.

7. 3 per cent vacancies are reserved in Group C and D in Government and comparable posts in public sector undertakings for physically handicapped persons. During January-September 1981, 984 persons were given employment in Central Ministries and Undertakings.

16 State Governments have given 2-4 per cent reservation in Group C and D vacancies for physically handicapped persons.

ईश्वर भाई पटेल समिति का प्रतिवेदन

10156. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ईश्वर भाई पटेल समिति का प्रतिवेदन स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार छठी और सातवीं कक्षाओं में हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के शिक्षण को अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार छठी और सातवीं कक्षाओं के छात्रों के लिए हिन्दी का अध्ययन वैकल्पिक किया गया है; और

(घ) क्या पटेल समिति का प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी भाषा को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने में सहायक है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति शोला कौल): (क) डा. ईश्वर भाई जे. पटेल की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त 10 वर्षीय स्कूल

पाठ्यचार्य से संबंधित समीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर जुलाई 1978 में हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया और इसकी सिफारिशों के मोटे तौर पर स्वीकार कर लिया ।

(ख) से (घ) ईश्वर भाई पटेल समिति ने अध्ययन योजना में शिक्षा अयोग (1964-66) द्वारा पहले से की गयी सिफारिशों के अलावा भाषाओं के स्थान के संबंध में कोई विशेष सिफारिशें नहीं कीं ।

O.T. Allowance in Madras Division

10157. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maintenance staff in S & T department under CSI/E/MS on Madras Division and staff under CE/Construction working at jolarpet on Madras Division on Southern Railway have been paid overtime arrears as per RLT from 1974;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not paying such overtime arrears to ELR staff under DSTE/W/YBGM, DSTE/RM/MS who are also eligible for the same arrears; and

(c) whether Government would take immediate action to pay the arrears to ELR under DSTE/W/TBM, DSTE/RM without further delay as they are also eligible for such payment of arrears of Overtime?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under review and overtime payments, if any due in these cases will be arranged early.

Inspection of Medical Colleges and attached Hospitals

10158. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Colleges and attached Hospitals, State-wise, in the country;

(b) whether necessary requirements for a Medical College and Hospitals are prescribed and made sure of before recognition is granted, if so, what is the recognising authority and at what intervals, inspection is conducted at the instance of the recognising authority;

(c) what is the latest inspection report for each Medical College and Hospital in the State of Bihar, particularly with regard to the existing deficiencies at the time of respective inspections; and

(d) have adequate remedial measures been taken for removing these difficulties, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD

BEN M. JOSHI): (a) A list indicating the number of medical colleges with attached teaching hospitals, State-wise, in the country, is attached.

(b) The Medical Council of India has prescribed standard requirements for the establishment of a medical college. The council ensures, through inspections/visitations, that the colleges adhere to the minimum standards prescribed by it. The inspections for recognition are carried out, from time to time, till the first batch of students appear in the final MBBS examination and, thereafter, periodical inspections are carried out every 5 years.

(c) Deficiencies identified in the latest inspection report of the Council in regard to each of the nine medical Colleges in the State have been intimated by the Council to the concerned institutions.

(d) The deficiencies noted by the Inspectors of the Council are brought to the notice of the State Governments, Universities and the medical colleges concerned. It is for the State Governments/Universities and the concerned colleges to remove them. If any institution fails to remove the deficiencies founded out the council would recommend the withdrawal of recognition of the defaulting institutions.

Statement

The State-wise number of Medical Colleges with attached teaching Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Number of Medical College Hospitals recognised by the Medical Council of India
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3
2	Assam	3
3	Bihar	9
4	Gujarat	5

1	2	3
5	Haryana	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2
8	Karnataka	9
9	Kerala	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	6
11	Maharashtra	13
12	Orissa	3
13	Punjab	5
14	Rajasthan	5
15	Tamil Nadu	9
16	Uttar Pradesh	9
17	West Bengal	7
18	Delhi	4
19	Pondicherry	1
20	Goa	1
21	Manipur	1
		106

Policy of SCI Regrading keeping Items in Stock

10159. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Shipping Corporation of India to keep maximum number of items in stock;

(b) whether the store items have been gradually reduced;

(c) whether the number of items in stock have come down from 1100 to 300; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEEREN-

DRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No, SCI maintains ship's stores godowns in Bombay and Calcutta. Only essential items which are not really available at short notice and which are frequently required by ships, are stocked by the SCI. Minimum quantities usually representing about 2 months consumption are stocked. These items are reviewed in the context of their ready availability, frequency of usage and essentiality and based on such review quantities to be held in stock are determined.

(c) and (d). Number of items stocked by the SCI in Bombay on 31-3-81 as 218 as against 233 as on 31-3-1979. Corresponding number in Calcutta on 31-3-81 was 294 as against 303 on 31-3-1979.

मुख्य रेलगाड़ी परीक्षक

10160. श्रीमती उषा वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के रेल गाड़ी परीक्षक संवर्ग में से मुख्य रेल गाड़ी परीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए दिनांक 15 फरवरी 1979 से पहले जोनल रेलवे में वरीयता ही एक मानदंड था,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 1979 को विकेन्द्रीकरण कर दिया गया था तथा मुख्य रेल गाड़ी परीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए डिवाजन वरीयता का आधार निर्धारित कर दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या इस प्रक्रिया से विभिन्न डिवाजनों के रेल गाड़ी परीक्षकों के पदोन्नति के अवसरों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है क्योंकि एक डिवाजन के वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी अन्य डिवाजन के कर्मचारियों से कनिष्ठ बन गए हैं,

(घ) क्या इस विषयता को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे प्राधिकारी कुछ उपाय करने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) क्या रेल विभाग उपचारत्मक उपाय करेगा और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री इल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ङ). 700-900 रूपय के वेतन मान में मुख्य गाड़ी परीक्षक का पद एक प्रवरण पद है जिस पर मुख्यालय द्वारा नियंत्रण रखा जाता है। 15-2-1979 से पहले भी इस पद पर मुख्यालय का नियंत्रण रहता था और अब भी ऐसा ही है। इहर-हाल, 550-750 रूपय के वेतनमान में प्रधान गाड़ी परीक्षकों के पदों पर पहले मुख्यालय का नियंत्रण रहता था। उत्तर रेलवे पर 15-2-1979 से ये पद विभिन्न मंडलों के नियंत्रण में रख दिये गये हैं और इन पदों के लिए प्रवरण, मंडलीय वरिष्ठता सूचियों के आधार पर, स्वयं मंडलों द्वारा ही किए जाते हैं।

700-900 रूपय के वेतनमान में मुख्य गाड़ी परीक्षकों के पदों के लिए प्रवरण, सभी मंडलों में 550-750 रूपय के वेतनमान में प्रधान गाड़ी परीक्षकों की एकीकृत वरिष्ठता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Joint Programme undertaken between India and Iran in Steel, Zinc and Copper

10161. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some joint programmes are proposed to be undertaken between India and Iran in Steel, Lead, Zinc and Copper industries;

(b) whether some joint training programmes of the experts in the above field is also proposed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) An Economic and Commercial delegation led by Secretary, Economic Relations, Ministry of External Affairs visited Tehran from 12th March to 16 March, 1982 and held exploratory discussions on the possibilities of collaboration over a wide range. However, no joint projects in the field of lead, zinc and copper were discussed or proposed.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

टूंडला स्टेशन अधीक्षक के विरुद्ध सतर्कता मामले

10162. श्री बाला साहिब पवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टूंडला स्टेशन के वर्तमान स्टेशन अधीक्षक के विरुद्ध कुछ, सतर्कता मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या वे मामले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की भती से संबंधित है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सतकर्ता विभाग ने इस बारे में कुछ दस्तावेजों को सील कर दिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन मामलों पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए आदेश जारी करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) स्टेशन अधीक्षक/टूडला के विरुद्ध एक शिकायत को हाल ही में जांच की गयी है ।

(ख) यह शिकायत श्रेणी-4 के नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की भती से सम्बन्धित है।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जांच से स्टेशन अधीक्षक/टूडला के विरुद्ध आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुए, बहर-हाल, रेलवे के तीन अन्य पदाधिकारियों, जो अनियमितताओं के लिए जिम्मेदार पाए गए थे, के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Foreign Exchange released to Haj Pilgrims

10163. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange released, year-wise, during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 to the Haj pilgrims going from India;

(b) the total amount spent by Government in maintaining the staff and other services to such pilgrims out of India and the foreign exchange released on this account; and

(c) the total number of persons who have gone out of India on Haj during the aforesaid four years respectively?

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

(a) Foreign Exchange released to the Haj pilgrims during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 are as follows:

Years	Amount (In Rs)
1978	10,05,76,818
1979	11,02,13,757
1980	12,84,92,904
1981	15,00,45,389

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The total number of persons who have gone out of India on Haj during the last four years are as follows:

Year	Number of persons
1978	17,485
1979	20,073
1980	18,166
1981	20,944

Production of Iodized Salt

10164. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Calcutta area iodized salt could be produced by all manufacturers;

(b) the reasons why permission to produce iodized salts was restricted only to the Hindustan Salts in the Kharghoda Gujarat area; and

(c) whether representations have been made in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The National Goitre Control Programme is a purely Central scheme and the entire expenditure on the salt iodization is met by the Government of India. The production and distribution of iodised salt is done through the Public Sector Undertakings under the overall supervision of Salt Commissioner, Government of India, Jaipur. However, representations received from the Private Sector are under consideration of the Government.

Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 1969

10165. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 1969 have been framed on the basis of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962;

(b) whether the proviso to Rule 14 (2) of the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 1969 is an addition to the corresponding Rule of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962 for which the approval of Union Public Service Commission was taken; and

(c) if so, the background for incorporating the said proviso to Rule 14 (2) in the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 1969?

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

(c) The proviso in question was inserted with the object of assigning appropriate seniority in the relevant grade to such of the persons as were to be recruited as probationers to any

grade of the Railway Board Secretariat Service against substantive vacancies occurring prior to the "appointed day" i.e. the date on which the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, 1969 came into force, irrespective of the date of their appointment to the particular grade.

Loss to Indians by Closing of Exchange House in Qatar

10166. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 5 April, 1982 captioned 'Many Indians lose savings as firm folds up';

(b) whether many Indians have lost their savings due to the closure of a leading exchange house in Qatar;

(c) if so, the estimated currency of Indians sealed by the Qatar Government; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken by the Indian Government to make out the sealed currency of the Indians?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No currency of Indians has been sealed by the Government of Qatar. The International Finance and Exchange Corporation defaulting on its liability has gone under receivership.

(d) The Embassy of India in Qatar is making efforts to ascertain the loss incurred by Indian nationals and is exploring possibilities of recovery of their losses as also of the Indian banks that were allowing overdraft facilities to IFECO.

Passengers Travelling Without Ticket on Raipur-Waltair Line

10167. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the trains on Raipur-Waltair railway line are running with low income;

(b) whether it is a fact that though trains are running overcrowded yet in comparison, income is very low due to ticketless passengers; and

(c) if so, remedial steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Train-wise statistics of income are not maintained.

(b) and (c). Adequate arrangements exist for checking the tickets of all persons entering the platforms and for collecting tickets from the persons alighting from the trains. The squads of Travelling Ticket Examiners move and check the tickets of the passengers in the trains on programmed basis. The incidence of ticketless travel is dependent to some extent on the law and order situation.

Eradication of Leprosy

10168. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubts expressed by Dr. U. Ko, Ko, Regional Director for South-East Asia of the World Health Organisation in eradicating leprosy in the next two decades as declared by the Government have been brought to the notice of Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Yes. Dr. U. Ko, Ko, has clarified that in response to a question whether leprosy also could be eradicated in a manner similar to smallpox. He had told the press that one cannot compare leprosy with smallpox and that eradication of leprosy, at the present level of scientific development, would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. Apart from medical technology, socio-economic development as a whole has to be taken into account. He had also quoted examples how even without technological intervention, leprosy disappeared in the wake of general socio-economic development.

(b) The Working Group appointed by the Government to devise the strategy of eradication of leprosy on a time bound basis has submitted its Report to the Government. The Government will consider the matter in the light of their recommendations.

Attack on Officer of Satyavati College

10169. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have gone to the news in 'Statesman' dated 3rd March, 1982 "Alleged attack on official of Satyavati College";

(b) if so, what are the full facts;

(c) whether some enquiry have so far been made in this regard and the results obtained from that; and

(d) what action has been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Principal of the Satyawati College was re-employed, after superannuation, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor for a period of three years from 1-11-1981. The Governing Body of the College, at its meeting in February, 1982, did not confirm its earlier decision to re-employ the retired Principal and decided to make a fresh appointment. Pending such an appointment, the Governing Body asked the Vice-Principal to officiate as the Principal. The Delhi University informed the College that as the retired Principal was re-employed with its approval, he continued to be the Principal recognised by the University. The Governing Body did not accept this position. This situation, in which two persons claimed to be the Principal of the College, led to certain incidents of alleged manhandling in the College.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The matter is at present *sub judice*. The Delhi High Court has appointed an Administrator for the College pending disposal of two writ Petitions, and has directed the University not to take any action till the matter is decided by the Court.

Collision between Ahmedabad-Kalol-Vijpur Passenger and State Transport Bus near Ahmedabad on 29 March, 1982

10170. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) estimated loss of life and property in the accident of Ahmedabad-Kalol-Vijpur passenger train with State Transport bus near Ahmedabad on 29 March, 1982;

(b) the cause of the accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In this accident 8 bus passengers were killed. There was no damage to railway property.

(b) to (d). This accident has been enquired into by a Committee of Railway Officers. According to finding of the Inquiry Committee the accident was due to the bus driver not observing due precaution while negotiating the level crossing. He thus violated the provision of Motor Vehicle Rules. He has been arrested by the police.

Minimum Qualifications for the posts of Professional Assistant and Assistant Librarian

10171. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum qualifications for the posts of professional Assistant and that of the Assistant Librarian are the same;

(b) whether the pay and allowances of the two differ;

(c) whether the Professional Assistants are demanding pay equal to that of the Assistant Librarians;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to such demand; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government on the representations of the Delhi University Professional Assistance Association on this matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Delhi University Professional Assistants Association has represented that the posts of Professional Assistants and equivalent positions in Colleges and University Libraries should be upgraded so as to be on par with that of Assistant Librarians and placed in the scale of Pay of Rs. 700—1600.

There is no proposal under Government consideration to upgrade the Scale of pay of supporting staff including the Professional Assistants in the University and College Libraries.

Payment of Dues and Unpaid Ex-Gratia Monetary Assistance to Seamen and their Dependents

10172. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received any representation dated 30 November, 1981 from Forward Seamen's Union of India regarding payment towards dues and unpaid "ex-gratia monetary assistance" to over 41 retired seamen, widows and dependents of seamen and the like matters;

(b) if so, the steps taken by him on the said representation; and

(c) action taken against the erring shipowners for default in paying dues of seamen?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government received a letter from Shri M. K. Pandhe, Secretary, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, New Delhi forwarding a complaint from the Forward Seamen's Union of India (FSUI), Calcutta, about harassment and discrimination meted out to the retired seamen and widows of seamen by Seafarers Welfare Fund Society (SWFS), Bombay. Out of 41 cases listed, 17 applications have already been decided and the payment of

ex-gratia amount ordered; two were found in-eligible, as they belonged to Home Trade Sector, and 22 cases were not traceable, for want of details. Particulars of these 22 cases were called for from the FSUI, Calcutta. Their reply has not been received.

(c) Monthly ex-gratia monetary assistance scheme is operated by Seafarers Welfare Fund Society from interest income on its corpus and not out of contributions received from shipowners. As such question of any action against erring shipowners for default does not arise.

प्रिंसिपल के बिना चल रहे हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल

10173. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में विशेष रूप से वेस्टर्न जॉन में इस समय कितने गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में प्रिंसिपल नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या स्कूलों में प्रिंसिपल के बिना अनुशासन रखा जा सकता है तथा सचारादंग में शिक्षा दी जा सकती है;

(ग) प्रशासन द्वारा स्थगित आदेशों को रद्द कराने के प्रयास न करने के तथा छात्रों के हितोंकी उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) तथा तदर्थ पदान्तरितियों पर कोई प्रतिबंध है;

(ङ) क्या विभाग में या विभाग से बाहर प्रिंसिपल के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; अथवा क्या विभाग ने इस बारे में कोई प्रयास नहीं किए हैं; और

(च) इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. भुगन): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार शिक्षा निदेशालय के पश्चिमी जिले के 29

राजकीय सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में प्रधानाचार्य नहीं हैं ।

(ख) स्कूल नियमित प्रधानाचार्यों के अधीन सुचारु रूप से चलाए जा सकते हैं किन्तु क्योंकि इस समय नियुक्तियां करना सम्भव नहीं है अतः प्रधानाचार्यों अथवा सीनियर स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों को प्रधानाचार्यों के कार्य करने के लिए अतिरिक्त करके काम चलाऊ व्यवस्था को रद्द है ।

(ग) हाँ (च) जैसा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है, ऐसा कोई आदेश नहीं है जो प्रशासन का पार्स व्यक्तिओं को प्रधानाचार्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से वर्जित करता हो । तथापि, इस समय नियमित पदोन्नतियां नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि उप-प्रधानाचार्यों के फीडर ग्रेड में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की पारस्परिक वरीयता निर्णयाधीन है । न्यायालय के स्थगन आदेश को रद्द करने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है । जब कि सीधी भर्ती के लिए निर्धारित कोटे के रिक्त स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की भर्ती करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, अतः उप-प्रधानाचार्यों के फीडर ग्रेड से कार्मिकों को तदर्थ नियुक्त करना तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक उनकी वरीयता निर्धारित नहीं की जाती ।

Production of Children's Books

10174. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed subsidy to encourage publishers to produce children books;

(b) whether guidelines have been given to the publishers for the production of books for the different age groups of children;

(c) if so, what are the different varieties of books to be produced; and

(d) the details about the programme of the Government on the production of children books?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The National Book Trust, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry is bringing out colourful children's books for various age groups at moderate prices in a series called Nehru Bal Pustakalaya, the objective of which is to provide supplementary reading material for Indian children. The National Council of Educational Research and Training, another autonomous organisation under the Ministry is mainly concerned with the preparation of school textbooks. However, to develop children's interest in reading, the Council produces illustrated picture books and a series of supplementary readers for different age groups and also organises an annual competition of children's book in different Indian languages with a view to promoting children's literature. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have also included children's books in their publication programme.

Permission of STA for Display of Advertisement on DTC Buses

10175. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC has been displaying advertisement on its buses;

(b) if so, whether prior permission under the rules was taken from the State Transport Authority; and

(c) if so, what are the conditions of the permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KISARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, no advertising device, figures or writing shall be exhibited on any public service vehicle save as may be permitted by the State Transport Authority by several or specific orders. DTC has already approached State Transport Authority, Delhi and the matter is under latter's consideration.

Number of Passports Issued

10176. SHRI MOHD. ASRAF AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International Indian passports issued to Indian Nationals from different regional offices during the year 1979—82 (year-wise, state-wise and region-wise);

(b) the number of applications submitted for issue of passports during the above period (year-wise, state-wise and region-wise) and the number of applications pending;

(c) the number of applications rejected for issue of passports (year-wise, region-wise and state-wise) during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the number of applications pending on 31 March, 1982 (year-wise, region-wise and state-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d) The requisite information is given as in the attached statements (Statements I to III).

Statement—I

Number of passports issued by different Passport Offices during the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and January — March, 1982.

Sl.No.	Location of Passport Office	Number of passports issued			
		1979	during 1980	1981	January-March 1982
1	Ahmedabad	56,547	56,469	69,181	17,252
2	Bangalore	34,462	33,969	47,593	18,157
3	Bhopal	12,467	15,339	15,627	4,201
4	Bhubaneswar	1,204	2,848	7,793	1,619
5	Bombay	1,70,280	1,98,479	2,57,744	68,776
6	Calcutta	27,123	26,967	35,274	8,886
7	Chandigarh	72,657	50,432	76,042	14,778
8	Cochin	90,615	72,104	1,37,875	30,324
9	Delhi	68,549	65,571	89,332	19,489
10	Gauhati	827	1,773	2,193	645
11	Hyderabad	44,116	56,898	90,186	26,339
12	Jaipur	38,122	44,538	61,322	19,882
13	Jullunder	17,182	71,926	98,236	26,963
14	Kozhikode	64,566	49,681	83,205	22,706
15	Lucknow	55,463	90,882	74,455	21,453
16	Madras	91,612	95,085	1,85,631	53,017
17	Patna	3,910	7,725	16,022	5,523
18	Srinagar	1,586	5,670	5,850	1,939
TOTAL		8,51,288	9,46,366	13,53,561	3,66,949

Statement II

Number of applications for issue of passports received by Passport Offices during the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and period January—March, 1982, and Number of applications pending at the end of each year/period

S. No.	Location of Passport Office	No. of applications received during				No. of applications pending at the end of			
		1979	1980	1981 Jan—March 1982	1979	1980	1981 Jan—March 1982	1981 Jan—March 1982	
1	Ahmedabad	55,899	60,030	71,864	22,869	3,098	6,597	8,661	14,278
2	Bangalore	34,482	32,783	50,781	16,857	4,860	3,679	7,867	6,567
3	Bhopal	13,145	13,536	15,228	4,731	4,244	2,441	2,042	2,573
4	Bhubaneswar	1,740	2,726	7,921	1,405	524	402	500	286
5	Bombay	1,78,437	2,12,403	2,61,516	78,031	22,947	39,697	38,671	47,930
6	Calcutta	23,955	24,837	32,068	9,298	3,551	1,421	131	543
7	Chandigarh	73,504	52,849	81,604	30,667	5,270	7,687	13,249	29,368
8	Cochin	83,442	74,139	1,47,073	54,115	8,959	10,073	19,271	43,062
9	Delhi	60,095	67,641	88,286	24,574	1,081	3,151	5,399	10,484
10	Gauhati	1,042	1,989	2,114	507	149	865	206	154
11	Hyderabad	19,485	55,934	1,03,671	29,184	5,991	4,937	18,422	21,567
12	Jaipur	40,639	45,809	64,816	21,957	4,872	9,168	12,477	14,552
13	Jullundur	18,843	73,315	1,26,985	47,604	6,515	7,993	26,566	47,297
14	Kozhikode	59,836	49,185	1,07,494	24,681	7,447	6,951	31,285	33,260
15	Lucknow	75,806	73,502	81,029	20,947	27,221	9,841	12,960	12,454
16	Madras	94,831	95,265	2,08,657	67,490	9,998	11,911	35,173	41,556
17	Patna	5,623	8,894	15,931	6,724	1,525	2,604	1,637	2,838
18	Srinagar	2,480	5,463	6,896	2,050	1,006	871	1,857	1,968
	TOTAL	8,74,175	9,52,128	14,73,174	4,63,991	1,18,118	1,30,291	2,36,454	3,33,737

Statement III

Number of passport applications rejected by various Passport Offices during 1979, 1980, 1981 and the period from January 1982 to March, 1982.

S.No.	Location of Passport Office	Number of applications rejected during			
		1979	1980	1981	Jan. to March, 1982
1	Ahmedabad	1	..	..	..
2	Bangalore	..	..	..	..
3	Bhopal	..	..	..	2
4	Bhubaneswar	..	..	..	..
5	Bombay	10	..	..	..
6	Calcutta	..	1	..	2
7	Chandigarh	..	..	3	..
8	Cochin	..	..	..	..
9	Delhi	29	20	..	..
10	Gauhati	..	..	..	..
11	Hyderabad	3	2	..	..
12	Jaipur	..	2	..	..
13	Jullundur	..	..	..	1
14	Kozhikode	..	1	..	..
15	Lucknow	..	..	1	..
16	Madras	..	..	..	..
17	Patna	..	..	1	1
18	Srinagar	..	2	..	..
TOTAL		43	58	5	7

Accidents due to Overloading of Railway Wagons

10177. SHRI VILAS MUTEMVAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of accidents have taken place due to the overloading of railway wagons;

(b) if so, the details of the accidents, total damage to railway property, compensation paid to parties

whose goods were damaged in the accidents, commercial loss due to traffic blockade and blockade of the rake involved in the accident for last three years; accident-wise;

(c) the comments of the Commissioner of Railways of Safety on each of the accidents;

(d) what action has been taken by the senior officers of the Board, including the Chairman to the recurrence of such accidents; and

(e) number of the accidents during the last three years, which occurred due to the same cause more than once?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. During the last three years, viz. 1979-80 to 1981-82, nine derailments were attributed to overloading of wagons.

The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents has been estimated at Rs. 438 lakhs approximately.

Separate statistics regarding compensation claims paid for goods damaged in accidents and commercial loss due to traffic blockade are not maintained.

(c) None of these accidents was required to be enquired by the Commissioner of Railway Safety according to the extant rules.

(d) With a view to discouraging overloading of wagons, instructions have been issued to the Railways that if the overload is more than one tonne beyond the permissible carrying capacity of a wagon, the entire overload should be charged at the 'Smalls' rate, which is much higher than the normal wagon-load rate.

(e) Most of the accidents fall in the broad categories of failure of railway staff, failure of persons other than railway staff, failure of equipment, sabotage etc. This has been a common feature over the years.

Operational Efficiency of Railways

10178. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to take measures to improve the operational efficiency and achieve higher

utilisation of the assets and play a greater role in the productivity year, 1982; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railways are taking measures to improve the operational efficiency and achieve higher utilisation of the assets. To ensure that the Railways play an adequate and significant role in the Productivity Year, 1982, in addition to the regular infrastructure meetings, monitoring of important operational indices at various levels is also being done.

(b) The broad features of the recent steps taken to achieve the above objective are:

(i) Segregation of the roller bearing stock from the stock with conventional bearings:

(ii) running of end to end trains thereby skipping detentions at yards enroute.

(iii) Running trains with maximum permissible load on each section.

(iv) Vigorously taking up the issue of opening stock yards for various commodities so that bulk traffic is carried by rail over long leads to nodal points from where retail distribution can be made.

(v) Designing locomotives of higher horse power is also being considered.

(vi) Since the task before the railways is very challenging and the traffic offering even in core sectors would be more than what the Railways can carry with the present inputs, the Planning Commission has been approached to allocate more funds to the

Railways in their Mid-term Review.

(vii) Due to acute shortage of coaches, additional introduction of passenger trains is limited but to permit quicker transport on long distances, loads of existing fast trains have been increased and some are being run with more than one locomotive.

Casual Labourers in Railways

10179. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labourers in the Railways;

(b) the percentage of regularisation during 1981-82;

(c) the average time taken to regularise the casual workers;

(d) whether there are any firm guidelines in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Casual Labourers are regularised subject to availability of vacancies as such no time limit can be prescribed for this purpose.

(d) and (e). No outsider is generally appointed to Class IV posts and all class IV posts are filled only from amongst screened/empanelled casual labour/substitutes. Exception is however, made for appointment of outsiders on compassionate grounds or of sportsmen or where under specific orders such as filling up class IV vacancies in workshops is permitted. Screening for empa-

nelment is done according to seniority, seniority being determined on the basis of total length of service.

Status of non-SC ladies who marry SC

10180. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Railways issued instructions in July, 1971 that if a non-scheduled caste lady marries a scheduled caste person, she can claim the status of scheduled caste;

(b) if so, how many working ladies of non-scheduled caste claimed the status of scheduled caste on Northern Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that such claims were considered by the Ministry of Railways and the lady employees were admitted as member of scheduled caste;

(d) whether it is a fact that so admitted scheduled caste ladies are now being denied the benefits as admissible under orders of July 1971; and

(e) if so, what remedial measures are to be taken by the Ministry of Railways?

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

(b) Two.

(c) and (d). Yes.

(e) The concession has been withdrawn as per instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. So, the question of taking remedial measures by the Ministry of Railways does not arise.

Restoration of 353 UP Delhi-Amritsar Passenger Train

10181. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 353 Up Delhi-Amritsar passenger was cancelled due to shortage of coal;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from Commuters between Narela and Sonapat requesting for restoration of this service, since in the absence thereof they have to wait till 3.20 P.M. to get the next train;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether as an alternative they have also suggested a short stoppage of train No 147 pUP at Narela Station for the convenience of such commuters; and

(e) if so, Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) to (e). The representation demanding restoration of this train was received but the train could not be restored due to persistent inadequacy of coal and limited line capacity. Suggestion for stoppage of train No. 47 UP (wrongly mentioned as 147 Flying Mail) at Narela was examined but has not been found feasible due to operational reasons like declaration of the train as a consequence of additional halts which, in turn tells upon the capacity in the section which has to move heavy traffic for fertilisers and thermal plant in addition to heavy passenger traffic.

Appointment of Doctors for Rural Areas

10182. SHRI K. PRADHANI: SHRI A. C. DAS:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has sent specific suggestions to various State Governments to give appointment to more doctors in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the name of the States which have taken steps for giving priority in appointment of doctors in the rural areas; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The need for filling up all vacancies of doctors in rural areas has been brought to the attention of States from time to time. However, no specific suggestions, in this regard, have been issued to States, as all the doctors are State Government employees, governed by the service conditions of the respective States.

कटारमल के सूर्य मंदिर की सुरक्षा और रखरखाव

10183. श्री हरिश रावत : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्मोड़ा उत्तर प्रदेश में कटारमल के सूर्य मन्दिर के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके प्राचीन रूप की सुरक्षा और रखरखाव के लिए उनका मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस मन्दिर की मूल सूर्य मूर्ति कहीं अन्यत्र रखी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सूर्य मूर्ति पत्नी: इस मन्दिर में स्थापित की जाएगी और इसकी सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक प्रबंध किए जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. कं. भुंगन):

(क) मीन्दर के मौलिक स्वरूप के अनुरूप पुरातात्विक सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुई मन्दिर की यथा-आवश्यक मरम्मत की जा रही है।

(ख) से (घ). संरक्षण में लेते समय वहाँ सूर्य भगवान की कोई मौलिक मूर्ति नहीं थी और यह भी पता नहीं है कि मौलिक मूर्ति कहां प्रतिष्ठित की गई है। उसे वापस लाने और मंदिर में प्रतिष्ठित करने का प्रश्न इसलिए नहीं उठता क्योंकि केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित संस्मारक में केवल उसी मूर्ति को प्रतिष्ठित किया जा सकता है जिसके बारे में उक्त मंदिर में मौलिक रूप से प्रतिष्ठित होने की बात निर्विवाद रूप से प्रमाणित हो जाती है।

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Leh

10184. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4377 on 17th December, 1981 regarding opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Leh and state:

(a) whether the clarification sought from the J. & K. State Government regarding opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Leh has been received;

(b) if so, whether the School will start functioning from the academic year 1982-83; and

(c) if the reply be in the negative, whether a representative of the Kendriya Sangathan will be deputed to Jammu and Ladakh to pursue the case for on the spot decision and 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.

(a): No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter can be considered further only after the necessary clarifications are received from the State Government.

Authorised Camps for eye Ailments

10185. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of camps are organised by certain organisations, societies and individuals in various parts of the country for treatment of eye ailments;

(b) whether they have to take permission of the Government for organising such camps;

(c) if not, the reasons why such eye camps are not supervised by Government doctors to ensure that efficient and qualified doctors attend to patients in sanitary conditions to save a large number of people who get treatment in these eye camps and go blind; and

(d) whether the Government propose to make it compulsory for the institutions or individuals organising such eye camps or other camps for treatment of certain ailments to obtain prior permission of the authorities and also to issue certain guidelines to be followed by such free treatment camps ?

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

(b) There is no law requiring such institutions to obtain prior permission for holding such camps.

(c) and (d). The Government have already issued guidelines for organising eye camps by Voluntary and Social Organisations/Institutions and Hospitals etc. These provide inter-alla

for permission of C.M.O./Dy. C.M.O./ District Ophthalmic Surgeon being obtained by the organisers.

Cash Imprest

10186. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) What is a Cash Imprest, and who are the Officers entitled to it;

(b) What items can be purchased by Cash Imprest;

(c) Whether there is any system of maintaining Tool and Plants Register for the Purchases made through Cash the Cash Imprest.

(d) Whether Newspaper and P and T Telephone Bills are also paid for from the Cash Imprest;

(e) Whether the Newspapers purchased from the Cash Imprest are for the official use or for the use of the Officers; and

(f) Whether there is any machinery to check it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Cash Imprest is a standing advance of a fixed sum of money placed at the disposal of an individual to meet certain types of petty expenditure, local purchase of Stores and other emergent charges which cannot be foreseen.

The Imprest is sanctioned to the Officers, keeping in view the nature of their duties and responsibilities.

(b) Petty articles of office use, cost of raw materials for diet of indoor Patients of hospitals, local purchase of stock and non-stock items of Stores upto the limit specified by the Board.

(e) Yes.

(d) P and T Telephone bills are normally not paid from imprest. However, in exceptional cases such as to avoid disconnection for non-payment, P&T telephone bills may be paid from imprest; newspapers bills can be paid from imprest.

(e) The newspapers are purchase for officials use.

(f) Yes.

Representation from Unions of All I.I.T. Employees

10187. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Co-ordinate Committee, All IIT Employees Union/Associations dated 16 November, 1981 regarding new promotion policy for the non-academic staff of IITs;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the said representation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on said representation?

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

(b) and (c). The representation alleged that the draft scheme for personal promotion that is being drawn up by the Council of IITs is unfair and there are certain anomalies. Taking into account the genuine grievances, the draft scheme is being modified.

Stagnation among Doctors in Central Government Hospitals

10188. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last one year a good number of

surgeons/doctors resigned from jobs in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi because they were stagnating for long and there was not avenue for promotion for them and if so, their number;

(b) the senior posts that are lying vacant or fell vacant in the three Government hospitals in Delhi and also those not filled for long;

(c) whether the Ministry is making only *ad hoc* appointment of junior ignoring the rightful claims of the senior most in the list by sending the senior most to out postings or ignoring them altogether; and

(d) in how many cases the senior-most were given promotion till March.

1982 and where they were ignored; and steps taken to create better avenues of promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) No The *ad-hoc* appointment are made according to the prescribed procedure and keeping in view the seniority and merit of the officers.

(d) In all cases only the senior most eligible and suitable officers have been promoted.

Statement

S.No.	Category of posts	Name of the Hospital.	Date from which lying vacant.
1	Senior Physician	Dr R. M. L. Hospital	2-3-1982 (ad hoc vacancy).
2	Consultant in Surgery	Do.	1-6-1979
3	Medical Superintendent	Safdarjang Hospital	1-4-1982
4	Consultant in Surgery	Do.	1-4-1982
5	Sr. Eye Specialist	Do.	1-10-1981
6	Sr. Surgeon	Do.	10-9-1981
7	Professor of Microbiology	LHMC, New Delhi	5-10-1981
8	Professor of Biochemistry	Do.	April, 1972 (since re- action).
9	Professor of Forensic Medicine	Do.	Oct. 1978
10	Professor of Ortho. Surgery	Do.	*
11	Professor of Otorhinilaryngology	Do.	*
12	Professor of Ophthalmology	Do.	*

* Posts newly created in November, 1981 but encadred in the GHS in February, 1982 only.

शाहजहांपुर-मेलानी लाइन

10189. श्री हरोज कुमार गंगवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर-युवायान-मेलानी रेलवे लाइन को विश्व युद्ध के दौरान अन्यत्र कहीं विछाने हेतु, यह वचन देकर काट दिया गया कि विश्व युद्ध के बाद इसे पुनः बिछा दिया जायगा, और यदि हां, तो इस लाइन को अब तक न दिछाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार काटी गई 16 अन्य रेल लाइनों में इस बीच पुनः बिछाई जा चुकी है, और

(ग) क्या जनता तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की निरन्तर मांग को देखते हुए यह लाइन पुनः बिछाई जाएगी, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) शाहजहांपुर और मेलानी के बीच एक निजी कम्पनी द्वारा संचालित पुराने भाप ट्राम मार्ग को 1918 में उखाड़ा गया था। चूंकि यह रेलवे लाइन निजी थी अतः रेलवे के पास इसका कोई रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक ज्ञात है, ऐसा कोई वागदा नहीं किया गया था कि विश्व युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद यह लाइन दुबारा बिछाई जाएगी।

(ख) दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान उखाड़ी गई 26 लाइनों में से अब तक 15 लाइनें पुनः स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं।

(ग) शाहजहांपुर-मोहम्मदी के रास्ते फर्रुखाबाद से गौला मोकरणाथ तक एक नयी बड़ी आमान की लाइन के लिए प्रारंभिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण की मंजूरी फरवरी, 1974 में दी गयी थी। तदुपरान्त इस सर्वेक्षण के भाग के रूप में बहुत पहले विद्यमान पारित्यक्त भाग

ट्राम मार्ग के पुनः स्थापन और बड़े आमान में परिवर्तन के लिए एक टांहे इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण भी किया था। इन दोनों विकल्पों को अलाभकारी पाया गया। इसलिए इस मामले में आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी।

Re-employment of Retired Government Official in I.I.T.

10190. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a retired Government officer has been given re-employment in IIT and the same person has been allowed to continue as Chairman of the Delhi Public Library both being autonomous bodies under the Government of India; and

(b) what is the criteria followed by Government in making appointment to top position in Government undertaking?

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

(b) The appointment of the concerned officer to the post of Librarian, IIT, was made in accordance with the Statutes framed under the IIT Act, 1961. As regards his continuance as Chairman of the Delhi Public Library he was nominated to that office w.e.f. 27-4-1979 for a term of three years. As this is an honorary assignment and selection was not on the basis of the post held by the officer at the time of nomination, it was not necessary to terminate the nomination on the officer's retirement from Government service.

Appointment of Ad hoc Claims Commissioners

10191. SHRI RAM PRASAD
 AHIHWAR:
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI
 VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether under Section 82(B) of Indian Railways Act, the Central Government has to notify the appointment of Ad hoc Claims Commissioners in case of major train accidents;

(b) whether under Rule 3 part II of Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, only District Magistrates/Judges or persons qualified as such are eligible for appointment as ad hoc Claims Commissioners to determine claim applications in case of major train accidents;

(c) if so, the dates when major train accidents occurred during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 and dates when ad hoc Claims Commissioners were appointed for each of them and the accidents for which compensation has not been paid to the victims yet; and

(d) State Governments that have not acted all these three years on the directive(s) by Railway Accident Committee issued on 11th February, 1964 and who ensures its compliance and who is responsible for non-payment of compensation till date in respect of the above mentioned accidents?

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

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

(d) The recommendations made by Railway Accident Committee had been communicated by the Railway Ministry on 11-2-1964 to the State Governments for impressing upon the ad hoc Claims Commissioners the necessity of deciding the claim cases within the period of six months.

Statement

(d) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Claims Commissioner unless he:

(a) is, has been or is qualified for appointment as a Judge of High Court;

or

(b) is or has exercised the powers of a District Magistrate;

or

(c) is or has exercised the powers of a District Magistrate;

or

(d) is or has exercised the powers of the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

Explanation: For this purpose the expression 'District Judge' includes a Joint Judge, an additional District Judge, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate and in the State of Bombay a Civil Judge (Senior Division) and the expression "District Magistrate" includes a Deputy Commissioner, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, an Additional District Magistrate and in the State of Assam Political Officer in that State.

(c)

Year	Sl.No.	Particulars of Accident and date thereof	Appointment notified on
1980	1	Derailement of 156 UP Villupuram-Katpadi Passenger between Tandur and Velanadai Stations on 19-4-1980, on S. Railway.	3-7-80. —Assumed charge on 15-8-80 and relinquished charge on 14-5-81.
	2	Collision between 6 UP Punjab Mail & 747 DN Goods train near Itarsi on Central Railway on 20-10-80.	6-2-81.
	3	Collision between 163 UP Sangam Express and 452 DN Goods train between Ambiyapur & Jhijhak Stns. on N. Rly. on 30-10-80.	21-1-80 —Assumed charge on 31-1-81.
	4	Collision between 6 UP Surashtra Mail & derailed wagons of DN 1 BTD Goods train between Miyagam & Itola Stations on W. Railway on 27-10-80.	12-1-82 —Assumed charge on 10-2-82.
1981	5	Collision between 69 DN Madras Erode Exp. & derailed coaches of 29 UP Trivendrum-Madras Mail on S. Railway on 11-2-81.	20-4-81 —Assumed charge on 15-5-81 for six months extended upto 31-5-82.
	6	Accident involving 2 DN AT Mail & 32 DN Passenger between Dhuramunda & Chainwa Stations on NE Railway on 15-2-81.	3-11-81 —Relinquished Charge of officer of Addl. Dist. & Sessions Judge, Siwan for taking over as Claims Commissioner. on 1-4-82 (AN).
	7	Collision between CM 15 DN & B. 90 UP Local trains near Kholi Junction on Central Railway on 22-4-81.	10-7-81 —Assumed charge on 24-9-81 but relinquished the same on 1-3-82 due to disagreement on terms of his apptt.-another claims commissioner appointed vide Notification dated 16-4-82.
	8	Accident to 416 DN Passenger Train on Bagmati River on NE Railway on 6-6-81.	Appointment is under consideration of the Government.
	9	Collision between 33 DN Fast Passenger and 1 KCR Goods trains near Bilaspur on SE Railway on 16-7-81.	3-11-1981 —Assumed Charge on 3-3-82 for six months.
	10	Derailement of 1 UP Delhi Mail on Western Railway on 18-7-81.	12-1-1982. Assumed Charge on 10-2-82 for six months.
	11	Accident to 121 Madras-New Delhi TN Express at Ralapat Station on SC Railway on 31-8-81.	30-11-81. —Assumed charge on 11-12-81 for six months.
982	12	Collision between 21 DN Dakshin Express and Itarsi UP Special Goods train at Agra Cantt. on Central Railway on 27-1-1982.	1-4-82

Compensation has not been paid in the case of Badlighat accident appearing at S. No. 8 as the appointment of ad hoc Claims Commissioner has not been finalised. Claims for compensation in the case of other accidents are in the process of being determined by the respective ad hoc Claims Commissioners.

महाकाशिल आयुर्वेद यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति बोर्ड, जबलपुर द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ए.वी.एम.एस. डिग्री को मान्यता न दिया जाना

10192. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह यज्ञाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य भारत आयुर्वेद यूनानी बोर्ड, ग्वालियर तथा महाकाशिल आयुर्वेद यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति बोर्ड, जबलपुर द्वारा जिसका वाद में मध्य प्रदेश आयुर्वेद यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति बोर्ड भांपाल में विलय हो गया था, एक पांच वर्षीय डिग्री ए.वी.एम.एस. दी जाती थी;

(ख) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद ने मध्य भारत आयुर्वेद यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति बोर्ड, ग्वालियर द्वारा ही दी गयी ए.वी.एम.एस. डिग्री को मान्यता प्रदान की है, और

(ग) महाकाशिल आयुर्वेद यूनानी पद्धति बोर्ड, जबलपुर द्वारा दी गयी ए.वी.एम.एस. की डिग्री को अब तक मान्यता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि दोनों ही पाठ्यक्रम एक ही राज्य द्वारा आयोजित किए जाते हैं और इस पाठ्यक्रम को कब तक मान्यता प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) महाकाशिल आयुर्वेद और यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति बोर्ड की आयुर्वेद विज्ञानाचार्य की डिग्री ए.वी.एम.एस. 1971 में प्रदान की गयी थी । भारतीय केन्द्रीय

चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1970 इस डिग्री को प्रदान करने से पूर्व ही बग चुका था । इसलिए इस अर्हता को भारतीय केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1970 की दूसरी अनुसूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया ।

उपर्युक्त डिग्री को उक्त अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में शामिल करने के सवाल पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

Duty Times of Specialist in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi

10193. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the duty timings of the Specialists in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether all the Specialists are also put on evening and night duties, turn by turn; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The duty timings of the Specialists are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on all week days except Saturday and from 9 a. m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

(b) and (c) in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Specialists Grade II work on shift duty by rotation.

In Safdarjung Hospital Specialists of Accidents and Emergency services area viz., Orthopaedics, Surgery and Medicines are on shift duty from 8 p. m. to 8 a.m. on alternative days from Monday to Saturday. Besides this, the Specialists take evening and night round of their wards. Further the Specialists of each respective unit are available on call duty for attending emergency.

In Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital two Specialists in Obst. and Gynae., work in Casualty Unit on rotation, while in Kalawati Saran Hospital two Specialists of Paediatrics are present in the Casualty Deptt. by rotation. The other Specialists are on call duty.

जबलपुर-चन्द्रपुर लाईन

10194. श्री एन. के. शंकरकरः क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जबलपुर-चन्द्रपुर रेल लाईनों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि तथा स्लीपर देने का आश्वासन दिया है;

(ख) देश के छः पिछड़े पर्वतीय राज्यों (आसाम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिज़ोरम, मेघालय, नागालैंड और मनीपुर) में रेल लाईनों के निर्माण तथा उगको बदलने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड रखे गए हैं;

(ग) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लाईनों के निर्माण तथा परिवर्तन के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड मध्य प्रदेश में महाकाँशल क्षेत्र के आदिवासी प्रधान सतपुड़ा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए तथा विदर्भ (महाराष्ट्र) के चन्द्रपुर में आदिवासी प्रधान क्षेत्र के लिए उपयुक्त होंगे; और

(घ) क्या राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने 1965 में जबलपुर-गोंदिया मीटर लाईन को बड़ी लाईन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया था ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जबलपुर-गोंदिया छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए मुफ्त भूमि तथा स्लीपर देने की पेशकश की थी। हालांकि नई लाइनों के निर्माण तथा मौजूदा लाइनों के आमाम परिवर्तन के संबंध में आम मानदण्ड नीचे दिए गए हैं लेकिन उत्तरपूर्वी 6 राज्यों के मामले में छः नई लाइनों का निर्माण करने के लिए विशेष मानदण्ड अपनाए गए थे। इन राज्यों के लिए विशेष मानदण्ड इसलिए

अपनाए गए क्योंकि ये राज्य देश के उत्तरी-पूर्वी भाग में पूर्वोत्तरी संबन्धनशील सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं और जिनमें से अधिकांश में कोई रेल लाइन नहीं है। यह महसूस किया गया था कि इन रेल लाइनों के निर्माण के परिणामस्वरूप ये क्षेत्र देश के अत्यधिक निकट आ जायेंगे और इन राज्यों केवासियों में राष्ट्र के प्रति लगाव की भावना पैदा करके बेहतर भावत्मक और राष्ट्रीय एकता का वढ़ावा मिलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश का सतपुड़ा और महाकाँशल क्षेत्र तथा महाराष्ट्र का सतपुड़ा और महाकाँशल क्षेत्र अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं, इसलिए उत्तरी-पूर्वी क्षेत्र पर लागू विशेष मानदण्ड इन क्षेत्रों पर लागू नहीं होता है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लाइनों के निर्माण/आमाम परिवर्तनों के कार्य को शुरू करने के लिए आम मानदण्ड इस प्रकार हैं :

(क) किसी क्षेत्र में नई लाइनों के निर्माण के बारे में सभी विचार किया जाता है जब उसमें निर्माणाख्त दाते पायी जाती हैं :—

खनिज भंडार, जिनका दाहन रेल परिवहन के विकास के बिना न किया जा सकता हो, अथवा

(2) जिसमें कच्चा सामान उपलब्ध हो और इस्पात, सीमेंट, उर्वरक, तेलशोधक कारखाने आदि जैसे बड़े उद्योगों, जिनसे काफी दातायात प्राप्त होता है, के विकास की संभावना हो, अथवा

(3) जहां भारी संख्या में यात्रियों को ढोया जाना हो, अथवा

(4) जहां मौजूदा लाइन संतृप्त हो और नई लाइनों से एक दीर्घमार्ग मार्ग की व्यवस्था होती हो तथा इसके साथ-साथ ये नए क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरती हो।

(ख) निम्नलिखित के हाने पर आमाम परिवर्तन के बारे में विचार किया जाता है :

(1) जब एक खंड संतृप्त हो जाता है और अतिरिक्त दातायात सम्हालने में असमर्थ हो जाता है, अथवा

(2) जब अन्तर्गत स्थानान्तरण इतना बृहद हो कि वह अलाभप्रद हो जाए और जो सर्वथा व्यावहारिक न हो, अथवा

(3) जब उनकी आवश्यकता उन क्षेत्रों में संचार के द्रुत और निर्बाध साधनों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हो, जिनमें विकास की संभावना हो।

इतने असें के बाद यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेय ने 1956 में जबलपुर-गोंदिया छांटोग्लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की सिफारिश की थी अथवा नहीं। बहरहाल, 1969 में रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित अलाभप्रद शाखा समिति ने इस आमान परिवर्तन की सिफारिश की थी। तदनुसार एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण से पता चला था कि यह प्रस्ताव अत्यधिक अलाभप्रद होगा और याता-यात की दृष्टि से आमान परिवर्तन करने का कोई जोरदार आँचल्य नहीं था। परिवर्तन के अलाभप्रद होने तथा धन की अत्यधिक तंगी, जो प्राथमिकता वाली चालू परिवर्तनों के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, को देखते हुए फिलहाल, इस प्रस्ताव को छोड़ देना पड़ा।

Ad Hoc Posts in A.I.I.M.S

10195. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many ad hoc posts carrying monthly salary up to Rs. 2300 are there at present in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) how long these posts have been in existence; and

(c) for what purpose the posts were created and who are the present incumbents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) It has been reported by the All India Institute of

Medical Sciences that there are no such ad hoc posts.

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

Delay in Widening and Doubling of Pankha Road

10196. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of widening and doubling of the although the length of the road is not more than 6 kms.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work has not been completed so far although the length of the road is not more than 6 kms.

(c) the resultant loss to the Government as a result of escalation of cost; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir After completing about 75 per cent of the work of widening of Pankha Road, the contractor to whom the work was allotted, made poor progress. Thereafter, his contract was terminated. The work has been reallocated to another contractor and is now in progress.

(c) and (d). Does not arise, as the work is being carried out at the risk and cost of the contractor who had failed to complete the work.

Shipping Arrangements for Haj Pilgrims from Bombay

10197. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Shipping arrangements for the Haj Pilgrims from

Bombay to Jeddah and back for the last five years by the Moghul Lines Ltd.;

(b) details of the fare charged from the Haj Pilgrims during these years;

(c) arrangement proposed by Government for Haj Pilgrims this year keeping in view the Saudi Government's restriction for allowing Haj Pilgrims to land before Ramzan; and

(d) whether Government proposed to arrange two more ships for this season?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Details of the Shipping Arrangements for the Haj Pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah and back for the last five years are given as under:—

	Number of Sailings		
	PRE RAMZAN	POST RAMZAN	TOTAL
1977 Haj	2	8	10
1978 Haj	2 27/11 mid Ramzan	6	9
1979 Haj	2 27/11 mid Ramzan	6	9
1980 Haj	2	6	8
1981 Haj	2	6	8

(b) Details of the fares charged from the Haj Pilgrims during these years are given as under:

	First Class	Bunk Class
	(In Rs.)	(In Rs.)
1977	3850/-	1700/-
1978	4050/-	1900/-
1979	4050/-	2100/-
1980	4200/-	2100/-
1981	4200/-	2100/-

(c) Keeping in view Saudi Government's restriction, there will be no pre-Ramzan Haj Sailings this year. However, the Mogul Line Limited proposes to have six post Ramzan sailings for 1982 Haj

(d) No. Sir

Canteen Employees

10198. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have taken any decision about the allotment of pay scales and other service conditions about the canteen Employees, covered by the Supreme Court Judgement;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the specific reasons for the delay in allotment of Pay Scales and conditions of service for such canteen employees?

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

Supreme Court Judgement dated 22-10-80 it has been decided to treat the employees of all statutory canteens and 11 non-statutory canteens in Delhi-New Delhi area covered by the said judgement, as Railway Servants w.e.f. 22-10-80. Orders have been issued in September 1981 regarding extension of the facility of passes, P.T.Os, Leave, Medical and Staff Quarters etc., to these employees. The rationalisation of designations and allotment of revised pay scales to these employees have also been finalised as in the annexure and detailed instructions in this regard were issued on 11-3-82.

Statement

S.No.	Standard Designation	Pay Scale
1	Sr. Manager	425-640
2	Manager Gr. I	330-560
3	Manager, Gr. II	330-480
4	Manager, Gr. III	260-430
5	Asstt. Manager, Gr. I	260-400
6	Asstt. Manager, Gr. II	225-308
7	Accountant	260-430
8	Clerk	260-400
9	Jr. Clerk	225-308
10	Store Keeper, Gr. I	260-430
11	Store Keeper, Gr. II	225-308
12	Cook, Gr. I	260-400
13	Cook, Gr. II	225-308
14	Asstt. Cook, Gr. I	210-270
15	Asstt. Cook, Gr. II	200-240
16	Asstt. Cook, Gr. III	196-232
17	Halwai, Gr. I	260-430
18	Halwai, Gr. II	260-430
19	Asstt. Halwai, Gr. I	225-308

S.No.	Standard Designation	Pay Scales
20	Asstt. Halwai, Gr. II	200-240
21	Bearer, Gr. I	210-270
22	Bearer, Gr. II	200-240
23	Bearer, Gr. III	196-232
24	Vendors, Gr. I	210-270
25	Vendors, Gr. II	200-240
26	Vendors, Gr. III	196-232
27	Kitchen Asstt. Gr. I	200-240
28	Kitchen Asstt. Gr. II	196-232
29	Safaiwala	196-232
30	Salesmen, Gr. I	260-400
31	Salesmen, Gr. II	225-308
32	Cashier	260-400
33	Cleaner/Wash boy	196-232

U.G.C. Assistance to Kerala University

10199. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that U.G.C. assistance contemplated for the Sixth Plan for Kerala University and the affiliated colleges is quite negligible when compared to the requirements and the allocations for the other states;

(b) total amount of proposed assistance to each University;

(c) the reason for giving low allocation to Kerala University;

(d) whether Kerala University have requested for reconsidering the issue and enhancement of the assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI

MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the tentative allocation made by the University Grants Commission for the general development programmes of various Universities is attached. Kerala University is among those which have been allocated the maximum outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. This allocation does not include assistance to Colleges which will be provided

separately according to the guidelines for assistance to Colleges.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The University has sought an additional allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

(e) The Commission has informed the University that the present resource position does not allow an enhancement of the allocation already made.

Statement

3

Tentative allocation made by the U.G.C. for the Institutional Development Programmes of various Universities in the Sixth Plan.

1. State Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rs. One Crore (each)	Rs. 75 lakhs (each)	Rs. 50 lakhs (each)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra	Andhra Osmania Sri Venkateswara	..	..
2	Assam	Gauhati	Dibrugarh	..
3	Bihar	Patna Ranchi	Bihar Bhagalpur Magadh;	K.S. Darbhanga
4	Gujarat	Baroda Gujarat	Sardar Patel Saurashtra South Gujarat	..
5	Haryana	Kurukshetra	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	Jammu, Kashmir	..
8	Karnataka	Bangalore Mysore Karnatak	..	..
9	Kerala	Kerala	Calicut Cochin	..
10	Madhya Pradesh	Saugar	Jabalpur Vikram Bhopal	Indore Jiwaji Ravi-Shankar Indra Kala-Sangeet A.P. Singh Rewa
11	Maharashtra	Bombay Poona Marathwada	SNDT Women's Shivaji Nagpur	..
12	Orissa	Utkal	Berhampur Sambalpur	..
13	Punjab	Punjabi Panjab	Guru Nanak	..

1	2	3	4	5
14	Rajasthan . . .	Rajasthan Jodhpur	Udaipur	..
15	Tamil Nadu . . .	Madras Madurai Annamalaji	..	..
16	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Allahabad Lucknow Gorakhpur Meerut	Roorkee	Agri. Kashi Vidyapith, Sampurnanand Sanskrit, Kanyara
17	West Bengal . . .	Calcutta Jaldaypur North Bengal	Kalyani Burdwan	.
	Provision for Universities to come under 12(A)		Mithila; Rohtak; Garhwal, Kumaon; Kakatiya; Nagaland (6)	

II. Central Universities

- (i) North Eastern Hill University Rs. 200 lakhs
- (ii) Hyderabad Rs. 200 lakhs
- (iii) Aligarh }
 (iv) Banaras }
 (v) Delhi and } Rs. 150 lakhs and
 (vi) J.N.U. }
- (vii) Visva-Bharati Rs. 100 lakhs

Overbridges at Bhubaneswar

10200. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing traffic in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Orissa, two more overbridges is proposed to be constructed over the two level crossing in the city; and

(b) whether the State Government has also requested for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of two road over-bridges in replacement of existing Level Crossing near Kodanpali

and Punana at Bhubaneswar has been received from the Government of Orissa, but their acceptance of sharing of the cost of the proposed road over-bridges and other terms and conditions is still awaited. Railways will consider those proposals for inclusion in Works Programme after State Government's acceptance to their share of cost etc. is received depending upon availability of funds.

Difficulties due to changes in sailing Schedules of Ships of S.C.I.

10201. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by shippers

due to changes in sailing schedule of the Shipping Corporation of India's sailing vessels resulting in loss of trade and shipping integrity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some difficulties have come to the notice of the Ministry of COMMERCE and this Ministry. Sailing schedules of SCI vessels are declared well in advance but sometimes these get disrupted due to port congestion, labour problems and unanticipated repairs to vessels. This problem has been discussed a number of times with the SCI management and every effort is being made to maintain the schedule of sailings.

White Collar Pirates

10202. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report of Commercial Interpol (International Maritime Bureau) a London based International Agency, that "White-collar pirates" are very active in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the estimated fraud detected in India; and

(d) what steps are being taken to combat these activities?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Government are not aware of any report of Commercial Interpol that "White-collar pirates" are very active in India. However, it is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is making a reference to an article entitled "Fortunes change in Indian ports as rivals/manoeuvre for slots" which appeared in September, 1981 issue of Seatrade published from U.K. In this article, a reference was made to the report of International

Maritime Bureau, about thefts and pilferages at Bombay Port.

(b) The report alleges that there are organised gangs at Bombay Port who pilfer uncleared and unclaimed cargo either in the transit sheds or lying out in the open with the connivance of Port officials, Police officials and the importers themselves. The report also refers to certain frauds relating to removal of marks and numbers from consignments with the effect that the cargo is auctioned off by the Bombay Port Trust as unclaimed. Often the purchasers are none other than the intended receivers or their agents who have claimed the insurance on the lost cargo and received new import licences.

(c) The details of thefts and pilferages at Bombay Port during 1981-82 are given below:

	April 1981 to March 1982
(1) No. of offences against property registered	185
(2) No. of cases detected	153
(3) No. of persons arrested	294
(4) Value of cargo stolen	Rs. 163.73 lakhs
(5) Value of cargo recovered	Rs. 141.57 lakhs
(6) Percentage of recoveries	86.46

(d) Bombay Port Trust has taken a number of steps like improved lighting arrangements in the docks, joint patrolling by the Bombay Port Trust security staff and the State Police, system of surprise inspections by the Officers, formation of Crime Intelligence Cell, procurement of 4 more jeeps and recruitment of 103 additional Watchmen. 121 posts of Watchmen have also been created for cargo operations in the extended areas and for container

operations. Recruitment against these posts is in progress. It has also been decided to induct C.I.S.F. into the Port.

छपरा-माधोरा मार्ग पर उपरी पुल

10203. प्रो. सत्यदेव सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छपरा-माधोरा मार्ग पर एक उपरी पुल निर्माण कराने के मामले में बिहार सरकार और रेलवे मंत्रालय के परामर्श से अभी जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है;

(ख) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा वैकल्पिक मार्ग बनाए बिना उपरी पुल के निर्माण स्थल पर सड़क क्यों बन्द कर दी गई है और वहाँ जनता का आवागमन क्यों दिया गया;

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) उपरी पुल के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) क्या आम जनता की सुविधा के लिए सरकार का विचार वहाँ एक वैकल्पिक सड़क अथवा लकड़ी का पुल बनवाने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में छपरा-माधोरा रोड पर छपरा कचहरी यार्ड के पूर्वी छोर पर स्थित समपार संख्या 45 का जिला-मजिस्ट्रेट, छपरा के अनुमोदन से बन्द किया गया था । सड़क यातायात की निकासी की व्यवस्था मौजूदा समपार संख्या 43 से कर दी गयी थी ।

(ग) बन्द किये गये समपार संख्या 45 के स्थान पर एक उपरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था करने की व्यावहारिकता की जांच राज्य सरकार कर रही है ।

(घ) कोई निश्चित तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है क्योंकि स्थल का जांच कार्य अभी चल रहा है ।

(ङ) समपार संख्या 47 के जरिए यातायात की निकासी कराने के लिए एक वैकल्पिक

सड़क की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर रेल प्रशासन तथा राज्य सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है । जांच पूरी हो जाने तथा सम्मति प्रस्ताव तैयार हो जाने पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

दिल्ली में पंजीकृत उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल शिक्षक संगठन

10204. श्री त्रिलोक चन्व : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में कितने पंजीकृत सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल शिक्षक संगठन हैं;

(ख) इन संगठनों के कार्यालय कहां स्थित हैं;

(ग) इन संगठनों और शिक्षा निदेशालय के बीच समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या इनमें से किसी संगठन ने शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों और सुविधाओं संबंधी सुझावों के अलावा शिक्षा में सुधार, पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तन किये जाने अथवा कोई विशेष विषय पढ़ाने आदि के बारे में भी सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 16 संगठन पंजीकृत हैं तथा 2 पंजीकृत अखिल भारतीय संगठनों से सम्बन्ध है ।

(ख) संगठनों के नाम तथा पते अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत पत्र-व्यवहार के प्रयोजनों के लिए स्कूल शिक्षक संगठनों की औपचारिक मान्यता की एक प्राणाली है । तथापि, संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तन्त्र में विधिवत मान्यता प्राप्त राजकीय स्कूल शिक्षक संघों को स्टाफ पक्ष में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है । दिल्ली में प्रशासन को शैक्षिक मामलों पर सलाह देने के लिए दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत

गठित स्कूल शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड में मान्यता प्राप्त प्राइवेट स्कूलों के संघों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है ।

(घ) कुछ संगठनों द्वारा सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा का निर्धारण, सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण, शिक्षकों का कार्य-भार कम करना तथा स्कूल समय-सारणियों में विषयों के लिए पीरियडों के आबंटन में सुधार लाना, जैसे सुझाव दिए गए हैं ।

(ङ) उपरोक्त (घ) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित संगठनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. राजकीय स्कूल शिक्षक संघ | 2. दिल्ली अध्यापक संघ |
| | 3. राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल शिक्षक संघ |
| | 4. राजकीय शिक्षक संघ (विशेष संवर्ग) |
| | 5. प्रगतिशील अनुसूचित जाति शिक्षक कल्याण संघ |
| | 6. अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति शिक्षक संघ |
| | 7. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक कांग्रेस |
| | 8. राजकीय स्कूल प्रधानाचार्य संघ |

विवरण

क्रम सं०	संगठन का नाम	पता
1	2	3
1	राजकीय शिक्षक संघ (विशेष संवर्ग)	राजकीय बाल मिडिल स्कूल, रामजस लेन, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली ।
2	प्रगतिशील अनुसूचित जाति शिक्षक कल्याण संघ	बी०-73/2, चन्दर लोक कालोनी, शाहदरा—93 ।
3	अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति शिक्षक कल्याण संघ	ए-27, शास्त्री मार्ग, पूर्वं मौजपुर, दिल्ली-53 ।
4	राजकीय स्कूल शिक्षक संघ	राजकीय बाल सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, रंजीत नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
5	दिल्ली मिडिल स्कूल, मुख्याध्यापक संघ	राजकीय बाल मिडिल स्कूल, रामजस लेन, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली ।
6	दिल्ली शिक्षक कल्याण सोसाइटी	4517-नाईवाड़ा, नई सड़क, दिल्ली-6.
7	दिल्ली अध्यापक परिषद्	51-सत्य निकेतन, नई दिल्ली ।
8	एन० सी० सी० अधिकारी क्लब, (जे० डी०) दिल्ली ।	रा० बा० सी० मा० स्कूल, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली ।
9	शिक्षक कल्याण परिषद् दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद ।	57-सुधासदन, मालीवाड़ा, गाजियाबाद ।
10	उत्तर स्नातक शिक्षक संघ	1-2, कीर्ति नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

1	2	3
11	प्राइवेट मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल, शिक्षक संघ	सी-5/127, जनकपुरी, नई दिल्ली ।
12	राजकीय स्कूल प्रधानाचार्य संघ	राजकीय सह-शिक्षा सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, आई० पी० कॉलेज के पीछे, दिल्ली ।
13	+2 शिक्षक संघ	राजकीय प्रौढ़ स्कूल, किदवाई नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
14	राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल संघ	ए० आर० एस० डी० सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, अजमेरीगेट, दिल्ली ।
15	सहायता प्राप्त प्राथमिक स्कूल शिक्षक संघ	5908, गली जानु मिसर-जोगीवाड़ा, नई सड़क, दिल्ली ।
16	दिल्ली अध्यापक परिषद् (सहायता प्राप्त विंग	कर्मशियन उच्चतर माध्यमिक, दरिया गंज, नई दिल्ली ।

पंजीकृत: अखिल भारतीय शिक्षक संघों से सम्बद्ध संगठन

1	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक कांग्रेस	राजकीय बाल सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल, नं० 2, वेस्ट पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
2	माध्यमिक स्कूल शिक्षक संघ	सी-6/30, लारेन्स रोड, दिल्ली ।

Blood Test for Early Detection of Lymphoma (Cancer)

10205. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cancer Institute, Madras has evolved a simple blood test for early detection of "Lymphoma" a type of cancer more prevalent among children; and

(b) if so, whether it is accepted at the national and international level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Yes The Lymphoma test, developed by Cancer Institute, Madras is yet at an experimental stage. It is being further tested refined.

Accident on Metro Railway Calcutta on 13-12-1981

10206. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious accident took place on the Metro Railway, Calcutta on 13 December, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the accident;

(c) how many persons were killed due to it;

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to them;

(e) whether dislocation took place due to this accident; and

(f) if so, what amount of money has been lost due to it?

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

(b) The accident was due to falling of two deck girders on the existing 750 mm dia filtered water main of Calcutta Corporation at the Junction of Chowringhee Road and Elgin Road.

(c) One Workman was killed.

(d) Ex-Gratia payment of rupees one thousand has been made by the General Manager, Metro Railway to the widow of the deceased workman.

(e) Yes. Filtered water supply to certain areas of North and South Calcutta remained suspended due to the accident.

(f) Amount of money lost due to the accident works out to rupees sixty thousands approximately.

Adult Education

10207. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state how much money was spent by Government of India during the last two years for Adult Education (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): A statement giving State-wise amount sanctioned by the Government of India for Adult Education during the last two years, 1980-81 and 1981-82—is attached.

Statement

State-wise amount sanctioned by the Government of India for Adult Education during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

State/UT	A m o u n t	
	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	99.71	79.21
2. Assam	19.34	36.36
3. Bihar	42.42	33.31
4. Gujarat	94.93	80.35
5. Haryana	33.05	44.08
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.00	5.49
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	22.08
8. Karnataka	31.07	56.79
9. Kerala	8.44	19.19
10. Madhya Pradesh	23.12	77.73
11. Maharashtra	51.71	98.18
12. Manipur	4.93	11.94
13. Meghalaya	15.81	17.14

1	2	3
14. Nagaland	9.33	10.08
15. Orissa	22.49	59.69
16. Punjab	0.39	..
17. Rajasthan	37.51	61.20
18. Sikkim	4.31	9.87
19. Tamil Nadu	64.88	62.38
20. Tripura	13.46	14.04
21. Uttar Pradesh	49.63	130.35
22. West Bengal	77.15	37.96
23. A & N Islands	1.08	1.15
24. Arunachal Pradesh	3.25	1.50
25. Chandigarh	0.55	0.85
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
27. Delhi	9.50	10.93
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.39	0.40
29. Lakshadweep	0.65	0.85
30. Mizoram	1.78	4.15
31. Pondicherry	5.22	2.98
TOTAL :	732.10	992.59

सीतापुर और खैराबाद के बीच इंटों के भट्टे

10208. श्री रामलाल राहो: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्वांचल रेलवे में लखनऊ-बरेली लाइन के साथ-साथ सीतापुर और खैराबाद के बीच स्थित इंटों के भट्टों के मालिक इस ठग से मिट्टी खांद रहे हैं कि वर्षा के कारण रेल लाइन कभी भी धम सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मिट्टी की बूदाई रोकने के लिये कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और दायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री श्री मस्सिकार्जन: (क) जी नहीं। मिट्टी रेलवे की जमीन में बाहर से खांदी जा रही है और इससे रेल लाइन की संरक्षा पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Free Education to Children of Agricultural Labour

10209. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to impart free education to the children of agricultural labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Constitutional Directive relates to the provision of free education for all children at the elementary stage. Accordingly, education is free in all States and Union Territories for all children, including children of agricultural labour, in classes I—VIII except in one State, Uttar Pradesh where boys' education at the middle stage (classes VI—VIII) is yet to be made free.

Besides, education is also provided free up to class X by 18 States/Union Territories and up to class XII by 11 of them.

Purchases made by Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

10210. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items (drugs, medicines, tablets etc.) purchased locally and centrally by Government Medical Store Depot, Madras during the last five years and its value which had short lives/lost lives and replaced by the suppliers;

(b) under what circumstances, these drugs have been purchased though it had got short life;

(c) which are the firms that have replaced the above items and the value of such items;

(d) for what items the advance payment have been made to the firms and the value of payment;

(e) the reasons for making advance payment; and

(f) whether Government have at any time examined this case and if so, the details therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Drugs Tablets, injections and other drugs valued at Rs. 3,83,34,247.47 were centrally purchased and valued at Rs. 87,18,523.77 were purchased locally some of which had short life. No life expired items were purchased during the last five years.

(b) Purchases are effected through DGS&D on the basis of advance planning for consumption within a certain period from the date of receipt. No item is purchased which has self life of less than one year. Items which have self life less than 3 years are meant to be issued immediately to the indentors. Such of the items which have life of one year are generally items for which there is no stock margin with the Medical Store Depot. Similarly local purchases of such items are effected only for meeting emergent requirements against firm demands.

(c) A statement showing the names of the Firms who have replaced and/or re-imbursed the cost of life expired drugs as well as those with short remaining life is enclosed indicating the items and its values.

(d) Advance payments were made during the last five years for buying the following items:

Items	Value of payment
	(Rs.)
1. Dextrose	32,808.60
2. Medicinal Opium	1,54,949.30
3. Piperazine Citrate	23,310.39
4. Starch	5,921.80
5. Sulphadimidine	18,741.29
6. Chlorroquine Phosphate	20,825.00
7. Sodium Citrate	8,190.00

(e) In all the above seven cases, the advance payment had to be agreed to as the suppliers refused to abide by our normal system of payment and these essential purchases were neces-

sary to keep the Factory of Medical Store Depot running.

(f) Government had accorded sanction for such advance payments wherever it was necessary for them to do so.

Statement

Replacements/reimbursement of the cost received for the life expired drugs as well as those having short remaining life, made by the firms with value is as under:—

	(Value Rs.)
1. M/s. Sandoz India Limited, Bombay.	17,169.92
2. Injection Dehurodergotamine, Injection Calcium Sandoz with Vitamin 'C' and Caps Sandoz Cycline.	(Credit Note received)
3. M/s. Tablets Limited Madras. Injection Molar Sodium Lactate, injection Aneurine HCl.	75,048.38 (Credit Note received)
4. M/s. Rallies India Ltd. Calcutta. Injection Liver Extract Crude; Injection Liver Extract with B 12; Injection Calcium Pantothenate)	73,587.50 (Replacement with another item received and issued out) .
5. M/s. Gwarth Pharmaceuticals, Baroda.	13,046.80 (Credit Note received)
Tablet Methyl Dopa, Tablet Chlorpromazine HCl	
6. M/s. International Chemical Corporation, Amritsar.	5152.42 (Replacement received)
Hydrocortisone Acetate; OP & G ointment.	
7. M/s. Cunamid India Ltd., Bombay Tetracycline (E&R) Solution.	6215.08 (Replacement received)
8. M/s. National Pharmaceuticals Bombay. Injection oestradiol	630.70 (Replacement received)
9. M/s Jagson and Paul, Faridabad. Tablet Dexamethasone..	3380.30 (Replacement received)
10. M/s. Merchsharp and Dome, Bombay. Injection Cyanciobal amine 1000 MCG.	066.00 (Credit Note received).
11. M/s. Microlabs Madras. Tablet Pyritinol Hydrochloride.	12,668.00 (Replacement received)
12. M/s. Allenburseys (Glaxo) Bombay. Injection Kaplilin & Diosun Expectorant.	1098.52 (Replacement received)
13. M/s. Pure Pharma Indore; Tablet Aminophyllin.	252.12 (Demand Draft received)
14. M/s. Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceutical Kerala.	41,109.26 (Replacement received)
Tablet Vitamin 'B' Complex.	
15. M/s. Boots India Ltd. Bombay, Tablet Euramide Compound.	92,770.05 (Replacement receive dwith different items and issued out).
16. M/s. May and Baker India Ltd., Bombay. Injection Gardinal Sodium.	27,641.71 (Replacement received).

17.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Bombay.	6,006.00 (Replacement received).
18.	M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Baroda. Kenacomb Skin ointment.	641.00 (Replacement received).
19.	M/s. Pfizer Bombay; Nebasulf powder Nesacortin skin ointment.	10,891.64 (Replacement received).
20.	M/s. Rousell Bombay Soframycin Skin Cream, Proctosdyl ointment.	7594.60 (Replacement received).
21.	M/s. E. Merck, Bombay. Injection Polybion; Injection Naurobion.	23,662.40 (Replacement received).
22.	M/s. Drug Research Lab. J & K. Belladonna Dry Extract.	35,500.00 (Demand Draft received against disposal by tender).
23.	M/s. Glaxo Chemicals Ltd., Hyderabad. Injection Heparin Sodium.	15,180.00 (Replacement received).

Arrears of Voucher with Government Medical Store Depot

10211. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Medical Store Depot, Madras priced vouchers after having supplied this stores to the indenters are still not despatched duly priced to the Indenters and if so, reason for the same;

(b) the number of Indents/vouchers pending; and

(c) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken to wipe off the arrears accumulated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes. There is a time lag between the dates on which items are taken off the bin cards and the actual date of despatch on account of non-availability of wagons, etc.; Transportation charges become available only after the stores have been despatched; In respect of items, stock of which has been transferred from other Depots, price data is not readily available some times. Hence the delay.

(b) Total number of 1571 issue vouchers are pending for the period September, 1981 to March, 1982.

(c) Instructions have been issued to Medical Stores Depot, Madras to clear the arrears by deputy additional staff, if necessary. Progress is watched through monthly report.

Promotion of A.R.Os. and R.Os. in CCRAS

10212. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seventy ARO's and RO's were promoted in 1979 to the posts of R.O. and S.R.O. and Assistant Director in the C.C.R.A.S. without D.P.C. and proper Selection Committee;

(b) whether there was any urgency for making appointments; and

(c) whether they have been regularised so far; if not, reasons therefor and by what time they would be regularised and what procedure will be adopted therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, which is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, came into being in 1979 as a successor Council

to the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. With a view to pursue the on-going and new research schemes during the initial stage of development of the Council, the Governing Body had approved the promotion of 19 Research Officers to Assistant Directors and 29 Assistant Research Officers to Research Officers on *ad hoc* basis.

(c) Out of 48 Officers appointed on *ad-hoc* basis 19 have been regularised on the basis of recommendations of competent bodies. Steps are being taken by the Council to fill up the remaining vacancies against which the *ad-hoc* appointees are presently working, in accordance with the provisions of recruitment rules.

Tripura Government Official's visit to Israel

10213. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it true that an officer of the Tripura Government made a secret visit to Israel;

(b) if so, how did he manage to make such a trip;

(c) is it in the knowledge of the Government that blue print of 1980's genocide and arson were prepared in Israel; and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid such illegal visits in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) It is not true that any officer of Tripura Government made a secret visit to Israel. An officers of the Government had however applied directly to participate in an international course on fish culture development in Israel in 1980. This application was rejected by the Central Government and he was immediately recalled from the course as he had in the meanwhile taken leave and proceeded to participate in the course in his personal capacity.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Jobs to the Dependents those Killed in Railway Accidents

10214. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any job was provided to the dependents of those killed in railway accidents during 1981 and 1982;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Dependents of Railway employees killed in railway accidents are given appointments on compassionate grounds. There is no provision for offering appointment to dependents of victims of train compensation to legal heirs is given accordingly to the provision in the Indian Railway Act. Details of appointment given to dependents of railway employees killed in accident during 1981 and 1982 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fuel Economy Campaign

10215. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bangalore based fuel injection manufacturing company has launched a fuel economy campaign and has successfully proved that 15 per cent fuel can be saved on State Transport buses alone;

(b) if so, whether there are proposals to introduce this campaign in all the States by using this device; and

(c) What will be the total saved by the State Transport Corporations all over the country in a year at the above rate of saving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) The Government have seen the news item to this effect.

(b) and (c). The campaign which is said to have been launched by Motor Industries Co. (MICO), refers to identification of the causes for high fuel consumption in the vehicles as also examination of maintenance factors and taking of corrective action. It does not refer to any device being fitted to the vehicles for achieving savings in fuel consumption. On the basis of information available, the Company intends to carry-out campaign in various States. The Company's experimentation campaign pertained to a few vehicles in selected depots in a few States. The corrective action also related to only those vehicles. The rate of savings have showed wide variation. In view of the limited scale of experimentation as also variations in the results, it would be too early to assess any impact of this campaign claimed by MICO.

SC/ST Among Unani Hakim in CCRUM

10216. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Unani Hakims in Central Council for Research in Unani and Medicine;

(b) number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes among them;

(c) whether scheduled castes and scheduled tribes quota is regularly filled up; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by what time full quota for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Hakims will be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) 96 Unani Hakims were working for the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine as on 1-4-1982.

(b) One.

(c) and (d). It has been reported by the Council that it has not been possible to fill up the posts of Unani Hakims reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for want of applications from candidates belong to these communities. As per instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time, the Council has taken all requisite steps to find suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for these posts. However, despite all efforts not a single application from any candidate belonging to these categories has been received so far, for any post in the Council, except from the one already appointed. The posts will be filled up as soon as candidates from these categories become available.

Unani Practitioners

10217. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Unani Practitioners registered with each State board; and

(b) number of Unani experts nominated by the Government of Scientific Advisory Committee of Central Council for Research in Unani and Medicine, Pharmacopoeia Committee, C.G.H.S. Dispensaries, Health Ministry and all other Government bodies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) A statement showing the total number of Unani practitioners registered with each State Board as available in the Central Council of Indian Medicine as on 1-1-81 may kindly be seen at Statement—'A'.

(b) 12 Unani experts have been nominated by the Central Government to the Central Council of Indian Medicine, 7 to the Unani Pharmacopoeia

Committee, and 4 Unani experts have been nominated by the Health Minister in his capacity as President of the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine on the Scientific Advisory Committee of

the Council, besides the Director who is ex-officio Member Secretary to the Committee. The Government have appointed the Deputy Advisor (Unani), ex-officio, as Specialist Physician for CGHS beneficiaries.

Statement

Number of registered practitioners of Unani medicine as on 1-1-81 on the basis of information available in the CCIM.

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	Institutionally qualified	Not Institutionally qualified	Total
1	Board of Ay. & Unani System of Medicine, Delhi.	884	648	1532
2	The Karnataka Ayurvedic & Unani Practitioners Board, Bangalore.	92	358	450
3	Ayurvedic & Unani Board, Haryana, Panchkula.	102	1468	1570
4	Indian System of Medicine, Lucknow.	4464	4653	9117
5	Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras.	53	..	53
6	Central Board of Indian Medicine, Bhuvneshwar.	129	828	957
7	Orissa State Council of Ay. Medicine, Bhuvneshwar.	..	..	..
8	Pachim Banga Ay. Parishad, Calcutta.	..	..	..
9	Andhra Board for Ay. & Homocopathy, Hyderabad.	46	56	102
10	Board of Ayurvedic & Unani system of Medicine, H.P. Boundary Building Simla.	15	433	448
11	Gujarat Board of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine, Ahmedabad.	35	442	477
12	Board of Indian Medicine, Rajasthan.	710	..	710
13	Maharashtra Board of Ay. and Unani System of Medicine, Bombay.	417	..	417
14	Madhya Pradesh Ay., Unani & Prakritic Chikitsa Board, M.P. Bhopal.	44	70	114
		6997	8956	15947

Introduction of 10+2+3 System of Education in the State of Orissa

10218. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Orissa is having 11+2+2 system of Education in the State;

(b) if so, whether they are going to introduce 10+2+3 system from the coming academic year;

(c) whether the roll strength in +2 in B.A. stage this State is less than the minimum roll strength of 150 in B.A. stage as fixed by the U.G.C.;

(d) if so, whether the colleges of backward districts of Orissa having

less than 150 students in B.A. stage do not get U.G.C. grants;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Central Government to relax this rule for backward districts;

(f) whether it is a fact that many colleges in Backward districts of Orissa do not get U.G.C. grants for having less than 35 per cent of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in those colleges; and

(g) if so, whether the Central Government relax such rule of the U.G.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). According to information available, the Government of Orissa had switched over the 10+2 System of School education. The degree courses, however, continue to be of two years' duration.

(b) No such decision has so far been communicated by the Government of Orissa.

(c) According to information received by the University Grants Commission from 84 Colleges in Orissa, 71 had an enrolment of 150 or more in degree courses in 1980-81.

(d) and (e). Colleges with an enrolment of less than 150 students in degree Classes are not eligible for assistance from the University Grants Commission in the Sixth Plan. However, this requirements is relaxed in the case of Colleges which have a minimum of 100 students of whom 35 belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(f). No, Sir.

(g). Does not arise.

Criteria for Identifying the District as Backward district

10219. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the criteria for identifying the backwardness of the district is fixed on basis of its industrial backwardness;

(b) if so, the reasons of fixing such criteria and not fixing it on the basis of educational backwardness;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to fix up such criteria basing on the backwardness of a revenue district as per the figure of the 1981 census;

(d) if so, the approximate time to be taken for such decision;

(e) whether the UGC will render financial assistance to the eligible affiliated colleges and universities as per the new criteria according to the educational backwardness of the revenue district; and

(f) if so, the date by which the U.G.C. will give financial assistance as per the new criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). While the criteria for identification of industrially and economically backward areas are mostly economic indices, the Planning Commission has, at the instance of the University Grants Commission, compiled a list of districts which have literacy rates below the national average according to the 1981 Census, and where the enrolment is below the national average at the 1978 level.

(e) and (f). The development programmes of Colleges from the districts in the list so compiled will be considered by the University Grants Commission in the light of the Sixth Plan guidelines provided the Colleges concerned fulfil the conditions of eligibility prescribed therein.

Express fare charged from passengers of Cuttack-Raipur sleeper coach

10220. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether previous arrangements for hauling Cuttack-Raipur sleeper coach by the Link Express at Vizianagram have been discontinued and is being attached from there to Waltair-Raipur passenger train;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the coach being hauled by a passenger train, express fare is being charged from the passengers; and

(c) if so, how the Government propose to refund the excess fare to the passengers and the approximate time by which the refund will be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes.

(b) No. Combined ordinary-cum-Express fares are charged from Passengers desiring to travel from Cuttack to Raipur by this particular coach.

(c) Refunds in cases of incorrect charging are granted on merits, as and when applied for.

Express Train Between Howrah and Rourkela

10221. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce a superfast Express train between Howrah and Rourkela;

(b) if so, when such proposed superfast Express train is going to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Permanency and Quasi-Permanency for Groups C and D in CGHS Department

10222. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that permanency and quasi-permanency orders have not been issued to group 'C' and 'D' eligible employees at CGHS Department, Madras; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) when these orders will be issued to the eligible employees; and

(c) number of eligible employees for permanency and quasi-permanency at CGHS Department, Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI (a) to (c). 53 and 82 employees of group 'C' and 'D' respectively have been declared permanent. In addition, 12 and 3 employees of group 'C' and 'D' respectively have been declared quasi-permanent under the CGHS, Madras. At present, there is no other group 'C' and 'D' employee who is eligible for being declared quasi-permanent or permanent.

Recognition to Minor Ports Survey Organisation Employees and Workers Association

10223. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

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

(a) whether the Minor Ports Survey Organisation Employees and Workers Association, Bombay applied for according recognition to them on 19th May, 1981; and

(b) if so, action taken on the said application?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Minor Ports Survey Organisation Employees and Workers Association sent a letter dated 19th May, 1981 to the Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Bombay, for grant of recognition to it.

(b) Necessary action on the above request will be taken after receipt of recommendation from the Minor Ports Survey Organisation, Bombay through the Chief Engineer & Administrator, Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works, New Delhi.

Wagons for loading Dolomite Lumps

10224. SHRI AMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Director, Ramani Mohan Industries Private Limited, Calcutta regarding the allotment of empty wagons at Birmitrapur, South Eastern Railway and Madan Mahal and Bheraghat, Central Railway for loading dolomite lumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, a representation has been received from M/s. Ramani Mohan Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta requesting for allotment of wagons at Birmitrapur, Madan, Mahal and Bheraghat stations for movement of dolomite lumps to Codpur.

(c) The supply of wagons is made in accordance with the seniority and priority of indents. The dolomite traffic when sponsored by State Governments and consignee being a Government Official in his Official capacity is entitled to priority 'C'. The movement of dolomite on account private parties is arranged under priority 'E'. During the period January to April, 82 (upto 20-4-82), a total of 1 wagon from Bheraghat and 10 wagons from Madan Mahal stations were loaded for M/s. Ramani Mohan Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta. As on 20-4-82, demands for 3 wagons at Bheraghat with oldest date of registration as 17-2-82 remained pending. As regards Birmitrapur, 4 wagons were loaded during the period January to April, 82 (upto 10-4-82) on account M/s. Ramani Mohan Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta. The demands for 8 wagons with oldest date of registration as 7-1-82 remained pending. These demands will be cleared in turn. The Railways are making every effort to clear the pending demands.

(d) In view of reply to part (c), this does not arise.

Repatriation of Stranded Indians

10225. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have collected information regarding amount spent by the Indian Missions abroad on sending back to India the Stranded as well as unauthorisedly landed Indian citizens abroad during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government spent an amount of Rs. 23,70,552/- during 1980-81 on repatriation of Indian nationals stranded abroad. It may be added that this amount is recoverable from the repatriates.

विश्वविद्यालयों के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों का अंग्रेजी में छूट

10226. श्री रामवतार झास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को आदेश जारी किये हैं कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों को उनके द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये अंकों में कुछ छूट दें;

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

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति शोला शर्मा): (क) में (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों को सलाह दी है कि प्रत्येक पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम अंक प्रति-

शतता में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के मामले में 5 प्रतिशत अंकों की रियायत दी जाए। यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि यदि उनके लिए आरक्षित स्थान फिर भी खाली रह जायें तो उनके बीच परस्पर योग्यता के क्रम में, अंकों में अंतर भी रियायत दी जाए ताकि सभी आरक्षित स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों में भर जा सकें।

काशी विश्वविद्यालय के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता विया जाना

10227. श्री रामवतार झास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने काशी विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी को कुछ भवनों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस प्रयोजन में काशी विश्वविद्यालय को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई थी, वह प्रयोजन बहान वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति शोला शर्मा): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस संबंध में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि भवन निर्माण के लिए दिए गए अनुदानों का उपयोग उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं किया गया है जिसके लिए ये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, कई परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में गए थे। तथापि उम्मा कि विवरण में दर्शाया गया है, कई परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में समापन प्रमाण-पत्र अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(घ) आयोग समापन दस्तावेज भेजने के प्रश्न पर विश्वविद्यालय के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहा है।

विवरण

काशी विद्यापीठ वाराणसी को भवनों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता काशी विद्यापीठ वाराणसी में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा संस्वीकृत भवन परियोजनाओं की सूची

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	वि० अ० आ० का हिस्सा		कैफियत
		अनुमानित राशि (रु०)	दिण. गण. अनुदान (रु०)	
1	2	3	4	5

योजना —III

1. सामाजिक कार्य कालेज भवन का निर्माण 1,40,092 1,30,000 बताया गया है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है किन्तु समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
2. पुस्तकालय भवन का निर्माण 3,33,300 3,33,300 भवन पूरा हो गया है ।
3. छात्र स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भवन का निर्माण, उपस्कर तथा फर्नीचर 50,000 बताया गया है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है किन्तु समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
4. अतिथिगृह का निर्माण 64,933 60,000 बताया गया है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है किन्तु समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
5. कुलपति के आवास का निर्माण 34,133 28,000 परियोजना पूरी नहीं हुई है । सूचना दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
6. शिक्षक होस्टल का निर्माण 3,00,000 बताया गया है कि भवन निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है किन्तु सूचना/ समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।

1	2	3	4	5
7. पुरुष होस्टल का निर्माण	.	1,87,740.50	1,80,000	बताया गया है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है। कुछ सूचना / दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है।
8. स्टाफ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण	.	76,849.50	70,000	परियोजना पूरी नहीं हुई है। सूचना / दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है।
9. मुद्रण प्रेस का निर्माण, (भवन तथा प्रेस मशीनरी)	.	1,00,054	1,00,054	भवन पूरा हो गया है। जेबों के परीक्षित विवरण की प्रतीक्षा है।
10. होबी वर्कशॉप का निर्माण (भवन तथा उपकरण)	.	45,000	35,000	बनाया गया है कि निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। किन्तु समापन प्रमाण-पत्र / सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।
11. गैर-आवासी छात्र सेंटर का निर्माण	.	50,850	46,000	परियोजना अधूरी प्रतीत होती है। समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है।
योजना—IV				
12. साइकिल शैड का निर्माण	.	12,500	12,500	परियोजना पूरा हो गई है।
13. चतुर्थ श्रेणी के स्टाफ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण	.	75,000	65,000	परियोजना पूरी नहीं हुई है। प्रगति रिपोर्ट समापन दस्तावेजों आदि की प्रतीक्षा है।
14. कला कालेज भवन का निर्माण	.	3,38,807	3,10,000	बनाया गया है कि निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है किन्तु प्रगति रिपोर्ट तथा समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है।
15. मुख्य भवन के ऊपर प्रथम मंजिल का निर्माण त्रिमंज फर्नीचर भी शामिल है। (स्वर्ण जयन्ती अनुदान)	.	4,75,000	4,25,000	बनाया गया है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है किन्तु समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है।

16. लड़कियों तथा लड़कियों के लिए भ्राम कमरे का निर्माण (स्वर्ण जयन्ती अनुदान) 49,850 40,000 बताया जाता है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है किन्तु समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
17. संघ गृह का निर्माण (स्वर्ण जयन्ती अनुदान) 69,500 60,000 परियोजना पूरी हो गई है सूचना/लेखों के परीक्षित विवरण की प्रतीक्षा है ।
18. चार दौबारी तथा गैरेज सहित एन० सी० भवन का निर्माण (स्वर्ण जयन्ती अनुदान) 1,50,000 1,35,000 बताया गया है कि भवन पूरा हो गया है किन्तु समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।

योजना —V

19. कला खंड का विस्तार 2,74,411 2,40,000 परियोजना अधूरी है ।
20. छात्रावास का निर्माण 2,73,244 2,50,000 बताया गया है कि भवन निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है किन्तु प्रगति रिपोर्ट तथा समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
21. शिक्षण स्टाफ के टाइप-I तथा टाइप-II के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण 3,22,024.50 1,75,000 परियोजना अधूरी है ।
22. स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का विस्तार 75,000 70,000 परियोजना अधूरी है ।
23. काण्टीन भवन का निर्माण 1,19,446 1,15,000 परियोजना अधूरी है ।
24. वर्तमान होस्टल सुविधाओं का विस्तार 31,599 27,000 परियोजना अधूरी है । प्रगति रिपोर्ट तथा समापन दस्तावेजों की प्रतीक्षा है ।
25. चतुर्थ श्रेणी स्टाफ के 28 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण 1,73,960 1,60,000 परियोजना अधूरी है प्रगति रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

अपांग और नेत्रहीन छात्रों के कल्याण के लिये योजना

10228. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपांग और नेत्रहीन छात्रों के कल्याणार्थ एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार का इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. के. भुंगन):

(क) से (ग). जी, हां। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विकलांगों, जिनमें दृष्टिहीन छात्र सम्मिलित हैं, के लिए एक होस्टल स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें आरम्भ में 50 छात्रों को रखा जायेगा। यह होस्टल कालेज जाने वाले दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए 1980-81 में चल रहे होस्टल (50 छात्रों के लिए) के अतिरिक्त होगा।

नए होस्टल के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Promotion of Nurses working in G.B. Pant Hospital

10229. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nurses working in G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi have not got any promotion in spite of their rendering 10 to 15 years of service in that hospital; and

(b) how many nurses belonging to general category and SC/ST category were promoted and confirmed during the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the Pant Hospital ?

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

No. There is a joint cadre of Nursing Staff working in all the medical institutions in Delhi Administration. All the eligible nursing staff in a particular category get promotion as and when a vacancy arises. One staff nurse of general category was promoted during the year 1978-79 in G.B. Pant Hospital based on the combined seniority of the medical institutions. The question of confirmation of staff nurses is receiving due attention in Delhi Administration.

Providing Stoppage of Bombay-Panaji Passenger Steamer at Malwan Port

10230. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether renewed efforts will be made to provide stoppage of Bombay-Panaji passengers steamer at the port of Malwan on the Western Coast in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, by what time will the new arrangement be effected ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Mogul Line Limited have no plan to provide stoppage at Malwan by Bombay-Panaji passenger vessels.

(b) Does not arise.

Paralysis due to 'Kesari Dal'

10231. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of 'KESARI DAL' by workers in some of the village in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh led to the paralysis of their feet; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent these health-hazards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD

BEN. M. JOSHI) : (a) Consumption of Kesari Dal is one of the causes of paraplegia. According to the report of National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, a majority of the affected individual in Rewa region had suffered in the epidemic which had broken out in 1946 and 1955. The rest had developed the disease during a subsequent epidemic in 1982.

During 1979 a drought occurred in Madhya Pradesh and a survey was conducted in the endemic district or Rewa, Satna and Raipur by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad in December 1979 and December 1980. The study indicated that the last major outbreak in the Rewa district was in 1962. The duration of neurological diseases in most areas encountered was around 15-25 years while in a few cases the duration was about 4-5 years. Only two cases of paralysis were detected.

(b) Under Rules 44-A of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 it has been provided that no person in any state shall sell, or offer, or expose for sale under any description or for use as an ingredient in the preparation of any article of food intended for sale 'Kesari Dal' and its products in any form. Notification giving effect to the aforesaid prohibition are

required to be issued by the State Governments. All the States except Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have prohibited the use of Kesari Dal for human consumption.

Number of persons disabled due to Railway accidents during 1981 and 1982

10232. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the Railway accidents victims were permanently disabled or partially disabled in 1981 and 1982, year-wise details thereof; and

(b) details of the provisions made for their maintenance by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Statistics of persons getting permanently disabled or partially disabled due to train accidents are not being maintained by the railways. However, the number of casualties reported during 1981 and upto February 1982 is as under :

Year	Killed	Grievously injured	Simple injuries
1981	539	365	77 ²
1982 (Upto Feb '82)	81	29	54

The railways pay compensation to the victims of train accidents under provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950 as amended from time to time. The maximum amount of compensation payable is Rs. 50,000/- and for injuries the amount ranges from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- depending upon the nature of injury sustained.

दिल्ली समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के लिए सरकारी आवास की व्यवस्था करना

10233. **श्री निहाल सिंह**: क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली समाज कल्याण और मलाहकार बोर्ड के कार्यालय के लिए 6, भगवान दास रोड, नई दिल्ली को 15 हजार रु. मासिक किराए पर ले रखा है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने अन्य सामाजिक संगठनों को कई बंगलें और फ्लैट आवंटित कर रखे हैं और यदि हां, तो दिल्ली समाज कल्याण और मलाहकार बोर्ड को सरकारी जगह प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. भूगन):
(क) जी, हां। दस्तुतः किराया 6000/- रूपए प्रतिमास है।

(ख) कुछ विशेष मामलों में आवास और निर्माण मंत्रालय द्वारा कुछ सामाजिक संगठनों को जगह आवंटित की जा चुकी है। दिल्ली समाज कल्याण मलाहकार बोर्ड के अनुरोध के सम्बन्ध में वह मंत्रालय सगत अभिलेखों पर परामर्श कर रहा है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को बसों में धूम्रपान

10234. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में अब भी लिखा हुआ है कि जो व्यक्ति बसों में बीड़ी सिगरेट पीयेंगा उनके विरुद्ध मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1939 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाये गये परिवहन नियमों में अब तक संशोधन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सीताराम कौसरो): (क) और (ख)। यह सर्वविदित तथ्य है कि बसों में धूम्रपान खतरनाक इसीलिए बसों में यात्रियों के आचरण सम्बन्धी मोटर व्हीकल नियम, 1940 के नियम 4.40 के तहत बसों में धूम्रपान का निषेध किया गया है। इन नियमों का जो कोई भी उल्लंघन करता है वह मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट, 1939 की धारा 112 के तहत दंडनीय होता है। इसी उद्देश्य से निगम की सभी बसों पर 'धूम्रपान निषेध' लिखा गया है।

Number of Buses in DTC Fleet

10235. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

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

(a) number of buses under Delhi Transport Corporation's fleet at present and how many of them are on the road; and

(b) the number of Private buses run by DTC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI) : (a) As on 31.3.1982, the DTC had a fleet of 3184 buses of which 2845 were on road.

(b) At the end of March, 1982, the D.T.C. had 406 private buses inclusive of 196 mini buses.

Purchase of Stationery by CGHS from Consumer Cooperative Store

10236. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that C.G.H.S. Delhi have purchased stationery and other items worth more than Rupee one lakh from the Consumer Cooperative Store of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in Nirman Bhawan after it had been sealed about two years back;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Consumer Cooperative Store of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was sealed on the 11th July, 1980. Stores worth Rs. 66,643.60 were purchased by C.G.H.S. Delhi from Stores after date.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Transfer of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic Doctors under C.G.H.S.

10237. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some female doctors of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy under C.G.H.S. were transferred from other cities to Delhi because their spouses/parents are settled in Delhi;

(b) whether any female doctor of C.G.H.S. belonging to Radiology in Delhi has been transferred to Asansol while her husband continues to work in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the criteria adopted in such cases?

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

(b) and (c). A female Radiologist working in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital was transferred from Delhi alongwith her husband to Asansol. but the orders of transfer of both husband and the lady doctor have been cancelled. The officers of CHS are liable to be transferred anywhere in the country as per CHS Rules and transfers are made in the exigencies of public service. Transfer of officers in question were ordered in the first instance to fill in the vacancies at Asansol.

Pak Allegations about Former Indian Ambassador

10238. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Embassy in Islamabad protested to

Pakistan Foreign Officer over the statement criticising outgoing Indians Ambassador;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action of the Pakistan Government?

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

(b) In the note verbale sent to the Pakistan Foreign Office, our Embassy in Islamabad regretted that the spokesman of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs should have, without checking the facts from the Embassy of India, issued a statement on March 28, 1982 giving credence to a newspaper story in which words and phrases attributed to the Ambassador of India by the newspaper had been used out of context, thus distorting the sense and meaning of what the Ambassador actually said.

(c) The Pakistan Government has not made any further statement on the subject.

Eye Operation Camp at Lakhisarsi (Bihar)

10239. SHRI SATYAGOAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an eye operation camp was organised at Lakhisarsi (Bihar) on 13 December, 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of persons whose eyes were operated in the camp became blind;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what were the reasons which were responsible for the failure of that eye operation camp; and

(e) what steps Government have taken against those irresponsible organisers?

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

(b) to (d). The District Magistrate, Mungel had an Enquiry carried out by a Magistrate and an Eye Specialist, who were able to contract 53 persons out of a total of 68 persons operated upon. Out of 53 persons contacted, 10 had developed post-operative complications. Of these persons, 6 had developed serious post-operative inflammation leading to almost total blindness in the operated eyes and the remaining 4 developed major loss of vision. The remaining 15 persons could not be contacted.

(e) Government have already laid down guidelines for organising eye camps sponsored by Voluntary and Social Organisations/Institutions and Hospitals, etc. These guidelines provide inter-alia for prior permission being obtained from the Chief Medical Officer of the District on the prescribed proforma, or in his absence that of the Deputy C.M.O. or District Ophthalmic Surgeon.

India-Iran to Set up Joint Ventures

10240. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has agreed to at least double its imports from India during the current year;

(b) if so, whether India and Iran have decided to go in for wide range collaboration in the production of tractors, irrigation pumps and setting up of joint ventures in oil models and lines and rail roads;

(c) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(d) if so, the main features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA

RAO): (a) to (d) The Economic and Commercial delegation led by Secretary (Economic Relations) in this Ministry visited Iran from 12th March to 16th March, 1982. The delegation discussed the possibilities of increasing trade between India and Iran. The matter was discussed in details as to what transactions could be of mutual benefit to both the countries. Indian delegation offered India's cooperation in the field of technical know-how in various fields and also gave a list of items which could be exported to Iran. Discussions between the two Governments are continuing.

एशियाई खेलों के लिए उपरिपुलों के निर्माण के संबंध में अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशी शोर

10241. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्म : क्या नईहून और परिबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई खेलों के लिये उपरिपुलों के निर्माण कार्य के संबंध में उनके अधिकारियों ने कई देशों का दौरा किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अधिकारियों ने तारीख वार विदेश यात्राएँ की हैं और उनकी यात्राओं पर कल कितना व्यय हुआ तथा उसका आँचिन्त्य क्या है ?

नईहून और परिबहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होना ।

Law of the Sea Conference

10242. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India recently participated in the law of the Sea conference held under the auspices of the United Nations;

(b) whether India had made it known to the participating nations that

we have as much right in exploring the sea for minerals as any other country;

(c) whether the conference discussed the question of assuming monopolies by the advanced countries of the west in exploring the sea bed for minerals and what was the consensus at the conference; and

(d) whether the conference demarcated the regions where each country should concentrate in the exploration work without the interference by the other countries and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) According to the consensus developed so far at the Conference, prospecting for resources of the international seabed area is free for all States including India. But for exploration and exploitation of the resources a State or its companies would require a contract with the proposed International Seabed Authority.

(c) In awarding the contracts, the Authority would ensure equitable distribution of mine sites among prospective applicants on the basis of agreed objective criteria.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Conference. However site allocation to contractors would be done as explained above.

Proposal to Introduce Environmental Education

10243. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce environmental education at the school level in India and take appropriate steps to make Environmental Education an integral part of life;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Educational Research and Training has worked out an operational plan to develop and coordinate Environmental education and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the UNESCO propose to offer technical and other assistance for the purpose; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). NCERT textbooks on Science and Social Sciences already contain a lot of material on environmental education.

(b). NCERT has not worked out any operational plan as such to develop and coordinate environmental education.

(c) and (d). UNESCO has approved a project entitled 'Environment Education-Pilot Project on Problems of Urban Marginal Areas' which is to be implemented by NCERT. Under this project it is proposed to develop materials on environment related problems in relation to specific communities. These will be tried out in selected communities and an attempt made to train local people in adopting practices which will contribute to the improvement of the local environment.

Beggary Practice

10244. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite being illegal, beggary is being practised on a large-scale in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government are also aware that organised gangs are active in kidnapping children with a view to making them beggars; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to combat this menace in the society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a). To tackle the problem of Beggary 15 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted special Legislations. The 1971 Census had estimated that there were 10, 11, 679 beggars, vagrants etc. in the country.

(b). Government has no definite information in this regard. However, kidnapping of children for the purpose of begging is punishable under Section 363A of the Indian Penal Code.

(c). Implementation of anti-beggary legislation and beggary control programmes are the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Government of India has however, been pursuing with the States for effective enforcement of anti-beggary Laws.

Modest Power Diesel Engines

10245. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how much has been the annual increase in each of the last three years and also in the last decade in Indian Railways' Diesel and Electrical Tractions respectively and the consequential decrease in Steam Traction and also in coal consumption;

(b) the number and total capacity of Modest Power Diesel engines and the actual percentage capacity utilisation thereof percentage capacity utilisation thereof specially in Metropolitan areas; and

(c) whether these Diesel Engines can be more gainfully employed by replacement or in exchange of steam engines which haul all-stations-stopping passenger trains, if so, how and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The annual increase in Diesel and Electric locomotives during each of the last three years is as under:—

Year	Diesel locomotives		Electric locomotives	
	Holding	Difference	Holding	Difference
1978-79	2126	+ 117	945	+ 29
1979-80	2242	+ 160	974	62
1980-81	2403	+ 105	1096	+ 60
1981-82 (Provisional)	2518		1096	

The decrease in the number of steam locomotives and in coal consumption is as under:—

Year	Steam locomotives		Coal consumption (in million tonnes)	
	Holding	Difference	Holding	Difference
1978-79	8082	—226	11.63	—0.24
1979-80	7856	—387	11.39	—0.31
1980-81	7469	—220	11.08	—0.58
1981-82 (Provisional)	7249		10.50	

The number of diesel locomotives has increased from 1,288 in 1971-72 to 2,513 in 1981-82 i.e. an increase of 1,230. The increase in electric locomotives is 457, i.e., from 639 to 1096. During the same period, steam locomotives declined from 9,222 to 7,249—registering a decrease of 1973. The decline in coal consumption was of the order of 3.75 m. tonnes—from 14.25 m. tonnes to 10.5 m. tonnes.

(b) Diesel Shunting locomotives (upto 700 HP) totalling 313, are mostly based in metropolitan areas. Out of these, 261 locos or 84 per cent were in use during 1980-81.

(c) These shunting locos are primarily suited for shunting duties especially in busy metropolitan cities, and hence are utilised for this purpose. However, a few WDS4 locomotives are utilised for short-distance passenger services which have less coaches. They are not suitable for hauling passenger trains with long loads, hence any large-scale replacement is not possible.

Dauram-Madhepura-Singheshwar Line

10246. SHRI R. P. YADAV; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar would finance for the acquisition of

land for laying broad gauge line between Dauram-Madhepura (N.E.R.) and Singheshwar; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Government of Bihar offered free land for this new line M.G. project.

(b) The project was found to be yielding a low return even after taking into consideration the free land offered by Government of Bihar. The matter was therefore not pursued, in view of the extreme paucity of funds.

Submission of Report to Human Rights Commission by India

10247. SHRI B. V. DESAI;
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Committee on Human Rights have stated that 9 countries including India have been over a year late in reporting to it on civil and political rights their citizens have;

(b) if so, whether according to India, which acceded to the covenant in July, 1979, should have sent its initial reports as it was called by July, 1980;

(c) if so, whether the Committee has sent several reminders to these countries; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not submitting the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). India acceded on March 27, 1979 to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This accession came into effect in July, 1979. Under Article 40 of the Covenant, the States Parties to the Covenant are required to submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognised in the Covenant "within one year of the entry into force of the present covenant for the States Parties concerned". Thus, India's initial report was due for submission by July, 1980. However, the Secretary General of the United Nations, through a Note Verbal dated 10th May, 1979 requested the Government of India to submit India's initial report covering Articles 10 to 12 of the Covenant by 1st September 1979.

The Committee on Human Rights held in New York on 25th March, 1982, was informed by the UN Secretariat of the status of the presentation of Reports by States Parties. India was among the countries which have not yet submitted their first report.

Articles 10 to 12 of the Covenant cover a number of rights like the protection of the family mothers and children; right to an adequate standard of living; right to housing; right to physical and mental health etc. In a country of our size and with a federal structure, material for preparation of the report needs to be collected from a variety of sources. It is always the endeavour of this Govern-

ment to send a details and comprehensive report, rather than a sketchy or general one. So as to enable this, it was decided to await full and detailed information from all concerned before finalising a comprehensive report. By now the bulk of the required information has been received, and a draft report is under preparation. It may be mentioned that no reminders as such have been received from the Committee.

Foreign Minister's Visit to Bahrain

10248. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Foreign Minister during his visit to Bahrain expressed that West Asian situation worried India and stated that the role of non-aligned movement in finding a solution to the complex Arab problem has to be greater;

(b) whether he also stated that the non-aligned movement was more active now than ever before;

(c) if so, whether Indian and the Bahrain leaders were agreeable on many of the international issues;

(d) if so, whether both countries agreed to work together for helping in reducing the tension in West Asia, and

(e) if so, what are the agreements that two countries have reached?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Foreign Minister paid a two days visit to Bahrain on 4th and 5th April, 1982. He had a general exchange of views with the Bahrain Foreign Minister and other leaders. There was agreement on both sides that there has been a sharp deterioration in the situation in West Asia, posing graver danger to the region and to world peace. As such, the urgency of finding a just and durable solution to this complex problem was underlined. In the pursuit of such a solution

it was agreed that greater efforts needed to be exerted including those by the Non-aligned movement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) It was agreed that both countries would remain in touch with each other on this issue and to play whatever role they could individually and collectively which might contribute towards reducing tension in West Asia.

(e) No specific agreements were entered into. However, both sides were of the view that exchanges in the economic, technical and other fields hold potential and efforts needed to be intensified.

Entrance Examination of the I.I.T.

10249. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of a recent inquiry conducted it was revealed that answer papers of the entrance examination of the Indian Institute of Technology, the highest seat of education in engineering and technology, have been tampered with by professors of I.I.T.;

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

(c) what steps Government propose to take to keep up the image of this prestigious institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A report of enquiry made by Delhi and submitted in May, 1981 revealed that one of the answer-books of Entrance Examination conducted in 1979, in IIT, Delhi, had been tampered with, and the evaluation of another answer-book did not conform to the prescribed standard.

(c) The IIT, Delhi discovered the tampering of answer papers because of inherent ability in the system to detect such lapses. They have now made it more rigorous to observe various steps involving the evaluation process, and have found that these steps have worked better since 1980.

Further talks with Bangladesh

10250. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when a meeting at a high level is likely to be held with Dacca on various pending bilateral issues;

(b) whether certain moves from either side have been made to start the dialogue where it was left last before the change of leadership there; and

(c) if so, the major features of the moves made?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) I have been invited by the Bangladesh Government to visit Dacca to continue ongoing bilateral discussions between the two countries. The dates of the visit have not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c) Both governments have continued to be in touch with each other.

O.T. Arrear under R.L.T. 69 of N. E. Railway

10251. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the over-time arrears under RLT 69 have not been fully paid to the employees of N.E. Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) number of employees to be paid, number of employees paid (Division-wise) the above dues upto now and

target date for the payment of this O.T. Dues?

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

(b) and (c). The Railway Labour Tribunal overtime bills pertaining to some staff are being processed in Ac-

counts. These bills are expected to be cleared by Accounts within a month. The claims of certain other staff are still awaited and those will be cleared expeditiously as soon as they are received.

A statement showing the division-wise figures of employees paid/to be paid is given to the Annexure attached).

Statement

Division	Approximate number of Employees assessed to be paid	Number of Employees already paid
Izatnagar	4420	4420
Lucknow	4977	4977
Varanasi	3532	3430
Sonepur	2491	2138
Samastipur	2369	2324
TOTAL	17780	17289

Re-constitution of General Council and the Governing Body of Sahitya Academy

10252. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process to re-constitute General Council and the Governing Body of the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which a process set in motion along-with the names of the State Governments to whom the communications for nominating their representatives have been sent in this regard along-with the dates on which they have been sent; and

(c) the likely date by which the constitution would be completed and the Governing Body formed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The present term of the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi is upto December, 1982. The General Council which meets once a year had at its last meeting held on 26.2.1982 finalised the selection of eight eminent persons in the field of letters for the next General Council. The Executive Board will be reconstituted once the new General Council comes into being.

(b) The Akademi has not addressed the State Governments as yet.

(c) The reconstitution of the General Council is likely to be completed by the end of 1982 and the Executive Board will be reconstituted by the new Council at its first meeting.

Late Running of Frontier Mail

10253. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 31 UP and 32 Down Frontier Mail has been running late considerably during the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of days on which it reached its destination with a delay of more than one hour during the months of January, February, March and April, 1982 till to date; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for punctual running of this train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The punctuality performance of 31 Up/32 Dn Frontier Mail has not been very satisfactory.

(b) 31/82 Delhi-Amritsar Frontier Mail reached Amritsar more than one hour late on 19 occasions and Delhi on 12 occasions during January '82 to 15-4-82.

(c) A close watch is being kept over the running of 31/32 Frontier Mail at all levels.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Himachal Pradesh

10254. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have proposed to the Government of India or opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh during the Academic Year, 1982-83;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c): A proposal has been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hamirpur. The State Government has been requested to make available the requisite physical facilities like land and building, etc. The proposal will be examined further when the requisite facilities are made available by the State Government.

Speeding up of Himachal Express

10255. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received for speeding up of Himachal Express, running between Delhi-Nangal Dam consequent upon the slowing down of this train during the past few years;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Railway Administration in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken for speeding up of this train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). There have been demands for speeding up of 53/54 Himachal Express. Speeding up of 53/54 Express is not operationally feasible under the present condition of track as well as due to path difficulties.

Unemployment Allowance to Seamen

10256. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give unemployment allowance to the seamen from sign off to sign on;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Government appointed an Expert Committee on unemployment among Indian Seamen in February, 1981. One of the terms of reference was to suggest welfare measures for the period of unemployment between signing off and signing on. Government have received Part I of the report of the Committee and that is under examination with the Ministry.

Promotion Policy for Non-Academic Staff of IITs

10257. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the promotion policy for the non-academic staff of IITs;

(b) whether any new policy for this purpose has been framed recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). As each of the five I.I.Ts had framed schemes for promotional opportunities on their own, a uniform scheme for promotions for non-academic staff is being evolved.

Admission Policy in J.N.U.

10258. PROF. B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates applied to JNU since the present admission policy was introduced in JNU;

(b) year-wise/programme-wise break-up of the number of candidates applied to each schools/centres;

(c) out of them how many were rural candidates, school-wise centre-wise programme-wise/year-wise break-up of admitted candidates;

(d) how many among these rural candidates completed their studies successfully; and

(e) if drop out is more than 50 per cent the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The total number of candidates who applied for admission to Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last few years, year-wise, is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) to (e). The University does not maintain any record on the basis of the rural background of the candidates. As such, information sought is not available.

Ballard Pier-Uran Link

10259. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering proposals to link up Bombay-Panwal, Bombay-Belapur and Ballard Pier-Uran links, so, as to relieve traffic congestion in Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above proposals are under examination of Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited;

(c) if so, by what time the Railway Board is expected to take the final decision;

(d) the details of expenditure thereon;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have referred on or about 14 March, 1981 to take up the above proposals on priority basis; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, in respect of Bombay-Panvel and Bombay-Belapur links but not in respect of Bombay-Ballard Pier link. Techno economic feasibility report for extension of Railway Line from Mankhurd to Belapur (Panvel Creek) at an estimated cost of Rs 76 crores has since been recommended to the Planning Commission who provide funds for such schemes outside Railway Plan and is under their consideration.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) can take action to undertake the project only after it is cleared by the Planning Commission and the funds are allotted to the Railways outside the normal Railway Plan.

(e) Yes.

(f) The matter is being processed with the Planning Commission.

Indo-Afghan Joint Commission

10260. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of EX-

TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission established in the past had remained dormant since long;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government had expressed willingness to reactivate the commission;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Afghan Foreign Minister, during his recent visit to India, made a request in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Fifth Indo-Afghan Joint Commission had its meeting in December, 1977 followed by Review Talks in 1979.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter did come up during the visit.

(d) The Government of India has agreed to the meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission next month to discuss economic and technical co-operation.

Passengers relieved of their valuables between Khera Kalan and Holambi Stations near Sonapat

10261. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three dacoits relieved the passengers of their valuables and wrist watches between Khera Kalan and Holambi Railway Stations near Sonapat on the 3 April, 1982;

(b) if so, estimated loss to passengers;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been made; and

(d) whether the culprits have also been arrested?

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

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

Visit of Afghan Foreign Minister

10262. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN
DEV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost visited India during the 1st week of April, 1982;

(b) outcome of discussion held with him; and

(c) broad outlines of decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Afghan Foreign Minister, Shah Mohammad Dost had a brief meeting with the Prime Minister on 3rd April, 1982 while on his way to Kuwait to attend the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' meeting.

(b) The Afghan Foreign Minister handed over to the Prime Minister a message from President. Babrak Karmal. Regional and bilateral matters were discussed.

(c) The sixth meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission will be held at Kabul next month to discuss matters of mutual economic and technical co-operation.

Number of recognised Schools in Country

10263. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the number of recognised schools in the country, State-wise, in which the medium of instruction is English only and mother tongue is not used for imparting education; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Mobile Health Centres in Tribal and Backward Districts of Orissa

10264. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for opening some mobile health centres in the tribal and backward districts of the State;

(b) if so, the total number of such mobile medical centres which are functioning at present and the number of such centres which are going to be opened;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of these centres; and

(d) the details regarding the number of villages covered?

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

(b) to (d). The Government of India have no Scheme for providing assistance to the State for opening mobile health centres.

Archaeological Survey of Palamau District (Bihar)

10265. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of Hills Panki in Palamau District of Bihar to examine the possibility of getting some information about the old cities under earth on the Hills of Palamau; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Ernakulam-Kottaya Section

10266. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Ernakulam-Kottayam section of the Southern Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Kottayam Station

10267. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the railway station at Kottayam, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Work of remodeling of the existing station building consisting of the following facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.71 lakhs has been recently completed:

(i) Additional second class waiting hall with toilet facilities; (ii) 3 additional retiring rooms—single bed (iii) Provision of 4 booking and reservation counters; (iv) One upper class waiting room for ladies with toilet facilities; (v) Face lift to the existing station building; (vi) Provision of passenger shelter on Island platform; (vii) Extension of shelter on platform No. 1.

In addition to the above, the works of improvement to Vegetarian Refreshment and Non-vegetarian Refreshment room, extension of covering over the main platform and provision of additional hydrants for carriage watering have been approved and are in progress.

Number of Porters in Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin Stations

10268. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of porters working in Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin stations; and

(b) the number of porters belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The total number of licensed porters working at Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin stations is 2415. Out of these 572 belong to Scheduled Castes and 605 to Scheduled Tribes.

Ship owners who have not paid Seamen of their dues

10269. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the ship owners, who are defaulters in making payment to seamen of all dues and un-paid "ex-gratia monetary assistance" and similar dues; and

(b) action taken against them for such default, owner-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There are no unpaid dues by shipowners. Monthly ex-gratia monetary assistance to seamen, is paid by Seafarers Welfare Fund Society from interest-income of its earmarked corpus of Rs. 8.5 crores and shipowners do not contribute towards this scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Development Programme

10270. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has introduced a scheme to facilitate involvement of the student community in rural development projects;

(b) if so, since when it has been introduced;

(c) the name of the universities which deputed students to involve in rural development project; and

(d) the details about the steps taken or the programme proposed to be undertaken by the Government on the above matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Ministry of Education has not introduced any new scheme to facilitate involvement of student community in rural development projects. However, a scheme—National Service Scheme—which was introduced in 1969, has rural reconstruction as an integral part of the scheme and students of the universities and colleges who have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the scheme have been engaged in constructive programme of rural reconstructions aimed at improvement of the conditions of life of the weaker sections of the society in rural areas. Particularly the theme for special camping programme of the N.S.S. volunteers has been "Youth for Rural Reconstruction" from 1976-1977 onwards.

(b) Since 1969.

(c) The Scheme is in operation in all the universities throughout India.

(d) Since its inception in 1969 steps have been taken to strengthen the Scheme. Starting with 40,000 students in 37 universities, the Scheme now has an enrolled strength of over five lakhs students covering all universities throughout India. It is also proposed to increase the enrolment each year to bring a larger number of students within the purview of the Scheme.

Introduction of Ecology Education

10271. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce ecology education in the schools and colleges;

(b) if so, from when the proposal is likely to be implemented, and

(c) details of other steps that are proposed to be taken for the spreading of ecology education in the educational institution and outside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). In the school textbooks prepared by NCERT in sciences and social sciences, concepts of ecology and environment have been adequately incorporated. At the university level, ecology is included as a part of Botany and Zoology curricula.

In the training programmes regularly organised by NCERT for key persons, teacher educators and teachers from States and other agencies, ecological principles, both in theory and practicals, are emphasised. Efforts are being made to provide for study of ecology as a multi-disciplinary subject at the undergraduate level.

Subway near Vedia Station

10272. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the opening of a bridge, over the river Ajoy, connecting the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum has made it an absolute necessity for raising the height of the subway near Vedia Station (Barharwa loop) which is too low for vehicular traffic;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal has made any representation about it; and

(c) if so, what steps are being contemplated for an immediate solution for easing the obstruction for which the bridge has been constructed?

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

(b) The matter has been represented by the Speaker, West Bengal Assembly.

(c) The question of increasing the headway clearance of bridges near

Vedia Station or providing a new bridge towards Bolpur which will allow passage of vehicular traffic is under the examination of Railway and Burdwan Zila Parishad. A firm proposal in this regard is still awaited from the Zila Parishad.

News Item Immunisation of L.I.G. Children Inadequate

10273. **DR. A. U. AZMI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item 'Immunisation of LIG children inadequate' appearing in the Indian Express dated 7 April, 1982 bringing out the fact that not a single child belonging to the low income group in Delhi got all the three doses of the polio and DPT vaccine; health of the children was hardly reassuring; majority lived below poverty line; severe lack of sanitation and faulty drainage system; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and steps taken to rectify the shortcomings together with details of action taken?

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

(b) The data is mentioned in the Interim Report' dated 20.5.81 of a project entitled 'Family through the child' and is reported to have been complied at the beginning of the project, sometime in 1980. This does not seem to represent a statistical sample. However, Government are anxious to improve the immunisation and health status of people in general and children in particular.

The performance of Immunisation Programme for DPT and Polio in the

Union Territory of Delhi during 1981-82 was:

1. POLIO :

1981-82
(April to
Feb.)

Ist dose	. . .	95732
IIInd dose	. . .	49134
IIIrd dose	. . .	35968
Booster	. . .	23875

2. DPT :

Ist dose	. . .	91000
IIInd dose	. . .	52559
IIIrd dose	. . .	39958
Booster	. . .	22973

To improve the performance even further periodic instructions are being issued by the Delhi Administration to all implementing agencies to intensify immunisation programme to provide 100 per cent coverage to all the children of Delhi specially those in Resettlement/JJ Colonies and slum areas where persons belonging to lower socio-economic strata of society normally live. Apart from this-periodical intensive immunisation drive is undertaken especially in these areas. Mobile teams visit low income group areas for immunisation in addition the immunisation service provided by the Maternity and Child Health Centres in the area.

Officials Bungle Brisbane Games

10274. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5152 on 25 March, 1982 regarding officials Bungle Brisbane Games and state if a copy of the report of the leader of the Indian contingent be laid

on the Table of the House together with details of action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): A copy of the report of the Leader of the Indian contingent which participated in the Mini Commonwealth Games held in Brisbane (Australia) from 2nd to 4th October, 1981, as adopted by the Indian Olympic Association, has been received in the Ministry on the 26th April, 1982 and five copies thereof have been placed in the Library of the Parliament. The report in question has been brought to the notice of the Special Organising Committee. IX Asian Games and the Indian High Commission in Australia.

No. of Visas Issued to Pak Nationals

10275. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visas issued to Pakistan Nationals by Indian Embassy in Pakistan during the period 1979-82 (year-wise);

(b) the number of applications pending for issue of visas to Pakistan Nationals, as on 31 March, 1982;

(c) the number of visas issued to Bangladesh National during the period 1979-82 (year-wise); and

(d) the number of applications pending for issue of visas to Bangladesh Nationals as on 31 March, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

(a) Year	Number of visas issued to Pakistan Nationals
1979	1,93,268
1980	1,73,641
1981	1,73,096
1982 (up to 31st March)	44,916
(b) The number of applications pending for issue of visas to Pakistan Nationals as on 31st March, 1982.	1771

(c) Year	Number of visas issued to Bangladesh Nationals
1979	1,39,170
1980	1,80,563
1981	1,60,805
1982 (upto to 31st March, 1982)	43,399
(d) The number of applications pending for issue of visas to Bangladesh Nationals as on 31st March, 1982	1586

Central Assistance to U.P. under Care and Protection of Orphan Children

10276. SHRI MOHAD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central allocation of assistance to Uttar Pradesh under the Scheme "Care and Protection of Orphan Children" in the State during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether Government have carried out independent evaluation study of the working of this Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) what methods are being planned to see that these schemes are being implemented as per the Central guidelines to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A sum of Rs. 2,70,816, Rs. 6,19,019 and Rs. 7,76,566 was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the scheme of services of children in need of care and protection during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

(b) An evaluation study was undertaken by the Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University (Agra) to evaluate the programme. Some weaknesses in the implementation of the programme have been pointed out in this Evaluation Study Report, a copy of which has been sent to the State Government.

(c) The organisations implementing the programme are required to execute a bond with the State Government that they will abide by the conditions of grant

Supervision of this scheme is done by the State Governments.

के दौरान तीन वर्षों का जीवित शेष शरु लगभग 8) प्रतिशत रहा है।

(ग) इन आपरेशनों में जा कठिनाइयां लगभग 80 प्रतिशत रह है।

गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण

10277. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "न्यू इंग्लैंड जनरल आफ मेडिसीन" पत्रिका का हवाना देते हुए प्रकाशन और सूचना निदेशालय द्वारा "विज्ञान प्रगति" पत्रिका के सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, 1982 में गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण (किडनी ट्रान्प्लांटेशन) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत एक लेख प्रकाशित किया गया था;

(ख) क्या देश में गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण के आपरेशन किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा तननात्मक रूप से कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ग) गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण में क्या कठिनाइयां महसूस की गईं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कमारी कमल बने. एम. जोशी):
(क) हां।

(ख) भारत में गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण के आपरेशन गत 15 वर्षों से किये जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की शल्य चिकित्सा के मुख्य केन्द्र बसिन भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नयी दिल्ली, स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चन्डीगढ़ जसलोक अस्पताल, बम्बई तथा क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल, विल्लार हैं। कुछ नये केन्द्र पिछले तीन और चार वर्षों के दौरान खोले गये हैं। लेकिन इन केन्द्रों में किये गये गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण के आपरेशनों की संख्या अभी तक बहुत कम है। पिछले पांच वर्षों

(1) दूरे तक डायलिसिस पर रागियों को रहना बहुत लचीला है।

प्रतिरोपित गुर्दों को शरीर स्वीकार करता है अथवा नहीं, इसका पता लगाने के तरीकों में से एक तरीका मिश्रित लिम्फो-साइट कन्चर का बताया जाता है जिससे यह पता लगाने में मदद मिलती है कि रोगी द्वारा दाता का गुर्दा किस हद तक स्वीकार किया जा रहा है।

Number of Persons Arrested Travelling without Tickets in Northern and Western Zones

10278. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless passengers caught in Northern and Western Railway Zones during the months of November, 1981 to March, 1982 separately, zone-wise; and

(b) the total amount recovered during this period from the ticketless passengers in the shape of fare and penalty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The number of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper tickets and railway dues & judicial fine realised from them on Northern and Western

Railways during the months of November, 1981 to March, 1982 is indicated below:

(Figures in thousands)

Month	No. of persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket	Amount of Railway dues realised		Amount of judicial fine realised (Rs.)
		Fare (Rs.)	Excess charge (Rs.)	
<i>Northern Railways</i>				
Nov. 1981	39.8	327.1	401.9	107.9
Dec. 1981	35.3	298.8	360.3	71.4
Jan. 1982	33.0	285.1	327.4	59.3
Feb. 1982	33.5	278.7	348.9	61.4
March 1982	34.0	302.8	354.4	83.5
<i>Western Railway</i>				
Nov. 1981	48.0	409.5	465.2	37.2
Dec. 1981	43.5	361.1	424.7	20.6
Jan. 1982	45.3	346.3	432.8	24.3
Feb. 1982	42.8	368.3	409.6	30.0
March, 1982	45.4	346.8	425.0	33.1

Opening of More Central Schools in Rajasthan

10279. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of central schools functioning in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more Central Schools in Rajasthan State especially in border areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a great demand for opening Central Schools in Barmer and Jaisalmer towns in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON: (a) Nineteen Kandriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are at present functioning at the following places in Rajasthan:—

- (1) Alwar
- (2) Bharatpur
- (3) Bikaner
- (4) Jaipur
- (5) Jaipur Cantt.
- (6) Jodhpur (AFS)
- (7) Jodhpur (Army)
- (8) Jodhpur (BSF)
- (9) Jaisalmer
- (10) Khetrinagar (No. 1)
- (11) Khetrinagar (No. II)

- (12) Kota
 (13) Mount Abu
 (14) Nazirabad
 (15) Rajpura Dabiba Mines
 (16) Sriganganagar
 (17) Suratgarh
 (18) Udaipur
 (19) Zawar Mines Udaipur

(b) to (e) Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalyas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan only when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner. Proposals for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas at several places in Rajasthan, including Bikaner, Barmer and Uttarlai which are comparatively close to the border, are under examination of the Sangathan. However, there is already one Kendriya Vidyalaya at Jaisalmer.

Theft of Railway property and pilferage of coal in Northern Railway

10280. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft of railway property detected in Northern Railway during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the approximate value of railway property stolen;

(b) the number of cases of pilferage of coal in Northern Railway during the same period and the number of culprits punished in those cases;

(c) whether complaints have been received to the effect that railway employees are also involved in the above cases and whether some such cases have been detected;

(d) if so, the number of such cases and action taken in this regard; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to check thefts of railway property?

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

(a) Year	No. of cases of theft of Railway Property detected in Northern Railway	Approximate value of property stolen
1980-81	1964	Rs. 85,51,573
1981-82	2140	98,07,897
(b) Year	No. of cases of coal thefts detected in Northern Railway	No. of culprits arrested
1980-81	473	673
1981-82	544	716
(c) Yes, in some of the cases.		
(d) Year	No. of cases in which Railway employees were found involved	No. of Railway employees arrested
1980-81	192	286
1981-82	262	359

(e) The following measures are being taken to check thefts of railway property:

(i) All important yards and goods sheds are guarded by the RPF men round the clock.

(ii) Affected sections and yards are patrolled by the RPF staff during night.

(iii) RPF staff are detailed on goods trains passing duty at engineering restrictions, vulnerable outer signals and upgradients where trains slow down.

(iv) Intelligence about the crime and criminals in relation to railway property is collected by the CIB/Plain clothed staff of the RPF and raids are conducted to apprehend the culprits.

(v) Close liaison is maintained with the Police for the arrest of criminals.

Users' Consultative Committee at Jodhpur

10281. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Users' Consultative Committee was functioning at the Divisional level of Jodhpur after 1980;

(b) if so, names of the members nominated in that committee and the dates of its sittings;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of truly representative users consultative Committee the gap between the public and the Railways administration is increasing putting both to disadvantages; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, The Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee was functioning from 1-1-81 to 15-2-82.

(b) Three meetings were held on 10-6-81, 22-9-81 and 9-2-82. The names and addresses of persons who were nominated are given in the statement.

(c) No.

(d) The Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Jodhpur is in the process of being reconstituted

Statement

List of Members of Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, Northern Railway, Jodhpur for the term from 1-1-81 to 31-12-82 (Dissolved w.e.f. 16-2-82)

Interest	Representation granted to	Name and Address of Nominee	Telephone No.
1. Chamber of Commerce, Trade Industries & Agricultural Associations.	1. Marwar Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Jodhpur.	Shri Damodar Lal Bang, Director, Arun Cycles, Jeaswant Bldg., Station Road.	20764
	2. Jodhpur Industries' Assn., Jodhpur.	Sh. Anand Prakash Bhoot, M/s Bhoot Oil Mills, Heavy Industrial Area, Jodhpur.	20418 21322
	3. The Chamber of Genuine Salt Distributors, Sabharlake.	Shri Ram Avtarji Gattal, Post. Sabharlake, Distt. Jodhpur.	51 214

1	2	3	4
	4. Balotra Ladhru Udyog Mandal Balotra.	Shri Gautam Chand Chopra, Munna Textiles, Lohana, Ka-Chowk, Balotra.	34402
	5. Pahalodia Namak Vyapari Sangh, Phalodi.	Shri Ghain Sukhi Joshi, s/o Shri Shiv Dutt Joshi, Near Gaushala, Station Road, Phalodi.	
	6. Lime Manufacturers' Assn. Gotan.	Sh. Mahendra Singh Kachwaha 20 Fort Road, Jodhpur.	
II. Passenger Associations.	1. Rajasthan Air, Rail & Transport Passengers Assn. Jodhpur.	Shri B. N. Bhargava, M/s Rajputana Stationery Mart, Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.	22127
	2. Rajasthan Railway Users & Passengers Assn., Ajmer	Sh. Ravi Toshnival, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Ajmer-305001	20653 20923
III. Special Interests.	(i) General Manager's Nominnee. Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Dev. Corpn., Ltd., Jaipur).	Shri K. S. 1. Gulundia, General Manager, FRT Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur.	73558 78674
	(ii) Railway Ministers Nominnee.	Shri Moolchand Ghallani, Sambharlake, Rajasthan.	
IV. Parliament.	Lok Sabha.	Prof. Nirmal Kumari Shaktawat, M.P., V & P.O. Ochadi Via Senth, Teh. & Distt. Chittargarh (Rajasthan)	
	Rajya Sabha.	Shri Jaswant Singh, M.P., Jawala House, Prota Area, Jodhpur.	
V. State Govt. & State Legislature.	State Govt. State, Govt., Rajasthan. State Legislature, Rajasthan.	The Desert Development Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	

पोर्ट ब्लेयर तथा देश के अन्य भागों के बीचों में चल रहे निजी तथा सरकारी मालवाहक जहाजों द्वारा माल की ड़साई

10282. श्री बयाराम श्याम : क्या नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे क्या कारण हैं कि पोर्ट ब्लेयर तथा देश के अन्य भागों के बीच चल रहे निजी मालवाहक जहाज तो पूरी तरह लदे हुए हैं जब कि सरकारी जहाज प्रायः खाली बंधवा कम भार के लिए हुए जाई दिखाई देते हैं;

नावहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल): पोर्ट ब्लेयर और देश के अन्य भागों के बीच सरकार के वहाँ भी मालवाही जहाज नहीं चल रहे हैं लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के तहत भारतीय नावहन निगम नामक सरकारी उपक्रम, एम. वी. दिगलीपुर और एम. वी. शा-पेन नामक दो मालवाही जहाज पोर्ट ब्लेयर और भारत के मुख्य भूभाग के बीच चला रहा है। ये जहाज लकड़ी खेते हैं। इन जहाजों से पोर्ट ब्लेयर से भारत के मुख्य भूभाग तक 90 प्रतिशत तक जगह और भारत के मुख्य भूभाग से पोर्ट ब्लेयर तक

35 प्रतिशत तक जगह में माल भरा होता है।

चिकित्सा की एलोपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक और यूनानी प्रणाली में अनुसंधान हेतु राशि

10283. श्री बयाराम शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसंधान हेतु वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है और इसमें से चिकित्सा की एलोपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक तथा

यूनानी प्रणाली के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि का उपबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार देश में बेहतर और प्रभावी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा के लिए आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों की और अधिक नियुक्ति करने के लिए तथा राशि की मंजूरी देने पर विचार करेगी?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कमल बने. एम. जोशी):

(क) भिन्न-भिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिए 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए जितनी राशियाँ मंजूर की गईं, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

	1979-80	1980-81
	(रुपये लाखों में)	
1. एलोपैथी	735.54	1274.46
2. आयुर्वेद (सिद्ध सहित)	199.43	179.75
3. होम्योपैथी	30.67	28.25
4. यूनानी	39.85	60.50
5. योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	10.50	8.45

(ख) जी, हाँ।

पत्रकारों द्वारा रियासती दरों पर यात्रा

10284. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मान्यताप्राप्त पत्रकारों को रियासती दरों पर दी जाने वाली यात्री सुविधा देना बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि इसका लाभ अबबारों के मालिकों को पहुँचता था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे कोई वैकल्पिक उपाय करने का है रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

विदेशी राष्ट्राध्यक्षों द्वारा बिहार का दौरा

10285 श्री कुंवर राम : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके राष्ट्राध्यक्षों ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत का दौरा किया था;

(ख) उन में से कितने राष्ट्राध्यक्षों का (बाँधों तथा बाँध राष्ट्राध्यक्षों के सिवाय) भारत दर्शन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बिहार के दौरे पर ले जाया गया; और

(ग) क्या इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि 'भारत दर्शन' कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाला कार्यालय बिहार राज्य को अपेक्षा कर रहा है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. बी. नरसिंह राव):

(क) 1-1-1979 और 31-12-1981 की अवधि के बीच 33 राज्याध्यक्ष भारत आए।

(ब) जाम्बिया के राष्ट्रपति डा. केनेथ पांडा 15-9-1980 को बिहार गए थे।

(ग) राज्याध्यक्ष की यात्रा का कार्यक्रम वित्तिथि की इच्छाओं, भारत और संबन्ध देश के बीच सहयोग के क्षेत्रों और दिल्ली से बाहर के स्थानों की यात्रा के लिए उपलब्ध समय का ध्यान में रखकर वित्तिथि पक्ष के परामर्श से तैयार किया जाता है। इसलिए किसी विशिष्ट राज्य को प्राथमिकता देने या उसकी उपेक्षा करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

'आन योर लाइन' तथा 'आन योर वेगन' योजनाएं

10286. श्री कृष्णराम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने 'आन योर टेलीफोन' योजना की भांति 'आन योर रेलवे लाइन' और 'आन योर वेगन' जैसी योजना तैयार की है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पर प्रयांक्तारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह मूनिश्चित करने के लिए कि संसाधनों के अभाव में रेल संवाओं के विस्तार में बाधा न पड़े ऐसी योजनाएं तैयार करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मीस्सिवाकृति): (क) जी हां। टकी मान डिब्बों, कूप मान डिब्बों और कटोनों के सम्बंध में रेलों ने 'आन योर वेगन' योजना शुरू की है।

(ख) उपयोगकर्ताओं ने इस योजना का गमन्द किया है और इस प्रकार के विशेष मान डिब्बों, जो केवल उन्ही के सामान की ढूलाई के लिए होंगे, को प्राइवेट अथवा संयुक्त रूप से पहले ही बरिदि कर ली है।

(ग) उपयोगकर्ताओं की रजामन्दी से इस योजना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ताकि ऐसे विशेष किम्म के स्टोक अथवा धन की कमी के कारण विशेष प्रकार के सामान के संचालन में रुकावट न बाये।

भारत-भूटान संयुक्त आर्थीयिक उद्द्यम

10287. श्री कृष्णराम : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भूटान नरसे की हाल की भारत यात्रा के दौरान संयुक्त आर्थीयिक उद्द्यम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव उनके समक्ष रखा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव):

(क) भूटान नरसे की हाल की भारत यात्रा के दौरान संयुक्त आर्थीयिक उद्द्यम स्थापित करने के बारे में सामान्य रूप में विचार-विमर्श किया गया। कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा गया।

(ख) राजनीतिक माध्यमों से इस मिनिसिल में आगे विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है।

"फेस्टीवल आफ इंडिया" संबन्ध

10288. श्री मलचंद झागः क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जिम उद्देश्य में लन्दन में "फेस्टीवल आफ इंडिया" आयोजित किया था वह पूरा हो गया है ?

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उन पर कितना व्यय किया; और

(ग) क्या इस "फेस्टीवल" के प्रारम्भ में 7 महानि पहनें हो इसके लिए किए गए प्रचार के बावजूद लन्दन में रहने वाले स्थानीय भारतीय समुदाय में उत्साह का अभाव स्पष्ट था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण ?

प्रिजा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमती कंस): (क) ममारोह (फेस्टीवल) अभी भी चल रहा है और नवम्बर, 1982 में समाप्त हो जाएगा।

(ख) इंग्लैंड में भारत ममारोह का सर्वा अधिकतर इंग्लैंड के भारत ममारोह न्यास तथा विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा बहने किया

जाता है। इस ऋत्नों में भारत का अंश-दान सम्भवतः एक करोड़ रुपए होगा जो सरकार के बजट तथा प्रायोजक निधि से वहन किया जाएगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

चिकित्सा की परम्परागत प्रणाली पर व्यय

10289. श्री मूलचंद डागा: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचदशीय योजना के कूल प्रावधानों का पृथक पृथक कितना प्रतिशत भाग आयुर्वेद, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा जैसी परम्परागत प्रणालियों पर व्यय किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान चिकित्सा की प्रत्येक प्रणाली पर कितना व्यय हुआ

और प्रत्येक प्रणाली की उपलब्धि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कुमारी कुमुद बेन. एम. जोशी):

(क) छठी पंचदशीय योजना में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के अधीन कूल प्रावधान में आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी, योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा तथा सभी भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी के लिए समान अन्य योजनाओं के लिए प्रस्तावित प्रावधानों की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 1.68 प्रतिशत, 0.86 प्रतिशत, 0.72 प्रतिशत, 0.52 प्रतिशत और 1.04 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) 1980-81 के दौरान इनमें से प्रत्येक चिकित्सा पद्धति पर निम्नलिखित व्यय किया गया:—

1. आयुर्वेद	256.01	लाख रुपये
2. यूनानी	75.14	लाख रुपये
3. योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	25.79	लाख रुपये
4. होम्योपैथी	52.78	लाख रुपये
5. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिए समान अन्य योजनाएं	60.16	लाख रुपये

इनमें से प्रत्येक चिकित्सा पद्धति की उपलब्धियों का व्यौरा प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इनमें जो अनुसंधान व्यय हो रहा है वह अभी प्रारम्भिक चरणों में ही है। दैसे, भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी रोगों के उन्मूलन में अपना-अपना योगदान दे रही है और लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बेहतर बनाने की दिशा में प्रयत्नशील है।

बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में चल रही उपनगरीय सेवाओं को हुई हानि

10290. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास तथा उनके आसपास विद्युत तथा गैर-विद्युत

चालित उपनगरीय गाड़ियां चलाने से वर्ष 1979, 1980 और 1981 में पृथक पृथक कितनी हानि हुई तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या यह हानि सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता व्यय समझी जाती है और सरकार ने इसे जनहित में वहन किया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) बम्बई कलकत्ता और मद्रास क्षेत्रों में 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान उपनगरीय बिजली गाड़ियों (ई. एम. यू.) और गैर बिजली गाड़ियों के

परिचालन के कारण हुई हानि नीचे दी गई है :—

उप नगरीय सेवाएं

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	बिजली गाड़ी	गैर बिजली गाड़ी	जोड़
1	2	3	4
1978-79	20.00	6.36	26.36
1979-80	24.08	6.77	30.85
1980-81	28.20	5.92	34.12

उपनगरीय सेवाओं में हानि मुख्यतः उप-नगरीय दैनिक यात्रियों को किगियों में रियायत देकर मासिक टिकटों की सुविधा के कारण होती है। इन वर्षों के दौरान उपनगरीय सेवाओं में जो आमदनी हुई है, वह इन सेवाओं के परिचालन की बढ़ती हुई लागत को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) रेलों को जनसंपांगी तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में दफ्तरों भूमिका निभानी होती है। रेलों को अन्य वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों की भांति माधन सामग्री की बढ़ती हुई लागत के अनुरूप अपने किराए और भाड़े में समायोजन करने की पूरी स्वतंत्रता नहीं है। रेलों के एक जनसंपांगी प्रतिष्ठान होने के नाते सामाजिक दायित्वों का वहन करना पड़ता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ये हानियां होती हैं और इन हानियों को "सामाजिक लागत" की मज्जा दी जा सकती है।

"ज्ञान से भरने का अधिकार"

10291. श्री मल्लिकार्जुन डाला: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह इतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चर्चित "ज्ञान से भरने का अधिकार" (करुणामूलक आधार पर मारना) विषय पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की है और यदि कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कज्जब बोन एम. जोशी): (क) और (ख). इस संबंध में मन्त्र मन्त्र श्री मन्मथ चंद डाला द्वारा 16 जनवरी, 1982 को एक विधेयक लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है। उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया मदन में ही भीताई जाएगी।

Railway accidents during past three months.

10292. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents that took place during the past three months; and

(b) the number out of them attributable to human failure or negligence and those attributable to absence or failure of equipment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period January 1982 to March 1982 there were 263

train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) Out of these accidents, prima facie, 116 were attributable to failure of Railway Staff and 85 to failure of equipment.

Shortage of Essential Items in Hospitals of Orissa

10293. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that some State Governments, such as Orissa, are experiencing great difficulties in view of the shortage of essential items such as oxygen, nitrous oxide etc., in the various hospitals of the State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government taken in this regard to ensure that these items are easily available in the hospital of Orissa and other States where similar situation has been prevailing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN, M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No State Government has reported any difficulty in their Hospitals due to the shortage of essential items such as oxygen, nitrous oxide etc. There was only an occasional shortage for a short period in Orissa due to the short supply by a firm but during this period these items were procured by local purchase and the hospitals faced no difficulty.

Strength of SC and ST Students in Each of Central Universities

10294. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI: .

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of students in each of the Central Universities;

(b) how many among them belongs to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

(c) how much amount did UGC spend on them;

(d) has the reserve quota for ST/SC been filled;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps Government will until initiate to fill the quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The information for the year 1980-81 is still under compilation and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The University Grants Commission gives grants to the Central Universities for their maintenance and also for implementing various development projects/programmes accepted. It is not possible to indicate the amount spent specifically on SC/ST candidates.

(d) The reserved quota for SC/ST students are not fully utilised except in the North-Eastern Hill University.

(e) and (f). The social and economic backwardness of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities has been identified as the major reason for their low enrolment in the institutes of Higher education. In order to ensure that the seats reserved for these communities are in fact utilised by them, the UGC has decided to assist the Universities in offering remedial courses to make up the deficiencies of the Weaker Sections. The Universities have been advised to give relaxations in the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for admission to various courses. The Central Universities have also been advised to set up Special Cells to watch the interest of SC/ST candidates. The UGC has

set up a Standing Committee to advise the Commission on matters relating to the admission and employment of SC/ST candidates. A Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and a Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes to be implemented in the Sixth Plan are in the process of finalisation.

रामनगर में लखनऊ-काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस में 2 टायर डिब्बे जाड़ना

10295. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लखनऊ-काठगोदाम (नैनीताल) एक्सप्रेस में पहले दो टायर डिब्बा जाड़ा जाता था,

(ख) यदि हां तो इसमें तीन टायर में बदलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उनका विचार रामनगर में कान वाली आम जनता की सुविधा के लिए पुनः दो टायर डिब्बा जाड़ने का है ?

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

(ख) दुमरे दूजों की आयुकाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य में, 2-टियर सवारी डिब्बे के स्थान पर दुमरे दूजों का 3 टियर सवारी डिब्बा लगाया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

बल्मांडा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

10296. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बल्मांडा नगर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए लोगों द्वारा की गई मांग पूरी करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है,

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय को इस आशय का अनुरोध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अथवा जिला प्रशासन द्वारा किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार का अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर अनुकूल निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. धुंनम): (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठनों द्वारा नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर केवल तभी विचार किया जाता है जब ऐसे प्रस्ताव निर्धारित तरीके से किसी उपयुक्त प्रायोजन प्राधिकारी से प्राप्त हों। बल्मांडा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ था, परन्तु इसे अधूरा पाया गया। राज्य सरकार का तदानुसार सूचित कर दिया गया था। निर्धारित तरीके से जब प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा तो स्वीकृत मानदण्डों के अनुसार इस पर समुचित विचार किया जाएगा।

डाकघरों के जरिए निरोध की बिजली

10297. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन का बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि में डाकघरों के जरिए निरोध की बिजली के बारे में संघ मंत्रालय की महमति प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान कितने निरोध बंधे गए अथवा नि:शुल्क बिजलीय किए गए और इनका वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए निर्धारित किया गया लक्ष्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कमारी कमल बेन एच. जोशी): (क) डाकघरों के जरिए निरोध बंधने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के प्रयास अभी भी जारी हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आई. वार. सी. बी. एन. द्वारा निर्जित लाभ

10298. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान इरफान (आई. वार. सी. बी. एन.) द्वारा निर्जित

लाभ और विदेशी मुद्रा की अलग-अलग राशि क्या है; और

कम्पनी को किन-किन देशों से ठेके मिले हैं और तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान आई. आर. सी. आ. एन्. द्वारा कितना लाभ इकट्ठा किए जाने की संभावना है और इस

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग से उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) 1981-82

सकल लाभ— 112 लाख रुपये (अनुमानित)।

विदेशी मुद्रा की—220 लाख रुपये (अनुमानित)।
प्राप्ति

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान होने वाला अनुमानित लाभ

450 लाख रुपये।

विदेशों का ब्यौरा —

देश	मूल्य	कार्य का ब्यौरा
इराक	23,700 रु० (लाख)	न्यू रेलवे इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आथरिटी के लिए इरान में मुसायब-करबला-समावा रेल परियोजना के सेक्शन 3 और 4 का निर्माण।
नाइजीरिया	55.60 रु० (लाख)	नाइजीरियन रेलवे कार्पोरेशन को 55 अदद मशीन—चालित उठने वाले बैरियरों की सप्लाई, सुपुर्दगी, स्थापना और उन्हें आलू करना।
नाइजीरिया	11.00 रु० (लाख)	नाइजीरियन रेलवे कार्पोरेशन को रेल सिगनल प्रणाली के लिए फालतू पुर्जों की सप्लाई।

Railway concession to Asansol students

dated 20 February and 26 February, 1982 regarding this matter;

10299. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the students from Asansol area cannot enjoy railway concession upto Chittaranjan.

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the letters

(c) if so, whether Government have issued instructions to the concerned railway authorities to allow the students from Asansol are to enjoy railway concession upto Chittaranjan instead of only upto Panagarh as at present,

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

(e) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MLLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). Concessional season tickets are being issued to and from Chittaranjan to students from Raniganj, Asansol and stations in between and falling within the distance limit of 50 Kms. There has been a demand for extending this facility to the students of Burdwan University to stations beyond Panagarh upto Chittaranjan. At present student concessional season tickets are being issued from Burdwan to Panagarh and vice versa, as the distance between this pair of stations is 48Kms. As a matter of policy, concessional season tickets to students are issued only upto a distance limit of 50 Kms. except for those stations which have been enjoying this facility prior to 1951.

Recruitment in Railway Catering Department

10300. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of catering of Indian Railway appoints certain class of employees directly without usual formalities;

(b) if so, the details of the direct recruitment and the posts given during the last three years; and

(c) whether one person who was directly recruited has been posted in the Railway Canteen at Parliament House Annexe in 1980-81, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Direct recruitment is normally made following the laid down procedure. In some cases however, to meet urgent requirements on *ad hoc* basis is made. During

1980-81 14 such appointments had been made. Out of these 14, 3 are being utilised in Parliament House Catering, 3 in Parliament House Annexe and remaining 8 in the two canteens of Members of Parliament in North Avenue and South Avenue.

Office with Family on duty Pass

10301. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers on the Indian Railways are allowed to take their families while on duty or inspection out of their headquarters;

(b) whether the non-gazetted staff are not allowed to take their family on duty pass;

(c) whether it is considered a wastage; and

(d) Whether it affects the Railway working and leads to corruption?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Panel of A.M.Es on N.E. Railway

10302. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the formation of inadequate panels of AMEs on the N.E.R. in the last 3 selections held in 1975, 1977 and 1980;

(b) the number of AMEs who were continued on *ad hoc* basis even after such panels were formed and consumed;

(c) whether the Railway administration is aware of the harassment and the loss of seniority to such officers who even after qualifying in the selections were not put on the panel despite vacancies existing due to wrong calculations by the NER administration; and

(d) what action the railway is taking even now to empanel such officers, in the recently concluded selection, who are being left out due to under-formation of this panel so that the mistake is remedied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Panels were formed against the vacancies properly assessed for each of the three selections referred to.

(b) Number of officers who were working on *ad hoc* basis as Assistant Mechanical Engineer after the utilisation of the panels formed is as under:

- (1) 1975 selection—6
- (2) 1977 selection—2
- (3) 1980 selection—4

(c) and (d). Vacancies are calculated at a given point of time taking all known factors into account. The assessment has a vital bearing on the selection because it is on the basis of the number of vacancies, the field of employees to be considered is determined. Addition of vacancies arising subsequent to the assessment and initiation of selection will affect the field of eligibility. Therefore, such vacancies are not taken into account for the selection in hand.

Panels were correctly formed as required for the number of vacancies assessed. After the utilisation of the panel of 1980 selection, 4 officers were working on *ad hoc* basis against short term requirements and vacancies to

be filled on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.

Woman Casual Workers

10303. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many women casual workers are at present working in Indian Railways, details thereof Railway-wise and Division-wise;

(b) whether Government are having any plan to regularise their services; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the action taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c) Women casual labourers are considered for absorption against regular Class IV vacancies for which they are considered suitable to work.

Assistance to voluntary organisation for social welfare

10304. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the definite schemes in which Government is giving financial assistance or grant to the voluntary organisations engaged in the field of social welfare;

(b) number of such voluntary organisations which have been given such assistance or grant during the last three years;

(c) the amount of assistance or grant given to them year-wise; and

(d) has an assessment of the activities of such organisations been made by the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A list of the Schemes is attached (Statement-I).

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed (Statement-II).

(d) Yes, Sir. Assessment of such Organisations is made by obtaining recommendations of the State Governments, by evaluating progress reports and audited account received from the Organisations, and by carrying selected inspections.

Statement-I

Name of Schemes for Financial Assistance or Grant

(i) Organisational Assistance to Major Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.

(ii) Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection.

(iii) Creches for Children of Working and Ailing Women.

(iv) Research and Evaluation Studies in the Field of Social Welfare.

(v) Nutrition Programme through Balwadis and Day Care Centres.

(vi) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of hearing aids/appliances.

(vii) International Year of the Child and Post IYC activities.

(viii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations of the Handicapped.

(ix) Assistance for the Construction of the Working Women's Hostels.

(x) Setting up of Women Training Centres and Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress.

(xi) Educative Work for Prohibition.

(xii) Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls Projects:

(a) Family Life Institute

(b) Mobilising Public Opinion Against Trafficking.

(xiii) Research on Technical Aids on Rehabilitation of Handicapped.

(xiv) Teachers Training for the Blind.

(xv) Integrated Child Development Services Training of I.C.D.S. functionaries—Anganwadi Workers etc. etc.

Statement-II

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) and (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 10304 for 29-4-1982.

Year	No of Voluntary organisations	Amount of grant (Rupees in Lakhs)
1979-80	616	447.87
1980-81	633	645.35
1981-82	627	779.43

Plan to promote Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States

10305. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States which are non-Hindi speaking at present;

(b) whether the Government is having any definite plan to promote Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States;

(c) if so, details of such plan and the action taken for its implementation;

(d) list of the voluntary organisations receiving financial assistance for

the propagation and promotion of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States; and

(e) whether the Government consider the question of establishing a Central Hindi Institute in any of the non-Hindi speaking States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The States/Union Territories of the Indian Union have been divided into the following three regions;

(i) "Region—'A' means the States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi;

(ii) "Region—'B' means the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh;

(iii) "Region—'C' means the States and the Union Territories other than those referred to in clause (i) and (ii)."

(b) and (c). The Ministry has been implementing a number of schemes and programmes for the propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas. Under the formal system of education, financial assistance from the Centre is given to various non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories for appointment of Hindi teachers' training colleges/wings. Besides the students belonging to non-Hindi speaking States are awarded scholarships for study of Hindi at the post-matric level. Under the non-formal system of education efforts of the voluntary Hindi organisations are supported by providing financial assistance upto 75 per cent of their requirements for holding free Hindi classes, running Hindi libraries and reading rooms, conducting Hindi examinations and holding seminars. Two major organisations set up by the Government of India, viz. Central Hindi Directorate, Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra are also engaged in implementing various promotional programmes for propagation and development of Hindi.

(d) A Statement indicating the names of voluntary organisations who have been provided financial assistance for the promotion of Hindi during the year 1981-82 in the non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4065/82].

(e) There is no such proposal at present, under consideration of the Government.

Bridge over Damodar River

10306. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to provide financial assistance under Central aid programme of State Roads of inter-State on Economic Importance for constructing the bridge over Damodar River in the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): The State Government have recently sent a proposal for loan assistance for the construction of a bridge over Damodar at Mejiaghat on Rani-ganj-Midnapore road in West Bengal. It is, however, a State road and the State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project.

Number of Headmasters/Mistresses and Teachers of D.M.C. Retiring by April, 1982

10307. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Head Masters/Mistresses and Teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation are retiring by the end of April 1982 (zone-wise number);

(b) whether steps are being taken to see that their gratuity, P.F. amount are paid by the date they retire and pension papers kept ready for payment of monthly pension;

(c) whether all those who retired by the end of April, 1981 etc. have also been paid their gratuity, P.F. amount and pension; and

(d) if not, number of those whose papers are not ready and steps being taken to pay by the end of April, 1982?

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

(a) As reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, a total of 40 Head Masters/Mistresses and teachers are to retire by the end of April, 1982, as per zone-wise break-up given below:

C. L. Zone	7
Najafgarh	1
Shah-dra South	2
Sadar Paharganj	7
Narela	3
City	4
New Delhi	1
Shahdra North	2
South	1
West	4
Karol Bagh	8

40

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Out of the teachers, who retired in April, 1981, in the case of 14 teachers payment of gratuity/P.F. has been made, but pension could not be released due to non-production of necessary documents by the teachers/departments concerned. Their cases will be settled as soon as the required formalities are completed.

Compulsory Primary school education in the country

10308. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether mother-tongue is going to be made the medium of Primary education throughout the country to achieve full literacy; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Education Commission and subsequent

recommendations on the subject of other committees are known to the State Governments. It is for them to take appropriate decisions in the matter. It may, however, be stated that a majority of the State have mother tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary stage (classes I—IV/V).

Assistance to Sanskrit High Schools and Colleges for women and harijans at Baraha

10309. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central scheme for the assistance to Sanskrit High Schools and Colleges, particularly, for women and harijans;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any effective assistance to Balika Sanskritochay Vidyalaya, Baraha and Harijan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Baraha under Bisfi block within Madhubani Distt. of Bihar is being considered?

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.

(d) The Government of India has not received any application for assistance from the Balika Sanskritochay Vidyalaya, Baraha and Harijan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Baraha under Bisfi block within Mdhubani distt. of Bihar.

Wagon Breaking or Pilferages from Goods trains during 1980-81 and 1981-82

10310. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of wagons breaking or pilferages from the goods trains in 1980-81 and 1981-82 with Zone-wise break-up in details;

(b) details of total loss suffered by the railways due to that in these two years;

(c) whether such incidents are in the increase;

(d) whether the railways have spotted some pilferage prone stations and areas in the country;

(e) if so, details of such areas in the Eastern Railway and the steps taken thereon; and

(f) whether there is any plan to take local Panchayat in confidence to check such theft of railway goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Total number of cases of wagon breaking or pilferages from the goods train in 1980-81 and 1981-82 with zone-wise break-up and details of loss suffered by the railways due to this in these two years is as under:

Railway	Year	No. of cases	Value of property lost (Rs.)
Central	1980-81	3,502	28,94,638
	1981-82	3,776	40,33,459
Eastern	1980-81	13,353	1,89,86,245
	1981-82	15,812	2,80,98,587
Northern	1980-81	6,233	29,45,373
	1981-82	5,933	35,11,837
North Eastern	1980-81	132	2,17,271
	1981-82	104	2,42,184
Northeast Frontier	1980-81	297	3,77,414
	1981-82	293	4,84,674
Southern	1980-81	374	8,29,523
	1981-82	1,972	12,74,895
South Central	1980-81	1,323	11,85,018
	1981-82	1,388	15,66,052
South Eastern	1980-81	9,095	1,21,55,906
	1981-82	8,470	1,43,55,588
Western	1980-81	1,366	16,44,306
	1981-82	1,488	15,94,565
Total :	1980-81	35,675	4,12,15,764
	1981-82	39,236	5,51,61,841

(c) and (d). Yes.

(e) Garhara, Mughalsarai, Gaya, Asansol, Andal, Chitpur, etc. are the pilferage prone areas in the Eastern Railway and the following steps have been taken to control such incidents there:—

1. Trains carrying valuable commodities are being escorted by RPF/RPSF armed guards as far as practicable.

2. Beat-cum-sector patrolling by PRF/RPSF introduced in important yards and stations and special watch is arranged on wagons containing valuable commodities.

3. Back tracing enquiries of theft cases are made to pinpoint lague spots to take preventive measures.

4. RPF/CIB staff conduct searches and raids at criminals' dens and in the shop-cum-godowns of the receivers of property stolen from the railways.

5. Supervision by officers has been intensified.

6. Close liaison is being maintained with the Police for arrest of criminals operating on the railway and joint raids by Police and RPF are also conducted frequently.

7. Steps have been taken to book the veteran criminals/receivers under N.S.A.

(f) No.

गाजियाबाद और न्यू गाजियाबाद के बीच
हाल्ट

10311. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद और न्यू गाजियाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच एक हाल्ट की व्यवस्था करने हेतु विभिन्न संगठनों में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और वहां ट्रेनों के रुकने की व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव की जा रही हैं;

(ग) क्या गाजियाबाद और मुरादनगर के बीच दांहेरी लाइन के शुरू होने के पश्चात् इस क्षेत्र के लिए उपनगरीय रेल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना संभव हो गया है;

(घ) क्या प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना के अन्तर्गत इस क्षेत्र में उपनगरीय सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ङ) क्या इस प्रकार का उपनगरीय सुविधाओं का प्रावधान दिल्ली पर जन संख्या के दबाव को कम करने की दिशा में एक कदम होगा; और

(च) यदि हां तो, इस बारे में क्या योजना है ?

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

(ख) गाजियाबाद और नया गाजियाबाद के बीच नामरपुर ग्राम के निकट एक हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने के प्रस्ताव की जांच करायी गई थी किन्तु इसमें न तो इंजीनियरी और परिचालनिक दृष्टि में और न ही वित्तीय दृष्टि में व्यावहारिक पाया गया ।

(ग) में (च) दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद और मुरादाबाद में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं की तंगी और कॉचिंग स्पॉक लगी बल्कि कभी कभी कारण, इस संदर्भ पर अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां, चलाई जा सकेगी नहीं है ।

Extension of 71 Up/72 DN fast
passenger upto Jaynagar

10312. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7258 on 8 April, 1982 regarding demand for introduction of new train between Jaynagar and Varanasi and state:

(a) whether the Time Table Committee of the North Eastern Railway had decided for introduction of a new Jaynagar-Varanasi Express train;

(b) whether the N.E.R. authorities had written to a Member of Parliament about running one Jaynagar-Varanasi compartment; and

(c) whether, in view of capacity constraints on Aunrihar-Varanasi section, 71 UP/72 DN fast passenger may be extended beyond Sonpur and upto Jaynagar?

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

(b) Yes. One coach is proposed to be introduced between Jaynagar and Varanasi w.e.f. 1-5-1982.

(c) No. There is no traffic justification for extension of this train to/from Jaynagar.

काटिहार-तेजनारायणपुर ट्रेन को तेज नारायणपुर स्टेशन तक बढ़ाया जाना

10313. धीमती प्रमिला बण्डवते: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर-पूर्व सीमान्त रेलवे के अन्तर्गत काटिहार मनिहारी घाट रेलगाड़ी आज कल कठकोस पून (नकड़ी का पून) की साइड तक जाती है जब कि यात्रियों को तेजनारायणपुर से काटिहार और काटिहार से तेजनारायणपुर तक के टिकट दिए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या कठकोस पून में मिट्टी भर कर, काटिहार-तेजनारायणपुर ट्रेन तेजनारायणपुर तक जा सकती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए यह रेल गाड़ी कब से तेजनारायणपुर स्टेशन तक चलायी जाएगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) इस बांड पर अस्थायी पुल को असुरक्षित होने के कारण गाड़ियां तेजनारायणपुर से

लगभग 2 कि. मी. पहले ही समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को किरायों में आवश्यक समायोजन करने के अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, यह पुल अपनी आयु से अधिक पुराना हो गया है और असुरक्षित है। इसका पुनर्निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है। बरसात के मौसम के दौरान इस स्थल पर मिट्टी में भरे गये किनारे असुरक्षित होंगे।

(ग) और (घ). मनिहारी और तेजनारायणपुर के बीच की लाइन बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव है क्योंकि मनिहारीघाट पर फौरी सेवाएं अब समाप्त कर दी गई हैं। पुल का पुनर्निर्माण तथा तेजनारायणपुर तक सेवाओं का पुनः स्थापन इस प्रस्ताव पर लिए जाने वाले निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगा।

मनिहारीघाट स्टेशन

10314. धीमती प्रमिला बण्डवते : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरक्का बांध के निर्माण से पूर्व, मनिहारीघाट रेलवे स्टेशन, उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांत रेलवे का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन था;

(ख) क्या 1979 में रेल मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उसका सर्वेक्षण कराया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मनिहारीघाट और साहेबगंज के बीच रेल फौरी सेवा चालू करने के स्थान पर रेल आवागमन सेवा मनिहारीघाट से सकरीगलीघाट तक चलाई जाती रही, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को साहेबगंज में आने जाने में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(घ) क्या एक गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदार द्वारा मनिहारीघाट से साहेबगंज तक रेल आवागमन सेवा चलाए जाने के कारण अधिकांश यात्रियों को 1.50 रुपए के स्थान पर 2.50 रुपए दे कर भी यात्रा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मनिहारीघाट और साहेबगंज के बीच पूर्व रेलवे की रेल फौरी सेवा कब तक पुनः चालू की जाएगी ताकि

यात्री वहाँ चल रही गैर-सरकारी कांट्रैक्ट आवागमन सेवा के शोषण के शिकार न बनें ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री सुस्तिकावर्न); (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ, संभवतः इसका आशय सकरोगली घाट-मनिहारीघाट के बीच रेलवे की फेरी सेवा जारी रखने या बन्द करने के संबंध में अध्ययन करने से है।

(ग) रेलों द्वारा सकरोगली घाट-मीन-हारीघाट घाट-फेरी सेवा बन्द कर दी गयी है। दिल्ली से उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की ओर जाने वाले धू यात्रियों के लिए चाली जाती थी। निजी फेरीज द्वारा रेल निर्गम से जुड़े स्थान से घाट से घाट तक सेवा परिष्कृत की जाती थी जो सुविधानुसार चहुँ सकरोगली घाट, मनिहारीघाट या माहिबगंज हाँ। फरवरी पूल मूल जाने से धू रेलें मण्डल स्थापित कर दिया गया है और इस प्रकार रेलों द्वारा चनायी जाने वाली फेरी सेवाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गयी है।

(घ) रेलें अब न तां फेरों सेवाएँ चलाती हैं और न ही निजी फेरी ठकेदारों द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जाने वाले किराये पर रेलों का कोई नियंत्रण है।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Voluntary Blood donors

10315. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued guide-lines to all the States to maintain a register of Voluntary Blood donors (group-wise) of rare groups;

(b) what is the approximate total number of blood donors during 1980 and 1981 under the category of (i) professionals (ii) relatives kith and kin (iii) voluntary donors and (iv) special category who have donated blood; (State-wise list/figures);

(c) what arrangements have been made to procure blood for turning into plasma for eventualities in the case of armed forces and special need in Government hospitals; and

(d) what special programme and National drives have been planned for 1982 to get more voluntary donors in order to curb the growing number of professional donors?

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

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) Blood for turning into plasma would be procured mainly from voluntary blood donors

(d) To make voluntary blood donation effective, consultation with States is under progress.

Survey of Archaeological remains of Kaytha Village near Ujjain

10316. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Department had carried out investigations and survey of archaeological remains of Kaytha Village near Ujjain on the banks of Kalisindh River to explore the Kaytha, (Kupitha-nagar) civilisation;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the opinion of noted Archaeologist Dr. V. S. Vakankar appearing in Times of India (Bombay) issue of 5 January, 1982 under the heading "Varahmira's Village archaeological trove"; and

(c) what steps are being taken to maintain the site and the ancient remains from unwarranted exploitation and protect it as an Ancient Historical find?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The ancient site at Kayatha, District Ujjain Madhya Pradesh, was excavated by the Vikram University, Ujjain, in the seasons 1965-67 and by the Deccan College, Pune, jointly with the Vikram University, during the season 1967-68 and the results in the form of report have already been published.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The site is not centrally protected. However, the State Directorate of Archaeology & Museums has been asked to take adequate steps for the safety of the ancient remains.

Theft of Railway property in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

10317. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of Railway property has greatly increased of late in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what Preventive measures are taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken in this regard:

(1) Beat cum sector patrolling by RPF/AFSF introduced in the important yards, sheds, sections and running track and special watch is arranged on wagons and fittings in crime prone areas.

(2) RPF/CIB staff conduct searches, raids at criminals' dens and the shops cum godowns of

receivers of stolen railway property.

(3) Supervision by officers has been intensified.

(4) Close liaison is being maintained with the Police for arrest of criminal operating on the Railways. Joint raids by Police and RPF are also conducted frequently.

(5) Special cell has been set up in the State Police/CID, West Bengal to investigate and collect intelligence on crime against railway properties.

Launching of Massive Drive against Food Adulterators

10318. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a massive drive against food adulteration;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have also been asked to take specific measures in this regard; and

(c) what stringent action is being taken against the anti-social elements responsible for this Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested from time to time, to chalk out special programmes and activities to check food adulteration. The Chief Ministers of various States have been requested through a d.o. letter from the Union Health Minister to strengthen their respective Food Administration Departments and Food Laboratories so as to ensure effective implementation of the P.F.A. Act.

State Governments take action against the anti-social elements responsible for offences under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी में वातानुकूलित डिब्बे पुनः लगाया जाना

10319. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी में द्वितीय श्रेणी के वातानुकूलित डिब्बों की संख्या कम करके 2 से 1 कर दी गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इन दो डिब्बों को पुनः कम से उसमें लगाया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). 145/146 नव जीवन एक्सप्रेस में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे जोड़ने बिना इसे सप्ताह में एक बार के बजाय सप्ताह में दो बार जना कर इसको फेरें बढ़ाने के लिए 1-4-1982 में 181/182 सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस और 145/146 नव जीवन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को मिला कर एक कर दिया गया है। यात्रियों के समग्र हित में सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस में से एक वातानुकूलित सयन यान कम करना पड़ा था और इसके बदले लगभग 240 शायिकाओं/सीटों वाले दूसरे दर्जे के स्थानों की वृद्धि की गयी।

सुपर फास्ट ट्रेनों की गति

10320. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में चल रही सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों की गति कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और क्या सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस की गति कम की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात का ध्यान में रकते हुए कि विश्व सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों की गति में और वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रहा है, इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या गति को कम करने से इन ट्रेनों के बागमन समय में वृद्धि होंगे और क्या इसके लिए ठहराने के समय में भी कमी की जाएगी;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) तीव्र गति के कारण गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी सुपरफास्ट ट्रेने दुर्घटनाओं से सम्बद्ध हुईं; और

(च) यदि ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कम है तो सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों की गति को कम करना कहां तक उचित है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) और (च). जी हां। रेल पथ के बदलाव का भारी बकाया काम इकट्ठा हो जाना और चल स्टाक की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण का काम पिछड़ जाने के सन्दर्भ में तथा कौचिंग स्टाक के उपयोग में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से कौचिंग स्टाक के अन्तर्गत की दृष्टि से भी, यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि 181/182 बहमदाबाद-नई दिल्ली सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस सहित तेज रफ्तार वाली ग्यारह जोड़ी गाड़ियों की अधिकतम अनुमत रफ्तार 110 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा से घटाकर 100 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा कर दी जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिजली रेल इजना की अधिकतम अनुमत रफ्तार कम करने के लिए रेल संरक्षा के आयुक्त द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य में केवल विद्युतीकृत भाग पर दो जोड़ी गाड़ियों की अधिकतम रफ्तार 110 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा से घटाकर 100 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की जा रही है। अपर्याप्त चल स्टाक संसाधनों के उपक्षेप के लिए अधिक नम्यता की व्यवस्था करने के अतिरिक्त, डीजल कर्षित गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की वर्तमान संख्या 14/15 को बढ़ा कर 17 डिब्बे किए जाने से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कर्षण क्षमता बढ़ जाने का भी लाभ होगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(ख) रफ्तार कम करने के बावजूद सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियां बेहतर सेवाएं प्रदान करती रहेंगी।

(ङ) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान अत्यधिक रफ्तार के कारण दो सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियां दुर्घटनाओं में अस्त हुईं और दूसरी सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी के पटरों से उतर जाने के कारण कई अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Pay Scales of E.E.G., Pathology Pharmacy, ECG and C.S.E. Technicians

10321. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that in Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital E.C.G., Pathology, Pharmacy, EEG, and CSR technicians have better pay scales than senior radiographers, whereas senior radiographer are better qualified and with two years diploma holders; and

(b) if so, the details of pay scale of different categories of the above stated staff in Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital and the reasons for discrepancy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The pay scale of the post of Radiographer in the Dr. Ramb Monohar Lohia Hospital is Rs. 330-560 whereas the Pay scales of the other posts is Rs. 425-700. The pay scales are fixed according to the requirements and job descriptions of each post. Qualifications prescribed for the post of Radiographers and those of the other posts are not comparable.

Radiation and Risk Allowance for Radiographers

10322. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Government Hospitals radiographers suffer because of radiations and lose their health;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are not paid any radiation and risk allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD

BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) No. X-Ray equipments are adequately protected in hospitals.

(b) and (c). Though radiation hazard exists wherever risk of exposure to radiation is present, it is not a fact that the radiographers suffer because of radiation and lose their health. No radiation or risk allowance is paid to the radiographers in Government Hospitals.

Promotion Avenues for Senior Radiographers in Dr. R. M. L. Hospital

10323. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi and All India Institute of Medical Science Hospital, promotion avenues for senior radiographers are much better than those in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the disparity in the promotion avenues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). At present there are no promotion avenues for the Radiographers in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital while the Radiographers of All India Institute and L. N. J. P. Hospital are eligible for promotion to the higher post of Technical Assistant (Radiology). It is due to the reasons that these organisations have their own separate rules regarding the service conditions of their employees.

Stagnation among Senior Radiographers

10324. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no promotion avenues of X-Ray technicians (senior radiographers) and there

is stagnation in many cases in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what immediate steps are being taken to open promotion avenues for the senior radiographers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). At present there are no promotion avenues for Radiographers in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and there is stagnation in the case of two out of 15 Radiographers. The Government is alive to this situation and improvement of the service conditions of hospital employees is under constant review.

Unrest in the Campus of Banaras Hindu University

10325. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh trouble is brewing on the campus of Banaras Hindu University following incidents of indiscipline, gherao, locking up of departments and sudden spurt in agitations; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). During the past few weeks, there have been some incidents in the Banaras Hindu University. The Students' Union has been demanding reopening of the students' ward in the Hospital attached to the Medical College which was closed about one year ago following clashes. The doctors have been resisting the demand to reopen the ward. However, the University has decided to reopen the ward under the auspices of its Health Centre. In view of this, the students have withdrawn

their agitation. This decision has caused some tension among the doctors. The non-teaching employees association has also been demanding improvement in pay scales, rationalization of pay structure, implementation of promotion schemes etc. To press these demands their association has been giving calls for strikes at various points of time. The Vice-Chancellor is having negotiations with the association. The Vice-Chancellor has reported that university examinations are going on in spite of these incidents.

Indore Railway Station

10326. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken recently to give a new look to Indore railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount spent on it;

(c) whether Government are aware that second class waiting hall is in a dilapidated conditions and needs immediate repair;

(d) if so, why this was not undertaken along with work carried out recently; and

(e) steps being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No steps were taken recently to give a new look to Indore Railway Station. However, some works which were sanctioned/proposed in the past were completed. Apart from the normal maintenance works, the following passenger amenity works at an estimated cost of Rs. 95,100/- have been completed:

(1) Remodelling of main concourse to provide 3 additional 2nd Class reservation/booking windows sanctioned in December 81 at an estimated cost

of Rs. 80,300/- (ii) Provision of illuminated train timing indication Board in main concourse and second class waiting hall approved in September 81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,500/- (iii) Provision of 4 benches approved in June 81 on platform No. 4(BG) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,500/- (iv) Provision of Adm. counter in refreshment stall sanctioned in November 81 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,800/-.

(c) The second class waiting hall is in a good condition and has been improved in the recent past.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Percentage of SC/ST in Foreign Service

10327. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number and percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the Foreign Services in General and Indian Embassies abroad in particular facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number is much below the optimum; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The required information is given in Statements 1 and 2 attached.

(b) Although there has been a progressive increase in the total strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes over the past few years in the Ministry, the number of employees belonging to these categories is still below the prescribed quota.

(c) In order to recruit sufficient number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this Ministry is meticulously extending all relaxations, as provided for in the general directives issued by the Department of Personnel and A. R., Ministry of Home Affairs, which lays down the guidelines in such matters.

Statement 1

Statement showing the total Number of Employees in the Ministry of External Affairs under various Grades and Number and Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them.

Group	Total number of employees	Number of SCs	Percentage of SCs	Number of STs	Percentage of STs.
Group 'A'	532	38	7.2	19	3.6
Group 'B'	1622	125	7.7	12	07.75
Group 'C'	868	91	10.5	40	4.6
Group 'D' (Excluding sweepers)	470	75	16.0	3	0.6
Group 'D' (Sweepers)	20	20	100.00	Nil	Nil

Statement a

Statement showing the Number of Employees Posted in Indian Embassies and High Commissions Abroad and Number and Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them

Group	Total number of employees	Number of SCs	Percentage of SCs	Number of STs	Percentage of STs
Group 'A'	615	37	6.2	18	2.9
Group 'B'	1060	48	4.5	9	0.8
Group 'C'	466	23	5.0	7	1.5
Group 'D'	227	17	7.0	2	0.8

Regular Director for National School of Drama

10328. SHRI AJIT BAG:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National School of Drama is without a regular Director since the resignation of the last incumbent;

(b) if so, the reason of the resignation of the last incumbent; and

(c) the reason as to why no replacement could be found for so long a time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Post of Director, National School of Drama, New Delhi, has been filled on a regular basis with effect from 12-3-1982.

(b) The former Director resigned on personal grounds.

(c) The National School of Drama Society selected a person in the field for the post of Director at its meeting held on 25-11-1981. However, the

person selected took some time to take a decision on the offer the appointment made to him and subsequently, he regretted his inability to join the School as Director. Some more time was, therefore, taken to select another suitable person.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में की गई अनियमित नियुक्तियों की जांच

10329. श्री भीष्माभाई :

श्री हीरालाल आर. धरमार:

श्री केशवराव पारधी:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी संस्थान की प्रथमी परिषद् के एक सदस्य को, 1975-76 के दौरान संस्थान में की गई कथित अनियमित नियुक्तियों की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि उस जांच रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त जांच के पूरे हो जाने के बाद जांच अधिकारों के पुत्र तथा पुत्र-वधु को केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में नियुक्त कर दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि संस्थान में उसके पुत्र और पुत्र-वधु की नियुक्ति के समय भी उपरोक्त जांच अधिकारी संस्थान की शासी परिषद् का सदस्य था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. धुंगन):

(क) में (ङ). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान के निदेशक द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, संस्थान की शासी परिषद् ने संस्थान में वर्ष 1975 तथा 1976 में की गई तथा-कथित अनियमित नियुक्तियों की जांच करने के लिए शासी परिषद् के एक सदस्य का अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया था ।

शासी परिषद् ने, जांच रिपोर्ट पर विचार करके, 30 मई, 1979 को हुई अपनी बैठक में यह निर्णय किया था कि सभी मगत बातों का संकेत हुए रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्रवाई न करके, इसे फाइल कर दिया जाना चाहिए । जब 17-11-1979 को हुई शासी परिषद् की बैठक में पिछली बैठक का कार्यवाही परिषद् के सम्मुख पेश के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया तो शासी परिषद् के एक सदस्य द्वारा आपत्ति उठाए जाने पर, अध्यक्ष ने यह निदेश दिया था कि लिए गए पूर्व निर्णय के अनुसार रिपोर्ट का फाइल कर दिया जाना चाहिए और निदेशक द्वारा इसमें उल्लिखित तथ्यों की ओर समीक्षित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए तथा भविष्य में, इस संबंध में उचित सावधानी बरनी जानी चाहिए ।

जबकि जांच रिपोर्ट 22 नवम्बर, 1978 को भेजी गई थी, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान ने रीडर तथा लेक्चरर के पदों के लिए कुछ अवकाश रिक्तियां जलाई, 1979 में विज्ञापित की थी । विधिवत गठित चयन समिति की सिफारिश पर जांच अधिकारियों के पुत्र तथा पुत्र-वधु का क्रमशः रीडर और लेक्चरर के पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया था । इसकी सिफारिश शासी परिषद् द्वारा 17 नवम्बर, 1979 को अनुमोदित की गई थी जिसमें जांच अधिकारी एक सदस्य थे ।

Modernisation of Railways

10330. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps are being taken for modernisation of the railways in a phased manner during 1982-83;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps being taken in this direction; and

(c) whether for the purpose some machinery and plants are also proposed to be imported; and

(d) if so, the value thereof in foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Modernisation is a continuous process and the schemes under implementation|consideration are:—

(i) Electrification at an accelerated pace.

(ii) Modernisation of workshops.

(iii) Expansion of the Unit Exchange system of Maintenance.

(iv) Introduction of newer freight stock to run heavier freight trains.

(v) Electric Locomotives of advanced design.

(vi) Installation of on-line real-time Operating information System for freight control and maintenance.

(c) Yes; partial import for some schemes.

(d) Precise figures for foreign exchange required for various modernisation schemes, are not available at this stage.

Utility of fund by Delhi Directorate of Social Welfare

10331. SHRI V. S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allocated to the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi are not being properly utilised;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of programmes/schemes being conducted by this Directorate;

(d) whether the Government have made any assessment as to the utility of the various schemes; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

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) The programmes and schemes undertaken by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration are given in the Statement attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Evaluation studies on Day Care Centres run by the Directorate was conducted in the year 1978. Foster Care Home Services was conducted by the Planning Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi, in the year 1980. Study on the working of beggars Home was conducted by National Institute of Social Defence, Government of India, New Delhi, in the year 1980, evaluation study on Social Welfare Programmes in Delhi was done in the year 1980 by the Planning Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi, the recommendations made in the reports are being implemented.

Statement

CHILD WELFARE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Statutory Institutions under Children's Act, 1960. | 10 residential institutions to provide care, education and training to juvenile delinquent destitutes and neglected children. |
| 2. Non-statutory Residential Institutions. | 8 residential institutions three for healthy children of leprosy affected persons and 3 for the denotified tribes and two for destitutes children. |
| 3. Services for Child Welfare. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 11 Day Care Centres for the children of working mothers. (ii) 2 counselling and Guidance Bureau to provide counselling guidance services to problem children. (iii) Foster Care service for the placement of abandoned Children upto the age of 6 years in Foster Care through Child Welfare Board. (iv) One Traveller's Aid Bureau to guide help and rescue children at Railway Station. (v) One Family and Child Welfare Project to provide recreation and pre-school education to children. (vi) 6 Welfare Centres for children of denotified tribes. (vii) 10 Integrated Child Development Services to provide, health check up, Immunisation, supplementary nutrition, pre-school education, referral services and Functional literacy in the Resettlement colonies. Children upto the age of six years to pregnant and nursing mothers of economically backward area. (viii) 295 Nutrition centres to provide nutrition to the children of weaker sections of society. |

WOMEN WELFARE

1. Residential Institutions Four institutions are working for the care education and training to widows, destitutes and needy women in moral danger etc.
2. Services
 - (i) Anti Dowry Propaganda To help the girls facing the tyranny of dowry system.
 - (ii) Women Bureau. To coordinate the work of women agencies working in the field of women welfare and to make new schemes for women welfare.
 - (iii) Work Centres. 20 Work Centres are working to provide training and work to needy women of economical backward areas.

WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1. Institutions.
 - (i) Four schools to provide education to Deaf and Dumb and mentally retarded and blind children are working.
 - (ii) One rehabilitation centre for leprosy affected persons to provide facilities of ration etc.
2. Training-cum-Production Centres. Five Training-cum-Production Centres to provide training and production facilities to physically handicapped and leprosy affected persons.
3. Hostels. Two hostels to provide hostel facilities to physically handicapped and blinds.
4. Services.
 - (i) Assistance to physically handicapped for the purchase of prosthetic Aid.
 - (ii) Scholarship/stipend to physically handicapped persons.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

1. Institutions Nine Beggars Home under Bombay Prevention Act, 1959.
2. Services
 - (i) Probation Services (7 units) with each court working in U.T. of Delhi.
 - (ii) Prison welfare services to help the prisons in their rehabilitation at Central Jail, Tihar.
5. Social Security.
 - (i) One home for aged and Infirm persons to provide care facilities.
 - (ii) Old Age Assistance to destitute and needy persons.
 - (iii) Financial assistance to needy widows.
 - (iv) Financial assistance to needy T.B. sick persons.
6. Harijan Welfare. Harijan Welfare Board is working to implement the various programmes for Harijan welfare. The following programmes are being undertaken :—
 - (i) Housing scheme for welfare of SC in urban areas.
 - (ii) Housing schemes for welfare of SC in rural areas.
 - (iii) Grant-in-aid to DDA for improvement of Harijan basties.

- (iv) Education : Vocational and Tech. Scholarships, Meritorious Scholarship to SC.
- (v) Hostel for SC Girls.
- (vi) Hostel for SC Boys.
- (vii) Subsidy for Small Scale and Cottage Industries.
- (viii) Improvement of living conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers.
- (ix) Free supply of Books and Stationary to SC students.
- (x) Harijan Development Corporation.
- (xi) Coaching facilities to SC students.
- (xii) Meritorious scholarship to OBCs.
- (xiii) Grant-in-Aid to non-official organisation.
- (xiv) Legal aid to SCs.
- (xv) Construction of Building for SC Boys (PECC) Two Hostels.
- (xvi) Construction welfare of Denotified Tribes—purchase of land for Sanskar Ashram.
- (xvii) Welfare of SC/ST and other Backward classes.
- (xviii) Directorate and Administration.

OTHERS

1. A residential institution for the care and rehabilitation of released from correctional institutions.
2. Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisations.

Cultural voluntary organisations in State

10332. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many voluntary cultural organisations are there in the country which get Central Government grants;

(b) whether Government are aware that these cultural voluntary organisation do not submit the audited statement of accounts and reports,

(c) how many such cultural-voluntary-organisations have not submitted the statement of accounts and reports;

(d) how many organisations located in Delhi have not submitted the statement of account and reports; and

(e) whether Government propose to take action against such organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) 28 voluntary cultural organisations are getting Central Government grants.

(b) All voluntary cultural organisations receiving grants are required to submit audited statement of accounts falling which further grants to these organisations are not given and action for the recovery of grants is taken

(c) 2 such organisations have not submitted their statement of accounts.

(d) None.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Commercial Catering Officers

10333. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the written examination for selecting commercial catering officers in the Northern Railway was done away with in the year 1979;

(b) whether the person selected for the post does not possess proper qualifications; and

(c) whether the personal records indicating serious lapses are also not available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) During 1979, a vacancy of Assistant Commercial Officer (Catering) was filled on ad-hoc basis on the Northern Railway. Written examination is not conducted for ad-hoc appointment. Written examination has also not been prescribed for appointment to the post of Senior Commercial Officer (Catering).

(b) Ad-hoc promotions are made on the basis of suitability for the post. No academic qualification has been prescribed.

(c) The service record of the officer appointed as Assistant Commercial Officer (Catering) in 1979 on the Northern Railway is available.

Contractors engaged in Asiad and details of works and amount allotted to them

10334. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors engaged in the construction for Asiad, 82;

(b) the works allotted to each contractor;

(c) what amounts will be paid to each contractor;

(d) whether there are any, who are not working satisfactorily; and

(e) whether any of the contractor are mis-using the funds, if so, what steps have been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Seven new Stadia including the modernisation of the National Stadium which are wholly or partially financed from the Asian Games funds, are being constructed for Asiad, 82. The construction agencies for these are CPWD, DDA, and NDMC. Information has so far been received from CPWD, which is responsible for construction of the main stadium at Lodi Road. Tennis Stadium, Hauz khas, and modernisation of National Stadium, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4066/82]. The information in respect of DDA and NDMC is awaited.

(d) CPWD has informed that there is no contractor who is not working satisfactorily.

(e) CPWD has informed that no instance of mis-use of funds by any contractor has come to their notice.

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में बाटरमैन

10335. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में अंश कालिक बाटरमैन को प्रतिमाह 85 रु. मिलते हैं जबकि सरकारी स्कूल में उम्मे प्रतिमाह 120 रु. मिलते हैं, और यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस विमंगलित को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. धुंगल):
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में अंशकालिक पानी भरने वाले व्यक्तियों (वाटरमैन) को मजदूरा बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव दिवारधीन है।

Strikes/closures in Delhi Colleges

10336. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi Colleges hardly there was an occasion when the studies may have been carried on regularly and uninterruptedly for over a month as there have always been strikes/closures off and on;

(b) what tangible steps have been taken to ensure that the studies are not disrupted like this in the colleges;

(c) whether such of the students who fail in the final examinations are allowed to remain on the rolls of the colleges and not asked to appear as private students since primarily the fault lies with the college authorities; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor and steps taken to deal with the situation in the best interest of the parents and the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No. Sir There were, however, isolated incidents of strike and unrest which resulted in temporary dislocation in the teaching programmes, particularly in two out of 64 Colleges of the University.

(b) The University has extended the current academic Session by five days to make up for the loss in teaching time. The problems which faced the two Colleges have been temporarily settled.

(c) and (d). According to the University Rules, a student who has failed in an examination has the option either to enrol as a regular student or an

ex-student. It is for each individual student to exercise this option.

Allied adulterated confectionary of Parle Products Ltd.

10337. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Parle Products Limited, Bombay have been fined Rs 2 lakh by a Delhi Court and they have gone in appeal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their product confectionary has been found adulterated and is injurious if consumed by human beings;

(c) whether Government have found adulteration in products marketed by Ms Parle Bottling Co. (P) Limited, and their 31 franchise holders; and

(d) if so, details thereof and action contemplated by Government?

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

(b) A sample of hard boiled sugar confectionary manufactured by M/s. Parle Products was found adulterated by Central Food Laboratory on account of higher acid insoluble ash and presence of mineral oil.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has informed that a sample of Rinzim manufactured by Delhi Bottling Co. on 1-8-1981 was found adulterated on account of deficiency in sucrose content. Prosecution has been launched.

Railway station at Sindri

10338. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter published in a Dhanbad based English magazine "The

New Sketch" dated August 24, 1981, under the caption "Railway station at Sindri";

(b) whether it is a fact that during the construction of Sindri Fertiliser Plant in the early fifties the then Chief Transport Officer of the factory, an Ex-Engineer of the Railway Board Shri J. N. Das had kept provision for introducing passenger trains between Sindri and Dhanbad and selected site for Sindri station, if so, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that subsequently the railway lines were used only for goods traffic; if so, reason thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that absence of passenger trains has put both the people of Sindri and the Fertiliser Companies specially FPDIL to great disadvantage; and

(e) if so, whether he would reconsider the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A news item in Dhanbad based English magazine "New Sketch" was published on 4-5-1981 under the caption "Bihar Minister Assured Railway Station at Sindri".

(b) to (e). With the opening of the factory of the Fertiliser Corporation of India at Sindri, a line was constructed between Pathardih and Sindri for the movement of the goods traffic. There was a proposal to extend the existing passenger service from Pathardih to Sindri but the same was not considered feasible due to the fact that the proposed extension or introduction of passenger services on this route would adversely affect movement of coal and other raw material to the factory as also transportation of waste produce of the factory. Besides, the proposal is not economically viable as it will involve substantial expenditure on strengthening of track and remodelling of Pathardih Marshalling Yard etc. Moreover, there are adequate as well as convenient road services available

to connect Dhanbad with Sindri a short distance of 18 Kms for which road transport is far more economical to the people.

However, there is a proposal to open an Out Agency at Sindri which is under examination by the Eastern Railway.

Cancellation of admissions in J.N.U.

10339. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many students admission has been cancelled in J.N.U. this year; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished by the University, admission of 11 students was cancelled this year.

(b) Cancellation of admission is resorted to in cases where admission requirements are not fulfilled or students are found guilty of grave charges. It is imperative that the powers to deal with such cases continue to vest in the University.

Thefts and dacoities took place in J.N.U.

10340. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: SHRI C. CHENASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many thefts and dacoities took place in JNU;

(b) what are the details of goods lost and their value;

(c) the strength of the JNU security staff;

(d) how many officers are there to supervise them;

(e) what is the total cost for maintaining the security system; and

(f) what steps are proposed to improve the security system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the information furnished

by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, there were 11 instances of theft of University property, and 4 instances of dacoity at the residences in the campus.

(b) The details of University property stolen and their value are:

Goods	Value
1. 8 Exhaust fans	Rs. 2,800/-
2. 30 internal telephones	Rs. 10,000/-
3. 5 Cooking gas cylinder	Rs. 1,250/-
4. One Ambassador Car	Rs. 40,000/-
5. Steel Boundary Railing Pieces	Rs. 4,000/-
6. Water Pipe Line	Rs. 4,500/-
7. 3 typewriters	Rs. 7,500/-
8. One Desk Calculator	Rs. 370/-
9. 5 bicycles	Rs. 1,400/-
10. Diesel pump parts	Rs. 500/-
11. Electrical materials	Rs. 133/-

(c) There are 118 security guards and six security assistants.

(d) Three officers supervise their work.

(e) The salaries and allowances of security staff during 1981-82 were Rs. 8,78,735.65 paise

(f) An experienced Police Officer has been inducted to streamline the existing security system. Measures have been introduced to improve the security arrangements at hostels, library, schools, etc.

Promotional avenues of Pharmacist-cum-clerk, Government Medical Store Depot

10341. SHRI K.B.S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had in 1979 convened a joint meeting of represen-

tatives of Unions and Associations of all Government Medical Stores Depots and discussed in 1974 amendment to Recruitment Rules which provides 33½ per cent for Pharmacist-cum-clerk in Asstt. Superintendent cadre,

(b) whether all Unions and Associations have given their unanimous decision to scrap the above amendment which affected the promotional avenue of clerks of the Departments;

(c) total strength of the members of the pharmacist Unions in all the Departments, Department-wise alongwith the strength of pharmacist in each Department;

(d) how many pharmacists have been promoted as Asstt. Superintendents, Store Superintendents and as selection grade pharmacists from the date of issue of above amendments, Department-wise; and

(e) remedial action Government proposed to take?

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

(b) No.

(c) There is no Pharmacist Union in the Medical Store Depots, except in the Depot at Madras, the membership of which is not available. The Depot-wise strength of Pharmacists is as follows:—

Hyderabad Depot	7
Calcutta Depot	11
Gauhati Depot	6
Madras Depot	17
Karnal Depot	16
Bombay Depot	16

(d) and (e). The information is being collected from the Medical Store Depots and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ कालेज में साठी
बाबत

10342. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

क्या यह सच है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव
स्टाफ कालेज में दिनांक 16 मार्च, 1982
में भूख-हड़ताल चल रही है और यदि हाँ,
तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कर्त-
वाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण
मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीला
कौल): भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज,
हैदराबाद के कर्मचारी संघ ने छः कर्मचा-
रियों को बर्खास्त करने के सम्बन्ध में विरोध
प्रकट करने के लिए 16-3-82 को भूख
हड़ताल की। हड़ताल 18-3-82 को
समाप्त हो गई।

Post of Hindi Officers in Ministry of
Railways advertised by U.P.S.C.

10343. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that the Union Public Service Com-
mission advertised some posts of Hindi
Officers in their advertisement No 45
item No. 12 in the Ministry of Rail-
ways in the pay scale of Rs. 1100—
1600 in various Newspapers on 7th
November, 1981;

(b) if so, what was the last date for
receiving the applications;

(c) the number of applications re-
ceived for the above post;

(d) whether test/interview for the
above posts have been conducted;

(e) if so, the number of candidates
called for test/interview and the num-
ber of those rejected; and

(f) if not, the exact time by which
test/interview for the above post will
be conducted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-
ARJUN): (a) Yes 15 posts of Hindi
Officers were advertised by the Union
Public Service Commission.

(b) The last date for receipt of
applications was 7th December, 1981
(21st December 1981 for candidates
from abroad, Andaman & Nicobar Is-
lands, Lakshadweep etc).

(c) 795, as informed by Union Public
Service Commission.

(d) to (f). The applications are being
scrutinised and interviews are likely to
be held in the month of May/June,
1982 by the Union Public Service Com-
mission. At this stage it is not possi-
ble to indicate how many candidates
would be called for interview by the
Union Public Service Commission.

**Violation of rules by Delhi
University Press**

10344. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University Press has been taking false printing jobs from private parties in violation of the rules; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter, if so, details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons found responsible for taking up false printing jobs from private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, there has been no instance of the University Press undertaking false printing jobs. A case of printing of cartoons by the University Press against a proper order has, however, come to the notice of the University. A Committee has been appointed to find out the facts and to make recommendations to avoid recurrence of such types of printing in future.

Creation of book-mindedness among the public by N.B.T.

10345. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made through National Book Trust of India to create book-mindedness among the general public;

(b) since when National Book Trust is working in this line;

(c) whether State-wise programmes have been prepared by N.B.T. for implementation in the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details of the endeavours proposed to be achieved by NBT during the above plan period?

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

(b) The promotion of book-mindedness is one of the main objectives of the National Book Trust which was set up in 1957.

(c) and (d). The programmes of the National Book Trust are planned and implemented on all-India basis. The Trust's activities to promote book-mindedness include publication of moderately priced books under various well-defined series, which are made available through a network of sale outlets and also its own book centres. In addition, the Trust organises book exhibitions on national and regional basis and holds seminars, symposia and workshops for writers in different States. All these activities are proposed to be continued and expanded in the Sixth Plan period. Besides, it is proposed to utilise the services of mobile exhibition-cum-sales vans to take books to the readers, particularly in non-urban areas.

रत्न संवा आयोग द्वारा किये गए चयन

10346. श्री वार. एन. राकेश दया रत्न मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करंगे कि

(क) गन तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष-वार रत्न संवा आयोगों ने, आयोग-वार कल कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों का चयन किया है मामान्य श्रेणियों के लिए अंतिम रूप से कितने-कितने व्यक्तियों को चुनना बनाए गए और

(ख) उनमें ऐसे व्यक्ति कितने-कितने हैं, जिनको शिक्षक योग्यता केवल मेट्रिक पास (हाई स्कूल या उसके समकक्ष) है तथा ऐसे व्यक्ति कितने-कितने हैं जो स्नातक/स्नातकोत्तर हैं?

रत्न मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख). रत्न संवा आयोगों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-एटन पर रत्न दी जायेगी ।

Free rail travel passes

10347. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR:

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

(a) number of free-rail travel passes issued to persons other than members of various railway committees during the periods from 25 March, 1977 to 20 July, 1979 from 20 July, 1979 to 15 January, 1980 and from 15 January to 15 August, 1981;

(b) when was the rate per month of issuing of free passes the highest dur-

ing the above periods, and when was it the lowest; and

(c) guidelines in this regard from time to time since 25 March, 1977 to 15 August, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The number of complimentary card passes issued to persons other than the members of various committees during the following periods and the rate of issuing free passes is indicated against each:—

Period	1st ACC	1st Class	2nd Class	Highest	Lowest
25-3-77 to 20-7-79 . . .	3	202	29	Jan., 1978	July, 1977
21-7-79 to 15-1-80 . . .	9	91	9	Oct., 1979	Dec., 1979
16-1-80 to 15-8-81 . . .	14	607	87	April, 1981	June, 1981

The guidelines for the issue of complimentary card passes to the non-railwaymen/organisations from March 1977 and thereafter are indicated below:—

From March, 1977

The complimentary card passes were issued to the non-railwaymen/organisations who deserved strictly on the basis of work that they are doing either to the railways or the country. If requests came from organisation with their own Budgets i.e. income and expenditure such requests were to be turned down because the travel expenditure would be met from the income of the concerned organisation.

From August, 1977:

The guidelines for the issue of complimentary card passes to the non-railwaymen/organisations were laid down as under:—

(i) Institutions and organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific,

literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all India character.

(ii) Organisations devoted to the welfare of scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handi-capped persons etc.

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

These guidelines are still in force.

Road accidents

10348. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of life and property due to road accidents during the last one year. Statewise:

(b) whether Government have made any efforts to propagate road safety by publicity campaign through the Press, Radio and Television; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Setting up Ship Repairing Industries

10349. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is still dependent on other countries in regard to the ship repairing industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to overcome this problem by setting up ship repairing industries in our country during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d) The existing ship repairing facilities in India are not adequate to meet the repair demands of Indian vessels. All amount of Rs. 1550 crores has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for provision of shiprepair facilities. Separately, a 15-Year Perspective Plan for shiprepair facilities is under preparation. There is also a proposal by the Department of Defence Production for establishment of a Shiprepair Complex at Haldia. A final decision on the question of setting up of this Complex will be taken after taking into consideration all relevant aspects.

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री के वरिष्ठ व्यक्तिगत सहायक के बोधमुक्त करना

10350. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री के वरिष्ठ व्यक्तिगत सहायक द्वारा समग्र-परिभ्रमण का झूठा दावा करने के विरुद्ध आरंभ सिद्ध हो गए थे, तो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग रिपोर्ट, 1980 द्वारा उसे बोधमुक्त किए जाने का परामर्श दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमल बने. एम. जोशी): संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने यह पाया कि जिस प्रमाण को लेकर आरंभ का सिद्ध करना था वह अपर्याप्त था और यह भी कि उपनयन-दस्तावेजों और बयान का जांच रिपोर्ट में निष्पक्ष मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया। तदनुसार, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी को यह मलाह दी कि वे इस अधिकारी को संदेश लाभ देते हुए उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही समाप्त कर दें।

Production at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

10351. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has taken a decision to taper down the production target of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, the reasons for the said tapering down of production at the said workshop;

(c) the production target of the workshop during the Fifth Five Year Plan and achievements made;

(d) the production target for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the allocation of funds made for this purpose.

(e) whether there is any reduction in the allocation; and

(f) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The production target at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been tapered down to accord with allocation made by the Planning Commission.

(c) During the Fifth Five Year Plan period Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 410 locomotives against a target of 412 locomotives.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages acquisition of 780 locomotives in all by the Railways both from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi. Tentatively, the target for production at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has been fixed at 253 electric locomotives and 140 Diesel locomotives both for Railways and various Public Sector Undertakings.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Expenditure on "Festival of India" in London

10352. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much the Festival of India in London will cost;

(b) why this eight month long festival has been launched in United Kingdom, despite the fact that United Kingdom knows more about India than any other country;

(c) is it true that most of Indian organisations are keeping out of it; and

(d) has there been any protest and complaints against the festival from Indian organisations in United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The expenditure in England for Festival of India is mostly met by the Festival of India Trust in England and the different Museums. The Indian share of the expenditure is likely to be Rupee one crore to be met from Government budget and from sponsorship funds.

(b) The initiative for the Festival came from Government of Great Britain. The Government of India agreed to organise the Festival jointly to further strengthen Indo-British Relations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

12.0z hrs.

श्री आर. एन राकेश (चैल) : गढ़वाल के चुनाव के दौरान कांग्रेस (आई) के...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I had sent you a very urgent call attention relating to unauthorised coming and going from India of Dr. Taylor. You have not let me know anything about it. You have said, we will find out. *(Interruptions)* we are told that the House is adjourning tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We have already allowed a question on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where is that?

MR. SPEAKER: It is in the list.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It will never be reached in the Order Paper.

श्री रामादत्तार शास्त्री (पटना): क्वेश्चन से क्या होगा। यह बहुत गहरा का सवाल है। हम लोगों ने लिखा कर दिया है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do not know. We have allowed it. It will be reached.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a matter about which all the newspapers are writing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is first-class scandal about Dr. Taylor who was asked to leave the country in 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: You have seen the case of Kesari dal etc. which I have allowed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With whose permission is he coming and going (*Interruptions*). You should have allowed a calling attention on that. Tomorrow the House is adjourning, I believe.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैं इसी सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता था । कल हाउस एडजॉर्न हो जाएगा, तो फिर कैसे यह होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो जाएगा, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। यह आपकी मर्जी में होगा, मेरी मर्जी में नहीं होगा। मैं हाउस एडजॉर्न नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : इस को पहले एनाउंस करना चाहिए था। यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है। हमने बार-बार इसको रिपीट किया है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You may have seen in the paper that the year 2000... (*Interruptions*) I want to know from you whether you have made up your mind to take a parliamentary delegation to that area or not. Have you applied your mind?

MR. SPEAKER: We have applied our mind. We are going to pass a resolution and that is coming today.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): अध्यक्ष जी, अभी अबवारा में यह छपा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अबवारा में सही बातें आती हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : पब्लिक जन्डरटकिंग की रिपोर्ट है। इस कम्पनी का घाटा हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसके 40 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो चुका है। इस पर डिस्कसन होना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : बैंकवर्क क्लामेंज और सैंडवुल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ मुस्ती-किल तौर पर बन्द्याय हो रहा है। इसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पालिसी बन्द हो रही है, जो कि इन लोगों को एडवेंसली एफेक्ट करती है मैंने इसके लिए एडजॉर्नमेंट गोल्न दिया है। उस पर क्या हुआ है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

उस पर किसी न किसी रूप में डिस्कसन होना चाहिए। कोई सुनता ही नहीं है और पालिसी बदलने से इनके साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

شہری رشود مسعود (-ہارنپور) :

ہونک ورنہ کلاسز اور سمنڈیولڈ ٹرائٹس کے ساتھ مستقل طور پر اٹھانے ہو رہا ہے۔ اس میں ایڈمنسٹریٹو

پالیسی چیلنج ہو رہی ہے جو کہ ان

لوگوں کو ایڈورسلی ایفیکٹ کرتی ہے۔

میں نے اس کے لئے ایڈجورنمنٹ

سورن دیا ہے۔ اس پر کیا ہوا ہے۔

(انٹروپشن) ... اس پر کسی نہ

کسی روپ میں ڈسکشن ہونا چاہئے۔

کوئی سلتا ہی نہیں ہے اور پالیسی

بدلیجے سے ان کے ساتھ زیادتی ہو رہی

ہے۔ (انٹروپشن) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कल हाउस एडजॉर्न हो रहा है और मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अभी तक पंच नहीं की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने वायदा किया हुआ है। आज हो सकती है या कल होगी। हाउस एडजॉर्न होने से पहले वह पेश होगी या उस पर डिस्कशन होगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है। या तो आप मगध नहीं पाते हैं या मैं मगध नहीं पाता हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम लोगों को इस पर कुछ शंका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शंका क्यों करते हैं, जब मैं यहाँ बैठा हूँ। अगर कल हाउस एडजॉर्न होगा, तो उस के पहले ही यहाँ रिपॉर्ट पेश होगी या डिस्कशन होगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : थैंक यू।

श्री बार. एन. राकेश : कायदा महोदय, गढ़वान के चुनाव के दौरान...

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing. Not allowed.

यह कोई बात नहीं है।

(Interruptions)**

श्री राम दिव्यास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैंने यह कहना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बॉटल :

श्री राम दिव्यास पासवान : मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा है। दिल्ली के संबंध में मैंने एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF TUTICORN PORT TRUST FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Tuticorn Port Trust, for the year 1980-81 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(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-4045/82.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SRINAGAR FOR 1980-81 REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA FOR 1980-81 STATEMENT FOR DELAY. ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI 1979 & STATEMENT FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4046/82.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts under section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on their working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1980-81.

(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-4047/82.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi@ versions) of the University of Delhi, for the year 1979—Volume III.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4048/82.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(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-4049/82.]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering college, Jaipur, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4050/82.]

MR. SPEAKER: DR. Karan Singh.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Dr. Karan Singh. What is this?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Dr. Karan Singh. Have you got any respect?

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Yesterday, I had suggested with regard to Amritsar situation. You had very rightly deferred the calling attention. We were

expecting that the hon. Home Minister would make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bishma Narain Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking. You are unnecessarily interjecting. Let him say something about it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The Rajya Sabha calling attention is being replied to this morning. Our Home Minister has to make a statement. The whole nation is concerned about this. Please ask the Home Minister to make a statement immediately. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not irritated. You are interrupting him.

....You will also be irritated if you are interrupted. He is taking up something very crucial. Let him say whatever he wants to say.

श्री राम बिलस, पासवान (हार्द्वार) :
अध्यक्ष जी मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मांगन दिया है
कि दिल्ली में एक युवक की हत्या हुई है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल उदास था...
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a law and order problem of Delhi. This is not a thana.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should say certain things but not like this. Every thing, dacoity and all that you want to raise here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it like this. This is Parliament.
(Interruptions)

@English versions of the Annual Report of the University of Delhi, for the year 1979—Volumes I to III—was laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1980. Hindi version of the Annual Report Volumes I and II was laid on 24th December, 1981.

MR. SPEAKER: भै करुंगा । प्रगत मेरे पा ट इम होगा तो जरूर करुंगा ।

How can I create time?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This is irrelevant.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You cannot say like this.

MR. SPEAKER: I say like this because you are minimising the importance of this House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing would be allowed.

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4051/82.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND SIDHA, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4052/82.]

(2) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1982, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1982, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4053/82.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI IANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 328(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 89-Customs dated the 30th March, 1981 so as to extend concessional customs duty on Primiphos Methyl 40 per cent wdp being imported in place of Primiphos Methyl 25 per cent wdp for use in National Malaria Eradication Programme, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4054/82.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 331(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd

April, 1982 making certain amendments to Notification No. 121/62—Central Excises dated the 13th June, 1962 relating to Tax.

(ii) G.S.R. 332(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April 1982 making certain amendment to Notification No. 203/67—Central Excises dated the 9th September, 1967 relating to aviation turbine fuel.

(iv) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1982 rescinding Notification No. 92/76—Central Excises dated the 16th March, 1976 consequent upon full duty exemption granted to water coolers in the Budget.

(iv) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1962 making certain amendments to Notifications specified in the table annexed thereto.

(3) A copy of the Explanatory Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) to the Notifications mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4055/82].

12.06 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
NINETY-SEVENTH, NINETY-EIGHTH, HUNDRED, AND FIFTH, HUNDRED AND SEVENTH, HUNDRED AND EIGHTH, HUNDRED AND NINTH AND HUNDRED AND TENTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur):
I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(i) Ninety-seventh Report on Kandla Port Trust relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(ii) Ninety-eighth Report on Action by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-seventh Report on Wasteful expenditure on Procurement of imported aircraft spares and infructuous expenditure on procurement of defective ammunition.

(iii) Hundred and fifth Report on Delay in the revision of tariff values and exemption orders issued under the customs Act, 1962—Customs Receipts.

(iv) Hundred and seventh Report on Replacement of assets in the Railways, rolling stock, purchases and stores, works and earnings relating to the Indian Railways.

(v) Hundred and eighth Report on Union Excise Duties—Knocked down condition.

(vi) Hundred and ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) relating to the Central Social Welfare Board.

(vii) Hundred and tenth Report on Immobilisation of Railway Coaches consequent on fire Juring shooting of "The Burning Train" and Damages to and Deficiencies in Wagons Delivered to a Steel Plant.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FIFTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:

(i) Thirty-third Report on the Ministry of Planning—Department of Statistics.

(ii) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Ministry of Defence—Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen.

(iii) Minutes relating to the Thirty-third—Report on Ministry of Planning—Department of Statistics.

(iv) Minutes relating to Procedural and General Matters.

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on absence of Members from the Sitings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani): I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWENTY-SECOND, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Twenty-second Report on the Ministry of Communications—Reservations for, and Employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

(ii) Twenty-third Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-

economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu.

(iii) Twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Communications—Reservations for, and Employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Post and Telegraph Department.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th April, 1982."

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : जो असम में सम्बन्धित मामला है और जो हरिजनों का मामला है, ये इम्पॉर्टेंट इश्यू है, इनके बारे में एडवाइजरी कमिटी को अधिक समय देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन्में कोई जर्मेंटमेंट मूव करना चाहते हैं ? श्री अजीत कुमार महता।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इन पर बहुत कम समय दिया गया है, इन पर अधिक समय होना चाहिए। यह हरिजनों की हत्या का मामला भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एडवाइजरी कमिटी ने फैसला किया है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इतने समय में ये नहीं हो पायेंगे। इनका समय तड़ा दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot over rule that. This is the considered opinion of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी भी तो हाउस की कमिटी है। हरिजनों का मामला साढ़े तीन घंटे में नहीं हो पायेगा। इस के लिए कम से कम दिन भर होना चाहिए फिर असम के मामले

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगदार]
पर भी दिन भर बहस होनी चाहिए। आपने वहाँ का हाउस डिजाय कर दिया है, आपने अपने हाथ में वहाँ की ताकत ले ली है। उस पर डिस्कशन करने का हमें पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I think, they are wise enough. Why are you trying to waste the time of the House?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

That in the Motion,
add at the end—

"subject to modification—that instead of 4 hours, 6 hours be allotted to each of the item Nos. (5) and (6)."

यह डॉ. वी. ए. मी. की रिपोर्ट में क्रमांक 5 और 6 उल्लिखित आइटमों के लिए केवल चार-चार घंटे दिये गये हैं इसमें ज्यादा समय देना चाहिए। क्योंकि जो समय निर्धारित किया गया है, उसमें यह रिपोर्ट पारित होने के बाद परिवर्तन करना होगा। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के नाम पर बड़े घरानों और विदेशी कम्पनियों को छूट दे कर और बड़ा बनने का नियंत्रण देना होगा। विकास के लिए देश में समाजवादी प्रक्रिया चली थी। उसका बदलने के प्रयास पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा जिस के लिए जो समय निर्धारित करने की सिफारिश की गई है वह बहुत कम है। इसका और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि सब मनास होने वाला है और उनका बहुत ज़न्दो है। मैं उनमें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें धीपता करने की कोई बात नहीं है। जब इतना बड़ा निर्णय आप अपनी नीतियों में करने जा रहे हैं तो इस को आप आगे के लिए टाल भी सकते हैं ताकि देश के लोग गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस पर ध्यान कर सकें और तब अपने विचार आपके सामने रख सकें।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जणार) : यह टालेगा और मानसून सेशन में इस पर विचार होगा।

श्री राम दिलास पासवान : मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि यह सत्र कल तक ही चलने जा रहा है या अगले सप्ताह भी यह चलेंगा ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, before he says anything, I would like to make a submission. As I heard that he is going to announce....

MR. SPEAKER: Submissions are not made like this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All right, Sir, I shall ask your permission on a point of order. I would suggest that we should have a special session to discuss the situation in the country. Tomorrow, for example, if the Session is curtailed, then till monsoon session many developments will take place. I think we should have a one-week session to discuss the situation in the country.

श्री भोष्ण नारायण सिंह : जहाँ तक मंत्री मित्र महोदयों का सम्बन्ध है मैं उन से बाहर करूँगा कि वह अपना मसौदा बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के प्रतिवेदन पर न रखें। इसका कारण यह है कि हम लोग सब की राय ले कर ही समय का निर्धारण करते हैं, किसी भी विषय पर, किसी भी बिल पर राय ले कर ही करते हैं। जो सब की राय लेती है बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की तरफ में उसको ही मदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

पामवान जी ने मन्नाबमान की बात कही है। कल ही विपक्ष के लक्षण सभी सम्माननीय नेताओं की एंगी इच्छा हुई कि इन सत्र का मन्नाबमान सीधे कर दे की चेष्टा की जाए। कई कारण इसके बताए गए जिन का उल्लेख मैं अभी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। नकिन इच्छा एंगी हुई। सरकार के भी बहुत से कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य अभी बचे हुए हैं। मैंने बताया कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री से परामर्श करके तब सरकार की राय आपके बताऊँगा। हम लोगों की अब तक चेष्टा रही है और जैसा बराबर हम करने रहे हैं कि विपक्ष के नेताओं का आदर किया जाए। सरकार का विपक्ष के नेताओं के लिए बहुत आदर है और वही आदर मैं सरकार के लिए देने को आप से भी अपेक्षा करता हूँ। इन सब बातों को

दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह सोचा गया है कि कोई रास्ता निकले। मैं भी इसके बारे में आप से आग्रह करने वाला था; सदन की जैसी इच्छा हो, नेताओं की जैसी इच्छा हो सरकार हमेशा उनको इच्छाओं का आदर करना चाहती है। रास्ता हम वास्तव में जरूर निकाला जाना चाहिये। लेकिन बल शाम को छः बजे बैठ करके हमारे जो आवश्यक विषय हैं वे भी अगर हो जाते हैं तो सरकार को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी अगर आप सत्रावसान कर दें।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : इलैक्शन के बाद सप्ताह भर के लिए ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन का हिस्सा क्या जाने के बारे में बताएं।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to the vote of the House.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th April, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws.

श्री श्यामल सिंह इन्द्रप (आंगला): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर की पावर्स को राष्ट्रपति को डेलेगेट करने के लिए जो यह बिल लाया गया है और इसके इंट्रोडक्शन का मैं इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि बहुत लम्बे वक्त से असम की जो

स्थिति चल रही है सरकार उस समस्या का समाधान न कर के वहाँ के लोगों को अपनी शक्ति और अधिकारों से महूरुम कर रही है। संविधान का प्रीएम्बल कहता है डेमोक्रेटिक स्टेट अप के बारे में। लेकिन उसके विरोध में यह बिल लाया गया है और यह प्रीएम्बल का वायलेंट करता है।

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

असम की जनता अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग न कर पाये और दुर्भाग्य से असम के जनप्रतिनिधि लोक सभा में भी इस समय नहीं हैं और वहाँ की जो कानून क्षमता है जो कि जन-प्रतिनिधियों का अधिकार होना चाहिए था कानून बनाने का वह अधिकार भी उनको नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। विल्क हम उसको डेलेगेट कर रहे हैं। आर्टिकल 356 साफ कहता है, उसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि जो भी उद्घोषणा होगी उसका कानून में, जो लेजिस्लेचर के लेजिस्लेटिव फंक्शन है, उसमें कोई वास्ता नहीं होगा। विशेष परिस्थितियों में ही जब ऐसी स्थिति हो संसद में चल रही हो या बहुत आवश्यक हो जाए तब भले ही उन पावर्स को डेलेगेट कर दें। लेकिन उन स्थितियों में जब कि संसद चल रही हो, संसद का सत्रावसान न हुआ हो, उस समय ऐसी पावर्स को डेलेगेट करना डेमोक्रेटिक स्टेट-अप और संविधान के विरोध में है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। और साथ ही साथ वहाँ कितने वक्त से सरकार असफल रही है वहाँ की समस्याओं के समाधान में और लोगों को अपने कानून बनाने से अधिकार से वंचित रखने में, यह सरकार की असफलता है। इसलिए सरकार की असफलता पर, उससे इस्तीफे की मांग भी करता हूँ। और सरकार इस बिल को वापस ले, जब तक वहाँ लेजिस्लेचर न बने उस समय तक संसद ही इन सारे कानूनों को बनाये।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I am merely introducing this Bill. As you know and the House also knows

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

Assam is under President's rule now, at least for another six months it will be under President's rule. In the meantime we may need some enactments when parliament will not be in session. So, it is as per the usual practice that we have done it. Whatever he has said, I oppose that.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
I introduce the Bill.

12.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SUPPLY OF COOKING GAS THROUGH UNDERGROUND PIPE LINES TO THE PEOPLE OF ANKLESHWAR AND BROACH, GUJARAT

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL (Broach): Under rule 377 I am making the following statement:

Ankleshwar Oilfields are best amongst the country's On-shore oilfields producing about 700 tonnes of oil and 9.4 lakhs cubic metres Gas per day.

While almost the entire quantity of gas produced from the wells drilled in this area is supplied to various industries of Baroda, the people of Ankleshwar town and Broach city, the headquarters of Taluka and District in which these wells are situated and many of whom are/were the owners of the rich land where huge and high quantities of this black gold is found and who being the sons of the soil have prior right to its production, are denied gas even for domestic purpose.

The requirement of these two cities Ankleshwar and Broach is about 15,000 to 20,000 cubic metres per day which is like a drop in the vast ocean of 9,40,000

cubic metres of the gas being daily produced on its own soil.

According to the present commitment of the ONGC to various industries (including Baroda Municipal Corporation) at Baroda it has to supply minimum 6,97,150, maximum 7,38,500 cubic metres of gas per day.

However, the verification of the total gas actually used by these industrial units (including Baroda Municipal Corporation) on five days i.e. 16th January, 17th January, 21st March, 22nd March and 23rd March, 1982 will prove that their total daily average requirement comes to 6,42,929 cubic metres only. In other words, these customers have not been able to utilise even the minimum quantity they are supposed to purchase from ONGC as per the contract. There is a surplus of about 54,221 cubic metres per day, from which the requirement of Ankleshwar and Broach can be easily met. If necessary, the production can be slightly increased.

The Ankleshwar Municipality has passed a resolution for laying underground pipe lines for the purpose of supplying gas to its citizens for domestic purpose. They have a right to get the gas on priority basis as the sons of the soil that produces the huge quantity and high quality of crude oil, natural gas apart; these cities have acquired a special significance inasmuch as an area spreading over hundred of acres has been acquired by GIDC and is being developed as an industrial estate. Moreover, there is a huge 600 crores rupee project (Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation) near Broach city.

It is reliably learnt that two LPG Plants, one at ONGC-CTF at Ankleshwar and another at Olpad are being proposed to be started shortly and so, in view of the facts and figures cited above, it is evident that the demand for the supply of gas of Ankleshwar and Broach is not only justifiable but quite feasible and should, therefore, be accepted without further delay.

(ii) NEED TO GIVE PROPER PLACE TO
SANSKRIT IN THE PROGRAMMES OF
AKASHWANI AND DOORDARSHAN

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संस्कृत हमारे राष्ट्र की प्राचीन एवं सर्वश्रेष्ठ भाषा है और इस भाषा की अमिट छाप भारतीय इतिहास तथा संस्कृति पर हजारों वर्षों से पड़ी है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार को इसके प्रचार एवं प्रसार के नियम अधिक में अधिक उपाय करने चाहिये। संस्कृत भाषा देश की सभी भाषाओं की जननी होने के कारण हममें राष्ट्र भाषा बनने के सभी गुण विद्यमान हैं। अतः सरकार को इस ओर सक्रियता से विचार करना चाहिये।

विगत सप्ताह संसदीय संस्कृत परिषद् के तत्वावधान में संसद-सदस्यों एवं संस्कृत प्रेमी विद्वानों की एक आवश्यक बैठक संसदीय सभ में हुई थी, जिसमें राष्ट्र एवं संस्कृति के हित में कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा हुई, परन्तु बंद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आकाशवाणी एवं दूर-दर्शन प्रसारणों में इस कार्यक्रम को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया। संसदीय संस्कृत परिषद् के अध्यक्ष द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम को पूर्व-सूचना भी आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन केंद्रों को दी गई थी, परन्तु फिर भी यहां से कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं पहुँचा था।

सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग का यह उपेक्षापूर्ण रवैया दुःखद एवं आश्चर्यजनक है। अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि वे आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन दोनों को यह निर्देश दें कि भविष्य में संस्कृत के प्रचार एवं प्रसार और साहित्यिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को बराबर स्थान मिलना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार आकाशवाणी से प्रतिदिन संस्कृत में बुनेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार दूरदर्शन से भी सप्ताह में कम-से-कम 30 मिनट का एक संस्कृत कार्यक्रम अवश्य प्रसारित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि राष्ट्र की प्रतिभावों को अपनी योग्यता दिखाने का अवसर प्राप्त हो सके। यदि संभव हो तो आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन से संस्कृत भाषा को सिखाने के

पाठ्यक्रम भी प्रसारित किए जाने चाहिए। आशा है सरकार इस दिशा में शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी।

(iii) REPORTED HIGH PRICE OF GAS STOVES

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):-
Sir, a large number of manufacturers of gas stoves are adopting a novel method to push the sales of their high. They which are priced rather high. They are offering incentive to the dealers of the liquified petroleum gas stoves from a wrist watch to a two week free trip to the United States. The customers are coerced into buying a particular expensive stove from the dealer and due to which the dealers are selling only those stoves by which they are getting maximum commission. The price of each gas stove is sky-rocketing and there is no control on the price of the gas stove. Due to this dealer's manufacturer manipulation, the general public and customers of the gas stove, are suffering at large.

A study of the double burner hot plates which are common in the market will show that there is practically no difference between one manufacturer and another in the thermal efficiency, lasting values, are the looks of the LP gas stoves but the prices charged to the consumers vary considerably.

A consumer who is waiting for a long years to get the stove is easily influenced into buying most expensive gas stove from the dealer. Therefore, the dealers interest in canvassing a more expensive hot plate is very evident because of the price percentage commission formula.

Originally, the formula was evolved by oil companies in early 1970. The Indian Oil Corporation particularly used to strictly scrutinise and approve the quality and the price of the stove to prevent this exploitation. No manufacturer unilaterally increased the price of LP gas stoves and this was done by the oil companies to protect the interest of the consumer. Today, when there is no derth of manufacturers to fulfil the total requirement of the entire country for

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

gas stoves there seems to be no reason why a control on the consumer price of LP gas stoves is not made operative as was being maintained in the past.

There is a difference of Rs. 130/- on an average per gas stove between the lowest and the highest prices. The consumer has to buy more expensive stove since 14 lakh connections are going to be released this year out of which 8.5 lakhs may go for the purchase of expensive gas stoves. This means, Rs. 11 crores will be paid by the public in excess because of the greedy manipulations of hot plate manufacturers.

This huge profit margin has been deliberately kept by some manufacturers to themselves in order to indulge in unhealthy market practices by giving tempting offers to LP gas dealers in the shape of air-conditioners, refrigerators, motorcycles and package tours abroad which is solely at the cost of consumer and general public.

Even though the Government is meticulously careful while increasing petroleum price in general and kerosene oil and LP gas prices in particular, because these two products affect the poor middle class, the Government oil companies do not seem to bother about this item which is affecting directly expansion and marketing of LP gas stoves. This is mainly used by housewives for cooking with LP gas. If the Government is really keen in replacing kerosene consumption by encouraging LPG as a substitute, it will be the most appropriate thing to regulate/standardise the price of LPG equipment like LP gas stoves, etc. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take stock of the overall situation and investigate the entire situation and take suitable prompt appropriate action to save the consumer being strangled by such price increase.

(iv) CONVERSION OF DELHI, AHMEDABAD METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY LINE INTO BROAD-GAUGE LINE

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar):
Sir, Delhi-Ahmedabad Metre-gauge railway line is one of the oldest metre-gauge

railway lines in the country. This railway line connects two State capital cities of Jaipur and Ahmedabad to national capital Delhi. This railway line passes over the boundaries of Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat States. That area of the aforesaid States has remained since long a backward area. But now it is developing in the field of industries. Area of district Alwar, Rajasthan State has been identified as industrially backward district and it has gradually developed into an important industrial complex. The Ashoka Ley Land Truck Engines Manufacturing Plant, Alwar would be giving production within two years. Modi's Soda-Ash Complex at Alwar, Rajasthan would be a praiseworthy project. Vishva-Karma industrial Area, Jaipur is one of the largest industrial areas of India. Rajasthan State is very rich in minerals and it supplies raw materials to the industries of cement, mica, fertilisers, gwar-gum, glass-wares, etc. to all parts of the country.

Keeping in view the principle of maintaining second line of defence, it is very necessary that there should be a broad-gauge railway line from Delhi to Bombay via Rewari, Alwar, Jaipur and Ahmedabad.

Delhi-Ahmedabad metre-gauge railway line's conversion into broad-gauge railway line is *hona fide* demand of the people of that area which should not be ignored now. Percentage of broad-gauge railway line is much lesser in the Rajasthan State region in comparison to other States.

A provision of a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Union Budget of 1977-78 was made for the project of conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge railway line. The length of this railway line is 925 kilometres and the estimated cost of this project would be Rs. 300 crores only. The project report is said to be lying with the Planning Commission.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take up the project in hand immediately and give priority to it at the national level.

(v) REPORTED MAL-TREATMENT OF HINDUS IN PAKISTAN

श्री राजन कुमार (बाह्य दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किये जाने के प्रति आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

23 अप्रैल 1982 को पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं के 40 मकानों को, 2 चावल मिलों को आग लगा दी गई तथा हिन्दुओं का एक मंदिर भी तहस नहस कर दिया गया।

उपरोक्त समाचार 24-4-82 को सांध्य टाइम्स में तथा 25-4-82 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित हुआ है।

इतना ही नहीं, पाकिस्तान सरकार हिन्दुओं को नये मंदिर बनाने की अनुमति भी नहीं देती। उन्हें सामान्य मानवीय अधिकारों से भी वंचित रखा जाता है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ गम्भीरता से उठाया जाय और हिन्दुओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाय।

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार ने इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को विरोध पत्र भेजा है? अगर भेजा है तो पाक सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और नहीं भेजा है तो इस विनम्र का क्या कारण है?

यह संदे की बात है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभा पा रही है। मेरा पूनः आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक कदम उठावे।

(vi) DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY AND SETTING UP SOME MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री रावनाथ सोनकर झास्त्री (सदपुर): मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर, जौनपुर एवं दक्षिणी बाराबंसी के अल्पसंख्यक

जाँवकसित इलाके की ओर लें जाना चाहता हूँ।

कई दार इस सदन में इस बात को कहा गया कि यह एक अत्यन्त अर्थकसित इलाका है। इस इलाके की जनसंख्या लगभग 40 लाख से अधिक है। यहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है। यहां के लोग मुख्यतः खेती और मजदूरी पर निर्भर हैं। लोग कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि बड़े शहरों में जा कर बड़ी मुश्किल से रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं। बड़ी ही गरीबी में यहां के लोगों का जीवन गुजर रहा है। हर वर्ष का व्यक्ति परेशान है। इस क्षेत्र में बुनकारी, तार जाली, रंग, बीड़ी, इंटा, सपराने एवं दूध का खांवा आदि बनाने का कार्य होता रहा है।

वर्तमान परिस्थितियां कुछ ऐसी बिगड़ गईं कि अब ये धंधे भी टूट चुके हैं। लघु उद्योग धंधे भी एकदम समाप्त हो गये। किमान, मजदूर गरीब परेशान हैं। ऊंचे एवं गरब नवके के अधिकांश युवक शहरों में आटो रिक्शा टैक्सी चलाने को मजबूर हैं।

बंकारी में निरन्तर अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। आदमी एकदम मायूस हो गया है। किसी किस्म को कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है। पिछले 3-4 वर्षों में कृषि की उपज भी प्राकृतिक आपदा से बहुत ही सराब हुई। कभी बाढ़, कभी सूखे में यहां निरन्तर तबाही होती रही।

इस विषय स्थिति में लोगों गरीबों का जीवन संकट में है। एक वृहद साद का कारखाना लगाए जाने की बात से कुछ लोगों की आशाएं जगीं पर वह भी तोप हो गया। आम आदमी को दृष्टि सरकार की ओर लगी है। सभी लोग बराबर नांच रहे हैं कि सरकार जीने का सहारा देगी पर अभी तक कोई कार्य वाही नहीं हुई।

अतः इस विषय परिस्थिति में समस्त पूर्वांचल के लोगों के सामने घोर संकट है। मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री के इस संदर्भ में आग्रह करूँगा कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश देने की कृपा करें कि तुरन्त इस क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों का विकास किया जाय। साथ ही केन्द्र सरकार की

:[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

और से बाँझहार, रंझपुर, कौराकत, चन्द-
बक, बलालपुर, मुफ्तीगंज या गौराबाद-
साहपुर कहीं भी कोई भी बड़ा उद्योग लगाया
जाए।

स्मरण रहे कि इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र में कागज
का उद्योग, सूती मिल या वूहद डरो फैक्ट्री
लगा कर अच्छी सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती
है। अलग की समस्त जनता को राजकीय
आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सकता है।
नाहों इंजिनियर शिपिंग एडको की
एवं कम्पोजर तंत्रों को मंत्री पुरुषों को रक्षा
बढ़ा करनी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

(vii) NEED TO ACCORD DUE RECOGNITION
TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF INDIAN
SCIENTISTS

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I
would like to raise the following matter
under Rule 377.

The achievement of the Indian scien-
tists, even having great theoretical and
techno-economic significance do not get
due publicity and hence, national reco-
gnition, acting as great disincentives for
them. One such specific case deserving
immediate mentioning in the House is the
discovery of the Indian scientists led by
Prof. S. N. Sarkar of Indian School of
Mines, Dhanbad about the oldest rock
of the world.

While the age of the earth is estimated
to be 4,600 million years, the oldest
rocks so far known (3,800 in years old)
have been found in Greenland only.
Recently, the scientists of Indian School
of Mines (Dhanbad, Presidency College
(Calcutta) and Rochester University
(New York) have found equally old
rock, (granitic rocks called tonalites)
in the Champua-Onlajari area, of Keonj-
har district in Orissa, with an indica-
tion that even older rocks exist in the
region of the age of 40,000 million
years.

A report of this study has recently
been published in 'Science', a renowned
U.S. Scientific Journal creating a great
sensation amongst the Geo-Scientists of
the world with far-reaching scientific and
technoeconomic significance.

It may be further noted that for
establishing the age of the older meta-
morphitic group granitic and tonalitic
rocks of Keonjhar, high precision
Samarium neodymium isotopic—dating
method was used which provided for the
first time some direct evidence that parts
of the earth's mantle i.e., middle layer
below the earth's crust were differentiated
earlier than 3,800 million years ago to
produce the earliest granitic crust. The
age of the Keonjhar rock has been
estimated to be about 4,000 million years
old and stands as the oldest granitic
crust on the earth surface. According
to the finding, such rocks cover an area
of about 10,000 sq. km. and also some
part of Singhbhum district of Bihar.

While much attention has been drawn
by the INSAT IA to the mysteries of
the upper atmosphere, these silent dis-
coveries about the mysteries of the
mother earth should not be lost sight of
and the Department of Science and
Technology should examine the implica-
tions of this discovery of the oldest rock
of the world in India and should come
out in the House with a statement to
this effect and congratulating the Geo-
scientists of the country.

(viii) SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO TRIPURA.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):
In 1981 the total allotment of rice to
Tripura was 81,000 tonnes, but the FCI
delivered to the State Government only
46,428 tonnes. The Railways planned to
place 52 rakes for carrying essential com-
modities to Tripura, but the Railways ulti-
mately cancelled 20 rakes last year result-
ing in serious food shortage in Tripura.
This year out of a total allotment of
32,000 tonnes, only 21,607 tonnes
have been delivered by the FCI so far.
It would appear that the over-
all stock position of rice with
the FCI as well as with the State
Government as on date is alarmingly low,
and it would be difficult to cater to the
increased demand of rice through public
distribution system during the lean months
ahead, unless adequate quantity of rice is
rushed by FCI to Tripura forthwith in con-
sonance with the estimated requirement, as
projected by the State Government, well

in time for building up buffer stock of the order of 25,000 MT before the onset of the ensuing monsoon. It is, however, reported that there is a stock of 1,400 MT boiled rice in transit which is likely to reach Tripura shortly. Earlier, the State had received an intimation regarding diversion of two BG rakes of boiled rice bound for Tripura by the Senior Regional Manager (FCI) based at Gauhati.

(ix) SETTING UP OF CARDAMOM BOARD IN KERALA

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Kerala is in the forefront in respect of cardamom. Cardamom produced in Kerala is of the best quality and it enjoys a pre-eminent position in the world market. Moreover, Kerala's share in the overall production of cardamom is the biggest. The House might recall that, when there was a proposal to pool cardamom of different varieties having different qualities, the Government of Kerala and the cardamom growers had opposed it on the ground that such a step would result in our losing the world market. The opposition to pooling was also based on the fact that Kerala was producing the best quality cardamom. This being the case, one would naturally expect that the Cardamom Corporation would be set up in Kerala. But, according to press reports, a decision has now been taken to set up the Corporation in Karnataka. While I have all sympathies for the Karnataka farmers, a decision of this nature will do injustice to Kerala. Both in respect of quantity and quality, Kerala occupies the first position with regard to cardamom production. The Cardamom Corporation with its headquarters in Kerala will be able to serve the interests of cardamom growers better than anywhere else.

Therefore, I would request the Government to reconsider its present decision and set up the Cardamom Corporation in Kerala.

12.40 hrs.

PENSIONS' (AMENDMENT) BILL --
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the further consideration of the Pensions' (Amendment) Bill. Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): I do not want to speak much. While supporting the Bill I want the Government to consider the problems of the pensioners who have made several representations and had to go into agitations for getting remedies. One thing that they want—this Bill does not cover, is that the pension should be more liberalised as in to-day's conditions the cost of living is very high and with the pension they get they cannot make both ends meet.

The first thing that they want is that though there has been some liberalisation in the rules passed in 1979, but they have excluded the old pensioners. So they want that both the old and new pensioners should get the advantage of the liberalisation rule.

There are some other demands also. The main point I am reading from a letter which was sent to me. The main point at issue is that whatever benefits have been given to the pensioners should be given to all of them irrespective of their dates of retirement. Some of the Central Government Pensioners' Organisations, Eastern Zone held a convention in which again they drew the attention of the Government that pending change of the pension structure, the existing disparity and discrimination between pension of one section of pensioners and another should be immediately removed by granting pension to all pensioners on the common basis of the latest formula irrespective of their dates of retirement. All pensioners, therefore, who retired from service prior to 1st April 1979 be given pension at the rate of 50 per cent of their pay worked out on the basis of the said formula together with other dues as applicable in the case

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

of those who retired on or after 1st April 1979.

Last month there was a *dhiarna* before the Boat Club on these very demands and in 1981 their deputation met the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum. Their publication is with me—where they have stated that the Prime Minister gave a sympathetic hearing but their main demands have not been conceded.

Another demand they have raised and which is related to this Bill is nomination by the pensioner to receive moneys outstanding on account of pension. This is the resolution they have passed in a convention held in Calcutta where they have demanded this—and I am reading out their demands. I am reading out their demands:

“Appointment of two nominees for payment of dues of the deceased pensioners and widow pensioners.

Every pensioner should be asked to give the names of two nominees who, in the event of the death of the pensioners, will be paid all sums due or lying deposited in account, in banks or post offices, treasuries, the department's disbursing offices etc. z

“On the date of death, there should be two preferences of the first nominee over the second nominee.”

Though there is some provision in this Bill that if the first nominee dies before the pensioner, another man can be nominated, they want that from the very beginning there should be two nominees. I have received one form for the M.P.s. There the provision is to submit two nominees.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): It is more than two.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Others are witness to it. In their case also, the question of two nominees should be considered.

Then, there are other demands. One is for setting up of Pension Commission because they are very much agitated. They

feel that their case is very much neglected. If the retired men are forced to go on an agitation, it is a very sad thing for the country. After all, they are retired after giving the service for the whole of their life. Why in their old age, they should go in for an agitation to get some things done in their pension? This must be put an end to. Their demand should be sympathetically considered.

Then the question of payment of DA comes due to rise in the cost of living. As the existing employees are entitled, the pension holders too should be given this DA in order to get full neutralisation in the cost of living. The machinery should be set up whereby they could get their payments without much difficulty.

A proper machinery should be set up so that the difficulties of the Central Government pensioners may be presented through them to the Government. There is a demand for restoration of commuted portion of pensions. I am not going to read all this because a copy of the memorandum has been sent to the Government by me also. These are the longstanding demands and I think that Government should give due consideration to them.

With this, I support this Bill.

M. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas. I think he never expected that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is too early.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Bill is one hour. Therefore, every hon. Member shall not take more than five minutes each. Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas, you must make the beginning. We have got so many other Bills.

Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलानदा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन पेंशन संशोधन
विधेयक का मैं मसौदा करना हूँ।

इन से इन्होंने काम तार पर वां नए
संशोधन जोड़े हैं। एक घंटा 12 में

और एक धारा 1 में। इन में कुछ शब्द इन्होंने जोड़े हैं। कानून पेंशनर का नामीनी हो सकता है और कितने होने चाहिए, इस संबंध में इन्होंने कुछ व्यवस्था की है। पेंशनर्स के जो नियम हैं और जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है, उस के बारे में हमारे माननीय मंत्रियों ने जो बातें कही हैं और कांस नौर पर पेंशन का लिबरलाइज करने के संबंध में जो कहा है, उसके बारे में मैं भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार की पेंशन अबो मिल रही है, उस में लोगों का गुजारा नहीं होता है और ठीक प्रकार में वे अपनी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते। सारी उम् जिन्होंने लौकरी की है, अगर आखिर में उन का पयान मात्रा में पैसा न मिले, और परिवार का खर्च न चले सके, तो निश्चय तरीके से उन में बड़ी निराशा होती है। इसलिए इस संबंध में कुछ न कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिस से पेंशनर अपन परिवार का गुजारा ठीक प्रकार से चला सके। अपन बाल बच्चों का भरण-पोषण कर सकें और उन्हें शिक्षा, दीक्षा ठीक प्रकार में दे सकें।

बाप अच्छी प्रकार से जानते हैं कि स्टैंट गवर्नमेंट में 55 वर्ष की आयु में और भारत सरकार में 58 वर्ष की आयु में लोग रिटायर हो जाते हैं। उस आयु में उनके ऊपर अपन बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई या छात्री-व्याह के आदलीगंशन रहते हैं जिनका कि वे रिटायर होने के बाद निभा नहीं पाते। ऐसे समय में जबकि उन पर पूरा बुरापा नहीं आता है और वे ऐसी अवस्था में होते हैं जहाँकि दुमरा धंधा कर के कमा भी नहीं पाते इसलिए उनके लिए पेंशन की ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिसमें वे ठीक प्रकार में गुजारा कर सकें। पेंशनर्स का सभी प्रकार के बनिफिट्स दिए जाने चाहिए।

एक में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेंशनर्स में किसी प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने पहले जब प्राइवेंट सेक्टर्स बिल लाया था तो उस समय भी यह कहा था कि जो 1979 से पहले के लोगों का पेंशन मिल रही है, वह बहुत कम है। 1979 के बाद वालों को जो

पेंशन मिल रही है वह ज्यादा है। उन दोनों की पेंशन में बहुत अंतर है। ऐसा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन पेंशनर्स के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए। 1979 के बाद वाले पेंशन के नियम 1979 के पहले वाले पेंशनर्स पर भी लागू होने चाहिए और इनके बीच में जो भेदभाव है उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह में पहली श्रेणी, दूसरी श्रेणी, तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोगों की पेंशन में बहुत अधिक अंतर नहीं होना चाहिए। इस में ज्यादा अच्छा यह होगा कि चतुर्थ और तृतीय श्रेणी के लोगों का पेंशन का ज्यादा लाभ मिले बजाए दूसरी और प्रथम श्रेणी के लोगों के। चतुर्थ और तृतीय श्रेणी के लोगों की पेंशन इतनी होने की चाहिए कि जिसमें कि उनका इस संहगाई के जमाने में गुजारा हो सके।

अपोइंटमेंट आफ नामिनी के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का भी फार्म दिए गए हैं जिसमें उन्हें नामिनी का नाम देना है। फार्म में एक नामिनी देने की जो व्यवस्था है उसमें उस नामिनी के ऊपर अगर कोई दूसरा नामिनी नामिनेट करना पड़ता है तो उस समय सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ा जाती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले ही आप दो नामिनी नामिनेट करवाने की व्यवस्था कर दें जिसमें कि यह एक बड़ी कीटनाई दूर हो सकती है।

पेंशनर्स का क्या क्या कीटनाइयां हैं, इसके बारे में पेंशनर्स ने कई प्रकार के डेमांडिंग्स मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेंट, राज्य सरकारों और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास भेजे हैं। उन्होंने कमीशन बनाने के बारे में भी कहा। मंत्री सुझाव है कि एक ऐसा कमीशन बनाया जाए जो उनकी कीटनाइयों का ठीक प्रकार से देख सके और उनके बारे में निर्णय ले सके। इसलिए ऐसा कमीशन दिठाया जाए जो उनकी मंडिकल या अन्य सुविधाओं के संबंध में पूरा तरह से जांच पड़ताल करे और अपनी रिपोर्ट दे कि क्या क्या सुविधाएं पेंशनर्स का उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। अगर यह सारी व्यवस्था हो सके तो इस में भी पेंशनर्स का बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा।

]श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास[

पेंशन के पेमेंट की मशीनरी भी इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए ताकि उनका मिलने वाली पेंशन में देरी न हो। कई कई जगह देखा है कि दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीने लग जाते हैं। इस मंहगाई के युग में उन्हें तन्त्राह या पेंशन न मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए ऐसी मशीनरी कायम की जाए जिससे उन्हें पेंशन मिलने में कठिनाई न हो और वह उन्हें समय पर मिल जाए। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये जिस में कि पेंशन उन्हें हर महीने मनीआर्डर या ड्राफ्टों के जरिए घर पर ही मिल जाय करे।

आप इन सब बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जो आप पेंशन का कानून लाए हैं इसमें ऐसा प्रावधान कीजिए जिसमें पेंशनरों का पेंशन मिलने में कोई कठिनाई न हो और वे अपनी जिन्दगी ठीक प्रकार सं चला सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that has been presented to this House. Sir, I am very happy that at least one of the long standing demands of the Pensioners has been accepted finally by the Government. Many demands have been made repeatedly and for years together. But only one, as has been mentioned in this Bill, has been accepted. This subject was debated in detail only a year back, when one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Gadgil, had introduced a Bill to repeal the old Act of 1871. Many promises were given by the hon. Minister for State Shri Venkatasubbaiah. I very much wished, he should have been here, so that we could have asked him as to what steps he has taken to implement the assurances which he gave at that time on the floor of the House.

What governs the problems of the pensioners from the legal point of view in this country is an old Act of 1871 about 109 years old. You will agree with me, if

I say that this is an obnoxious law and a legacy of the British. There are many provisions which are outdated and it is absolutely necessary that the Government takes immediate steps to amend or repeal that particular Act.

In order to highlight the points, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha by Shri Gadgil, an hon. Member of this House now. That was objected to at the time of introduction stage, that being a money Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am myself a pensioner.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Therefore, I hope you will not put that restriction of five minutes on my speech because it is a very important point.

In order to highlight the problems of the pensioners, that Bill was sought to be introduced, but as it was a Money Bill, it could not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Moreover, Shri Gadgil became Minister later and, therefore, that particular Bill lapsed. You will be knowing that, Sir.

Some time in 1979 when this Bill was again introduced, there was an assurance given on the floor of the House in Rajya Sabha, and I quote:

"I assure Mr. Gadgil that the Government is thinking of amending this old Act with reference to the several pension rules for the people at the Centre, and we will request the State Governments and will give a piece of advice to them that they should also follow suit."

That was sometime in 1979.

After this Government came in the year 1980, again this Bill was introduced and it was debated. But before that I would like to invite the attention of this august House to what the party in power had said in their manifesto:

"Congress (I) will examine the question of welfare of pensioners with a view to making their life more secure and comfortable. Suitable co-terminus will be devised in this behalf."

I need not repeat all those arguments, because we have made our submissions in detail only a year back.

There was a report of the Petitions Committee wherein many suggestions were made. In the 72nd Report of the Law Commission, certain suggestions were also made, but unfortunately, none of the suggestions mentioned in the report of the Petitions Committee, nor the suggestions made in the Law Commission's report, nor the undertaking given to the people by the party in power in their manifesto have been implemented.

Coming to the suggestions, the first and foremost suggestion which has been repeatedly made by various associations of pensioner, or pensioners, by the Members of Parliament is that the pension should be a justiciable right; it should not be a bounty, it should not be left to the mercy of the Government. As the law stands today, Section 4 mentions that no civil court has jurisdiction to entertain any claim, but the court can entertain a claim provided the District Collector or the Commissioner gives the certificate to that effect, and ultimately it is mentioned that even if you go to the court after taking a certificate from the District Collector or the Commissioner, the court has no power to pass a decree in favour of the pensioner. What is the use of this draconian measure? Is it not necessary that this should be changed?

13.00 hrs.

This was brought to the notice of the Government last year, and an assurance was given and the hon. Minister agreed with this. It would be necessary to mention what Shri Venkatasubbaiah said on this particular point:

"It is the constant endeavour of the Government to treat this not a bounty, not as a mercy. That is why the Government agrees with the views expressed. We are also feeling that pension is not a charge, but a social right. Keeping this in view, Government has taken

various steps and Government will take steps in this connection."

Not only this, the Minister was not agreeable to amend Sections 4, 5 and 6, so that the right should be given to the court to consider as to whether a person is entitled to a pension and to what quantum of pension. But the Government assured on the floor of the House that they would be setting up tribunals for this and I quote from his speech:

"The recommendation has been considered by the Government and the present thinking is that the question of redressal of grievances relating to interpretation of pension laws and clarifications thereof should be entrusted to the administrative tribunals which are proposed to be set up very early. That is the advantage of the tribunals. Government have taken a note of these things and we are coming forward with appropriate action to set up these administrative tribunals to give all the benefits to the pensioners."

I would like to ask a question, as to what steps the Government has taken during all these 13 months to set up these tribunals. Why did not bring forward a proposal for the setting up of tribunals in the very Bill? Why have you restricted yourself to what has been indicated in the Bill? If this was an assurance, I would like to know as to when you are coming to this House with the measure for the institution of these tribunals.

The second point that I would like to place before the House is with regard to the disparity of pensions. It was brought to the notice of the Government last year, when we were debating this Bill, that the Secretary of the Government who retired prior to 1972 and the Assistant who retired after 1972 got equal pension. So also is the case with reference to the family pension to those who retired prior to 1964 and after 1964. At that time also it was promised and an assurance was given that something will be done in this connection. Here also, I would like to quote for the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

benefit of the Members what Shri Venkata-subbaiah said on this particular point:

"He and some other Members also particularly have pointed out specifically the plight of pensioners who retired before 1976, or families having become entitled to family pension, and suggested that this disparity should be removed. The Government has considered this question several times in the past, but has not found it possible to accept the demand. There are administrative difficulties in locating and assessing the number of beneficiaries, particularly because most of the beneficiaries would have died, and there are practical difficulties in tracing the old records. This is our difficulty."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Pension is not asked for dead persons.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You are absolutely right, Sir. I need not add anything to that. This is the administrative difficulty experienced by the Government that the persons are dead, but in the question of family pension, it is highly improbable that the Government of India may not be possessing the records to trace out the family members. If you make an announcement in the press, the family members will rush to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Government makes an announcement in the newspapers that the relations of the pensioners who died before 1964 should apply for family pension, and those who apply only will be eligible for the pension, they will all apply. Why should the Government go in search of the records and all that?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is exactly what I am saying. That is not the genuine difficulty which has been told by the Hon. Minister for Home on the Floor of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur): Sir, give a direction from the Chair.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In fact that amounts to direction.

Another question arises out of the inflation and the increase of prices. There is a positive direction given by the Committee as far as this is concerned. It is mentioned at page 35 of the Report, 2.9 para:

"That Committee are of the view that the Government owe moral responsibility to provide adequate relief to its retired employees, including pre 1st January 1973 pensioners who actual value of pension has been eroded by phenomenal rise in the prices of essential commodities. In view of the present economic conditions in India and constant rise in the cost of living due to inflation, it is all the more important even for purely humanitarian considerations, if not from the standpoint of fairness and justice, to protect the actual value of the pension to enable the pensioners to live their declining years with dignity and in reasonable comfort."

When this point was again brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, unfortunately the Hon. Minister told us after hearing our speeches that he was under the impression as if he was the Finance Minister. That is what he had said, otherwise I would not have referred to this. But at some other stage, he has said even if it is the Finance Ministry I am taking care of that; I will look into it. I would like to know what steps have you taken during this last one year to consider this particular aspect with reference to inflation?

In other countries, to which reference was made, specially England, there is a system under which the pension will increase in accordance with the increase in the cost of living index and a recommendation was made about setting up of the Pension Commission to which the earlier Speaker, Shri Vyas referred to. Even to that they say the conditions in UK and the conditions in India are different and that they are not in a position to set up a Pension Commission. In my respectful

submission this is not a satisfactory reply from the Government. Therefore, I would request the Government to tell us what are their difficulties in setting up this Pension Commission in order to consider all these points.

Apart from that, we have Article 309 in the Constitution which empowers the Parliament to legislate for recruitment, for fixing up the conditions of service and conditions of the retirement. Why, during all these years, since Independence in 1947, has the Government not taking any steps to bring forward a legislation by virtue of the power conferred under Article 309 in the Constitution? I would like to have an answer to that also. If that is done, automatically a law will come which will repeal this old Draconian law, 109 years old. And I think the time has come when these steps have to be taken.

I may also invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the report made by the Institute of Public Administration. They have suggested that when the pay-scales and grades of Government employees were revised and increments were given thrice why not the same yardstick be applicable to the pensioners? The pensioners have to go to the same shops to which the present employees go they have to pay the same price for the articles which they purchase, but I don't understand, much less appreciate, this disparity. The only answer which the Government gives is that they have no money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the fault of the Third Pay Commission. They have recommended for every rise of 16 points to the pensioners and 8 points rise to the actual employees.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Unfortunately, the first Commission rejected it outright, but the Second Pay Commission was a little bit more sympathetic, but they did not give any direction.

Now, the time has come to consider, specially when the prices have gone sky-high whether the relief should be given to them.

There is also a demand for fixing the minimum pension for the pensioners and the Government should consider whether this is a legitimate demand of the pensioners. There is one more demand and I feel, Sir, it is a just demand it is a legitimate demand and that is the question of housing. The housing is not a personal problem; it is a social problem. Government servants who have had their quarters for all those years when they served the Government, go practically on the street when they retire. So, why not make some arrangement, at least why not make a provision for the housing allowance?

These points were highlighted during that particular debate. There are many other points which have been brought to the notice of Government through various petitions and representations which were addressed to the Home Ministry, and also to Prime Minister. But unfortunately, nothing has been done. I may also say that many of the representations have not even been acknowledged. If we read the speech of the Home Minister in the last debate, we find it is all lip sympathy. He agrees with everything; but he says he is helpless. He is not in a position to do anything. At the end he said:

"With these remarks, I would make a request to Mr. Gadgil to withdraw his Bill and allow the Government to take such appropriate measures as they deem necessary to safeguard and to meet the legitimate grievances of the petitioners."

This is on 30th April 1981. (Interruptions) The words "Appropriate time" are not there. It may be implied.

I would like to know what steps Govt have taken since 30th April 1981 upto this date, except saying that we have all sympathy for these persons who have worked hard and served Government for more than 30 or for 40 years.

The days of lip sympathy are gone. Something concrete requires to be done. We would like to know what concrete steps Government propose to take. All these questions are brushed aside on the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

ground that we have no money. But with reference to one point, I would ask: why not make this right justiciable? Why not repeal sections 4, 5 and 6 of this draconian law? The law says "you cannot go to court; if you want to go to court, take the permission of the collector or Commissioner." And if you go to the court, the law says: "The court shall take cognisance, but the court shall not pass a decree." I am unable to understand this provision of the law. It is a legacy of the British, and it is a draconian measure. I would like to know whether there is any difficulty in giving this right to the pensioners.

In my respectful submission, these suggestions may be considered; and I would request Government to come forward with a comprehensive legislation, instead of coming to this House with a piecemeal legislation. After one year, they have come forward and are conferring the right of nomination. In 1983, they will come with the amendment of Section 4. It will take years. By that time—these persons who have served Government for so many years would not be alive. We have many cases, which were quoted in the last debate.

One pensioner is getting Rs. 67: he had retired in 1952. That is the position, there is no relief.

So, though I support and welcome this particular measure, I feel it is an incomplete measure. It requires many changes; and I would again request Government to come forward with a comprehensive legislation. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

As a matter of fact, the legislation was awaited since long; and it has been delayed for long, and has caused misfortune to so many pensioners in the country. Now the law which is being repealed, was framed in 1871; and there was an incessant demand for its amendment; and from time to time, Government has tried to amend it, but not Act, but through regulations

or rules which are meant only for the Central Government employees.

As a matter of fact, the law is to go according to the pace of the society, according to changing circumstances of the society and according to the needs of the society. I may quote the present Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, about the definition of a law. She says:

"Laws are made to serve the people.

As the circumstances are changing, laws should change to meet the changing circumstances."

We have to see, in view of the views of the Prime Minister, whether the present law on pension is meeting the needs of the society, the needs of the human beings who are living in the present society. I can say obviously and frankly that the present law i.e. the Act of 1871 does not meet out the challenges, needs and requirements of the present society and of the present pensioners. There have been several legislations. I also thank Mr. Gadgil who is a Member of this House... that he tried two times: first in the Rajya Sabha and secondly in the Lok Sabha also. Mr. Parulekar was telling that Mr. Gadgil, when he introduced the legislation in the Rajya Sabha, then there was the Janata Party Government at the Centre and that legislation was withdrawn at the instance of the then Government with the assurance that they would bring forward a suitable legislation to amend the existing law. But I am sorry to say that Mr. Parulekar was one of the constituents of that Government; he could not dare to do or to bring forward the legislation which was promised by his friends, colleagues or by his government. Now he has quoted that the present Government, or the party in power, that is Congress I, has given an assurance by way of election manifesto that we shall do all and we shall change the law to give more suitable comforts or to make the life of the pensioners more comfortable and to meet out this requirement. I may mention here that, as a matter of fact in the present circumstances there was a need to bring radical changes in the present Act because in a case which

has been decided by the Supreme Court, in *Devkinandan vs. the State of Bihar*, it has been decided by the Supreme Court that this question of pension or the right of pension is an inherent right of the pensioner; this is not a grace by the Government. And I think after the judgment of the Supreme Court, there was no option with the Government; but to bring forward the legislation and to recognise it. Now I may remind the hon. Minister that the Supreme Court has held in that case that this right of pension comes within the definition of Article 31 of the Constitution; and they have also mentioned that this right also comes within the definition of Article 19, sub-clause 1, clause 5 of the Constitution of India meaning thereby that this right has been recognised as a legal right, as a constitutional right and, therefore, anyone or the pensioner cannot say that he is at the mercy of the government; rather he can claim that right through the court. When the Supreme Court judgment is there, in view of the judgment of *Devkinandan vs. the State of Bihar*, as you know, there are so many wings to enact the law. The Supreme court has also got the power to enact the legislation; and any pronouncement, judicial pronouncement given by the Supreme Court also assumes the shape of a law, assumes the form of law and that law is as good as the law passed by Parliament. Therefore, in view of that judgment, it was obligatory upon the government to bring forward the legislation, to amend section 4, to amend sections 6, 9, 10 and 11 because sections 6 and 4 debar a pensioner to sue, to seek the relief in the legal court. Only with the permission of the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner or the person authorised by the government, the pensioner can only file his suit to redress his grievance in the court. Therefore, this legislation or this snag which is still existing in the present law, should have been removed by your amendment, because your intention is that you want to give relief to the pensioner. But when a pensioner cannot exercise his right by way of a judicial course or he cannot seek his redress of his grievance from the court, then that right does not become justiciable; you should make this

right justiciable. When the Supreme Court has recognised that it is a fundamental right, it is a right of the pensioner, then the legal conception is that every fundamental right can be enforced through the court of law. Therefore, this is the lacuna with the present law which is not in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Whatever the rules have been framed by the Government of India from time to time, they are discriminatory; and that discrimination is to such an extent that between an employee, the Defence employee, who has retired on 31st January, 1979 and the person who has retired after that, there is a difference.

I and a Major-General who retired on 31st January, 1979, shall get the pension equal to the pension of the Major who retired after 1st January, 1980. So, in view of these discrepancies, you should think over it again and remove those discrepancies. These have been created since the very inception of the law of pension.

As a matter of fact, when this law was framed, the Britishers took it as if it was a law by way of grace. They did not make this law as a right given to the citizen. It is the right of the human being to get pension when he has served the country and the nation. As a matter of fact, this right should be recognised in the law.

Section 6 provides that even an order or decree obtained from the court cannot be executed with regard to the amount of pension, in respect of the liability of the Government to pay any such pension. Why do you not amend it? When one pensioner is at the stage of starving, he has got the verdict of the legal court in his favour but cannot execute that order and cannot have any source of subsistence through the aid of the court, then what is the use of that law? If the law is lame, helpless and cannot help the person in distress and is not in accordance with the needs of the society, it is obligatory upon the Government to amend that law.

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to take steps to amend sections 4, 6, 10, 11 and 12 as they are existing today.

There are other factors which are to be taken into consideration. Since there is no association of the pensioners, you do not link DA with their pension. You give DA to the employee who is serving the Government. The moment he retires from service, you do not recognise that he is also living in the same society in which the serving employees are living. Therefore, the right of dearness allowance should also be recognised and this should be linked with the pension.

I will give some suggestions which are very necessary. First of all, you should create some sort of a ratio in the pension. The Central Government should make a provision for payment of 50 per cent of the last emoluments drawn by an employee, as pension. This should be the ratio.

The pension laws are different in different States. When you are going to amend the law, your law should be a model for all the States. Therefore, it is very necessary that you should adhere to some criteria, a sound criteria according to which a citizen can live honourably in his retired life.

My second suggestion is that medical facilities or medical allowance is very necessary because in the old age a man suffers from one ailment or the other. As a young man he may not need any medical assistance. In the old age or at the age of retirement, he needs medical assistance. In all countries whether socialist or capitalist, social security scheme and other health schemes are prevailing. But in India there is no such scheme. Therefore, you have to make some sort of a provision for the retired employees and provide them medical facilities also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The present position is that the pensioners can register their names with the CGHS in all the States.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: This will be correct in regard to the Central Government employees. But I am talking of the State Government employees also. It is now at the discretion of the State Governments. Some of them are giving and some are considering. Even after a long agitation, these facilities have not been provided in all the States. Your observation is very correct so far as the Central Government employees are concerned.

Then the ceiling on pension amount in some cases is fixed at Rs. 1000/- and in some other cases it is fixed at Rs. 1500/-. But it should be equal. As I have referred to earlier, some of the employees who had retired on 31st March 1979 will be entitled to a pension of Rs. 1000 as the maximum and those who have retired later on will be entitled to a ceiling of Rs. 1500. There must be a parity in the ceiling of pension.

The pensioner sometimes is disallowed or he is not given the payment of pension because the papers are not ready. Therefore, in such cases there should be a provision that if the pension amount is not paid within one month or two months or three months after retirement, then there should be an interest on that amount and the pensioner is entitled to have the interest. The interest may be determined by you; it may be 9 per cent or 10 per cent or 12 per cent according to the circumstances, but it should be obligatory on the Government to pay the interest. I have seen the pensioners. I had attended the State Pensioners' meeting held in the last three months and these are the genuine difficulties, that some of the pensioners for the last three or four years are not getting pensions. Sometimes they say that the Service Book is not available and sometimes they say that there is discontinuation of services and those papers are lying in the Bikaner State or the Jodhpur State. Like this excuses are made. Therefore, it is obligatory that he is entitled to interest at a particular rate.

I would also submit that as a matter of fact, the pensioner should not be compelled to go to the civil court because if he

chooses to go to the civil court, then he has to affix court fee and the poor fellow cannot afford to pay the court fee. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a tribunal or an authority so that it can deal with the cases of pensions and that authority can be given some time limit within which cases should be disposed of positively. Moreover, a proviso should be made that if there is any *bona fide* delay, there should be a case of provisional pension. If it takes more time, there should be some provision whereby provisional pension can be paid.

Sir, last but not the least, the Government should also set up an Advisory Committee of pensioners and that should consist of at least 11 persons—some of the pensioners, some persons of the Finance Department and some other persons who are quite eminent so far as economics or commerce is concerned. So, my submission is that the Committee should advise the Government from time to time and the Government should revise the rate of pension after every 5 years since 1980 because in 1980 we had given an assurance by way of election manifesto to the pensioners and after that we are bringing this legislation. It should be obligatory on the Government that after every 5 years the pension matter should be reviewed and that review should be in the interest of the pensioners.

With these suggestions, I thank you.

श्री रामेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, जो संसोधन सरकार द्वारा पेश किया गया है, वह एक अच्छा संसोधन है। इस के द्वारा सरकार ने जाहिर किया है कि वह उन लोगों को भी बाध कर रही है जिन्होंने सरकार की सेवा की है। यद्यपि जो रकम बचती है वह बहुत कम है, फिर भी सरकार ने ऐसी व्यवस्था को है कि वह नामिनी को बिना किसी कठिनाई के मिल सके। लेकिन इस संसोधन में यह तो ठीक है कि कर्मचारी नामिनेट करेगा, परन्तु किस को नामिनेट किया जाएगा, उस के मरने के बाद कानि उस का नामिनी होगा, इसका प्रावधान साफ कब्जों में होना चाहिए कि वह कानि व्यक्ति हो सकता है जिस को

नामिनेट किया जा सकता है। अब इस के साथ-साथ एक प्रश्न और उठता है। सर्वसेशन सर्टीफिकेट लेने का बड़ा भगड़ा है और काफी दिनों तक वह चलता रहता है। हम ने यह देखा है कि अगर कोई मर गया और उस का जो वारिष्ठ है, उस को कोर्ट के और कचहरी के बहुत चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं और तब कहीं जा कर वह वारिष्ठ बनता है। उस में जो इतनी ज्यादा डिले होती है, उस के लिए सरकार को कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए, जिससे इस में ज्यादा देर न लगे। जिन लोगों ने एक लम्बे समय तक सरकार की सेवा की है और उस सेवा के बाद जो उन्हें कुछ मिलने वाला है भविष्य में और जिस से उन के भावी जीवन पर प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है, उस में डिले नहीं होने चाहिए।

जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, एक प्रश्न तो यह है कि कुछ लोग जो फिक्स्ड इंट है, उस के पहले ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं, तो उन के लिए जो पेंशन का प्रावधान है, उस में कुछ फर्क है और जो एक निश्चित तारीख के बाद रिटायर होते हैं, उन के लिए दूसरा प्रावधान है। ये बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा देखने में आया है कि कुछ लोग निश्चित तारीख के बाद अपने को रिटायर कराने का प्रयास करते हैं, जिस से उन को कुछ भविष्य उपनम्भ हो जाए। इन दोनों में जो फर्क है, वह समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

इस के अन्दर एक बात और है। यह लोकतंत्र का जमाना है और कहीं-कहीं स्ट्राइक भी हो जाती है। अब जिस ने सारे जीवन सरकार की सेवा की है, जब रिटायर होने का समय आया, एवम दिन के लिए वह उस स्ट्राइक में शामिल हो गया और वह स्ट्राइक इल्लिगल है, तो इस का बसर उस की पेंशन पर पड़ता है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो यह क्लाइम 28 को सब-क्लाज 1 है, इस में भी संसोधन होना चाहिए और पाटीसिपेंशन इन स्ट्राइक जो है यदि वह लीगल स्ट्राइक है या इल्लिगल स्ट्राइक है, उस को भी साफ कर देना चाहिए। लीगल स्ट्राइक में भी अगर वह पाटीसिपेट करता है, तो वह विक्टिमिटाइज

[श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह]

हो जाता है। इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए और इस बिल के माध्यम से थोड़ा सा संशोधन किया जाए और कोई मांडीफिकेशन लाया जाए। पेंशन देने का जो एक मोटिव है, सरकार का इरादा है और जिन्होंने यह कानून बनाया है, उन का इरादा भी यही है कि जो लोग इमानदारी से देश की या सरकार की सेवा करते हैं, भविष्य में उन को कोई तकलीफ न हो, जब उन की बज्रगी का वक्त आएगा और जब वे रिटायर होंगे, तो उन्हें एक आश्वामन है कि एक निश्चित गति उन्हें रिटायर होने के बाद प्राप्त होगी और उसे प्राप्त करने के बाद वे अपना जीवन चला सकेंगे और जिन्दा रह सकेंगे। अगर यही मोटिव है, तो उन कर्मचारियों के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि मेरे साथ एक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा। अगर वह यह सोचता है कि उस के साथ कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन वाली बात होगी और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होगी जिसमें उसे अपना भविष्य उज्ज्वल नहीं दिखाई देगा तो वह गलत तरीके से व्यवहार करता है जब वह सर्विस में रहता है। ऐसा वह इसलिए करता है क्योंकि वह सोचता है कि मेरे रिटायर होने के बाद एक बड़ी भयानक स्थिति उसके सामने आएगी। इसलिए इस चीज को साफ कर देना चाहिए जिससे वह भयंकर स्थिति उसके सामने न आए। अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने कुछ महंगाई भत्ते की बात कही और यह एक बहुत जायज बात है और इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। मान लीजिए, आज से दस साल पहले एक आदमी रिटायर हुआ था। उस वक्त आटे, घी, तेल के भाव क्या थे और आज क्या है। आज उन में जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। अब जिस को 50 रुपये पेंशन मिलती है, वह जिस जमाने में कैसे जिन्दा रह सकता है। आप उस का जीवित तां रखना चाहते हैं। पेंशन के अन्दर जो मंशा निहित है, उस को अगर पूरा करना है, तो महंगाई भत्ते वाली बात पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। इस में कोई इस तरह से मांडीफिकेशन लाया जाए जिस से निश्चित रूप से यह साफ हो जाए कि जैसे-

जैसे महंगाई बढ़ेगी, इतने पीरियड के बाद उस पर पुनर्विचार होगा और उसी अनुपात में महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाएगा। आप एक अनुपात बना दीजिए और जैसे-जैसे महंगाई बढ़े, उसी अनुपात में महंगाई भत्ता इतने वर्ष में दीजिए।

कुछ ट्रिब्यूनल और समिति बगैरह की भी बात कही गई है और यह कहा गया है कि उस के द्वारा कार्यवाही हो, वह भी एक अच्छी बात है। सही माइने में समाजवादी सरकार का एक आश्वामन कर्मचारियों के लिए होता है कि जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उन का एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद पेंशन मिलेगी और जो समाजवादी सरकार होती है, वह उस आश्वामन में बंधी होती है।

मैंने एक बात और दिनों के बारे में कही है। इस मामले में बड़ा हैरतमंदा लांगों का पेंशन लेने में होता है। आप एक निश्चित अवधि कर दीजिए कि इतने समय में उन का पेंशन मिल जाएगी और उस में उन को पेंशन मिल जानी चाहिए। मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज के बारे में तो बता नहीं पाऊंगा लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि कनक्टरेट में और कचहरियों में जहां में वल्ल के कर्मचारियों का पेंशन मिलती है, दिन भर नांग बड़े रहते हैं और एक तमाशा सा बना रहता है और उन बच्चों को इधर-उधर भगाया जाता है। इसलिए एक ऐसा नियम बना देना चाहिए कि इतने समय में उन का पेंशन मिल जाएगी और किसी की जिम्मेदारी यह बंभने की होनी चाहिए कि जिन में जितने पेंशनरु हैं, उन को ठीक से, समय पर पेंशन मिल रही है या नहीं। उस के लिए किसी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति सुपरबीजन के लिए होनी चाहिए, जो कि इन लोगों के इन्स्ट्रुको को देख सके।

बस मुझे इतना ही निबंधन करना है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल जैनानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पेंशन संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। श्रीमान् हमारे देश में पेंशन पाने वाले लोगों की कई कटेरों, रोज

है। हमारे जो सरकारी कर्मचारी रिटायर हो जाते हैं उनकी पेंशन की व्यवस्था के संबंध में हमारे बहुत से साथियों ने काफी विस्तार से विचार व्यक्त किए हैं।

मैं यहां पर यह कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि मई 1981 में इसी सदन में माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री वेंकटसुब्बय्या साहब ने ऐसा आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार शीघ्र ही ऐसे कानून बना रही है जिससे सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों को पेंशन, भविष्य निधि और प्रोव्हीडेंट फंड के भंगतान करने में बहुत आसानी हो जाएगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल इस दिशा में बहुत प्रभावी और कारगर सिद्ध होगा।

श्रीमन्, समय समय पर सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन और अन्य सुविधाओं में हमारी सरकार वृद्धि करती रही है। यहां पर मैं विशेष तौर पर इस देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की पेंशन की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना। आप अक्सर तरह से जानते हैं कि इस देश में यदि हमारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी अपनी जान न्याछावर न किए होते, आजादी की लड़ाई न लड़े होते तो क्या आज यह पार्लियामेंट होती, क्या हम लोग यहां पर होते? जिस समय देश की आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी, उस समय जिन लोगों ने अपनी जानें कुर्बान की, अपनी जवानी को जलों में गिताया, हर तरह की यातना और जल्म महें, उस समय उनका यह नश्यद बिलकूल नहीं था कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होगा और उनको पेंशन मिलेगी या कोई और पद मिलेगा। उस समय वे सिर्फ देश के प्रति वफादार थे, देश के लिए दीवाने थे, देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए अपनी जान की बाजी लगा रहे थे। यह है उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कहानी।

आज यदि सन: हमारे देश में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन कम होती चली जा रही है। यहां पर मैं यह कहना आवश्यक समझूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद हमारे देश के कर्णधारों ने यह ठीक ही समझा कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी जिन्दगियां जेलों में बितायी हैं,

उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को जो कि अपना जीवन कष्ट में व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था की जाए और इस प्रकार उनको पेंशन देना शुरू कर दिया गया।

श्रीमन् जब मैं छोटा था तो मुझे याद है कि बहुत से स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को 30 - 32 रुपये गहीना पेंशन मिलती थी। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जिनका कि मैं शुकुगुजार हूँ, ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का समय-समय पर सम्मान किया और उनकी पेंशन में वृद्धि की जिससे उनकी पेंशन तीन सौ, चार सौ और पांच सौ रुपये तक हो गई। अब चूंकि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की संख्या कम हो गई है और दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती महंगाई और आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि उनकी पेंशनों में और वृद्धि की जाए।

श्रीमान जब स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात आती है तो मैं सरकार की भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा किए बिना नहीं रह सकता। आज तीस करोड़ रुपये सालाना स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन के रूप में वितरित किए जा रहे हैं। कुछ ऐसे मामलों भी सामने आए हैं जिनमें कुछ लोगों ने फर्जी प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त कर पेंशन प्राप्त कर ली है। इस संबंध में मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इसका सर्वे कराए और जो जाली प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त कर पेंशन पा रहे हैं उनकी पेंशन को बंद किया जाए। ऐसे लोग स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के नाम पर कलंक हैं और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। जो वास्तव में जेन्वून स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं उनको ही पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। बहुत से ऐसे भी जेन्वून स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं जो किसी प्रकार से अपने जेल-जीवन का प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं। उन लोगों की बहुत ही दयनीय अवस्था है, वे दयनीय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों के बारे में भी जांच करा कर पेंशन दी जानी चाहिए। जो सही मायनों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, उन्हें तो पेंशन मिलनी ही चाहिए।

1977 में हमारी पार्टी हार गई थी और जनता सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में बनी।

[श्री चन्द्र पाल खैलानी]

तब उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशनों तक कम कर दी गई। कम ही नहीं की गई बल्कि बहुत से जो जेनरेशन कोसस थे उनकी पेंशनों तक बन्द कर दी गई। उनको तरह तरह से तब हीरास किया गया। यही नहीं। देश की महान नेता, महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी 13 सितम्बर 1942 से लेकर 13 मई 1943 तक नैनी सैटल जेल में रहीं और उसके प्रमाणपत्र भी पेंसु किए गए लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन जनता सरकार ने उनको ताम्रपत्र तक देने में इन्कार कर दिया। इसकी मूर्त्तना कराया है, निन्दा करता है। एक व्यक्ति जिज्ञ ने देश के लिए अपना जीवन जेल में बिताया, केवल राजनीतिक द्वेष के कारण, बदला लेने की गर्ज से उसको ताम्रपत्र नहीं देना बहुत गलत है। यही नहीं। करीब साठ छः हजार ताम्रपत्रों को उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता सरकार ने नष्ट भी कर दिया और पांच हजार प्रमाणपत्रों को जला दिया और पांच हजार दिया और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का सम्मान नहीं किया। यह ऐसी बात है जिन की तरफ मदन का ध्यान दिवाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

बहुत से राज्यों में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन कठ प्राविजन है, अंपंगों और महिलाओं को भी पेंशन देने का प्राविजन है। कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बड़े बड़े साहित्यकारों, कलाकारों, आर्टिस्टों के लिए जो धन के अभाव में कष्टमय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, पेंशन देने का प्राविजन किया था। कुछ को पेंशन मिल भी रही है। मैं ममभ्रता हूँ कि जो लोग गरीबी की सीमा वी नीचे रह रहे हैं जिन के घरों में कांडे शमाने वाला नहीं है, जो बूढ़ हैं, अंपंग हैं, महिलाएं हैं, साहित्यकार हैं, अन्य कलाकार हैं, उनको भी जिन जिन राज्यों में पेंशन दी जा रही है, वह पेंशन उनको भारत सरकार की ओर से मिलनी चाहिए और इस संबंध में भारत सरकार का कानून बनाना चाहिए। उनको नाम मात्र के लिए ही पेंशन मिल रही है। आज के गहंगाई के जमाने में बालीस, पंचाम या साठ रुपय महीना मिले तो उसमें

क्या गुजारा होता है। वृद्धावस्था ऐसी अवस्था होती है कि तरह तरह के रोप आदमी को प्रस लेते हैं। अब इतनी कम पेंशन में रोटी कपड़ा जुटाए या इलाज कराए। इस पेंशन की मात्रा में वृद्धि क जानी चाहिए।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन कम होती जा रही है। इस वास्तु जैसा मैंने कहा उनकी पेंशन की धनराशि में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। उनको और भी जो सहूलियतें दी जा सकती हैं दी जानी चाहिए। जब तक भारत आजाद रहेगा, जब तक हिन्दुस्तान कायम है, इन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कर्बानियों को लोग भूल नहीं सकते हैं। इन्होंने नहू बहाया है, यातनाएं सही हैं। इन सब को देश कभी भूला नहीं मकेगा। जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी शेष बचे हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं, उनकी पेंशन की राशि में वृद्धि की जाए, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He spoke so much about the freedom fighters. You are also interested. Follow on.

श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री (पटना): बमल में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात तो मुझे कहनी चाहिए थी लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूंगा।

इस पेंशन संशोधन विधेयक का मैं ममर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन इतना ही पेंशन अधिनियम में संशोधन करना पर्याप्त नहीं है। पेंशन अधिनियम 1971 में बड़े पैमाने पर संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता का मैं महसूस करता हूँ जिसकी तरफ हमारे कई साधियों ने सरकार का ध्यान दिनाया। अभी सिर्फ इतना ही है कि अगर पेंशनयाफता व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो वह नृमाइन्दा किमी कां कर दे ताकि उसकी जो पेंशन की राशि है या और मिलने वाली राशि है उसका भगतान उस नोभिनी को मिल जाय। इतना ही इन्होंने रखा है। तो अच्छी बात है। अभी तक ऐसा नहीं था। वह सम्मंशन मार्टिफिकेट के चक्कर में काफी परेशान रहता था। और जितनी पेंशन मिलती थी उगसे कई गुना उस पेंशन पाने वाले को खर्च करना पड़ता था

और परेशानी बलव थी। तां उससे मुक्ति मिल गई। लेकिन पूरे पेंशन कानून में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये ताकि बाज की जो सामाजिक और वार्षिक स्थिति है उसके अनुरूप पेंशनधारियों का, जिन्होंने अपनी जवानी के अच्छे दिनों की सरकारी सेवाओं, यानी जनता की सेवाओं में व्यतीत कर दिया उनके साथ और ज्यादा सहृदयता के साथ व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए और उनकी पेंशन की राशि में बढ़ोतरी तां निश्चित ही की जानी चाहिये। मैं यादव जी का समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर किसी का 1,000 रु० तनखाह मिलती है तां कम से कम बाकी पेंशन उसका जरूर मिले। इसी तरह रेलवे के जो रिटायर्ड कर्मचारी हैं, पी० ए० टी० के कर्मचारी हैं वह बराबर हमारे पास जापान भेजते रहते हैं जिसकी चर्चा समर मुखर्जी ने की। मेरे पास मद्रास के पेंशन होल्डर्स असॉसियेशन, कलकत्ता और पटना में दानापुर रेलवे हेडक्वार्टर्स के लोगों से, ईस्टर्न रेलवे पेंशनर्स असॉसियेशन की ओर से जापान बातें रहते हैं जिसके जरिये वह कहते हैं कि पेंशनर्स की तरफ सरकार का ठीक से ध्यान नहीं जाता। कुछ करना है इसलिए कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए उनकी पेंशन में बढ़ोतरी की जाय, साथ साथ उनका महंगाई भत्ता जरूर देना चाहिये और बढ़ापे में इलाज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये और उनके रहने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, यानी मकान भत्ता भी मिलना चाहिये। अगर यह तीन बातें कर दें तां उनकी हालत में सुधार हो सकता है। और किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये चाहे किसी ने 1979 के पहले या बाद में अवकाश ग्रहण किया हो, उसमें कोई भेद नहीं करना चाहिए। कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का। अगर कोई जस्टीफिकेशन है तां बताइये। हम लोग जब बिल मंत्री को उन जापनों को भेजते हैं तां वह कहते हैं कि ये कमीशन ने यह कहा है। तो ये कमीशन कोई लक्ष्मण रोबा तां नहीं है कि उसके साथ हम नहीं जा सकते। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप लक्ष्मण जी हैं आप बताइये क्या ये कमीशन की सिफारिश के आगे जाना गुनाह होगा? लेकिन यह बहाना बना कर के पेंशनर्स को तंग किया जाता है। इसलिये

कोई भेदभाव पेंशनर्स में नहीं रखना चाहिये।

माननीय राजेश जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि किसी कर्मचारी ने हड़ताल कर दी या रजिगनेशन दे दिया किसी वजह से तो वह कन्डान नहीं होता है पेंशन जोड़ने में। उसको भी कन्डान करना चाहिये क्योंकि हड़ताल करना संवैधानिक अधिकार है। उसके लिये दंडित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये और तरह तरह के दंड दंतें हैं, लेकिन पेंशन में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। और पेंशन एक्ट का लिबरलाइज कीजिये। इसको जितना ज्यादा लिबरलाइज कर सकें, उतना ठीक होगा। यह ठीक कहा गया है कि पेंशन मिलने में 3, 3 और 6, 6 महीने और कभी-कभी तां एक साल बीत जाता है, पेंशनर दौड़ते दौड़ते तबाह हो जाता है। फौरन पेंशन मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। कर्मचारी के रिटायर होने पर महीने, दो महीने में पेंशन की राशि उसे मिल जानी चाहिये।

अभी आपने संसद-सदस्यों के लिये नामिनी के फार्म भेजे हैं, वही बात आप इनके लिये भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डभा : आपने किस को नामिनी किया है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री पत्नी को और उसके बाद मेरी बेटो को। मेरा परिवार तो सबसे छोटा है, इससे आदर्श परिवार हो नहो सकता। आपको तां पता नहीं कितने हैं, मेरा परिवार तो तीन का है, चांधे का नहो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक ताम्पत्र और मिलना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ताम्पत्र भी मिलना चाहिये, पेंशन भी मिलनी चाहिये। फौमिली पेंशन की बात मैं बता दूँ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को फौमिली पेंशन देने में बड़ी आसानी है। फर्ज कीजिए मैं स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हूँ, मेरी मृत्यु हो गई, तां मेरी मृत्यु का सिर्फ डेथ सर्टिफिकेट और पत्नी का एफिडेविट, यही दो चीजें देने होंगी। यह देने के बाद महिलाओं को पेंशन मिल जाती है। यह स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नियमों में लिखा हुआ है। यह सही है और ऐसा ही होना चाहिए। एफीडेन्ट इसलिए चाहिए कि नीगल पत्नी है या नहीं।

यह मैं अनुभव की बात बता रहा हूँ, इसमें कहीं भी गालबानि नहीं हो रहा है और सामकर स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों में नहीं हो रहा है। कहीं कहीं कोई-कोई स्वतंत्रता सेनानी की 3 वीवियां तैयार हो जाती हैं, वहाँ दिक्कत हो जाती है। अफसोस और शर्म की बात यह है कि कोई-कोई अपनी लड़की का भी शोबी बना लेता है। एसी बात भी हुई है और ये वही नांग है, जो सचमुच में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी नहीं है, जानी नांग है। स्वतंत्रता सेनानी इस तरह का कर्म और गलत बात नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा इनका सहूलियत दीजिये और सरकार का पेंशन कोष में घंटाबन्दा में निकालकर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक तमाम भूतपूर्व सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक माडर्न कानून जरूर बनाना चाहिए।

13.53 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair.)

एक आदर्श कानून बने ताकि उस के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार भी कानून बना सके। मंरा इस विधायक का समर्थन करते हुए यही निवेदन है कि इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिबरलाइज कर के अधिक से अधिक सहूलियतें दीजिये। पेंशन में किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव करना, उनमें फूट पैदा करना, एक दूसरे के प्रति ईर्ष्या का भाव भरना, यह जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था, उसके स्वास्थ्य और उसकी अच्छाई के लिये कदापि उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। महंगाई सब के लिये वगबग है, बाजार सब के लिये एक समान है, आवश्यकता सब के लिए है, इसलिए उनकी न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकें, इसके लिये आपको पेंशन की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

श्री शेखानी जी अब चलें गये हैं, उन्होंने एक फिगर यहां रखी, मैं उस

दुरुस्त कर दूँ। उन्होंने इस बिल से अलग जाकर स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में बात कही, जो मुझे कहनी चाहिये थी। फरार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी योजना एक चल रही है जिसमें 1-8-80 से 31-4-82 तक कई लाख दरस्वास्तों आ गई हैं, मुश्किल से उनमें हजार, दस हजार दरस्वास्तें सही होंगी। ज्यादातर जानी हैं। उनकी ठीक से जांच-पड़ताल करने की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये। जहां तक छः महीने तक जेल में रहने वाले स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों का सम्बंध है, उन्हें 1979-80 में 23 करोड़ रुपये, 1980-81 में 32 करोड़ रुपये और 1981-82 में 33 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मिलनी। उनमें भी कुछ गलत नांग हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर नांग सही हैं। यह जानकारी श्री विजय कुमार यादव से प्रश्न के उत्तर में 21 अप्रैल, 1982 को दी गई है।

जनता पार्टी के कुछ सदस्य यहां पर मौजूद हैं। शायद जनता पार्टी ने स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों की पेंशन का बन्द करने का बौझ उठा लिया था। उनका नारा था कि ये पेंशन बन्द करे। गलत नांगों के लिए बन्द कराएं, वह तो ठीक है और मैं उस नारे का समर्थन करता हूँ--आज भी करता हूँ और उस समय भी करता था। लेकिन उस दस्त मही नांगों की पेंशन भी बन्द कर दी गई। आज जनता पार्टी के नांग विरोधी दल में आ गए हैं। आज वे कहते हैं कि पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। दल का मिद्धान्त एक होना चाहिए। उस समय उनकी नीति गलत थी। स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों को पेंशन देनी चाहिए और गलत नांगों का पता लगाना चाहिए। लेकिन सारे नांग गलत हैं, यह कह कर सब को पेंशन का समाप्त कर दिया जाए, यह किसी सरकार के लिए उचित नहीं है।

मैं इस संशोधन का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन सरकार का सरकारी रिटायर्ड कर्मचारियों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि केवल स्वतंत्रता-सेनानियों की तरफ उसका ध्यान जाए, क्योंकि उन्होंने आजादी के लिए कुर्बानियां की थीं। जिन लोगों ने सरकारी

नीकरी करने में पूरी जिन्दगी बिता दी, जिनमें हमारे सदन के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी भी हैं, जो रोज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, सरकार को उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार को इस बारे में एक बहुत बड़िया कानून बनाना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग महसूस करें कि हम सचमुच एक जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में रहे रहे हैं और हमारी समस्याओं की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान है।

श्री सुखचन्द डागा (पानी) : सभापति महोदय, फेडरेशन आफ पेंशनर्स एसोसियेशन, मद्रास के जर्नल "पेंशनर्स एडवोकेट" में लिखा है :—

"We are yet to receive justice. The plaintive cry of the frail pensioners, will it be heard in the citadel of the Parliament?"

शायी जी ने बातें कही हैं, वे उन्हें कहने कहने थक जाएंगे, और शायद थक भी गए हैं। श्री परानकर ने भी इस बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि 112 वर्ष पुराने इस एक्ट को बन्स कर देना चाहिए, जला देना चाहिए। यह एक्ट कोर्टों में टिक नहीं सकता, क्योंकि इसके प्रावधान संविधान के प्रतिबन्धन हैं। सरकार इस लक्ष्य को क्यों छो रही है? अर्टिकल 13 में कहा गया है -

Article 13 of the Constitution:

"All laws in force in the territory of India, immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void."

सरकार बिस एक्ट को चला रही है, उसके प्रताधिक कोर्टों आदर तो दे सकता है, लेकिन उसे एनफर्स नहीं किया जा सकता, वह कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन ले सकता है, लेकिन डिफ्री नहीं दे सकता। इस एक्ट के खिलाफ कोई कोर्टों में नहीं जा सकता, हालांकि अर्टिकल 14 कहता है :-

Article 14 of the Constitution:

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ सोचती भी है या नहीं। आज वह 112 साल पुराने एक्ट में एक लाइन का एमेंड करने के लिए आई है।

14.00 hrs.

वह एमेंड करने के बाद हम चार, पांच या तीन घंटों डिस्कशन करते हैं। डिस्कशन के बाद होता है? इसी सदन में डिस्कशन हुआ और जैसा आप ने किया था, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एश्योरेंस दिया जिस में उस समय जो डिस्कशन हुआ था गाडगिन साहब ने जो प्राइवेट मेंबरम बिल पेश किया था उस के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि:-

"Mr. Suraj Bhan has raised the point of commuting pension. He has said that a person who lives longer is at a loss under the present scheme. Restoration of a part of the pension commuted after a specified time is one of the points which the Prime Minister has suggested. Government is actively considering that aspect of the matter."

यह कब होगा? 13 महीने तो हो गए। किसी चीज का कंसिडरेशन कितने दिन तक करते हैं? 13 महीने के बाद भी कोई कंसिडरेशन नहीं हुआ तो कभी-कभी हम लोग सोचते हैं कि हम लोग जो इतनी कसरत करते हैं और इतना जो गला फाड़ते हैं, उसी आवाज में बोलते हैं इस सारे का कोई असर भी होता है गवर्नमेंट पर या नहीं या कभी-कभी संक्रेटरिएट भी कुछ सोचता है या नहीं? एक रूल्स मोंकिंग को भी पावर दे दो। मैं उस कमिटी का, सबार्डिनेट लेंजिनेशन कमिटी का चेयरमैन हूँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन्होंने दूसरा गुनाह किया। 1955 में उस ने लिखा था कि आप फौरन से फौरन इस को अपने एक्ट में इन्कल्ड कर दीजिए और आप अब यह कर रहे हैं 30 साल के बाद या पचास साल के बाद।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

कमेट्री आन सर्वाइजमेंट लॉजिस्लेशन जो रोक-मॉड करती है उस की रोकमॉडेशन का कोई लाभ नहीं। कानून बनाना तो बलग रहा, जो कमेट्री रोकमॉड करती है वह भी आप नहीं करते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा, उज्जेशचन दिया कि इन की हालत पर सोचना चाहिए और इतने साल के बाद अब आप कह रहे हैं कि एक्टिव कॉन्सिडरेशन में है। तो यह क्यों आप सब्ज बाग दिखा रहे हैं? बाखिर मिनिस्टर बोलते हैं तो यह सोचने के बाद बोलते हैं कि क्या बोल रहे हैं? मेरा यह कहना है कि इस एक्ट को ले जा कर कहीं खत्म कर दीजिए या इस को पानी में डाल दीजिए। यह कानून के खिलाफ है, संविधान के खिलाफ है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्ट भी कानून के सिनाफ होता है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप जरा इसे पढ़ कर तो दीजिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कह रहा था कि पेंशनर्स की जो आज हालत है और जो आज महंगाई बढ़ रही है उस महंगाई की हालत में वह उस से अपना गुजारा कर सकते हैं या नहीं? उन को जिन्दा रहना है या केबन घास फूस की तरह वह जीते रहें, यह आप चाहते हैं? आज वह कैसे अपना निर्वाह इस में कर सकते हैं? यह छोटी सी बात बार-बार कही जाती है, इस सदन में डिस्कशन है चूका है। आप ने एक अमॉडमेंट किया और अमॉडमेंट के बदले भी रूल बनाने की बात कह दी। अब यह रूल क्या बन जायगा? यह अमॉडमेंट तो हूँ गया और पावर डेप्लीमेंट कर दी। मैं कहता हूँ कि अब आप एक्ट बनाए उस के साथ ही रूल बन जाने चाहिए। मालूम तो हूँ कि आप कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे? यह कई बार इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है कि मोहरबानी कर के एक्ट के साथ ही उस के रूल बन जाने चाहिए ताकि मालूम हो जाए कि सरकार की नीति, उस

की इच्छा क्या है। इन रूलस को बनते हुए 6 महीने लपेंगे और एक साल में वह लागू होगा या भगवान जाने कब लागू होगा। छोटा सा एक्ट और उस में आप लिखते हैं कि इट शिल बी डेप्लीमेंटेड। सरकार ने यह काम इस के बदले किया है। इसलिए आप एम्बॉरंस में तो ऐसा हैं कि हम इस एक्ट को खत्म कर देंगे और नया एक्ट उस को जगह लाएँ जो पेंशनर्स के हित में हो। बाकी जो लोगों ने कह दिया उस का मैं रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता।

श्री शंभूराज कश्यप (बाबला) : माननीय सभापति जी, पेंशन से सरकार रखने वाला यह जो बिल है इसका क्षेत्र बहुत ही विकसित होना चाहिए। पेंशन, प्राविडेंट फंड, रिटायरमेंट के बाद कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की सुविधा, मॉडकन फौल्लिटीज तथा उनके बच्चों के लिए कोई रोजगार या नौकरी - इन सारी चीजों को लेकर एक ही एक्ट बनाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अभी बलग बलग एक्ट्स बने हुए हैं उन से बड़ी दिक्कत होती है, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने में और रिनीफ होने में।

जहां तक रिटायरमेंट की बात है, मैं हमेशा ही इस बात का हामी रहा हूँ कि देश में चूकिये बेंगलोरारी है इसलिए पुराने लोगों को जन्दी जाना चाहिए और नये लोगों को बवसर जिन्दा चाहिए। बहुत पर बनर रिटायरमेंट की एज 52 या 53 साल कर दी जाए तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा, बेंगलोरारी पीढी को कुछ काम मिल सकेगा। लेकिन रिटायर होने वाले कर्मचारी तभी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे जबकि उनके पेंशन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं सुविधाजनक हो जायेंगी। पेंशन ले लेने के बाद भी उनमें यह बहुसास नहीं जाना चाहिए कि वे काम से बलग हो रहे हैं या काम करने के लायक नहीं रह गए हैं। बाब में भी यदि वे कोई रोजगार करना चाहते हैं या कोई छोटा कर-खाना खोलना चाहते हैं या कोई बरालू धंधा चलाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

रिटायर होने के बाद पेंशन लेने के लिए जो उन्हें हर महीने भगना पड़ता है इसके भी बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। यदि उनके घर घर ही हर महीने चँक चला जाए या मनी-बाउंडर पहुँच जाए और इस प्रकार उनकी पेंशन के भुगतान की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। इसके लिए आपका मजिस्ट्रा प्रकिया और प्रांसीजर का बदलना होगा। काज का प्रांसीयर बड़ा कष्टदायक है।

इसके अलावा काज रिटायर होने के बाद, जैसा कि सास्त्री जी तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने बताया है, उनका बहुत परेशानी होती है, कई महीने तक वे भगते हैं, कई बार तो साल भी लग जाता है, फिर भी उनकी पेंशन तय नहीं हो पाती है। काज भी हजारों मामलों ऐसे पड़े हैं जो निपट नहीं पाए हैं। इन मामलों का निपटारा तुरन्त किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ पेंशन में जितनी अधिक सुविधा देने उतनी ही कमी भ्रष्टाचार में बाधेनी। जब किसी कर्मचारी को अपना भविष्य बंधकारमय दिखाई देता है और वह सोचता है कि उसका घर कैसे चलेगा तब भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता है। यदि पेंशन के द्वारा उसे उचित मात्रा में धन उपलब्ध होने की सुविधा रहेगी तो भ्रष्टाचार में भी कमी आएगी और उसमें एक विश्वास भी जायेगा।

बन्त में मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है कि आप पेंशन के मामलों को सरल से सरल बना लीजिए ताकि कोई दिक्कत सामने न आए। साथ ही यदि कोई कर्मचारी अपने सर्विस काल में बहुत अच्छा काम करे तो उसे कुछ पुरस्कार देने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। सर्विस करने के बाद पेंशन पाने का अधिकार तो उसका है ही लेकिन यदि किसी ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, उसके कांस्ट्रक्ट बहुत अच्छा रहा है तो उसके कुछ पुरस्कार देने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। इन सबको के साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे एक व्यापक बिल इस सम्बन्ध में यहां पर लायें ताकि पेंशनर्स को सुविधा मिल सके।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior):
Thank you for giving me some time.

Actually I want to bring out a few points in this connection. As already expressed by quite a few hon. Members, the scope of the Bill is very limited and it is just for the nomination of the person who will be entitled to get the amount. Here I would suggest to the hon. Members to consider one aspect. There is a little difference between nomination and assignment. Just I was discussing this matter with my learned friend. In a case before a High Court—it has not yet been decided—a point has been raised that there is a difference between assignment and nomination. But, if nomination is made, then no doubt this amount can be withdrawn by that particular person but one does not get any right to that amount and real claimant can always sue for getting it. From this point of view, this aspect may be examined.

Quite a few points have been raised and I do support most of them. Of course, I support very much that it is hightime that a full-fledged Pension Act, after considering various points raised here, is brought before the House. This Pension Act is the act of 1871 111 years have passed in between. Mr. Daga raised a few points. Under the Constitution, the poor pensioner cannot go to the High Court to fight out his case or even to the Supreme Court to enforce his rights under Art. 30 of the Constitution of India. It is true that this is a very old act and it has to be re-considered. There are several points that have been raised which, according to me, are not very much connected with this Act. For example, somebody raised a point in regard to the pension to freedom fighters and all that. I do not say anything about it. I remember—I come from Gwalior State, the old erstwhile princely State—that, in Gwalior there was a law under which, if a person or an employee retires, his retirement order will be given to him later on, the first thing is that his pension payment order will be handed over to him.

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

Sir, I am submitting an important thing. The minister is not interested in hearing me.

What I was telling was that in Gwalior, if any person retired, his retirement order was given later but, at the same time, the pension payment order was given to him immediately. In many cases, I know that for preparing the pension payment order, there are lots of difficulties in calculation of the pension payment, what are the dues and all that. I remember about the case of a person who died after retirement. After 10 years of death his leave was sanctioned and it was published in the Gazette. Thereafter, I do not know what happened to his pension and who claimed his pension and who got it. So, the first thing that should be done is that on the date of retirement—there was also a suggestion that interest should be paid to him but I am not in favour of that; by paying interest for non-payment, or interim pension will not help—if the proper purpose is to be served, the pension payment order should be delivered on the date of his retirement. Secondly, what is the purpose of pension. It is, after all a kind of social security for the retired person after serving so long. His family should not be thrown on the street. I cannot understand why there should be such a discrimination as between different cadres. For an employee of the higher cadre if you fix a ceiling I can understand it. He had been living in a different atmosphere and he had that status. Why not fix up the minimum pension to these persons, lower grade Class IV and Class III people, the karamcharis who did not get this at the time when they were in actual service.

It is not enough if you pay 1½ or 2½rd to him. For the Class IV and Class III employees minimum pension may be fixed and that should be such as would suffice for them to live. After all this is a matter of social security. Rs. 30 crores are being spent by Government on that. It does not matter for them to spend Rs. 10 more crores. So, the minimum pension to Class IV employees should be fixed. I shall give a few more points and then I shall wind up.

Secondly, for inflation, you must take some provisions, some formula should be evolved and that formula should be part of the law so that every time the pensioners need not go and approach the Government for increase in their pension, according to rise in the cost of index number of something like that. There should be some formula worked out so that automatically the pensioners get the increased pension and are able to meet the rise in prices of the essential commodities due to inflation.

Sir, on 30th April, 1981, that is, last year, when this Bill was under discussion now one full year has elapsed—a lot of promises had been given by the hon. Minister. There was the removal of Section 4 and other things. I would again draw the attention of the Government to consider those promises which they had given last year and execute them. Thank you.

श्री रीतबाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कांठरमा) :
सभा पति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया है।

पेंशन अधिनियम, 1871 का हूँ और आज 111 वर्षों के बाद फिर 1982 में यह आया है और इस में इन्होंने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण व्यवधान, जो कर्मचारियों के पेंशन लेने में उपस्थित होता था, का समाप्त किया है और यह बहुत ही मंगलमयी कार्य है लेकिन पेंशन प्राप्त करने में कड़ें और भी कठिनाइयाँ हैं और पेंशन की मात्रा और जो दूसरी समस्याएँ हैं पेंशनभागियों की, उन पर सरकार ने अभी विचार नहीं किया है। इस विधेयक में जो पेंशन में सम्बन्धित आनुषंगिक बहुत सी आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन पर भी विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह अधिनियम उस समय बना था जब यहाँ पर उच्च लोग थे और उस समय आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य इतने नहीं बढ़ रहे थे वित्तन आज वस्तुओं के मूल्य बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में कर्मचारियों के जीने के लिए, उन के परिवार की सुरक्षा के लिए तथा उन्हें बावाम तथा मैडीकल फेसीलिटीज देने के लिए जो प्रावधान सरकार को करने चाहिए थे, वे इस

में नहीं हुए हैं। पेंशनर्स एग्रीसियेशन आफ इन्डिया चारों तरफ से सारे सांसदों और सारे विधायकों को बराबर आपन भजती रही है और उन को अपनी जा समस्याएँ हैं, उनके बारे में सभी विधान बनाने वाले लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती रही है। इस संदर्भ में सरकार ने एक वर्ष पहले, जैसा कि मित्रों ने कहा है, आश्वासन उन लोगों को दिया था। यह एक अच्छी बात है कि सर्विसन सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए कर्मचारियों को जो बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता था और बड़े बड़े न्यायानयों के दरवाजे बटखटाने पड़ते थे, जिसमें उनका काफी पैसा खर्च होता था, उस कठिनाई को दूर किया है लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि परिवार की मीमांसा के बारे में जो सरकार का कहना है "हम दाँ और हमारे दाँ", उस के अनुसार पेंशन के लिए जो नामजदगी लोगों को होती है, उसके लिए भी कम से कम दो लोगों का नाम रखना चाहिए और पहले के मरने के बाद दूसरे को उत्तराधिकारी का हक जाना चाहिए। इसलिए दो नामिनी दाँ जो मांग है, उसका मान लेना चाहिए और इस में कोई एंसी विशेष बात नहीं है, जिस में इस का न माना जा सके।

नाक प्रसामन संस्थान ने यह कहा है कि बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के अनुसार, जिस तरह से कर्मचारियों को आप महासाई भत्ता देते हैं, उसी तरह से पेंशनर्स के लिए भी कुछ एंसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिस में उन का जीवन अच्छी तरह से चल सके क्योंकि ये वही कर्मचारी हैं जो आज कराँचों की संस्था में सारे देश का प्रसामन चलाने हैं। चाहे चाँधे वर्ग का कर्मचारी हो या मजिब स्तर का अधिकारी हो, जो आज इस व्यवस्था को बहा पर चालू रखे हैं, कल वे सेदा मुक्त होंगे, तो उन्हें भी इन परिस्थितियों से गुजरना पड़ेगा। एंसी हालत में आज जो मूल्य बढ़ते हैं और उन का जो असर होता है, उस को तलनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से अगर देखा जाए, तो पेंशन बहुत कम मिलती है। इस दिशा में मंत्री जी ने कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है।

यह सब से हमारे मित्रों ने भी इस की मांग की है और पेंशनर्भोगियों की तरफ से मंत्री

और सांसदों के पास बहुत से आपन भी आ रहे हैं, इस पर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए और उरका प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

बहुत से मित्रों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की बात की। उन्हें भी पेंशन मिल रही है। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो राजनीतिक कारणों से अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं। वे लोग एंसे ही सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करते हैं और फिर उनके आधार पर पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इस में सरकार का अनानुशयक खर्च बढ़ रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिनका पूर्ण अधिकार है, उनको तो पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी जो वैधानिक अधिकार मांगते हैं उनका वे अधिकार मांगना उचित है। इसी तरह से जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन पाने से वंचित रह गए हैं उनको पेंशन देने के बारे में दो मत नहीं हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि पेंशन पाने में भी लोगों को बहुत देर लग जाती है। छोटों लोगों की बात तो अलग है, एक कंपोजर कमिश्नर ताराबर दो साल तक लड़ते रहे, तीसरे वर्ष में जाकर उनको पेंशन मिल सकी। इसलिए पेंशन कानूनों को मरल बनाया जाना चाहिए जिसमें कि पेंशन पाने वालों को पेंशन प्राप्त करने में देरी न हो। इसका भी इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr Chairman, Sir, Some hon. friends have complimented the Government, but I am sorry, it would be difficult for me to give full compliments to the Government, because only a small portion of the benefits due to the pensioners has been taken care of. Something bigger, legitimately due to him, has not been given.

There is one drawback in this Bill: this Bill deals only with the relief that is given to the family members, but a

(Shri T. R. Shamanna)

pensioner, who is hungry and is driven to difficulties in these hard days, has not been given the full benefits; it is all the more necessary particularly for those who retired long back. My grand father was a pensioner and he retired as Revenue Inspector. He took pension for 35 years, and the amount that he was getting as pension was Rs 10/- only. Even then it was easy for him to live at that time, because for one rupee you could get ten kgs. of rice, or 12 kgs. of wheat. But now, nearly the prices have gone up twenty times; the value of the rupee has fallen tremendously as compared to that time. Something will have to be done substantially to give relief to those pensioners who retired particularly long ago. Of course, the amount of the pension has been enhanced now, but that is not enough.

Yesterday, when the Bill was introduced, the hon. Minister mentioned that the system of nominations etc. was not perfect, and in order to facilitate matters, and to bring clarity, the proposed amendment has been brought forward. However, I find that this is not sufficient, and hence I have given notice of two amendments with a view to make it more comprehensive. My amendments are:

Page 1, —

after line 21, insert—

“Provided that the pensioner shall have power to cancel the first nomination and nominate any other person.” 38.

Page 2, —

after line 12, insert—

“Provided also that if the deceased pensioner has not made any nomination, all amounts due to him shall be given to his wife; if the husband has more than one wife the amounts shall be given to the first wife; if the wife is not alive the amount shall be given to the youngest daughter; in the absence

of a daughter the amounts due shall be given to the eldest son. If the pensioner is a lady the amounts due to her shall be given to her unmarried daughter and in the absence of an unmarried daughter the amounts due shall be given to her youngest son.”(4)

I find there are a number of cases where there is dispute between the first and the second wife as to who will receive the benefit due to the deceased. To avoid that it is generally said that the second wife will be favourite of the husband so that the first wife may be neglected. With this view if there is more than one wife, it has to be given to the first wife, and if there is the youngest daughter, who is not married, for her benefit pension should be given to her or if there is the youngest son he may be having education. So on this basis this amount has to be given. I think with the view to give greater clarity, it is necessary to add these amendments.

Furthermore in the case of; the pensioners it is better to give them full powers to change the nomination, if and when they feel to do so. In the olden days the sons used to take care of the old father and mother. Now a days the sons after their marriage set up separate family and the pensioner is not provided better care by his children.

Then the pensioners who have commuted their pensions, some of them will have paid more than the amount commuted plus the interest. In such cases once the government has received the full amount with interest, the commutation may be cancelled and he should be given the full pension at a future date.

Therefore, I say a comprehensive bill should be brought forward and that these suggestions of mine should be considered in that.

I once again appeal that the pensioners who have retired earlier long back and who were getting lesser salary,

should be given some more benefit. In these hard days it is very difficult for them to sustain their families. Therefore, I just say my amendments are quite necessary and I request the Hon. Minister to accept my amendments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
Sir, at the outset I must say I am thankful to all the Hon. Members who have participated in the debate of this Amending Bill. Sir, usually just one hour was allotted to such a very small amending bill, but as Members have shown interest, it has gone beyond the limit of one hour.

Anyway, Sir, one thing is there that all the Members who have participated have given their wholehearted support to the amending portion of the Bill. In the course of their participation they have given some valuable suggestions. Of course, most of them are common. I will come to them a little later. As this House knows while introducing this amending Bill yesterday, my colleague has already said that we are bringing forward this Bill mainly to provide for the nomination by pensioners so that any unpaid pensions dues at the time of the death of the pensioner the dues can be received by the nominees without any difficulties. This will avoid the present difficulties where succession certificate etc. has to be produced by the families. So, this is proposed to be achieved by Clause 3 of this Amending Bill.

The Pension Act of 1971 did not extend to the erstwhile part B States. This is there. So, we are trying to avoid this by amending Clause 2. We have provided in Clause 2 and therefore all over the country it will be applicable uniformly.

The Act is also proposed to be amended so that it will apply to the Union pensioners.

It will be left to the States to adopt this Central legislation model for separate legislations.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
Not for Defence services.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
This is proposed to be achieved by our proposed Section 12-A in this amending Act. This Act is also proposed to be amended to provide for Central Government to make rules regarding the manner in which nominations may be made by pensioners, as also the form in which such nominations may be cancelled or varied by another nomination. A new section 15 is, therefore, proposed to be introduced for this purpose.

Hon. Members made various demands. You will agree that these are matters which concern the Ministry of Finance. Definitely; I am helpless in this. I can only assure the hon. Members that some representations. ... (Interruption) There was an allegation by Mr Mukherjee also that we have not cared to reply to many of the representations. It is not a fact. In fact, I can assure all the hon. Members that some representations received from various associations of pensioners are under examination, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. We are on the job; we are constantly in dialogue with the Finance Ministry to see whether we can do anything for them.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
Amendment of sections 4 to 6 is not a matter for the Finance Ministry.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :
I will come to it. Mr. Mukherjee had suggested that there should be two nominations. But I can say that this purpose will be served by the proposed amendment which provides for a second nomination in case the nominee predeceases the pensioner. So, it is already suggested in this amending Act. I think it will take care of the suggestion.

Then again, he has mentioned about the equality of pension for all groups of pensioners. I don't think it is possible. However, Government has already prescribed a minimum pension. Pensions will necessarily have to depend on the pay drawn at the time of retirement and the number of years of service the employee has put, etc.

(Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar)

Another point was also made by hon. Members — most of them — about timely payment. About timely payment, Government is constantly giving its thought; and a certain improvement has been effected. Some procedure has also been adopted recently, to see that pensions are given in time. The position is constantly kept under review, so that delays in payment of pensions are avoided.

For improving the lot of pensioners, dearness relief is being sanctioned by Government from time to time. It will be appreciated that such liberalisations will have financial implications, and will have to be considered by Ministry of Finance. Nevertheless, any liberalization of pension can have only prospective effect. The matter is also presently *sub-judice*. So, what the hon. Members are saying, viz. that everybody should have these liberalization benefits, is not possible under the circumstances.

Another point was also made, about the setting up of administrative tribunals. I think most of the hon. Members have spoken on this subject. The possibility of such tribunals also going into the redressal of grievances of pensioners is under the consideration of Government. Certain details are being worked out in regard to the introduction of administrative tribunals also.

These details are under discussion in consultation with the Ministry of Law. Government hope to finalise this matter shortly. On this point also, we are looking into and are in constant touch with the Ministry of Law; and very soon, we hope to do it.

A point was raised about the setting up of a Pension Commission. This is a matter which has to be decided by the Ministry of Law. So, here also what we can do is that constantly we should be in touch with the the Finance Ministry so that this can be possible.

As regards increase in pension to keep up with the rise in prices, I can only

tell that the D.A. slab is being allowed even at present. Roughly, there are about 35 lakh government employees; on an average, 3 per cent of these employees retire every year. This works out to be about 10,000 retirements every month. Therefore, it will be very difficult to give financial benefit to such an ever increasing number as the financial implication will be very heavy on this.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: At least you give to class III and IV employees.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : One point was made regarding freedom fighters pension and the old-age pension, etc. This is, of course, beyond the scope of this amending Act. But I can only say that the matter which is now under consideration relates only to Central Government pension. These are the few points which the hon. members made in the course of their speeches.

Mr Mool Chand Daga raised a point regarding the archaickness of this Act. I can only mention that this is only a protective Act and is in no way inconsistent with the Constitution of India and other Acts. Pension is protected under this Act and not sanctioned under this Act. Pension is sanctioned under the Central Civil Service Pension Rules 1972 which are statutory rules notified under Article 309 of the Constitution. As already stated by me, these rules are justiciable.

As regards increase in the quantum of pension, etc. such matters are considered by the Finance Ministry. With these words, I would like, once again, to thank the hon. members for showing their interest in this and I also assure the House that the demands of pensioners will be considered by the government sympathetically, whatever is considered reasonable within the resources of the government.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Will you permit me to ask a very pertinent question that refers to the object of the Bill. A very important point was raised by one of the members, Shri Shejwalkar regarding the word

used in the Bill about the nomination. Nomination does not give the right to the nominee to the property or to the money. He only gets the right of collection and the assignee gets the right to the property. I have lost a case on this point in the District Court. Your purpose will not be served. A girl before marriage was insured and nominated her mother. After marriage she died; and the husband filed a suit for the amount of Rs. 15,000 against the mother. The mother said, "I am the nominee." The court held that the nominee gets the right of collection, but so long as there is no assignment, the husband got the money. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether along with the word 'nomination' you should include the word 'assignee'. Of course, we could not give the amendment at proper time, but this is a proper stage when you yourself can consider this. Otherwise, your entire object will be frustrated if there are two wives and the nomination is in favour of one wife and he does not want to give the money to the other wife. She will get 50 per cent. Kindly consider this. Otherwise, your entire object is going to be frustrated.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Since nobody has given amendment it is difficult.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): If the hon. Minister is convinced with the argument put forward by my friend, Mr Parulckar, then it is not necessary for him to simply say that there is no amendment. If there is no amendment given by any hon. Member, it is open to him to take the initiative and move an amendment and the House will accept that. This is a simple thing. Why do you not move an amendment?

MR CHAIRMAN: I hope, he will accept your suggestion.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the pensions' Act, 1871, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHARIMAN: Now, I will take up clause by clause consideration. There is no amendment to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 — Insertion of new section 12A.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 1. —

after line 21, insert—

"Provided that the pensioner shall have power to cancel the first nomination and nominate any other person." (3)

Page 2. —

after line 12, insert—

"Provided also that if the deceased pensioner has not made any nomination, all amounts due to him shall be given to his wife; if the husband has more than one wife the amounts shall be given to the first wife; if the wife is not alive the amounts shall be given to the youngest daughter; in the absence of a daughter that amount due shall be given to the eldest son. If the pensioner is a lady the amounts due to her shall be given to her unmarried daughter and in the absence of an unmarried daughter, the amounts due shall be given to her youngest son." (4)

The Minister has not replied to these amendments.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LESKAR : We cannot accept the amendments proposed by Mr Shamanna because this will be taken care of at the time of finalising the rules.

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

As regards the first amendment, if you see Section 12A of the amending Bill, you will find that the provision has been made that a person may nominate any other person to receive after the death of the pensioner, all moneys payable to the pensioner on account of such pension which remain unpaid immediately before the death of the pensioner. So, this has been provided.

If we accept the second amendment proposed by him, the very purpose of nomination will be defeated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to vote.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to clause 4. So I shall put both the clauses together. The question is:

"That clause 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 and 4 were added to the Bill
Clause 1—Shrot Title

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one Government amendment to clause 1.

Amendment made.

Page 1, line 3—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" substitute
"Thirty-third". (1)

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill*

The Title

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was adopted

14.48 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD ON LOAN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 19th March, 1982, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and

eighty five crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 19th March, 1982, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and eighty five crores of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may at any time, have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

Now, Mr Harish Kumar Gangwar may speak.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोसीभोत) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे कुछ अधिक कहना नहीं है। इस अवसर पर मैं इसलिए इस्तं मान करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी और यह सरकार यह बताएँ कि आसाम में चुनाव कब होंगे? लोकतंत्र की रक्षा आसाम में कत तक की जाएगी? वहाँ के प्रतिनिधि इस मदन में कब जाएंगे और अपने राज्य का प्रबन्ध सुद करने में कब सफल होंगे?

दूसरी बात वह यह बताएँ कि आसाम के सम्बन्ध में जो वार्ता चल रही है उस का क्या हवा क्योंकि वह बहुत आवश्यक है। जब तक वह वार्ता वहाँ के लोगों से सफल नहीं होगी विदेशी नागरिकों के मसलें में तब तक वहाँ शांति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती और आप गद्दी कहेंगे कि हम चुनाव नहीं कराएँगे। आखिर वार्ता कब सफल होगी और आपने क्या करण उठाए हैं? विदेशी नागरिकों की पहचान के लिए वर्ष 1971 का आपने माना है या इसके आगे पीछे का कोई वर्ष आपने गोसा है? यह बातें बड़ी आवश्यक हैं। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि वह रूटीन वर्क है जो कि होना चाहिए। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन यर स्थिति जिस कारण से आई है...

MR CHAIRMAN: This has nothing to do with this Resolution.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वहाँ के लोगों का यह सारी चीजें इस्तंमाल करने की शक्ति आप कब देने जा रहे हैं? आप वहाँ पर चुनाव कब कराएँगे, कब यह समस्या हल होगी और विदेशी नागरिकों के संबंध में कब वार्ता सफल होगी---यह सारी बातें मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The specific Resolution has been moved, as I have stated, under Section 65 of the Electricity Act. The purpose is to enable the State electricity Board to raise loan from the market or from other sources so that the outlays on power sector can be increased and the marginal shortages which they have got are overcome. That is the basic purpose. The outlay on power sector is about Rs. 370 crores for the Sixth Plan which works out to 33 per cent of their plan outlay and as I have stated earlier, the purpose is limited to take permission of the Parliament as the State Legislature does not exist. Therefore, as there is President Rule in Assam, therefore, Parliament has to give necessary approval.

The hon. Member has raised various issues. These issues should be directed to the other Ministry. It has no concern so far as the present Resolution is concerned.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : हर दफा यही बात कह दी जाती है। फिर आपने यह पेश क्यों किया? आप सरकार के अंग हैं, आप कांसि जवाब दे सकते हैं या नहीं?

MR CHAIRMAN: This is only a Resolution. The Minister is right.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: But we have got right to have proper reply.

MR CHAIRMAN: How can he answer your question?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have only to get the approval of Parliament for a certain sum which has to be spent in Assam for power outlay. For that purpose I have brought this Resolution.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

Therefore, at this stage it does not concern the present business before the House. The hon. Member can utilise any other way which is available to him under the Rules of Business and ask for necessary information. So far as the present Resolution is concerned, it is to seek the approval of the Parliament to make Assam Board to raise funds in the power sector in the Annual Plan 1982-83 from Rs. 150/- crores to Rs. 185/- crores.

REC Rs. 10.54 crores, L.I.C. Rs. 3.31 crores. Market borrowings Rs. 22.19 crores. The total comes to Rs. 36.04 crores. The total borrowings upto the end of 1982-83 will be approximately Rs. 181.54 crores. That is why I am proposing a ceiling of Rs. 185 crores.

The previous ceiling was Rs. 150 crores and the borrowing was Rs. 145.50 crores. We expect Rs. 36 crores to be spent this year. Therefore, I have come before the hon. House. I request that this House may approve the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 65 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948), read with clause (b) of the Proclamation issued on the 19th March, 1982, by the President under article 356 of the Constitution with respect to the State of Assam, this House accords approval for fixing under the said sub-section (3) the sum of one hundred and eighty five crors of rupees as the maximum amount which the Assam State Electricity Board may, at any time have on loan under sub-section (1) of the said section 65."

The Motion was adopted

14.55 hrs.

PHARMACY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH
(SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, as passed by

Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Pharmacy Act was enacted to regulate the profession and practice of Pharmacy in 1948. It has, thereafter, been amended twice — once in 1959 and again in 1976. When the Act was last amended in 1976, a provision was incorporated in Section 42 of the Act prohibiting dispensing by unregistered persons. It was provided in the proviso that the provisions of Section 42 of the Act will take effect in all the States on the expiry of the period of five years from the commencement of the Pharmacy Act, 1976 unless the States had already in the meanwhile enforced the provisions of the Act. The Pharmacy (Amendment) Act came into force with effect from 1st September, 1976 and hence the five year period expired on 31st August, 1981. So far, only the State Governments of Assam, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi have enforced Section 42 of the Act. Hence in all the residuary States, to which the Act applies, Section 42 of the Act, prohibiting the dispensing of drugs by persons other than registered pharmacists will become operative from 1st September, 1981.

Representations have been received from time to time about the inadequacy of trained pharmacists and for postponing the enforcement of the provisions of Section 42 of the Act. The matter was also considered by the Sixth Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in April, 1979. The Conference noted the steps taken by the States in augmenting the training facilities for untrained pharmacists but considered it necessary to extend the date of enforcement of Section 42 of the Act by a further period of three years so as to enable the States to train adequate number of pharmacists. It was accordingly resolved by the Conference that the Pharmacy Act be amended so that Section 42 of the Act would come into effect from 1st September, 1984 instead of 1st September, 1981. The Government have accepted this resolution, and

the amending Bill prepared in pursuance thereof is now before the House.

I, therefore, move that the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981 be taken up for consideration and passed.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, the Health Minister has brought about this amendment after eight months of the expiry of the last enactment. I do not know what happened actually to the untrained and unregistered pharmacists and compounders during this period. I want to know whether many of them have been retrenched by the concerned authorities. So, I shall request the Health Minister to inform the House as to what is the position of those compounders and pharmacists.

15.00 hrs.

Now the Government want to extend the period for another three years. That means the Government have failed to implement the Act that was passed in 1976. When the Act was passed in 1976, naturally the Government ought to have arranged for the training of untrained compounders and pharmacists. If the Government could do it, then in the meantime, within a period of five years, the untrained compounders and pharmacists could have been trained. So, that is a failure on the part of the Government. Evidently, I agree that untrained compounders and pharmacists should be trained because when we go to the dispensary or the shop, these untrained compounders and pharmacists actually sometimes mislead the patients and they try to give an alternative of the medicine. They do not know what is the implication of that. That may harm the patient; that may cause serious consequences. So, I ask the hon. Minister whether any machinery has been set up so that within a period of three years the untrained compounders and pharma-

cists can be trained. I think, the Government has not set up such machinery. What is the use of extending it for another three years? It is a vital point. When this period also will expire in 1984, he will again come to the House and say that he wants to extend it for another three or five years so that untrained compounders and pharmacists could be trained in the meantime. Therefore, I ask the Government whether they have evolved some machinery throughout the country so that untrained compounders and pharmacists can be trained.

A few days back, in the House there was a discussion about the eye operations performed by the quacks. About 52 to 60 persons actually lost their eyes because of these quacks. So, the life of the people is not safe in the hands of the quacks, untrained compounders and pharmacists.

About the drugs, in our country about 80 to 90 per cent of the drug manufacturing is controlled by the multi-nationals and they are interested to produce the Vitamin type of drugs and they are not interested to produce the life-saving drugs and these quacks, compounders and pharmacists are in collusion with multi-nationals.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether Government is thinking anything about the curbing of the monopoly of the multi-nationals because if the drug manufacturing is controlled solely by the multi-nationals, then the future of the country is not very bright. So, we have to do something in this regard.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to enlighten us about the drug manufacturing by multi-nationals and I would like to know what the Government is going to do to curb the influence of multi-nationals in this sphere.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I support the Bill which has been introduced by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

The Hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare has also himself admitted in this House several times that even today in the country there are quacks who are involving themselves in these medical practices and who are making huge money. Not only in my State, but in several States, these instances are occurring and are being repeated.

Now I think there is a weapon in the hands of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and that is the Pharmacy Act, 1948. The Hon. Minister wants to amend Section 42 which provides:

"On or after such date as the State Government may be notification in the official gazette appoint in this behalf, no person other than a registered pharmacist shall compound, prepare, mix or dispense and medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner.

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to the dispensing by a medical practitioner of medicine for his own patients, or with the general or special sanction of the State Government, for the patients of another medical practitioner.

Provided further where no such date is oriented by the Government of a State, this sub-section shall take effect in that State on the expiry of a period of five years from the commencement of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976."

This Act was to be enforced in the year, 1981, and some of the States, only a few States, have notified this Act. The operation of this Act has been effected in some of the States but majority of the States have not done so.

The Hon. Minister wants the quacks and pharmacists and druggists to be given licence to engage themselves in the trade even without getting themselves registered and even without getting licence.

So my submission is that, as a matter of fact, the Hon. Health Minister is giving a licence by extending the period of application of this Act.

Why this provision should not be made penal and enforced in every State by the Centre? Why don't you take powers in your own hands?

If the State Act complies with the provisions of the Central Act, then, the pharmacists, druggists and chemists of that State should be subject to the rigours of that particular State Act and you should come out with that particular legislation.

At present there are spurious drugs. In the States of U.P. and Rajasthan, many people have lost their lives because of these spurious drugs. The druggists, chemists and pharmacists there are not made liable and it is not compulsory for them to get themselves registered and, then, to involve themselves in the trade.

Till, then, there cannot be any via media for these wrong practices which are prevailing in the various States of the country. As a matter of fact, this law leaves lacunae in other ways also because there are two Councils; one, the Central Council, and the other, the State Council.

You might have read in the papers today, the hon. Minister also might have read, that Gujarat police has unearthed one racket, the racket of fake doctors; there is one Association in Gujarat which is not recognised either by the Government of India or by the State Government, and that Association is issuing certificates to those so-called medical practitioners who are practising in various parts of the State. So many persons who have no licence, no degree or no diploma, those who are not trained in that particular trade or profession are in the field. It is a serious thing especially in the medical profession where they are playing with the life and death of people. It is a heinous crime, but you are tolerating all these things. You should take stern action, you should come with rigorous laws, so that all these practices may be stopped at once. In every State quacks are involved in the trade and they are making huge money and are endangering the lives of various patients and people who are ignorant about it. I would make this submission to the hon. Minister. He is a very competent man, he knows his business well, but we expect

that he must come with a comprehensive legislation so that all these malpractices, fake doctors, issuing fake licences to the so-called medical practitioners, will be curbed and stopped for ever. With these words, I support the Bill which has been brought forward by him. I hope, the hon. Minister will take care of all these points that I have raised, especially regarding spurious drugs and fake doctors and quacks who are indulging in this business.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : फार्मोसी एक्ट 1948 के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। कृपा करके आप इतना बता दें कि आपने इस एक्ट का कितना उपयोग किया है और किया भी है या नहीं? क्या यह कानून केवल आपके टैबन की शोभा ही नहीं बढ़ाता रहा है? अगर आपने इसका उपयोग किया है तो इतना आप बता दें कि इसके सैक्शन 42 के अन्दर किम को आपने मजा दी है—

डा. जी. एन. सिंह (हजारीबाग) : डागा साहब, मजा ही दिलाने का काम करूँगे क्या?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Why are laws passed by Parliament? Whether they are implemented or not, that is the point.

"Whoever Contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine not exceeding Rs. 1000 or both."

उड़ीसा में, राजस्थान में तथा दूसरे राज्यों में कितने ही लोग आपको मिलेंगे, फार्मोसिस्ट मिलेंगे जो बिल्कुल ढूँड नहीं हैं और जो अस्पतालों में, प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनरों के पास या अपनी दुकानों खोल कर जगह जगह काम कर रहे हैं। कोई दवा डाक्टर लिख कर दे देता है तो फार्मोसिस्ट जानता है कि कौन सी दवा किस के साथ मिक्स की जाए और अगर किसी नए एम. बी. बी. एस. डाक्टर ने गलती से दिया तो जा कर कह सकता है कि आपका लिखा हुआ यह ठीक नहीं है। वह जानता है कि किम दवा का क्या रिएक्शन होगा। 1948 में यह कानून बना। बनने के बाद

आपने छूट दे दी राज्यों को जिन्होंने इसको लागू नहीं किया कि वे चार साल तक और इसी तरह से चलते रह सकते हैं। यह काम और कर दिया आपने। मैंने यही कहा कि सैक्शन 42 में किस-किस को आपने सुरक्षा दी। आप जब उत्तर दें तो बतायें कि इस एक्ट की अनुपालना कैसे होगी?

सैक्शन 31 में लिखा हुआ है कि कौन हो सकता है। कोई दफा फार्मोसिस्टों ने आन्दोलन किया है। फार्मोसिस्ट वह बन सकता है जिसने पहले 2 साल का कोर्स किया हो, डिप्लोमा या डिग्री हासिल करता है और फिर 1 साल प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग लेता है। 3 साल के बाद वह तैयार होता है।

आज बिना पढ़े-लिखे बैठे हैं, तैयार हो जाते हैं जनता के बीच में क्वक्स काम करते हैं। सैक्शन 31 में लिखा है—

"A person who has attained the age of eighteen years shall be entitled on payment of the prescribed fee to have his name entered in the first register if he resides or carries on the business or profession of pharmacy, in the State and if he holds a degree or diploma in pharmacy...."

आप दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में दौखिये बहुत से दुकानों पर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिशनर बैठे हैं। उनके पास कोई डिप्लोमा नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ताकत की दवा देते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : बीरूमल देता था अजमेर में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब वह मर गया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मंत्री जी 1948 का दिन लेकर आए हैं। इसे कुछ स्टेटस न माना है और कुछ ने नहीं माना। आपको देखना होगा कि ट्रेनिंग में कितने हर साल तैयार होते हैं और कितनों की आपको जरूरत है। क्या आपने कोई हिसाब लगाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में डाक्टरों की कमी है या फार्मोसिस्टों की कमी है?

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

आप जो यह फार्मैसिस्ट जॉइन्टमेंट बिल पास कर देंगे तो इससे 4 साल की छूट और मिल जायेगी। फार्मैसिस्ट ने आन्दोलन किया था, उनकी तनस्वाह बहुत कम है। हमारे फार्मैसिस्ट और डाक्टरों में क्यों फर्क है? यह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी का काम है। उनकी ज्यादा रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। इस बिल को आप ले तो आये हैं, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका बाड़ा सख्ती से लागू करें।

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सेंट्रल काउंसिल आफ हॉल्थ और सेंट्रल फॉर्मली वैनफेयर काउंसिल की बैठक अप्रैल 1979 में हुई। इन्होंने तय किया कि इसको लागू करने का समय 3 साल और बढ़ा दिया जाये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अप्रैल, 1979 में चाहें वह सरकार रही हो या यह सरकार रही हो, उससे कोई मतलब नहीं, सरकारी मशीनरी के ब्यूरोक्रेट्स क्या करते रहे? और जो बिल इनका लाना था, मुभाव इनका देना था, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें पहले 1979 से अब तक के बीच में इन ब्यूरोक्रेट्स ने आपके डिपार्टमेंट्स को कौनसा मशिवरा दिया। 1979 में 3 साल एक्सटेंड करने की बात थी अब आज आप 82 में एक्सटेंड कर रहे हैं। 82 में एक साल और एक्सटेंड करना था, आज आप 3 साल के लिये एक्सटेंड कर रहे हैं, 1984 से इसका लागू करेंगे, यह क्यों हुआ? इस प्रकार से तीन साल की छूट दे कर सरकार अनट्रेंड लोगों को और बढ़ावा दे रही है। फार्मैसिस्ट रीजस्ट्रेशन के लिए यह प्रावधान है :--

“(d) has been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners for a total period of not less than five years.....”

सरकार ने 30, 35 वर्ष से छूट दे रखी है, अगर फिर भी आज तक वे

रीजस्टर्ड नहीं हो पाए, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है? श्री डागा ने ठीक ही पूछा है कि जो लोग इस प्रकार अनियमित ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें से कितने लोगों का चालान किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह हम मिनिस्टरी का काम है। लेकिन जब पीनल संकशन वह ला रहे हैं, तो यह उनका भी काम है कि कान्ट्राबेसन करने वाले लोगों का चालान करवाए।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में फार्मासिस्ट्स की, जिन्हें लोकल भाषा में कम्पाउंडर कहा जाता है, बहुत कमी है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पांच वर्ष सरकार ने दिए, उन पांच वर्षों में, और उनमें पहले, स्टेट्स में कम्पाउंडर्स की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए और लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए क्या किया। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि गिफ्ट दिल्ली, कोरन, यू. पी. और शायद एक और स्टेट ने एक्ट को अपने यहां लागू किया और कम्पाउंडर ट्रेन करने शुरू किए। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे सामने यह विवरण नहीं रखा है कि इन पांच सालों में उन स्टेट्स ने ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की, उन्हें कितने लोगों की जरूरत थी और उन्होंने कितने प्रमाणन का ट्रेन्ड किया, जिससे मंत्री महोदय इस कानून को तीन साल और आगे बढ़ाने का औचित्य सिद्ध कर सकते।

सरकार की नीति का नतीजा यह होगा कि अगले तीन साल में फिर एक और कामिल बैठ जायेगी, रिप्रेजेंटेशन आगे और सरकार फिर इसको आगे बढ़ा देगी। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। डाक्टर तो स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यक है ही, लेकिन उससे भी अधिक आवश्यक कम्पाउंडर है, क्योंकि जो दवा डाक्टर लिखता है, वह उसको मिला कर, मिक्सचर बना कर, पीय कर, पड़िया बना कर देता है। अगर वह सतत तरीके से दवा दे दे, तो डाक्टर अपने रोगियों की जो भलाई करना चाहता है, वह भी नहीं हो सकती।

आज हालत यह है कि भले ही स्वास्थ्य विभाग मंत्री महोदय के समय में फल-फूल

रहा हो, पनप रहा हो, लेकिन वास्तव में वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति उदासीन है, वरना वह इस प्रकार से इस कानून की अर्वाधि का बढ़ाने का संज्ञांधन न लाते। उन्हें सस्ती से एनफॉर्ममेंट कर के अपराधियों का कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने की चाहिए थी और इस बारे में राज्यों पर जोर डालना चाहिए था। अब तो परमात्मा की दया से सब राज्यों में आपकी सरकारें हैं, और जहां नहीं भी हैं, वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन है।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : कहां पर है ?

श्री हरोत्र कुमार गंगवार : जैम कोरल में, अमाम में।

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

सरकार का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जनता के स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि में काफी संख्या में कम्पाउंडर और फार्मासिस्ट तैयार ट्रेन्ड हो और वही सब स्थानों पर काम करें। इस तरह अर्वाधि का बढ़ा कर सरकार जनता के स्वास्थ्य के साथ मिलवाड़ कर रही है और अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पा रही है। शहर में दवाओं की दुकान पांच साल में एक-आध बढ़ती है। यूनानी दवाओं की दुकान बढ़ जायेगी, होम्योपैथी दवाओं की दुकान बढ़ जायेगी 5, 7 साल में। मगर एक एक शहर में एनें-पैथी दवाओं की दुकानें एक साल के अन्दर 50, 50, 100, 100 की तादाद में बढ़ रही हैं। अंग्रेजी दवाओं बचने का लाइसेंस आप एंसे लोगों के दे रहे हैं जिन्हें उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। या क्रिमी डाक्टर में लिखवा लेते हैं कि हम यहां कक्षा करेंगे, लेकिन बैठता कोई नहीं। जैसे एक हकीम ने कहा था आजकल का जमाना एंसेपीन का है, एंटी-बायोटिक का है। और एंसे समय में जब यह दवाएं इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं तो अंग्रेजी दवाओं की दुकानें बड़ी तेजी के साथ खलती जा रही हैं। गह कैसे हो रहा है जब कोई ट्रेन्ड आदमी बैठने वाला नहीं है और डिस्पेंसिंग करने वाला नहीं है। और देश में यूनानी दवाओं की

दुकानों की संख्या दूसरी तरफ बहुत कम हांती जा रही है या बढ़ती नहीं है।

योग्य व्यक्ति बीमारी का इलाज करें यह हम सब की इच्छा है। पर आपके जमाने में यह हो रहा है जैसे धौलपुर में हुआ 6 आदमी अंधे कर दिये गये, कैम्प लगाये गये, प्रचार किया गया आंखों को ठीक करेंगे। ब्लैंड में आपरेशन कर रहे हैं। कांटा और आलपीन लगा रहे हैं। तो इसके लिये सारे राज्यों को आप सतर्क करें कि एंसे नीम हकीमों की पहले क्वालिफिकेशन देख लें और बिना राज्य सरकार की इजाजत लिये कोई इग प्रकार का कैम्प न लेंगे। यह भी नीम हकीम लोग हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत में लोगों को अंधा कर चुके हैं, और राजस्थान में भी कर चुके हैं। और बहुत सी जगहों के समाचार अभी हमारे पास नहीं आये हैं।

एक दूसरी बात है और वह दिल्ली से संबंधित है। दिल्ली के कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां सैक्स का इलाज बहुत अच्छा किया जाता है। राज अखबारों में विज्ञापन निकलते हैं। आज में 20 साल पहले एक समय था जब शर्तिया इलाज कोई लिख नहीं सकता था, अखबारों में ऐसा विज्ञापन नहीं दे सकते थे।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : आपने दुकान देखी है या अजमाइश भी की है ?

श्री हरोत्र कुमार गंगवार : मैं डर के मारे नहीं गया। मैंने कहा मंत्री जी की राय ले लें तब जाऊंगा और दोस्तों को भी ले जाऊंगा।

अब से पहले शाहजहांपुर में विज्ञापन निकलता था 'सन्यामी का चमत्कार,' महात्मा द्वारा कार्यकल्प, इसके इस्तेमाल करने से बड़ापा दूर होता था, सात, सात शादियां कीजिये। उस समय आपने एंकेट द्वारा एंसे विज्ञापनों का निषेध किया कि कोई आदमी किसी इलाज में जैसे शर्तियाबिन्द में "शर्तिया" नहीं लिख सकता। ताकत, जवानी और सैक्स के बारे में 'शर्तिया' नहीं लिख सकता। आज वह भी खत्म हो गया। आज दिल्ली में राज अखबारों में निकलता है कि इंग्लैंड और अमरीका से पास

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

करके आये हैं और उसके बाद उनके लड़के भी पास करके आ जाते हैं और इलाज करते हैं। दिल्ली में इस रॉकेट का केन्द्र हो चुका है। 24 घंटे में जवानी प्राप्त कीजिये। और कितने ही लोग तबाह हो रहे हैं जो बता भी नहीं सकते। तो यह भी आपके विभाग का एक अंग है। '24 घंटे में जवानी और सेक्स का आनन्द नीजिये', और 'झादी से पहले' और 'बाद', इस प्रकार के जो विज्ञापन निकल रहे हैं इनको बन्द कीजिये। वरना लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट हो रहा है। और आपके रहते ध्यान उधर न जाय इसमें मुझे बड़ा रुष्ट है। आशा है आप इस और ध्यान देंगे।

मल्टीनेशनल्स के संबंध में एक बात आई थी। हालांकि आपके विभाग में उसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है और आप फॉरन क्लब दंगे कि (ट्रान्ज़िशन एंड कॉमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री में जाइयें, वं आपका जवाब दें दंगे लेकिन इसके अन्तर्गत एक शब्द कह देना काफी होगा। निम्न है :

"There was a seminar here in Delhi which was sponsored by Delhi Science Forum, the Forum for Science and Technology, Association of Scientific Workers of India, the Society of Young Artists of India, Federation of Junior Doctors Associations, and the Federation of Medical Representatives Associations.

In that Seminar, Shri P. N. Haksar said:

"Despite the hue and cry against medical multinational companies, 80 to 90 per cent of their output consists of simple household drugs and vitamin preparations. Only 30 per cent of the total sales of the multi-national drug companies were life-saving drugs."

हक्सर साहब का यह कहना है कि इसमें 30 परसेंट ही लाइफ-सेविंग ड्रग्स हैं, बाकी सब विटामिन्स और सिम्पल दवाइयां

हैं। फिर इनको आपने क्यों पाल रखा है? इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि वे कितना कमा रहे हैं? इसके लिए एक ही उदाहरण काफी होगा। गल्फ कन्टीज में एक कार ड्राइवर को यहां के हिमाचल से, 3500 रुपये मिलते हैं, वही 3500 रुपये यहां भी मल्टीनेशनल्स के ड्राइवर को मिलते हैं जबकि आम तौर से दूसरे ड्राइवरों को 300 रुपये ही मिलते हैं। अगर वे मुनाफा नहीं कमा रहे हैं तो एक ड्राइवर को 3500 रुपये कहां से दे रहे हैं?

और अधिक न कहते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो अब भी अनुभव के आधार पर डाक्टरों, हकीमों और वैद्यों का रजिस्ट्रेशन मूला है उसको बन्द किया जाए। वे लोग कहीं से भी चिट्ठी या सर्टिफिकेट ले लेते हैं, हमारे पास भी आकर सर्टिफिकेट मांगने हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारा रजिस्ट्रेशन हां जाणगा आबिर यह कब तक चलता रहेगा। एमें कंपाउंडरों का ट्रेनिंग होने के लिए कब तक इजाजत दाने रहेंगे? आप जनता के स्वास्थ्य के माथ क्यों बिनबाद कर रहे हैं? अगर स्टेट्स कंपाउंडरों का ट्रेनिंग करने का काम नहीं कर रही हैं तो मंहार-दानी करके आप इस काम को अपने हाथ में लीजिए और दो तीन साल में, जितने कंपाउंडरों की जरूरत हो, उनको ट्रेनिंग कर दीजिए। मैं जब एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंज का नक्शा देखता हूँ तो वहां पर किमी कंपाउंडर का नाम नहीं मिलता है। फार्मैसिस्ट्स का वहां नौकरों के लिए जान की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है क्योंकि वे तुरन्त नौकरी में लग जाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि वंश में फार्मै-सिस्ट्स की कमी है। अगर इस कमी को प्रदेशीय सरकारें पूरा नहीं कर पा रही हैं तो क्या स्वास्थ्य की सारी जिम्मेदारी उन्हीं के जिम्मे है? फिर आप यहां क्यों बैठे हैं? आपका फिर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री नहीं रहना चाहिए। अगर आप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं तो देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य की जिम्मे-दारी आपके ऊपर है। अगर राज्य सरकार कंपाउंडरों को ट्रेनिंग नहीं कर रही हैं तो आप योजना बनाकर छे-तीन साल में आब-व्यक्तानुरूप कंपाउंडरों को ट्रेनिंग कर

घनरों के पास या अपनी दूकानों खोल कर दीजिए। साइन्स में हाई स्कूल और इण्टर-मीडिएट पास नइके आपको मिल जायेंगे बल्कि बी एम सी तक मिलेंगे। आप एक प्रोग्राम बनाकर तीन साल में उनको ट्रेन्ड कर दीजिए। मैं समझता हूँ आपकी यह कैम्पेसिटी है, तीन साल में कम्पाउन्डर्स को ट्रेनिंग दे कर देश की जरूरत को पूरा कर सकते हैं जिससे कि देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य बुराब न हो। बड़े आदमी तो कहीं भी अपना सही इलाज करा लेते हैं लेकिन छोटे और गरीब आदमी जहाँ पर अपना इलाज कराने के लिए जाते हैं वहाँ पर आपको कोई भी ट्रेड कम्पाउन्डर नहीं मिलेगा। कारण यह है कि वे ट्रेड को पूरी तनख्वाह नहीं दे सकते हैं। वे ज़िजी थोड़े-बहुत पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्ति को रख लेते हैं और कुछ गिना लेते हैं। लेकिन निम्नी हांगी एम्प्लीन तां वे कौम्प्लीन देगा या कोई और चीज दे देगा।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप ने दसवीं दवाइयों के एडवर्टिज-मेंट्स रोक दिए हैं, तां जिन पर शर्तिया निबन्धा रहता है, गारन्टीड निबन्धा रहता है, जैसे क्लेल्डरिन, एम्प्रो, इन पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई है। इन के एडवर्टिजमेंट्स समाचार-पत्रों में बहुत ज्यादा निकलते हैं। दद है, ज्बाम है, सांसी है, एम्प्रो लीजिये, क्लेल्डरिन लीजिए। इसी तरह की दूसरी ड्रग भी है - इन के एडवर्टिज-मेंट्स को रोक लीजिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ, यह समझते हुए कि क्लेल्डरिन जाने वाले तीन सालों में हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को हमारे स्वास्थ्य की चिन्ता हो जायेंगी, जनता के स्वास्थ्य की चिन्ता हो जायेंगी और इस देश में जिनके कम्पाउन्डर्स की जरूरत है, चाहे राज्य के लेवल से या क्लेन्ड के लेवल से, उन को इण्डेड कर के जरूरत को पूरा करेंगे, इस काल के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
महापति महोदय, मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत इस भणजी संशोधन दह है कि जो अब तक अनइण्ड लोग हैं और बड़ा हुआ हूँ। दूरा बिल का मुख्य प्रकसन

यह है कि जो अब तक अनइण्ड लोग हैं और जो दवाइयों के वितरण, समिश्चण का काम करते आ रहे हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में एक कानून 1976 में बनाया गया था, उस में 5 वर्ष की छुट दी गई थी, लेकिन उन की व्यवस्था इस अवधि में पूरी नहीं हो पाई, इस लिये 3 वर्ष की और ज्यादा मिश्राद बढ़ाने की इस संशोधन विधेयक में व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं समझता हूँ, यदि सरकार सतर्क रहती और सभी राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में मजबूती से काम करती तो इस अवधि का बढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़ती।

महापति महोदय, आज इस देश में करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं। हायरसेकण्ड्री, बी. ए., एम. ए. और बी. एम. सी. पास कर के नौकरी के लिए मार्ग-भारें फिर रहे हैं। एक तरफ हम उन को एम्प्लाय-मेंट नहीं दे पा रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ हम इस तरह के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दे कर इस काम में नही लगा सके हैं। यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि हम अपने पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को इस तरह आकर्षित नहीं कर सके, जिस से हमारी फार्मिसिस्ट्स की जरूरत भी पूरी होती साथ ही उन की रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था पूरी हो जाती। इस लिए मैं अब आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो अब तीन साल का समय बढ़ाया है इस समय में आप इन लोगों का विशेष ध्यान रखिये। जहाँ पर ट्रेण्ड, लाइसेंसदा और रजिस्टर्ड लोग इस व्यवसाय में नहीं हैं, वहाँ इस प्रकार के लोगों को रजिस्टर कीजिए, उन को लाइ-सेंस दीजिए जो ट्रेनिंग ले चके हों, जो आप की किसी इन्स्टीचूशन में ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर चके हों, जिन को दवाइयों के समिश्चण की पूरी जानकारी हो ताकि इस काम में किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ न हो सके, गलत दवाइयां दे कर किसी की जान-जांशिम का काम न हो। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप हम प्रकार की व्यवस्था अवश्य करेंगे।

आज देश में मीडिकल प्रोफेशन की यह हालत है कि हजारों डाक्टर जो एम. बी. बी. एस. पास है उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप ने अनइण्ड लोगों को रजिस्टर नहीं किया, उन की दवाइयां बचने के लिए भेज दिया और अब आप को फिर हर्ड कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए अवधि

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

नहीं बढ़ाई जाएगी तो वे लोग बंकार हो जायेंगे। लेकिन आप को उन का स्थाल नहीं है। जिन्होंने पांच-सात साल सर्च कर के डिग्री प्राप्त की है, आज हजारों डाक्टर मारने-मारने फिर रहे हैं उन के लिये नौकरी नहीं है।

उधर डिस्पेंसरीज जो आप ने सोनी है, वे भी खाली पड़ी है। उस में फर्स्ट ग्रेड कम्पाउण्डर तो क्या, सैकण्ड ग्रेड कम्पाउण्डर भी नहीं है और डाक्टरों का तो सवान ही नहीं। आज बहुत सारी एंसी डिस्पेंसरीज है, जहां पर डाक्टर एवेलानबिल नहीं है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जहां पर हो, वहां पर आप यह कहते हैं कि हम 2000 ई. तक सब लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था कर देंगे, तो यह हो पाएगा या नहीं, इस में मुझे संदेह है। आज आप पी. एच. सीज को देख लाजिए। वहां पर डाक्टर नहीं, लंडी डाक्टर नहीं और दूसरे जो कर्मचारी होते हैं, वे नहीं। जिन को ए. एन. एम. कहते हैं उनकी व्यवस्था भी नहीं है। जहां इन की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, तो 2000 ई. तक तमाम लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में कैसे व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे? मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह कहीं केवल नारा बन कर ही न रह जाए कि 2000 ई. तक सब के स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था कर देंगे।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन को आप ट्रेण्ड करते हैं, एक डाक्टर पर आप दो-दो और तीन-तीन लाख रूपया सर्च करते हैं, उस प्रकार के लोग भी मारने मारने फिर रहे हैं और उन का काम धंधा नहीं मिलता। डिस्पेंसरीज खुली पड़ी है और वहां पर डाक्टर एवेलानबिल नहीं, कम्पाउण्डर एवेलानबिल नहीं और इस के लिए लोग सरकार को गाली देते हैं। यह जो व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है, इस को सुधारने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों पर है और भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को चाहिए कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें कि गांवों के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ और इस बात पर जोर देता हूँ कि कम्पाउण्डरों की कमी है, नर्सों की बहुत कमी है और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आप करण्डों रूपया उन की ट्रेनिंग पर सर्च करते हैं मगर ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर के इन को डिस्पेंसरीज में और पी. एच. सीज. में नहीं भेजा जाता है। जहां पर इनको भेजना चाहिए, वहां ये नहीं जाते हैं। मैं राजस्थान की बात कर सकता हूँ। राजस्थान में ऐसा कोई भी पी. एच. सी. नहीं होगा जहां पर पूरे लोग हों, ऐसी कोई डिस्पेंसरी आप को नहीं मिलेगी, जहां पर पूरा स्टाफ हो। कहीं पर डाक्टर नहीं है, कहीं पर लंडी डाक्टर नहीं है, कहीं पर कम्पाउण्डर की कमी है, कहीं पर दाई की कमी है। इस प्रकार में कोई भी डिस्पेंसरी या पी. एच. सी. या सब मन्टर ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर मूखारूप से काम चल रहा है। भारत सरकार इस पर बहुत ज्यादा पैसा सर्च कर रही है और इस में दो राय नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना पैसा सरकार स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में सर्च कर रही है, उतनी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ आप की निगाह नहीं है, जिस में बहुत सारे लोगों को स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में लाभ मिल सके।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार में पापुलेशन तंजी के साथ बढ़ रही है, उस हिमाब में जितनी डिस्पेंसरीज की आवश्यकता है, जितने बड़े अस्पतालों की आवश्यकता है, वह आप बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं। कहीं भी आप गहर में चले जाइए, आप को अस्पतालों में बड़ी भीड़ दिखाई देगी और भीड़ की वजह से डाक्टर चिड़चिड़ा हो जाता है और जिस प्रकार में उसे पेशेंट को एटेंड करना चाहिए, उस तरह वह कर नहीं पाता है। पापुलेशन के विस्तार के साथ-साथ आप डिस्पेंसरीज, पी. एच. सीज. डिस्ट्रिक्ट हास्पिटल या बड़े अस्पताल नहीं खोलेंगे, तो लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यह है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सूचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए आप जो डाक्टर तैयार करते हैं, उन को डिस्पेंसरीज में

भंजिए और दो-दो और तीन-तीन लाख रुपए खर्च करके जो आप डाक्टर तैयार करते हैं, उन का एवजोर्पशन हमीजियेंटली होनी चाहिए। अब तो पी.एच.सी. से एप्रुबल लेनी होती है और डाक्टर मारे मारे फिरते हैं। उन को इन्टरव्यू के लिए नहीं बुलाया जाता है। तीन तीन साल हो गए हैं और इन लोगों का इन्टरव्यू नहीं हुआ और वे मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। एक तरफ आप इतना पैसा खर्च करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इन डाक्टरों के अभाव में लोगों को दवा न मिले, यह बड़ी असंतोषजनक स्थिति है और इस को सधरना चाहिए। कम्पाऊंडरों की कमी की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए, नर्सों की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। हर एक आदमी के स्वास्थ्य के लिए जो कार्यक्रम आपने बनाया है, उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक प्रकार में होना चाहिए और इस के लिए आपको आवश्यक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। और आपको अपनी मशीनरी का गियर अप करना पड़ेगा। जिस प्रकार से आज हो रहा है, उस सुस्ती में काम नहीं चल सकेगा। आपने सब लोगों को स्वास्थ्य देने का सन दो हजार तक का टारगेट बनाया है। मंरा ब्यान है जो मस्ती चल रही है उस सुस्ती में आप इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित रूप से नहीं कर पायेंगे। अगर अभी से आप इस मारी यांजना पर ध्यान देंगे तो जो हमारी यांजना है, हमारी सरकार की, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की है, उसको निश्चित तरीके से क्रियान्वित कर पायेंगे। देश के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में निश्चित तरीके से शिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।

मंरा यह भी निबंदन है कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले नकली दवाओं का बहुत बड़ा भंडार शिला था। हम सब लोगों को जानकारी है कि लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये की फर्जी दवाइयां इन नकली दवा बनाने वालों ने हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और दिल्ली में उपलब्ध करायीं। इस प्रकार की दवाइयां फार्मीसट्स के पास से डिस्पेंसरीज में भी गईं होंगी और उनसे कितना बड़ा नुकसान लोगों का हुआ होगा। इसकी

जिम्मेदारी आपके मंडिकल डिपार्टमेंट की है। क्या आपके मंडिकल डिपार्टमेंट और स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को नकली दवाइयों की जानकारी नहीं होती है? चाहे दवाइयां पंजाब में, हरियाणा में, राजस्थान में या दिल्ली में कहीं भी जाएं, आपके डायरेक्टोरेट, सेक्रेटोरियेट को जानकारी न हो, तो यह स्थिति निश्चित तरीके से दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। न जाने इन दवाइयों से कितने लोगों की जानें गई होंगी, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि आज गांवों के अन्दर बंपड़े लिखे लोग दवाइयां बंचते हैं। कोई पानी की शीशी को दवाई बता कर बंचता है। कई लोग उस पानी के इंजेक्शन ही लगा दंतें हैं। इस प्रकार की हालत गांवों में हो रही है। फर्जी लोग जो दवाइयों को दुकानों खोल कर बैठ जाते हैं उन्हें आपके मंडिकल अफसरों और पुलिस द्वारा किसी प्रकार से भी नहीं रोका जाता है। ऐसे लोग यह धंधा कर रहे हैं जो रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं, जो लाइसेंसशुदा नहीं हैं। ऐसे लोगों को निश्चित रूप से रोका जाना चाहिए। उनकी वजह से आज हमारे गरीब भाइयों का तकलीफ उठानी पड़ता है और उनकी बीमारियां भी दूर नहीं पड़ता है और उनकी बीमारी भी दूर नहीं होती है। इन फर्जी लोगों के कारण उनको ऐसी भयंकर बीमारियां लग जाती हैं जिनका कोई इलाज संभव नहीं है। इस तरह से गरीब लोग इनके चंगूल में फंस जाते हैं। इनके बारे में यही व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि दवाइया बंचने वाले रजिस्टर्ड हों, लाइसेंसशुदा हों। ऐसे लोग दवाइयां दें जिनकी मालूम हो कि कौन-सी बीमारी में कौन-सी दवाई ठीक होती है। गांवों में जो आपकी डिस्पेंसरीज है, उनमें नर्सिज और डाक्टर्स की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। तभी आपको समस्या का निदान हो सकेगा।

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि आप अपनी इस व्यवस्था में काफी लोगों को सपा सकते हैं। काफी लोगों को आप ट्रेण्ड कर सकते हैं, राजगार दे सकते हैं। क्यों नहीं आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करते कि ट्रेण्ड लोग ही दवाइयों की दुकान खलाएँ जिससे लोगों को ठीक प्रकार की दवाइयां उपलब्ध हो

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

सकें और उन्हें अपने स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में भी सही जानकारी मिल सके ।

इस बिल के द्वारा केवल तीन साल बढ़ा देने से कुछ नहीं होगा । इस से कुछ लोगों को फायदा हो जाएगा लेकिन जो आप सन् दो हजार तक लोगों को स्वास्थ्य देना चाहते हैं वह टैंड लोगों के बिना उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिए मेरा नमू निवेदन है कि आप अधिक से अधिक लोगों को टैंड दीजिए जिससे कि लाखों लोग टैंड हो सकें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को स्वास्थ्य मिल सके । इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा । आपको निश्चित तरीके से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

इन शर्तों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Just now a Member from Opposite side said that the Minister is being directed by bureaucracy. Unfortunately, he does not know this is the Congress Government. Here the Minister directs that bureaucracy, not that bureaucracy directs the Minister.

We, the Members of Parliament, are making speeches that many of the unqualified people are practising and taking away the lives of the people. It is we who are moving in the countrywide. Why do we not report the matter to the concerned authority that so and so is unqualified and he is giving wrong medicines and thereby we are just making speeches. Is the Minister going to each and every village, city, to see as to who is unqualified person who is doing this job? We, the Members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislatures owe a duty to the public. Wherever such a thing happens, we may write a note to the concerned authority and to the Minister rather than saying that the Minister does not do this or do that or he does not know that many unqualified people are there in the villages. Incidentally, I may mention that he too comes from the smallest village in Karnataka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who said all this?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Shri Vyas. He is no doubt old in age, but is young in spirits.

It is a fact that more lives are lost on account of bad mixing of medicines. That must be taken a serious note of. Health is the wealth of the nation. If the health of the nation is spoiled, we become a weak nation. Always strength of the nation is counted on the basis of the health of the nation. That is how comparison among the nations is made. If we are physically not strong, if our health is weak, whatever efforts we may make, we cannot challenge anybody and we cannot defend ourselves. For the sake of defence, for the sake of production, efficiency and productivity we have to be strong. That is why I request the Minister to see that all unqualified persons should be trained immediately. They must be given a time limit of two to three years for the purpose. After all a compounder or a pharmacist can get training in a six months time. He does not require much time. If for six months he takes training, he will be quite alright and he can mix the medicines properly. If he does not take training for six months then he should be prosecuted. We are making and should make stringent laws. After all this is the law of the land and that must be enforced strictly.

The State Government should enforce this type of law strictly and action must be taken against the defaulters. If the State Government is not vigilant, we cannot weed out such a practice. Quacks are working in the villages.

Shri Vyas said that in Rajasthan there are so many people. Many hospitals are without doctor. In Andhra Pradesh there are plenty of doctors who are going to Gulf and other countries. If Rajasthan needs doctors, doctors cannot be made overnight. It requires five to six years training and education. If Rajasthan is short of doctors, the other States which are surplus in doctors can provide them with doctors. In Andhra Pradesh we

have surplus doctors. They must be told—'look, you have to work at such and such a place only for three or four years, thereafter you can come back to your native place'. We can meet the shortage in this way.

I hope the Minister who is an enterprising man will take necessary steps and will do a lot of service to the nation.

श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़) : सभापति महोदय, बिना ट्रन्ड व्याक्त जब ट्रन्ड व्याक्त से ज्यादा कमाता हों तो फिर ट्रन्ड व्याक्त को नौकरी की क्या जरूरत है? यह दस आठ सारें दंश में है। जो कम्पाउन्डर ट्रन्ड नहीं है, गांव में एक मास्टर, चपरासी और पटवारी दवा का काम करता है, मुई लगान का काम करता है और वह 100 रुपया रांज कमाता है। जो पढ़े-लिखे डाक्टर है, 5 साल कायदे से ट्रेनिंग कर के जाते हैं, उसके 10, 20 रुपया रांज भी न मिलता हो तो वह आपकी नौकरी में क्यों आयेंगा? आज यही कारण है। इस देश में डाक्टरों को जो तनम्वाह मिलती है, उसमें प्रैक्टिस की छूट नहीं और किसी कार्य की छूट नहीं, जो गांव में जाकर अपनी डिस्पेंसरी चालते हैं, उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े शहरों में अपनी कॉण्टिन्स बना ली हैं प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस कर के और सरकारी डाक्टर निराशा में डूबे हुए हैं।

कम्पाउन्डरों की भी यही हालत है। अधिकांश कम्पाउन्डर 5 साल नौकरी के बाद गांव में जाकर बनाप-सनाप कमाई करते हैं। मरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मंत्री महोदय सारे दंश का ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वास्थ्य के मामले में एक नयी रूपरेखा रस कर नया बिल लायें तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा।

कैरल एक शिक्षित प्रदेश है, वहां की लड़कियां आज सारे भारत में बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वहां पर कोई रोक नहीं है। नैतिक प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिसनर जितने वहां हैं, उसकी कोई कल्पना नहीं, इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। उमी का नतीजा है कि राजस्थान में धूलपुर वगैरह में ब्लेड और सुई से आपरेसन के कांड हुए हैं। जो कांड वहां आपने दूरे किये गये हैं। इस तरह के लोग जंगलों में कैम्प लगाते

हैं, जिसकी कोई आवाज नहीं है, उसके खिलाफ कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। उसकी न कोई सूचना है, न कोई स्वीकृति है। ऐसे कैम्प जिस स्थान पर मँ रहता है, 15 साल से लगते आ रहे हैं, निरन्तर लगते हैं। अगर कोई पूछता है कि क्या सरकारी व्यवस्था है तो कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट है। न जिला अधिकारी को मालूम होता है, न जिला कलेक्टर को मालूम होता है, न स्थानीय डाक्टरों को मालूम होता है कि कैम्प क्यों लगाये जा रहे हैं?

मेरा निवेदन है कि 2000 इन्वी तक सम्पूर्ण दंश के स्वास्थ्य की हम प्रापर योजना देंगे जा रहे हैं लेकिन उसके अनुसार अभी तक कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। जब 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांव में रहते हैं तो उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिये भी कोई योजना बनानी चाहिये। आज स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सारा कारोबार शहरों में बढ़ता जा रहा है। मुझे इसमें एतराज नहीं है कि जहां 60, 65 लाख की आबादी हो वहां भी कार्य हो लेकिन यह भी दंशिये कि गांवों में गन्दगी के ढेर लगे हुए हैं, एक-एक महीने तक पानी नहीं मिलता वहां 10 पैस की टेंडेन्ट वा भी प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में जो बीमारी चल रही है, उसका पता नहीं कौनसी बीमारी है, उमका कोई इलाज नहीं हो रहा है।

मैंने इस 377 में भी रखा, लेकिन आज भी सारे जसबारों में सूचना आई है कि अभी तक उस बीमारी की पकड़ नहीं हुई है। यह क्यों हो रहा है?

आप दंशिये गांव में बिना-पालतू कुत्ते होते हैं, वह गरीबों का काट लेते हैं, उसका इलाज कराने के लिए उसे जिला हैडक्वार्टर पर जाना होता है, वहां दवाई नहीं मिलती है तो दूसरे जिले में जाता है, दूसरे जिले में भी नहीं मिलती तो राजस्थान के आदमी को मध्यप्रदेश जाना पड़ता है। आपकी डिस्पेंसरी में कुत्ता काटने का क्या कोई इंजेक्शन भी नहीं रखा जा सकता है? आप सारा कुछ बढ़

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

व्यक्तियों के लिए कर रहे हैं, गरीब के लिये नहीं कर रहे हैं।

रात दिन महेगत कर के 24 घंटे में 18 घंटे मजदूरी कर के जो धकान का जानता नहीं, अपने का जानता नहीं, जानता नहीं कि क्या डाइट लेनी चाहिये, एक परसेंट भी नहीं जानते कि क्या डाइट लेनी चाहिये, बीमार तो वह पड़ता है। यदि सरकार उस

16.00

व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखेगी, तभी राष्ट्र निर्माण होगा। फालतू डाइट पर पलने वाले, नम्वर दा के पैसे पर पलने वाले देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। वे तो देश का बर्बाद कर देंगे। देश की रक्षा वही करेगा, जो चौबीस घंटे में से अठारह बीस घंटे देश के निर्माण के लिए कार्य कर सकता है, जो भूखा और प्यासा रह कर अपने चरित्र के बल पर देश की सेवा करता है। अगर सरकार ने उस व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान न रखा, तो राष्ट्र-निर्माण नहीं होगा।

इस लिए मंत्री महोदय का इन सब बातों पर विचार कर के नये मिरर में नया चित्र लाना चाहिए। उन्हें व्युरांक्रमी पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं आरांभ लगाना चाहता हूँ कि व्युरांक्रमी देश का मत्यानाश कर रही है। मन्टीनैसनल दवाई कंपनियों के एजेंट डाक्टरों का रेफ्रिजरेटर, कूलर और टी. वी. आदि दे कर निम्न स्तर की दवाएँ रीकमैण्ड करा लेते हैं और उन दवाओं को स्टोरों में बेचा जाता है। क्या सरकार ने कभी जिला हैडक्वार्टर और गांवों के स्टोरों का इन्स्पेक्शन कराया है कि वहाँ पर किस प्रकार की दवाएँ बेची जाती हैं। वहाँ पर टाइम-वार्ड दवाएँ बेची जा रही हैं। वहाँ पर अनट्रेंड व्यक्ति का 12 साल का बच्चा दवाएँ बेचता है, जिसको अंग्रेजी पढ़ना नहीं आता।

मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि मीट्रिक पास व्यक्ति भी अंग्रेजी का ए बी सी डी नहीं जानता, लिहाजा उसे दवाओं का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं होता। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि दवाओं सम्बन्धी सारा कार्य हिन्दी भाषा में प्रारंभ किया जाए और दवाओं के हिन्दी रूप

प्रचलित किए जाएँ, ताकि गांवों के लोग उन्हें समझ सकें। अंग्रेजी पढे-लिखे लोग न तो गांव वालों का सहानुभूति दे सकते हैं और न सहानुभूति प्रकट कर सकते हैं। गांवों के लोग और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों के बीच ताल-मेल बिठाने की जरूरत है। गांवों में अनट्रेंड लोगों और छोटे बच्चों द्वारा दवाओं की बिक्री का तुरन्त बन्द किया जाए। आज इस देश में करोड़ों व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं। दवाओं की बिक्री का काम ट्रेंड लोगों के द्वारा होना चाहिए। शहरों में तो बेरोजगार लोगों का नाम रोजगार के दफतर में रिकार्ड होता है, इसलिए सरकार का उनकी समस्या के बारे में पता है। लेकिन गांवों में जो लोग बेरोजगार हैं, उनका कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा सरकार अनट्रेंड लोगों का प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है। और चोरों का चोरी सिमाने का कार्य कर रही है। मुझे वाशा है कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनपर विचार करेंगे।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, D.M.K. I rise to support and participate in the discussion on the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill. The Bill deserves appreciation....

AN HON. MEMBER: What for?

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: ... for its novel design. It is a timely amendment for revival of the present strategy.

We are aiming at "Health for All by 2000 AD". Pharmacists also have to play a major role which we are aiming at "Health for All by 2000 AD". The Amendment, ensures adequate care on the part of the Government for the proper implementation. If it is left alone, without any control over the pharmacists, our innocent people, the general public, will be put to trouble and a lot of hardship. I want to say that the pharmacists now-a-days are taking advantage of knowing certain action of the medicine. They are even claiming as doctors. I regretfully state that the pharmacists are also claiming the strategy of the doctor. They are also joining the quacks. They have start-

ed practice in the rural areas, and the people in rural areas are in misery. This point must be kept in mind.

There should, therefore, be stringent action to exercise control over the pharmacists and the quacks posing as doctors.

The Hon. Minister may please keep in mind the danger of the pharmacists and the quacks posing as doctors.

The speakers who preceded me spoke about health and they made some valuable suggestions about health problem which is today the prime problem.

Our Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi also categorically said that health must be ensured to all our countrymen and that unless health is maintained, our country cannot prosper.

The various Ministries must orient and must contribute certain amenities and certain avenues for the maintenance of health.

I would like to point out certain salient points. I had already exhausted my time in the debate on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I had already made the salient points. I hope those salient points will be taken into consideration for the effective functioning of the Ministry.

We are discussing about the quack system. Many people lost their eye-sight because of quack doctors attending for cataract operation. This topic was dealt at length in the Rajya Sabha through a Calling Attention.

The Hon. Minister also assured that stringent action will be taken against the culprits, the quacks.

Our National Security Act must take into its cognizance the quacks and eliminate them. Then only we can devise a strategy of health for all.

Our leading Press and publications also are giving room for the practice of the quack system. Everyday, we are issuing many pamphlets and advertisements, stat-

ing that even for cancer and for heart diseases there is a cure, without knowing the basic principles of pathology. How can they cure diseases without knowing the basic principles of pathology? Unless we put an end to this unethical publicity of the newspapers and publications, we cannot achieve health for all by 2000 AD or even by 5000 AD.

This point must be noted and we must bring forward legislation. That legislation must be stringent in its effect. You must curb the evils of the unethical publicity of the quacks.

A doctor can only give treatment to the patient. Whether the patient responds to the treatment or not is to be seen and it depends on the nature of the disease. But treatment of the disease by the doctor is all that a doctor can do. But a doctor cannot profess to eliminate diseases from the world for which a tall claim is made in the advertisements by quacks! So no doctor, not even a prominent doctor can claim any cure.

One more point and I shall conclude. I shall make a reference to the prevailing situation in my State of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government have announced and they have taken a decision to introduce Post-graduate Diploma course at the headquarters hospital level. How is it possible to introduce Post-graduate Diploma course at the headquarters hospital where there are no teaching amenities and no facilities? Even the State Health Minister has categorically stated that the Central Government has given the approval and that the Indian Medical Council also has given its concurrence. How can it be? So you have to direct the State Government that they should not introduce Post-graduate Diploma course in the headquarters hospital as also the internship should not be carried out at the State headquarter hospital levels.

One more point. In the Medical College admissions, under privileged communities, especially the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are deliberately kept out. Admissions are given in the name of merit and eligibility.

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

You must ensure that there is suitable relaxation of rules and regulations so that these under-privileged communities can be accommodated in the Medical Colleges.

With these words, I support the Amendment Bill.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: First of all I express my gratitude to all the participants who have unanimously supported the Bill....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You have brought such a good Bill.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is because the Bill is not such a complicated one. It is a very simple Bill and non-controversial. Perhaps the only grievance made by certain Members was that the Bill is further providing scope for the creation of quacks in the country for another 3 years. That is not a fact. If you read the section which is proposed to be amended of the Pharmacy Act as amended in 1976, it reads like this:

Section 42, sub-clause (1)—

"42(1) On or after such date as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, no person other than a registered pharmacist shall compound, prepare, mix, or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to the dispensing by a medical practitioner of medicine for his own patients, or with the general or special sanction of the State Government, for the patients of another medical practitioner: ..."

In this case, one hon. Member referred to Section 41 of sub-section (1) regarding the penal provision of the Act. May I draw the attention of the hon. Members to the Proviso to Section 42 which reads like this:

"Provided further that where no such date is appointed by the Government of a State, this sub-section shall take effect in that State on the expiry of a period of five years from the commencement of the Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1976."

It means the law provides that; the date was extended from 1976 to September, 1981. Now we are doing that. We want to further extend this period for three years and give time to the State people so that they train the people who are already in service because they are running their dispensaries and the dispensing is going on there and that the pharmacists, simply because of lack of technical qualification could not be registered as qualified pharmacists, is not fair. As you know, we have not committed any delay in the sense that we gave notice of the amendment for the introduction of the Bill in Rajya Sabha on the 29th August 1981 and the Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 17th September, 1981 and it was passed on 1st December 1981. Now, the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, is before this House. Many hon. Members have raised some point. I agree that they are right in asking about what action the State Governments have taken to train these people.

Why are they simply getting extensions year by year? I must inform the House that the States have, of course, taken action to the extent, we expect them to train 7,811 but they have taken steps to provide training facilities by establishing training centres and introducing short-term courses for those who are already in service. In this regard the position of admission in almost all the States has since improved. There may be only 52 institutions, training institutions and the annual in-take for the diploma course was to the extent of 2,804. But, Sir, the House will be convinced to know that again in this matter, the number of such institutions has risen to 101 and the annual admission capacity had risen from 2,804 to 4,842. Besides, a few more institutions have come up and, during 1982, the admissions are likely to be around 6,000 and above.

But, the House should be convinced to know that there are people in service for whom, by introduction of a short-term course, the training is given. I do not want to shirk my responsibility by saying that everything should be done by the State Governments because health is a State subject. We are providing facilities and assisting the States to establish training centres and, whatever help they need, we are providing that to the State Governments. So, this, Bill is for training the pharmacists. I do not know why they raised various health issues which are not directly related to the provisions of this Bill before the House. Many Members expressed that we would not be able to achieve or fulfil the commitment for health by the turn of the century to all. I have come up before the House with the traditional way of looking towards the health of the people only through drugs, doctors, dispensars. We have to think in terms of preventive and promotional aspects of the health also. And that is where we are committed to do this, not only on the curative side but on preventive side also through a universal primary care system. We want to serve the rural people and try to improve their health. So, Sir, about health matters I have explained my views and also the views of the Government in this regard many a time in this House.

Regarding the blinding, almost all the Members from Rajasthan have expressed their agony. But I have expressed my views in this very House through the Calling Attention Motion regarding the quacks and other things. The Hon. Members have expressed their concern and I really share their concern in this regard. We cannot allow these people to make easy money at the cost of the people. But I am happy to know that one hon. Member has said that it is not only the Government but also the people who should know the health activities of the Government and participate in their activities. Hon'ble Members can also give information in this regard to the Government and the Government will take proper action. We do not say that we do not want to do anything. We do not shirk the responsibility

of the Government. But our approach to the health care activities is to involve the community, and the Government is there for whatever assistance and services are required for the promotion of the health centres.

Another hon. Member sitting opposite has asked whether there has been any retrenchment. I should say that we are not aware of that. I do not know. But I can say that there has not been no retrenchment because the people themselves have come forward and requested for extension of the period and I do not think that there has been any occasion for any person to be thrown out of employment on this ground. I once again express my gratitude to the hon. Members who have unanimously supported this Bill for passing. Sir, I commend this Bill.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The hon. Minister has said that the time is being extended to facilitate the training of those persons who are already in service and who are unqualified. I want to know whether your Ministry or the Health Department in the States have issued any directions that no further recruitment will be made to fill in the vacancies held by the unqualified persons. Otherwise your objective of extending the time will be of no avail.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Here it is not a question of appointing any fresh man in the place of unqualified person. Otherwise we do not come before this House for sanction.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : कम्पाउण्डरों की इस दशे में बहुत कमी है । वे कहीं मिल नहीं रहे हैं । अगर हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस काम को नहीं कर पा रही हैं और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य का हमें ख्याल रखना है, तो क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसी स्कीम तैयार करेगी कि 3 साल में कम्पाउण्डर इस देश के अन्दर बढ़ जाएं, उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो जाए और इस से बेरोजगारी भी दूर होगी । ऐसा कोई कम्पाउण्डर नहीं, जो बेरोजगार हो । अगर उसी नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी, तो घर पर प्रैक्टिस कर के वह कमा सकता है । मैं मंत्री जी

[श्री हरीश कुमार गगवार]

सं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेंट्रल गवर्न-
मेंट कम्पाउंडरों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए
कोई स्कीम बना रही है क्योंकि स्टेट
गवर्नमेंट तो इस का करती नहीं है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the
Pharmacist Council of India have approv-
ed the amendments to the regulations as
well as the training of pharmacists, in
1978 and they had recommended certain
short term courses for these people. But
it is our intention that every pharmacist
should be qualified and we do not want
that the dispensing and distribution of
medicines should be done by the unquali-
fied pharmacists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the
question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Pharmacy Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House
will take up clause-by-clause consideration
of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the
Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Clause 1.

Clause 1—Short Title and Commencement
(Amendment made)

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

(Shri B. Shankaranand)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the
Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Enacting
Formula.

Enacting Formula

(Amendment made)

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second" substitute—

"Thirty-third" (1)

(Shri B. Shankaranand)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as
amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was
added to the Bill.*

The Title was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to
move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

The Motion was adopted.

16.30 hrs.

ARCHITECTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up
further consideration of the following
motion moved by Shrimati Sheila Kaul on
the 18th March, 1982, namely:

"That the Bill to amend the Archi-
tects Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Out of the time allotted for this Bill, we
have only 55 minutes left. Now Shri
B. D. Singh.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर): सभापति जी, यह जो वास्तुविद संशोधन बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह, डिपार्टमेंट की एक कमिटी की जो संस्तुतियां हैं उनको क्रियान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है। इसलिए इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिससे किसी की असहमति हो और इस पर कोई विशेष बात कही जाए।

मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ अवसर का लाभ उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान, हमारे देश में जो महती संस्कृति के प्रतीक स्वरूप या प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप वास्तुकला के स्मारक हैं, उनकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मुझे विदित हुआ है कि क्षरण के कारण नष्ट हो रहे हैं। वे कारण के कारण नष्ट हो रहे हैं। वे चित्रकला में ही सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं बल्कि वास्तुकला में भी उनका सम्बन्ध है क्योंकि वे चित्र जिम धरातल पर बनाए गए हैं उम धरातल को इस तरह में तैयार किया गया है कि उस पर प्लास्टर करके सफेदी पर चित्र बनाए जा सके। अब वे चित्र क्षरण के कारण नष्ट हो रहे हैं। मैंने कहीं पढ़ा था कि 1921 में तत्कालीन हैदराबाद के नवाब ने फ्रॉम में एक विशेषज्ञ को बुलाया था और उनमें वार्निश की कोई पेंटिंग कर दी थी। यह और भी नुकसानदेह साबित हो रही है। अब उम वार्निश की पेंटिंग को भी हटाने की बात हो रही है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि वास्तुकला की यह जो परम्परा है, ये जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, ये जो वास्तुविद हैं उस परम्परा को हम को सुरक्षित रखना है। चूँकि हम उसको सुरक्षित नहीं रख पाए हैं इस बास्ती हमें विदेशों की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है और वह भी हमारे लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो पा रही है।

कोणार्क मंदिर उड़ीसा का है जिसे सूर्य मंदिर कहते हैं। समूची हवाएं या खारी लहरों से वहां क्षरण पैदा हो रहा है। उस काम में भी हम विशेषज्ञों की सहायता ले रहे हैं लेकिन कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हो पा रहा है। आज ही एक प्रश्न था खजुराहो के मंदिर के संबंध में है। यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने उसका उत्तर यह दिया है

कि वहां पर कोई क्षति नहीं हुई है लेकिन जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है 1980 में एक छत्री उसकी ध्वस्त हो गई थी और दूसरी लगाई गई थी। अब भी कुछ अंश जो क्षतिग्रस्त हो रहे हैं उनको सुरक्षित रखने की समस्या है। उस छत्री को 1980 में हटाने के लिए वास्तुकारों की सहायता ली गई थी और निदेशक पुरातत्व विभाग का ऐसा ब्याज आया था कि आगरा या जयपुर से वास्तुकार लोगों को बुलाया गया और उनके द्वारा सुधार का काम किया गया। जो पुराने प्रतीक हैं वास्तुकला के उनकी सुरक्षा का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब जो वास्तुकार आगरा, व जयपुर आदि शहरों के हैं और जो बाहर गन्दी बस्तियों में, मड़कों के किनारे चिराग जला कर और छेनी हथोड़े से काम करते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले। महज बीस रूपया प्रति दिन की पेंमेंट पर वे काम करते हैं। खजुराहो के मंदिर के काम में सरकार ने उन से काम लिया है। उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, जो वस्तुएं वे बनाते हैं उनकी विक्री के लिए सरकार को समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। मिडिलमैन से विकीलियों से उनका बचाया जाना चाहिए। जो मामान वे मंहेनत करके तैयार करते हैं, उनकी विक्री की समुचित व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये ताकि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिल सके। इसी तरह से हमारी जो पुरानी वास्तुकला है वह सुरक्षित रह सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, एक छोटा सा एमॉडिंग बिल ले कर ये आए हैं। मंत्री समझ में नहीं आया है कि इसकी जरूरत क्यों महसूस की गई है, गलती कहां पर हुई है।

Rule 234 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides:

“Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law, etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a

[श्री मूल, चन्द डागा]

subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned *sine die* and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act."

यह रूलस आफ प्रोसीजर 1954 में बने, उसके बाद यह आपका एक्ट 1972 में बना है। 1954 में प्रोसीजर बना और 1972 में आपने आर्कीटेक्ट एक्ट बनाया और उसमें यह लिख दिया -

The rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

234 में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि रैगुलेशन्स को भी टेबल पर रखा जाना जरूरी है। आजकल क्या हो रहा है? जितने कानून बनते हैं, उनमें जो रूलस और रैगुलेशन्स या वाइ-लाज निकलते हैं, ये नौकरशाही के लोग, एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज पार्लियामेंट पर हावी हो गई हैं, यह नहीं चाहते कि जो रैगुलेशन्स बनाए हैं, वह मदन के सामने जायें।

जब आपने बिल पेश किया, एक्ट बना, पहला कसूर तो यह है कि उस समय एक्ट बनाने के समय यह कानून क्यों नहीं बनाए ?

Every rule or regulation framed in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be laid on the Table of the House.

इसका मतलब यह है कि हम लोग अपने राइट में डिप्राइव हो गए। हमको मालूम नहीं कि एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेंसीज भगड़ा खड़ा करती है। ये सारे कानून बना देते हैं, नियम, उपनियम बनाकर पारित कर लेती हैं और उसके बाद निकल जाते हैं। कई बार नियम एक, एक दो दो साल के बाद बनते हैं और गजट में प्रकाशित हो जाते हैं। मालूम नहीं होता कि कब बने। पहले सबाल यह है कि 1972 के एक्ट में आपने यह लिखा है और सैक्शन 45 में लिखा है -

"The Council may, with the approval of the Central Government, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act..."

So, the rules and regulations which are framed under this Act, with the approval of the Central Government, are not laid on the Table of the House. Today, you are coming with an amendment, but what about the regulations that are to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament?

पार्लियामेंट न तो आपके 1954 में कहा था और एक्ट आपने बनाया 1972 में। आप यह बताइए आपने इस एक्ट के नीचे पहलें कितने रैगुलेशन्स बनाये और सदन में नहीं रखे, सदन की अवहेलना की और उनकी कितनी अनपानना हो गई। कितने रैगुलेशन्स बने सैक्शन 9 में लिखा है—कितने रैगुलेशन्स बन जाते हैं, हम चुप रहते हैं, हमें मालूम नहीं कि क्या बनाया है। आपने रैगुलेशन्स को हाउस की टेबल पर नहीं रखा और कहा यह कि यह रैगुलेशन्स हमारे इंटरनल तरीका है। इनको हाउस की टेबल पर रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह नहीं बात आप कहते हैं।

कमिटी आन सर्वाइजिंग नॉइजमेंशन ने 1954 में यह कहा था। इन्होंने उसका वहाना किया मैं पढ़ता हूँ। इसको 72 में ओवररीट में क्यों रखा, जब वह कहते हैं -

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in its report says:

"The main reasons now given by the Ministries/Departments for not incorporating a provision for laying of Regulations in Acts/Bills are:

(i) the regulations are generally framed by autonomous bodies with regard to their internal working, and are, therefore, not of general public interest; and

(ii) a provision for their laying before Parliament would not be consistent with the autonomous character of such bodies.

The Committee note that similar arguments were given by the Ministry

of Finance for not incorporating a provision for laying of Regulations framed under the State Bank laws . Amendment Bill, 1973..."

कमिटी ने यह निर्णय किया था कि सब रूलज़, रेगुलेशन्ज़ और वाई-लाज़ सदन के टेबल पर रखे जाने चाहिए । लेकिन आज कोई भी मिनिस्ट्री कमिटी की रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ की परवाह नहीं करती, कोई उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करना चाहती, भले ही पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने इस बारे में लैटर लिखे हों ।

एक्ट कहता है कि कमिटी इस तरह बुलाई जाएगी, उसमें ये मेम्बर होंगे, उन्हें यह-यह भत्ता दिया जाएगा, इस बार में रूलज़ बनाए जाएंगे । लेकिन ये रूलज़ सदन के टेबल पर नहीं रखे गए हैं । अगर रूलज़ कमिटी के सामने जाते, तो डा. कर्ण सिंह या दूसरे विद्वान सदस्य नियम 234 के तहत आवेकेशन रोज़ करते कि ये रूल ठीक नहीं बने । स्वर्गीय श्री महालगी ने एक बार इस तरह का आवेकेशन किया था ।

Rule 235 of the Rules of Procedure says:

"The Speaker shall in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix a day or days or part of a day as he may think fit for the consideration and passing of an amendment to such regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. of which notice may be given by a member."

इसके दो लाभ होते हैं : जब रूलज़ को टेबल रखा जाता है, तो कमिटी उन्हें एग्जामिन करती है और पब्लिकेशन पर भी कमिटी उन्हें एग्जामिन करती है । लेकिन जब रूलज़ को यहां पर न रखा जाए, तो न उन्हें स्टडी किया जा सकता है और न ही कोई आवेकेशन रोज़ किया जा सकता है । आज 1982 में मंत्री महोदय एक एमंडमेंट ले कर आए हैं । लोग कहेंगे कि यह बड़ा साधारण एमंडमेंट है कि भविष्य में हम रेगुलेशन्ज़ को टेबल पर रखेंगे ।

The Committee in its Report reiterated that—

"The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendations on the subject and desire that like rules, regulations should also be laid before Parliament and there should be a provision to this effect in the relevant statutes. Likewise, there should invariably be a provision in the relevant statutes for publication of regulations to be framed thereunder..."

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक एक्ट में रूलज़ को टेबल पर रखने का प्रावधान नहीं था, तब तक कितने रूलज़, रेगुलेशन्ज़ और वाई-लाज़ बनाए गए ।

The Act says:

"The Council may, with the approval of the Central Government, take regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the management of the property of the Council;

(b) the powers and duties of the President and the Vice-President of the Council:

(c) the summoning and holding of meetings of the council and the executive committee or any other committee constituted under Section 10....".

इस एक्ट में सब बातों के लिए रेगुलेशन्ज़ बनाने की बात कही गई है । यह एक्ट 1972 में पारित किया गया । आज 1982 में मंत्री महोदय यह एमंडमेंट ले कर आए हैं कि हम सब रेगुलेशन्ज़ टेबल पर रखेंगे । सवाल यह है कि जो पार्लियामेंट हमने एक्सीक्यूटिव को दी है, कहीं उनका दुरुपयोग न हो । इस बात की जांच कानून करेगा कि रूलज़ एक्ट को मूताबिक

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

बनाए गए हैं। आर्किटेक्ट्स एक्ट में जो क्लब एंड रेगुलेशन्स बनाए गए हैं, उनकी जांच करने वाला कौन है ?

उसके लिए एक कमटी बनी हुई है और वह तभी एग्जामिन कर सकती है जब कि क्लब, रेगुलेशन्स यहां ले डाउन हों। अब आर्किटेक्ट एक्ट के अन्दर कितने सेक्शन्स हैं जिनके अधीन रेगुलेशन्स बनाने का प्रावधान है। आप बताएंगे इस एक्ट के लागू होने के बाद कितने रेगुलेशन्स यहां रखे गए? आपने केवल एक अमेंडमेंट किया है रेगुलेशन्स ले डाउन करने का। किस प्रकार मीटिंग्स होंगी, किस प्रकार यह एक्ट फॉक्शन करने लगा जब रेगुलेशन्स ही नहीं बने, और किमी नें देखा नहीं। तो कैसे फॉक्शन करने लगा? पार्लियामेंट जो पार्लियामेंट डेलेगेट करती है उसका किस प्रकार मिस-यूज एग्जीक्यूटिव द्वारा होता है यह इसका नमूना है। कहते हैं हम रेगुलेशन्स पेश नहीं करते। तो हम कैसे देखेंगे। इसलिए जितना इन्फॉर्मेशन यह बिल आपने रखा है और राज्य मन्त्रालय में पास कराया है, आप बताएं इस एक्ट को किस प्रकार से काम में लाएं जब कि क्लब, रेगुलेशन्स आपने यहां नहीं रखे ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :

मान्यवर, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना हूँ। माननीय डागा जी ने क्लब की श्रुति उठाए जिसके सम्बन्ध में यह बिल लाया गया है। यह तो सिर्फ यह है कि संसद चलते वक्त नियम यहां रखे जाएंगे। मगर इस विभाग ने जो व्यवस्था की है, पुरानी इमारतों की कैसे रक्षा की जाए, इसके बारे में कुछ संभावनाएँ रखनी चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जिसकी संस्कृति और सभ्यता बहुत ही पुरानी है, और पुरानी इमारतों की रक्षा करना नितान्त जरूरी है। उससे हमारी संस्कृति जीवित रहेगी और संसार में अपनी छाप छोड़ती रहेगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बहुत जरूरी है। माननीय बृद्धि पन्ध्र जैन कह रहे थे कि जैसलमेर की हवेली बहुत मशहूर है और आर्किटेक्ट का एक

आदर्श है। उनको अगर यह विभाग में नें नहीं करेगा तो हमारी सभ्यता भूला दी जाएगी इसलिए इनकी रक्षा नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसी तरह से आबू का जैन मन्दिर और रण-कमुर का जैन मन्दिर। ऐसा लगता है कि इनको देवताओं ने बनाया है। इतनी सुन्दर आकृतियाँ हैं कि जिनका उदाहरण संसार में नहीं मिलेगा। इनके बारे में विभाग क्या कर रहा है, किस तरह से देखभाल कर रहा है? इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि विभाग की देखभाल ठीक रही है। और अगर यह चीजे नष्ट हो जायेंगी तो हम अपनी संस्कृति और सभ्यता को खो देंगे और अपनी पुरानी यादों, और गौरवमय अतीत को भूला देंगे। इसलिए इसकी रक्षा करना जरूरी है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान का चित्तौड़गढ़ है जो कि इतनी पुरानी जगह है जहां चप्पे चप्पे पर हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति और वीरता की छाप लगी हुई है। पुराने मंदिर, महल, मकान सभी कुछ हमारी पुरानी गौरवमय गाथा गाते हुए दिखाई पड़ते हैं। ऐसे भवनों की निश्चित तौर पर मॉन्टिनिंग की जानी चाहिए। अभी उनकी मॉन्टिनिंग न के बराबर है। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो हम अपनी पुरानी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को भूला बैठेंगे।

हमारे भीलवाड़ा में मैदान में हजारों वर्ष पुराना शिवजी का स्थान है जो कि देखते ही बनता है लेकिन उसका भी कोई देखते ही बनता है लेकिन उसकी भी कोई मॉन्टिनिंग नहीं है। डिपार्टमेंट ने बोर्ड जरूर लगा रखा है लेकिन उसकी ओर से मॉन्टिनिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। इसलिए ऐसे स्थान, जिनका देखकर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं, उनका मॉन्टिनिंग की ओर इस डिपार्टमेंट का ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिए।

कई स्थानों पर सुदाई हो रही है जहां से हमारी संस्कृति के अम्बार निकल रहे हैं, महल निकल रहे हैं, बाबलियाँ निकल रही हैं, मूर्तियाँ निकल रही हैं, इन चीजों को भी सुरक्षित रखना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार अजमेर भी हमारा बहुत पुराना स्थान है। जहां पर पृथ्वी राज से भी पहलू के राजे महाराजाओं की बनाई हुई इमारतें मौजूद हैं। इसी

प्रकार से दरगाह शरीफ है, पुष्कर है, जो धर्म और संस्कृति के हिसाब से बहुत पुराने और रमणीय स्थान है। उनकी देख-रेख किस प्रकार हो रही है? इस डिपार्टमेंट के खास तौर से देखना चाहिए कि इन स्थानों को सुरक्षित रखा जा सके। जोधपुर में मण्डार का किला है जो कि हमारी पुरानी सभ्यता की निशानी है। बूंदी में भी हमारी पुरानी इमारतों और स्थल है जिन की ओर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आज धीरे-धीरे ये स्थान लण्डन हो रहे हैं, जिन से हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता लुप्त होती जा रही है। विदेशी पर्यटक हमारे देश में लाखों की तादाद में इन स्थानों को देखने के लिए हर साल आते हैं जिन के द्वारा करोड़ों रूपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। इन स्थानों को सुरक्षित रखा जाए और आकर्षण का केन्द्र बना कर हम अपनी आमदनी और ज्यादा बढ़ा सकते हैं।

राजस्थान में मूर्तियां बनाने वाले हैं उन के उत्थान की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वे बड़े सुन्दर कलाकार हैं। वे अपने आप शोला-बहुत कमा लेते हैं। उन की कला की रक्षा करना भी इस डिपार्टमेंट का मुख्य कर्तव्य होना चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी कला को मूर्तियों एवं अन्य कलाकृतियों में बाल कर देश और विदेश में उन का प्रदर्शन कर सकें।

मुझे आशा है कि मैंने जो बातें यहां पर निवेदन की हैं उन पर मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और पुराने ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के मॉन्टनेन्स की निश्चित तौर पर व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि हमारी पुरानी सभ्यता और संस्कृति जीवित रह सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken so much interest and given useful suggestions.

The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1982 is a very simple one and the purpose is also very very limited. It is of a technical nature. Similar Bills have been introduced previously also.

Shri B. D. Singh mentioned about the paintings in Ajanta. Actually, all this does not come under this Bill. But nevertheless, he has given us good suggestions and we are quite concerned about the condition of Ajanta and also about Konarak. We are trying to do something about the dis-colouration of Ajanta paintings.

Shri Daga mentioned about the regulations. I would like to tell him that no regulation has so far been made under this Act. The reason why this Bill has been introduced is that all the regulations shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Vyas also spoke about our archeological finds and monuments and that they should be properly looked after. I would like to remind him in this connection that all the monuments and archeological finds do not come under the Central Government. Some of them are directly under the State Governments and it is up to the State Governments that they should look after these monuments which are of very great value to our traditions and to our art.

I welcome all these suggestions and it has also given me an opportunity to hear the views of my learned members. The amendments contained in the Bill are in consonance with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Subordinate Legislation to the effect that the regulations framed under different statutes shall be laid on the Table of the House.

With these words, I request that this Amendment Bill may be passed.

श्री हरजीत कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस समय जो कहा है, वह ठीक है, हम लोग उसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में इस पूरे बिल का संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आप के सामने एक

[श्री हररोष कुमार गंगवार]

उदाहरण रख रहा हूँ - जिस से कि बाग़े चल कर बाप इस में कामलचूक परिवर्तन कर सकें । इस में लिखा है -

"Clause 25 (b) provides that even if a person does not hold a recognised qualification but being a citizen of India has been engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than five years, he shall have his name entered into the register along with those who have got recognised qualifications."

यह कब तक चलता रहेगा ? जो अनक्वालिफाइड लोग हैं वे एक सर्टिफिकेट ले बाएंगे और उन लोगों की जगह रजिस्टर कराते रहेंगे जो बाकायदा पढ़-लिख कर आते हैं । कृपा कर इस तरह की व्यवस्था को अमल करने की कोशिश कीजिए तथा इस में जो बाँर कामया है ज्यादा समय न होने के 17.00 hrs.

स्वराज में उनको बता नहीं रहा हूँ, टः अंदर कीजिए । इन सब पर ध्यान कर काई एमेंडमेंट लाया जाएगा, यह वाश-वासन में बाप से चाहता हूँ जिस में नो कमियाँ मँने बताई हैं, वं दूर हो सके ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I just now mentioned that this Bill is introduced for bringing in the Regulation which has not so far been framed and that it should be laid on the Table. All these things keep on changing with the requirements and needs of society.

There cannot be a last word on the Bill.

The suggestion that some more changes should be made is most welcome.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Architects Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 2.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a Government amendment to Clause 1. The Minister may move it.

Amendment made

"Page 1, line 3,—

for "1980" substitute "1982". (2)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an amendment to the Enacting formula.

The Minister may move it.

Amendment made.

Page 1, line 1—

for "Thirty-first" substitute "Thirty-third". (1)

(Shrimati Sheila Kaul)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That The Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.03 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1960, be taken into consideration."

The subject 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' comes under the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

The Central Government has played an active role to take measures to prevent cruelty to animals in the last two decades.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, was enacted by the Central Government with a view to prevent cruelty to animals and to amend laws relating to the subject of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960 replaced the earlier Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890.

The Central Government established the Animal Welfare Board in 1962 under Section 4 of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960.

The Animal Welfare Board works as an Apex Level Organisation and coordinates the work of associations and bodies concerned with Animal Welfare and renders financial assistance to such organisations.

Keeping in view the experience gained in the working of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act for the past 20 years and the suggestions made by the Legal Affairs Committee of the Animal Welfare Board, the amendments proposed were circulated to the State Governments. Concurrence has been received from the State Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, U.P., Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andamans.

With a view to give national character to the Animal Welfare Board, the Animal Welfare Board is proposed to be renamed as Animal Welfare Board of India.

The composition of the Board is being made more broad based. Animal Welfare Board will have additional representatives from the Central Ministries of Home Affairs, Education and the Indian Board of Wild Life and also three persons actively engaged in animal welfare work and well known humanitarians. The existing membership of 5 Municipal Corporations is being reduced to 2.

The term of the Board after reconstitution is to be for a period of 3 years. In case there is a vacancy on the Board, the succeeding member will hold office for the unexpired period of 3 years.

Functions of the Board covered under Section 9 (d) relating to ameliorating conditions of beasts of burden are being widened to cover amelioration of all animals. Sec. 9 (g) which relates to grant of

*Moved with the recommendation of

the President.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

financial assistance for formation of pinj-rapols, sanctuaries and the like is being amplified, to expressly cover rescue homes for animals and animal shelters.

Punishment for treating animals cruelly under Sec. 11 is proposed to be modified to cover additional cases of cruelty and also to provide for a minimum punishment by way of fine for treating animals cruelly.

At present the practice of *phooka* or *doom dey* is punishable under Section 12. The scope of this Section is being widened to cover also the giving of injections.

17.07 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

A new Section has been proposed for inclusion in the amendments with a view to enable the Committee for control and supervision, for experiments on animals, to register premises where experiments are carried out and also to form sub-committees so as to function more effectively.

We are including a section whereby the rules made by the Board and the Committee are placed before the Parliament within 30 days.

With these words, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, be taken into consideration."

Now I call upon Shri Baju Ban Riyan to speak.

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the law to prevent the merciless and cruel slaughter of our domestic and wild animals is in force since 1960. The earlier law was brought

in force in 1890, some sections of those laws have now been brought before this House for amendment. How the Board is to be constituted, how to prevent the cruel killings of animals, how to punish those who indulge in killing of animals, these are some of the issues that are raised in this discussion. For educational purposes also, to increase our knowledge, certain animals have to be killed, dissected and examined. This Bill seeks to legislate this aspect also. I have nothing to say against the amendments to all these sections and I fully support them. But I have to say something on the way the Government and the people of our country have treated the domestic and wild animals in the past. The 'Board' has been delegated much power and how they will function has also been laid down. The Board holds meetings, they make some recommendations for protection of animals, but this Bill has not specified them. We have not been told how many times the Board meets in a year, what recommendations have been made by them for protection of the animals and how far they have succeeded in protecting the interests of the animals. It appears that the amendments to sections dealing with the Board have been brought forth to look after the interests of the members of the Board themselves, like providing them with allowances and other benefits and to include some favourites in the Board. In Section 12 and Section 11 of Chapter 3 it has been laid down how the persons who indulge in killing of animals are to be treated. But we should not lose sight of the fact that those who kill hens and goats etc. to sell their meat and earn livelihood have to kill these domestic animals cruelly. This Bill says that such cruel killings are an offence and liable for punishment. I will demand that in such cases when people are compelled to kill animals to earn their livelihood should be treated leniently and may not be punished for cruelty under this Bill. Those who run horse-drawn carriages or carts drawn by bullocks or buffaloes are compelled to drive a hole in the nose of such animals for the purpose of controlling them properly while

*The Original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

driving the carriages. This Bill says that this is an act of cruelty to animals. I will request that such persons may not be treated as offenders under this legislation. A word 'Holka' or 'Dumdet' has been used here in the context of those milk-sellers who use wrongful methods to extract more milk from their cattle. But you have to keep a watch on who is using what method, legitimate or illegitimate and that is a difficult job. It is true that the domestic animals in our country live a difficult life. The reason is that most people rear domestic animals for their livelihood. But their earnings are so poor that they cannot provide proper treatment to these animals. Proper shelter cannot be provided, adequate fodder cannot be provided. The Government should come to their aid by supplying cheap fodder and proper treatment facilities for the sick animals all over the country. This will immensely help the farmers, those who earn their livelihood by driving horse drawn carriages and bullock carts etc. and those who sell meat. This Bill should include these provisions. The Government is going to set up an all India Central Board. If necessary, they can set up State Boards or Zonal Boards also. They should specially attend to supply of cheap fodder and treatment facilities for these domestic animals all over the country.

Sir, India abounds in wild animals also. Some wild animals are consumed by some people as food. The vultures and the crows are to be found all over the country. They are extremely useful birds. They eat away all the rotten, decomposed organic things and keep the environment clean. Without them lot of diseases will spread all over the country and the nation's health will suffer. They in fact act as nation's scavengers. But the Government is totally indifferent to them. I am not aware of any steps taken by the Government to help them set up their nests where they can lay eggs and breed peacefully. I will request the Government to attend to this aspect also. They are not provided a shelter in any sanctuary or in any zoo also.

17.20 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COMMUNAL HARMONY

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Riyan, just a minute. Now the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, this is a painful task; but I am glad that all hon. Members opposite have agreed to this Resolution. And, in fact, we have incorporated the suggestions that have been made from the other side. So, without saying anything further, I think I will just read the resolution on it: I beg to move:

"Resolved that this House expressed its deep anguish and concern over the situation recently created in the Punjab and strongly condemns certain calculated acts of sacrilege committed by some miscreants and fanatical elements in Amritsar, aimed at creating disharmony, disorder and misunderstanding among the patriotic and peace-loving people of the State. The House re-affirms its commitment to the national policy of secularism, tolerance and amity among all sections of Indian citizens, and trusts that the people of Punjab will not allow themselves to be swayed by any mischievous and irresponsible actions of a few misguided and anti-national persons. This House reiterates that the law shall take its course to bring the culprits to book speedily and trusts that all communities and every section of public opinion in Punjab will strive to maintain the traditional communal harmony, goodwill and peace, and continue to work together for the greater good of the State and the country."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"Resolved that this House expresses its deep anguish and concern over the situation recently created in the Punjab and strongly condemns certain calculated acts of sacrilege committed by some miscreants and fanatical elements in Amritsar, aimed at creating disharmony, disorder and misunderstanding among the patriotic and peace-loving people of the State. The House re-affirms its commitment to the national

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

policy of secularism, tolerance and amity among all sections of Indian citizens and trusts that the people of Punjab will not allow themselves to be swayed by any mischievous and irresponsible actions of a few misguided and anti-national persons. This House reiterates that the law shall take its course to bring the culprits to book speedily and trusts that all communities and every section of public opinion in Punjab will strive to maintain the traditional communal harmony, goodwill and peace, and continue to work together for the greater good of the State and the country."

The Resolution was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Resolution has been adopted unanimously.

17.22 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, more and better facilities should be provided by the Government for protection of various wild life in the country. India at one time had a large elephant population. But the number has alarmingly dwindled. The main reason for this is that the Government has nowhere provided for food for the elephants. The elephants, for their survival, eat the crop and other things grown by Adivasis through 'Jhoom' or shifting cultivation. They eat the crop grown in small villages and as this is wholly inadequate, they are perishing. The Government should, therefore, come forward and arrange for their food so that their population may be preserved.

Similarly, at one time we had a large number of tigers in our forests. Today they are almost extinct. The reason is the same i.e., want of food for the tigers. In the past there were extensive forests in

the country. The tiger could prey upon a large number of wild animals whom they killed for food. In this way they could survive and increase their number too. Today, their number is negligible. Many States do not have any tigers at all. People have to go to the zoo to know what a tiger is like. I will request the Government to arrange for food for the tigers also so that they may not become extinct.

Sir, many penalty clauses have been provided in this Bill. But who will keep a watch whether these are implemented or not. It has been said that the police will watch it. I have got an amendment in this respect. I suggest that an officer of the Home Ministry may be included. Is the present provision adequate? Sir, in our country murders are taking place every day all over the country. You open any newspaper and you will come across several such cases. The poor people, the weaker sections, the Harijans, Scheduled Caste people are every day being murdered by caste Hindus. Man is killing man. Will the police look after all these or will they watch wild animals are being killed or slaughtered?

Sir, I do not think that increasing the quantum of punishment for killing animals is the only solution. By increasing the term of imprisonment by increasing the amount of penalty only we will not be able to protect the animals. The unnecessary hunting or shooting of animals have to be stopped. Some time back we saw in the papers that the elder brother of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was killed by dacoits when he went in the jungle for hunting. But was that hunting legal? There are numerous such instances all over the country where people kill animals indiscriminately just for fun or sport.

I will therefore request that much stress or attention need not be paid on those who kill animals for a livelihood. On the other hand those who have nothing to do with animals but simply kill them for fun or pleasure, should be severely punished. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, among many strange dichotomies and contradictions in this country, one is that we have a very deep tradition, an ancient tradition for reverence of life. But, in fact, animals in India are probably treated more cruelly than anywhere else in the world. If you go to our tradition

इसावास्यामिदं सर्वं भक्तिचित्त जगत्यां जगत् ।

the divinity of all beings including animals, plants in our scriptures, the avtaras and so on is full of reverence for life, particularly Jainism and Buddhism, the two great movements of our country reiterated this reverence for life. But we find that if you go into any town into this country, the way the beast of burdens are overloaded, the cruelty with which the horses, the tonga ponies are beaten, the way in which stray dogs and other animals are treated is enough to make anybody horrified.

The West may not have this reverence, but if you go and see the way their animals are maintained and looked after, it is quite extraordinary. I, therefore, think that it is long overdue, the amendment—Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment)—which has been brought forward I would only make three concrete suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister. Firstly, there must be proper enforcement of these provisions. Unfortunately, I find, except in a few largest cities where there are social and civic bodies involved, enforcement is very bad. This enforcement must be done not only through the police but by involving people who are interested in looking after animals. I know for a fact that in every city there are men and women who are prepared to give time to this as a compassionate act; they must be involved in this. And the punishment for infringement must be exemplary. I entirely agree with what my hon. colleague has said that, if the punishment is not exemplary, you will not have any effect.

Secondly, the state of the slaughter houses in this country is absolutely shocking. Personally, of course, if slaughter can be stopped altogether, it would be ideal,

particularly slaughter of the cows and the गौवंश, which 80 to 85 per cent people of this country consider to be sacred. But without going into that at present, slaughter houses are not properly regulated. One visit to a slaughter house is enough to put anybody off for ever. So, something must be done. If you have to kill some animal, unfortunately, let there be some modicum of humanism in killing. Today, I signed a paper that little lambs are killed before they reach the age of 14 days because the skin is supposed to be better at that stage; and there are even lambs who are cut out of the pregnant ewes and unborn lambs are killed and their skins are used to flatter the vanity of certain people in this country. Sir, there must be some depth, some limit to the depth in which cruelty can go. So, I would suggest that you should utilise this not simply as a routine amendment, but to appeal to the conscience of the people in this country. If we cannot be kind to animals, we can never be kind to our own fellow human beings. Cruelty is something which becomes embedded in the human psyche and a man who is cruel to animals will also be cruel, if the stage comes, to his fellow human beings.

Finally, Sir, veterinary facilities in this country are woefully lacking. If a domestic animal, a beast of burden, is ill, there are very very few veterinary facilities for them. So, would the hon. Minister please assure us as to whether through this Bill or elsewhere that the veterinary facilities will be improved so that those animals which are ill or which suffer from certain diseases and epidemics can be looked after as and when the necessity arises?

With these words, Sir, I welcome the introduction of this amendment and I would only urge that it should become effective and operative.

श्री कयूर भूषण (रायपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के माध्यम से जो संशोधन यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसके संबंध में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पशु-पक्षी प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से मनुष्य के बहुत नजदीक हैं और समाज के विकास के लिए इनकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यदि धड़ल्ले से इनका वध किया

[श्री कैयूर भूषण]

गया और भोज्य पदार्थ के रूप में इनका उपयोग किया जाता रहा यह व्यापारिक दृष्टि से लाभ उठाने के लिए इनका उपयोग किया जाता रहा तां एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा जब हमारे नजदीक के ये प्राणी हमसे हमेंशा के लिए विदा ले लेंगे। इससे प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से हमारा बड़ा नुकसान होगा क्योंकि प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से हम एक दूसरे के बहुत नजदीक हैं और एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। इस दृष्टि से भी इनकी रक्षा करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इनके साथ क्रूरता का व्यवहार न हो, इस संबंध में बहुत सी बातें वहां पर कही गई हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार इनका रक्षण किया जाना चाहिये। आज इस युग में जबकि मानव की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से भी हमें इस पर विचार करना होगा। मांसाहार की दृष्टि से जो पशु पाले जाते हैं उनको खुराक के रूप में जितना अन्न देना पड़ता है उसके इकावले में उममें भी कम लाभ हमें उन पशुओं से मिल पाता है। मांसाहार की दृष्टि से जो खुराक हम उन पशुओं को दे रहे हैं यदि उसको बन्द कर दिया जाए तो भी हमारी खाद्य समस्या का हल करने में एक पूरक बन सकेगा। वह आहार मनुष्यों के काम में आ सकेगा। अतः खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से भी मांसाहार का त्याग करना बहुत आवश्यक है यद्यपि आज के युग में यह बात उन्टी ही प्रतीत होगी क्योंकि खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति के लिए मवेशियों का पालन किया जा रहा है। परन्तु सही ढंग से यदि हम ममीक्षा करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि यह बात कितनी सही है। आज मृगी पालन के लिए भी खाद्य-पदार्थ की आवश्यकता होती है। एक मृगी पालने में खाद्य-पदार्थ के रूप में जितना खर्च लगता है, बाद में मृगी की उतनी भी कीमत नहीं होती है। अतः इस दृष्टि से भी इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक है।

साथ साथ में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक दूसरे से हम कैसे लगे हुए हैं, एक दूसरे के कैसे पूरक हैं, अन्य

प्राणी और मनुष्य एक दूसरे के बहुत ही नजदीक हैं। इसके अलावा हमें पशुओं की भी बहुत जरूरत है। खेती के लिए वृक्षारोपण की आवश्यकता और खेती की सुरक्षा के लिये पक्षु-पक्षियों की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि पक्षु-पक्षी हमारी फसलों को खा कर जीवित रहते हैं, परन्तु साथ-साथ खेती में जो कीड़ों का प्रकोप होता है उस में वे खेती की रक्षा करते हैं, इसलिये दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। इस लिये इस कानून में हम इस तरह से संशोधन करें जिस से हम उन की पूरी तरह से रक्षा कर सकें।

एक दूसरे हमारे यहां यह है कि अच्छे पशुओं का धर्म के नाम पर काटा जाता है, अनेक मन्दिरों में उन की बनि चढ़ाई जाती है। इस का भी हमें पूरी तरह से रोकना चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने इस संबंध में एक विन पारित किया था कि मन्दिरों में बनि प्रथा न हो, लेकिन अभी तक उस बनि को यहां से स्वीकृति नहीं मिल पाई है, किसी न किसी आधार पर उस में कानूनी अड़चन लगाई जा रही है। मैं आप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ - इस तरह से हन्या सब धर्मों में वर्जित है। इस्लाम धर्म में भी बतलाया गया है कि घोराले का भी न उजाड़ा जायें। हिन्दू धर्म का यह मूल मन्त्र है कि किसी का भी बिना कारण तकलीफ न दो। इस लिये हम अपना कानून इस तरह से संशोधित करें जिस में किसी का बिना कारण कष्ट न दिया जा सके। यह एक मानवीय गुण जिस का विकास करना हम सब का धर्म है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी पशु-वध आज के युग में आवश्यक नहीं है।

आज हमारे यहां पशुओं की बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी नस्लें भी समाप्त होती जा रही हैं - इस तरफ हम का ध्यान देना चाहिए। आर्थिक दृष्टि से यदि हम अपने घरों पशुओं की बनि देते हैं, कसबाखानों में मांसाहार के लिये भेज कर उन का वध कराते हैं - इस में अच्छी नस्लें बरबाद हो रही हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ - हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, इस में बैलों का बहुत महत्व है - हरियाणा

में साहीवाल बौल की नस्ल बहुत मशहूर है। उस के वृध पर हरियाणा और पंजाब दोनों राज्यों में पाबन्दी है, लेकिन दिल्ली में पाबन्दी नहीं है। परिणाम यह होता है कि उन को दिल्ली ले आया जाता है और यहाँ से बम्बई पहुँचा कर उन का कत्ल हो रहा है। इस से जो खेती के लिये बैलों की सब से अच्छी नस्ल है वह नष्ट हो रही है। इस लिये हमारे कानून का दायरा ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिन प्रदेशों में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहाँ इस तरह की व्यवस्था कायम हो सके, चाहे वे घरेलू पशु हों या वण्य प्राणी हों। सब का संरक्षण हम उस कानून के द्वारा कर सकें। भारत जो कृषि प्रधान देश है उस में हम केवल ट्रैक्टरों के भरोसे जीवन नहीं बिता सकते, हम को अपने पशुओं का सहारा भी लेना पड़ता है, उन का पूरी तरह से उपयोग करना पड़ता है।

ऊर्जा की दृष्टि में भी इन पशुओं का बहुत महत्व है। हमें इन के गोबर की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। एक तरह से देखा जाए तो न केवल जीवन पशुओं की आवश्यकता है बल्कि मरे हुए पशुओं का भी आवश्यकता रहती है। एक बात मैं जहाँ विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ -- कसाई मानों के अन्दर इन का बड़ी क्रूरता से वध किया जाता है। अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने भी इस संबंध में विस्तार से बतलाया है। हम जूते पहनते हैं, इस के लिए क्रोम की आवश्यकता होती है। जीवित पशु को पीट-पीट कर फुलाया जाता है उस के बाद उस की खाल को छीना जाता है। गर्भ में जो बच्चा होता है उस को गिराया जाता है और उसकी कोमल खाल से जूते और पर्स बनाए जाते हैं। इस तरह की जो घृणित कार्रवाही होती है उसे हम कानून के दायरे में रोकें। इन सारी चीजों में हमारे राष्ट्र की संस्कृति छिपी हुई है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम पिछड़े हुए हैं, डॉक्टर का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इस स्थिति में ऊर्जा का जो संकट है, उसको देखते हुए धर्म की बात को हम छोड़ भी दें, तब भी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से और आर्थिक दृष्टि से हमें अपने देश के किसानों को संरक्षण देने

की आवश्यकता है। यहाँ मेरा निवेदन है कि पशुओं और दूसरे जानवरों की हमें रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साधारणतया इस विधेयक का स्वागत होना ही चाहिए। मैं इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों के कथन में पैरा 2 के सब-पैरा (ई) में जो कहा गया है, उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस में कहा गया है :

2(e) "Section 12 of the Act provides for penalty for practising phooka or doom dev upon any cow or other milch animal. This Section is being amended to make other operation to improve lactation (including injection of any substance) which are injurious to the health of such animals punishable."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल इतने में ही क्या आप के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो जाएगी। घरेलू जानवर, पालतू जानवर भारतीय किसानों की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़े हुए हैं। विधान बनाने के समय मूल भावना यह थी कि दुधारु पशुओं की क्षमता और उन के वंश का नाश न हो। क्या इस उद्देश्य को पूर्ति इस कानून से हो जाएगी। मुझे तो इस में संदेह ही है। गौरक्षा आन्दोलन और गौ-संवर्धन कानून बनते रहे हैं, उन पर बहस होती रही है मगर गौवंश की समाप्ति के असली और विराट षडयंत्र की और शायद ही किसी का ध्यान गया हो। आधुनिकीकरण एवं अर्थशास्त्र एवं प्रायोगिकी की वकालत करने वालों के एक शक्तिशाली वर्ग ने घरेलू पशुओं के संहार की एक बृहत् योजना तैयार करने का एक षडयंत्र किया है। विडम्बना है कि उसे प्रगति का नाम दिया जा रहा है। कई तर्क दिये जा रहे हैं उस के समर्थन में। एक तर्क यह है कि वर्तमान घरेलू पशु भारतीय किसान के आर्थिक ढाँचे को छिन्न-भिन्न कर रहा है और यह उसके ऊपर एक आर्थिक बोझ है। गाय कम दूध देती है तथा

[प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता]

मरियल बैल कम बोझा खींचने वाले हैं। अतः भारतीय किसानों के ऊपर से इस अतिरिक्त बोझ को खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है। कहा जाता है कि इन पर जो व्यय होता है, उस की तुलना में इन की उपयोगिता कम है। तरीका यह सुझाते हैं कि संकर नस्ल के जानवर पैदा किए जाने चाहिए और जो मरियल पशु हैं, उन के अनुसार जो मरियल पशु हैं, उन के बारे में उनका यह कहना है कि इनको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। सैद्धान्तिक रूप से यह बड़ा अच्छा लगता है किन्तु हमें यह देखना होगा कि व्यवहार में क्या हो रहा है। व्यवहार में वंश वृद्धि पर क्रम और वर्तमान पशु संख्या घटाने पर अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है। जब हम इन कथित उन्नत नस्ल के पशुओं पर आने वाले खर्च का लेखा-जोखा करते हैं तो हम यह पाते हैं कि इस तर्क के पीछे निहित षडयंत्र है। कथित उन्नत नस्ल की गाय पर लगभग 100 रुपये प्रति दिन खर्च आता है। क्या यह भारतीय किसानों के लिए सम्भन है कि 100 रुपये प्रति दिन ऐसी उन्नत नस्ल के पशुओं पर खर्च करें। इस षडयंत्र के पीछे एक ही भावना है। वह भावना यह है, मूल उद्देश्य यह है कि दुग्ध उत्पादन का उद्योग भी धीरे-धीरे छोटे किसानों के हाथ से ले कर के बड़े बड़े लोगों के हाथ में दे दिया जाए क्योंकि वही इतना खर्च प्रतिदिन करने में सक्षम हैं। यह तर्क भी व्यवहार में सरा नहीं उतरता है।

उनका दूसरा तर्क है कि पशु जितना काम करते हैं और जितनी ऊर्जा देते हैं उस से अधिक ऊर्जा तो उनके बिना ही खेतों से निकाली जा सकती है। यह तर्क कितना खोखला वह इसका आप स्वयं निर्णय करें।

देश में बिजलीघरों की कूल क्षमता 29 हजार मेघावाट है। अतः बैलों के हटाने से हमें दो-सौ खरब रुपये उन बिजली घर बनवाने पर खर्च करने पड़ेंगे जो बैलों के द्वारा किए जा रहे काम को पूरा कर सकें।

मैं नहीं समझता कि यह हमारे लिए संभव है। अगर किसी प्रकार से यह हो भी जाए तो भी समस्या का हल फिर भी नहीं होगा। क्योंकि भारतीय किसान के पास भूमि इतनी कम है कि उसका यंत्रीकरण संभव नहीं है। बिजली से वह काम नहीं किया जा सकेगा जो बैलों के द्वारा किया जा सकता है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में गायों के अतिरिक्त करीब आठ करोड़ बोझा खींचने वाले पशु हैं। इनमें बैल और अन्य बोझा खींचने वाले पशु भी आ जाते हैं। अब अगर हम गोबर गैस संयंत्र प्रयोग में लाएँ तो इनके उपयोग से - यदि प्रति पशु आधा होर्स पावर भी ऊर्जा मिले तो आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी ऊर्जा प्राप्त हो सकती है। हमारे यहां गायों के अतिरिक्त आठ करोड़ और पशु हैं जो बोझा ढाते हैं। उन से चार करोड़ होर्स पावर ऊर्जा उपलब्ध की जा सकती है जो करीब तीस हजार मेघावाट बिजली होती है। यानि हमारे बिजली घरों की जो कूल क्षमता है, उस से अधिक हमें ऊर्जा प्राप्त हो सकती है।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नैरोवी में सम्पन्न हुए नाग और पुनः प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर अन्तराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में इस स्वीकार भी किया है किन्तु यह व्यवहार में आने तक न। शायद यह भी पब्लिक कंजर्मेंशन के लिए ही था क्योंकि व्यवहार में उनका सरकार इसके ठीक उल्टा कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ इसको व्यवहार में लाना चाहिए।

जहां हम ऊर्जा के लिए यह सन्न कर रहे हैं वहां हम खास कर रसायनिक खाद के मामले में भी बहुत बड़े प्रचार के शिकार हो रहे हैं। हम इस बात को मान कर चलते हैं कि रसायनिक खाद के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। हम गोबर से खाद तैयार कर सकते हैं, कम्पोस्ट खाद, उसका हम नजरबन्दाज करते आ रहे हैं। गोबर गैस संयंत्र से हम ऊर्जा उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं।

तीसरे यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वनों के संरक्षण के नाम पर कि इसके बिना

पर्यावरण, जल-भंडारण और कृषि को हम बचा नहीं सकते हैं।

तीसरा एक और तर्क दिया जाता है। वनों के संरक्षण के नाम पर कहा जाता है कि इसके बिना पर्यावरण, जल भंडारण कृषि को बचाया नहीं जा सकता है। अतः जंगलों को बचाने के लिए ताजा पेड़ लगाना और उनकी रक्षा करना आवश्यक है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि नए पेड़ जो लगाए गए हैं उन में से 75 प्रतिशत पशुओं द्वारा नष्ट कर दिए गए हैं। यदि आप नए लगाए गए पेड़ों को बचाने का प्रयास प्रबन्ध करें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि पशु उनको नष्ट कर ही देंगे। इसलिए यह तर्क भी कितना सोबल है इसके जांच आप स्वयं कर सकते हैं।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि बड़े पशु जिन से बूध नहीं मिल सकता और जो बोझा ढोने के काम में नहीं आ सकते उनको मारने में कोई हानि नहीं है। मंरा इस में भी मतभेद है। यह धारणा सही नहीं है। किसानों के लिए पशु कभी निरर्थक नहीं होता है। 1955 में स्थापित -- पशु संरक्षण और विकास समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य प्रस्तुत किया था। उसके अनुसार बूढ़ी गाय पर किसान का उस समय के मूल्य के अनुसार कुल 23 रुपये खर्चा आता था जबकि उसी अवधि में उसको गोबर 52 रुपये का मिल जाता था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी रूप में पशुधन को अनपयोगी न समझा जाए। मैंने जिन बातों की और इशारा किया है उनको अपने विधेयक में आप अन्तर्निहित करें ताकि उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और अपना बक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इस विधेयक के जरिये पशुओं पर क्रूरता के निवारण अधिनियम 1960 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। जो संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं उन से कोई मौलिक मतभेद तो नहीं हो सकता लेकिन इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। पशुओं को कई प्रकार की क्रूरता

का शिकार होना पड़ता है। पशुओं पर क्रूरता का संबंध किसान और पशु पालक के आर्थिक जीवन से है। अगर किसान गरीब है तो वह अपने जानवरों को, पशुओं को, बैलों को, गायों को, भैंस या तांगा जो चलाने वाला है वह अपने घोड़ों को पूरा भोजन नहीं दे सकता। इसको भी मैं एक प्रकार की क्रूरता मानता हूँ। वह इसलिए ऐसा करता है कि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है और उसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और चारों की व्यवस्था सस्ती दर पर आपको करनी चाहिए। घोड़ों की जर्ई या चना महंगे दामों पर उसको मिलता है। पशुओं के लिए पुआल बगैरह की कोमत आज कितनी है, यह आप जानते ही हैं। तो इस तरफ अगर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, कानून आपने बना लिया जिसको किसान मानता है कि ठीक है, लेकिन उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह उनको भोजन दे सके। तो इस पहलू की तरफ भी ध्यान जाना चाहिए। दूसरा पहलू भी है जब चाहा जुते हुए बैल को या घोड़े को चाबुक से मार दिया। इसको भी रोकना चाहिए। यह तो आदत बनाने की बात है। अभी तक हम लोगों को शिक्षा दे सके, तो पशु पालने वालों को कहां तक इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दे पाएं यह भी सोचने की बात है।

आपने इसमें गाँशालाओं, पिंजरापोलों, बचावगृहों, पशु आश्रयों, पशुवनों आदि की चर्चा की कि बूढ़े जानवरों को उसमें रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि उनको क्रूरता से बचाया जा सके। मैं एक सवाल पूछता हूँ कि जो इस तरह के संगठन हैं क्या वह ठीक से चलते हैं? गहां जो भी आप पैसा देते हैं वह सब गटक राम हो जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार से डूबी हुई इस तरह की गाँशालाएँ आदि संस्थाएँ हैं। मैं दिल्ली की की ही बात बताऊँ, मैंने सवाल भी किया था अभी जवाब मिला है, दिल्ली में जो गाँशाला है वहां जो सम्पत्ति है उसका सब लोग मिसायज करते हैं, अपने व्यक्तिगत काम में लाते हैं और जो जानवर हैं उनको वह पूरा भोजन नहीं देते। तो उनको ऊपर कार्यवाही भी हो रही है। जांच हो रही है। लेकिन सरकार पता नहीं कब तक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आंच करेगी। तो जो गोलमाल करते हैं उनके आपको हटाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं करते तो काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर फसल खराब करते हैं तो जानवरों को किसान रक्ष देते हैं कांजी हाउस में ताकि उनके खाना मिले। लेकिन वहां उनके खाना नहीं मिलता है। तो इन पहलुओं की तरफ अगर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

इस बिल के द्वारा नाम बदला गया है। भारतीय रखा गया है। यह बड़ा अच्छा हुआ - भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड। पहलू केवल पशु कल्याण बोर्ड था जिससे यह पता नहीं चलता था कि यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की एकता का धोतक है। अब यह एकता का धोतक हो गया है। इससे हमारी एकता की भावना बलवती होगी।

अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष दोनों को आप इम्पोज करना चाहते हैं कैंडिडेटेशन में तो चुनाव होगा, दो कैंडिडेटेशन के जो मंडर आएंगे उनका चुनाव होगा लेकिन अध्यक्ष आपने मन के होंगे या जिनको आप पेंशन देना चाहते हैं वे होंगे। तो अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष का चुनाव क्यों नहीं?

डा. कर्ण सिंह : पशुओं से चुनाव करवाए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 28 आदिमियों की कमेटी मिल कर चुनाव कर सकती है कि अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष कौन होगा। तो जनतंत्र को मानने वाले लोग यह गैर-जनतंत्री काम क्यों करते हैं? यह बहस चल रही है, अभी हम लोग राजभाषा समिति के साथ बंगलौर और मद्रास गए थे तो वहां मुझे कुछ पुस्तकें दी गयीं, पशु कल्याण बोर्ड की तरफ से। उसमें एक पुस्तक है जिसमें एतराज किया गया है और वह विदेशी लेखक की किताब है, उसमें कहा गया है कि सरकस में शेर, बाघ, चीते, हाथी वगैरा का जो इस्तेमाल होता है, उनकी आदत है स्वच्छंद घूमने की, लेकिन वहां उनको पिंजड़ों में रखा जाता है और उनको रिंग मास्टर द्वारा मारा जाता है। उनको

बिजली का धाक देते हैं। तो इसको आप क्या समझते हैं?

18.00 hrs

इस पर भी सरकार को विचार कर के कोई नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो उनके साथ क्रूरता होती रहे और हम व आप मजे में बैठे रहे, यह आपकी नीति सही नहीं होगी।

कई प्रकार के पक्षियों के मारने पर रोक है, लेकिन वह किताब में ही पड़ी हुई है। जैसे तोता है, मैं तोता पालता हूँ। तोते को जो सिखाइये वही बोलेगा। इसलिए तोता या जो इस तरह के पक्षी है जिनका हमारे समाज के लिए बड़ा महत्व है, उनको मारने पर रोक लगी हुई है, उसका ठोक ढंग से एन्फोर्समेंट होना चाहिए ताकि पक्षी जिन्दा रहे।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I request you to either extend the time of the House for half an hour or Kindly try to understand us. We want to participate in this important Bill. It is not an ordinary Bill. It is a question of animals and it is about prevention of cruelty to animals.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made a request. You want it to be extended upto 6.30.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I do not mind.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, we have a very important engagement. What is this?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Why don't you take it up tomorrow?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You cannot go on extending every day. At 6.30 so many of us have an important engagement and we have to go. It is a very important thing. You yourself said that he is the last speaker.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has fixed 1-1/2 hours for this Bill. We have started at 5.10 p.m. So, still we have got half an hour. Why not have it tomorrow if you have an important engagement?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will extend the time till 6.30 p.m. Mr. Daga will take only five minutes.

At times I require the help of Mr. Daga also in the House. So, I must satisfy him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I will suggest, Sir, Mr. Daga has moved certain amendments. I will reply to those amendments. Therefore, he need not speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Daga will take only five minutes. Immediately after Mr. Daga the Minister will reply. . . . (Interruptions) If the Government wants the Bill to be passed, you must all be helpful. I will request the other members not to insist. On behalf of all of you Mr. Daga has been given five minutes.

Mr. Daga.

श्री मंगलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाइल्ड लाइफ का जो बोर्ड बना हुआ है, उसका आफिस मद्रास में है और चेयरमैन दिल्ली में रहते हैं। इधर आप यह कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ छोटे-छोटे जानवरों को किस प्रकार क्रूरता से मारा जाता है।

अभी मेरे पूर्व बक्ता ने बताया कि छिपकली को साबूत ही गर्म लोहे के बर्तन में आग पर चढ़ाते हैं तब उसका तेल निकलता है। क्रूरता से जानवरों को मारा जाता है। एकट कुछ बनाते हैं, बातें कुछ करते हैं, और किया क्या जाता है? हम कई मिनी-जु देखते हैं, जिनमें एक छोटे से पिंजर में बड़े जानवर को रख दिया जाता है, जहां पर मूड़ भी नहीं सकता। बंदर को ऐसे बांध दिया जाता है कि वह हिल भी नहीं सकता। इन जानवरों को बड़ी क्रूरता से रखा जाता है और सब जगह उनका प्रदर्शन किया जाता है।

बुद्ध, महावीर और राम की भूमि में इस तरह का जल्म देखा जाता है। श्री स्वामी नाथन इस बिल को जल्दी पास करने को इच्छुक हैं, लेकिन इसमें सजा क्या रखी गयी है?—दस रूपए जर्मनी! क्या यह जर्मनी रख कर इस कानून को पूरी तरह लागू किया

जा सकेगा? यह तो एक मसौल है। जू में हजारों पशु और प्राणी बहुत बुरी हालत में रखे जाते हैं।

जो बकरियां काटने के लिए लाई जाती हैं, उन्हें घास के पूलों की तरह एक दूसरे पर चढ़ा कर लाया जाता है। इस हालत में उन्हें नौ नौ घंटे तक रखा जाता है और उन्हें पानी तक नहीं दिया जाता है। उस दृश्य को कोई देख नहीं सकता। जार्ज बर्नाडेश ने कहा है कि डू नाट मेक यूअर स्टामक ए प्रैक्टिस। लेकिन जिन लोगों को यह आदत पड़ गई है, उनके लिए उसे छोड़ना आसान नहीं है। वे तो मूर्ख जानवर को खाते हैं। लोग जिन्दा जानवर को किस तरह काटते हैं, किस तरह उन्हें तड़पा तड़पा कर मारते हैं। मैं अपना आंखों से देखा है कि जानवर को चारों पांवों को रस्सी से बांध देते हैं और उसे धीरे-धीरे काटते हैं।

मैं श्री स्वामीनाथन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जानवरों पर अत्याचार करने वाले कितने लोगों का उन्होंने प्रासीक्यूशन किया और कितनों को सजा हुई। अभी एक भाई ने बताया है कि गच्छड़े को बँतों से पीट पीट कर उसके चमड़े को अलग किया जाता है, जिससे नरम जूतियां बनाई जाती हैं। जिंदा सांप को चमड़े को उतारा जाता है और उसका पर्स बनाया जाता है। अच्छे घराने की औरतें उस पर्स को ले कर घूमती हैं। इस बिल का नाम प्रिवेंशन आफ क्रुएल्टी टु एनिमल्ज रखा गया है और सरकार यह बताना चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान को सर्वोच्च संस्था, पार्लियामेंट, ने इस बिल को पारित कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसपर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार न किया जाए, इसके बारे में सदस्यों के सुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो एक मसौल और मजाक होगा। यह एक खानापूरी होगी।

इस बिल में कई दोष हैं। इसमें जो बोर्ड बनाया गया है, उसमें ऐसे डॉक्टर-टिड लोगों को रखना चाहिए जिनका पशुओं के प्रति प्रेम और दया हो। इसमें इन्स्पेक्टर आफ पुलिस और वेटेरीनरी डाक्टर जैसे लोगों को रखा गया है। इस प्रकार का बोर्ड क्या सेवा करेगा? गाय को फूँका लगा कर उसका सारा दूध निकाला जाता

[श्री मूल चन्द जग्गा]

है। हिन्दू गाय की पूजा करते हैं, लेकिन बूढ़ी गायों को बुला छोड़ दिया जाता है और वे भूखी तड़प-तड़प कर मरती हैं। सरकार एक कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाने के बजाय छोटे-छोटे एमेंडमेंट लाती है और कहना चाहता है कि हम पशुओं की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। इससे क्या फायदा है? या तो आप कमेटी के अन्दर बैठ कर इसके ऊपर निर्णय लें, सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसके भेजें। स्वामानाथन साहब हिम्मत के साथ एक दफा कहिए और सेकेंड थोट इस को दीजिए। उसके बाद एक कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल पास कीजिए। लेकिन यह तो आप जल्दी में पास कराना चाहते हैं मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का अहसान और आभार मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे मौका दिया लेकिन मुझे इसमें बहुत सी बातें कहनी थीं और टाइम आप नहीं दे रहे हैं।

जानवरों को जोतते हैं, घोड़े को या बैल को वो क्या करते हैं कि सूई रखते हैं और सूई चुभा देते हैं। अगर मुझे वह सूई चुभाई जाए तो कितना दर्द होगा? लेकिन उसके दर्द को कोई नहीं समझता है। अंग्रेजी की एक प्यायम है, मुझे याद नहीं है, उसका मतलब है, उसने ईश्वर से कहा कि अगर मैं रोज जितने गुनाह करता हूँ उसकी सजा मुझे दी जाए तो क्या हालत होती लेकिन इन्सान इतने गुनाह करता है उसके लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। गाय को ठीक तरह से नहीं रखते हैं और जानवरों को ठीक तरह से नहीं रखते हैं। होली के दिन जिन्दा ऊंट को रस्मी से पकड़ कर चारों तरफ से खींचते हैं और जब वह खिंच जाता है तब उसको मार दिया जाता है। यह क्रूरान्ती वान एनिमल नहीं है तो और क्या है? आप एंग्रस हैं, शायद जल्दी जल्दी बिल पास कराना चाहते हैं। थोड़े दिन ही हैं आप . . . (ब्यवधान) और क्या, आपकी तो वृद्धावस्था है। He must survive for long. लेकिन इस तरह इस बिल को पास कराने से क्या फायदा? आपका पृस्ता वा रखा है, जल्दी पास कराना चाहते हैं तो कराइये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I am very grateful to the hon. Members who took part in the debate and supported the Bill. Of course, they wanted certain modifications to be made in the Bill. As the hon. Members are aware, this Bill concerns prevention of cruelty to animals. There are two or three points in this Bill and it is not a Comprehensive Bill. Some hon. Members mentioned about the killing of animals. I would like to remind them that this is not a Bill for preventing killing of the animals.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Is it for the killing of the cruelty?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Dr. Karan Singh knows very well about this. But many hon. Members who took part in the debate today also took part in the discussion yesterday on the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill. Unfortunately, a few of them who participated in the debate today were not in the House yesterday. Otherwise, they would also have participated in the discussion on the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill. The hon. Member, Shri Baju Ban Riyan, who is not in the House at the moment, mentioned about the killing of sheep, butchering of animals and all those things. In this connection, I may point out that the present Bill does not deal with those points. He was also mentioning about elephants and tigers. He said that the elephant population was decreasing. I may inform the hon. Member that today the elephant population is more than what it was three years ago. It has trebled. The tiger population has also increased. The number of tigers has increased from 1000 to about 3000 today.

Dr. Karan Singh made a very good speech and he also quoted some Sanskrit verse. I want to admit some of the points mentioned by him. He mentioned about the slaughter house which comes under our Ministry. We are working on the creation of modern slaughter houses. In Madras we have started recently one modern slaughter house near Poondi reservoir site. We are considering to start such modern slaughter houses in Bombay, Delhi etc.

Dr. Karan Singh also mentioned about the necessity of adding more veterinary hospitals. I would like to submit before the House that the number of veterinary hospitals in the country has been increasing. In the year 1979-80, we had 4504 veterinary hospitals and after two year, the number rose to 5061. It is expected to improve further. Similarly, the number of veterinary stockman or aid centres was 14643 in 1979-80, and now it is 15,455. We are concentrating on bringing about an overall improvement in this direction. We are also going to bring forward a Veterinary Bill very soon, and it will be introduced in this session itself.

Dr. Karan Singh also brought the point about the killing of lambs of 14 days, and even taking out the lambs from the womb for purposes of obtaining soft skins. There is no doubt that this is very cruel and cruelty has to be prevented. I think, under this Act, we can punish the culprits.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Kindly read the Act. The Act itself says:

"Mercilessly mutilates any animals or kills any animals in any unnecessary cruel manner."

You are killing animals with cruelty, and that is why I say that you must amend this Bill. It is in the Bill itself. The hon. Minister must be aware of the Act itself....
(Interruptions)

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN. You may have your own views....
(Interruptions)

I am not yielding....
(Interruptions).

Then, some hon. Members mentioned about the gobar gas etc. What has that got to do with this Bill?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Who said that?....
(Interruptions).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Shri Daga mentioned about the Animal Welfare Board, and said that the Chairman is at Madras, and the office is also at Madras. He has not understood the point. The Animal Welfare Board is not in existence now.
(Interruptions). It will

be reconstituted after the Bill is passed. The Commissioner of Animal Husbandary is acting Chairman of this Board; he is at Delhi. The Hon. Member is not right.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.
Clause 6—Insertion of new section 5A.
Amendments made*

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 35,—

for "1981" substitute "1982". (3)

Page 3, line 7,—

for "1981" substitute "1982". (4)
(Shri R. V. Swaminathan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 9 were added to the Bill.

*Clause 10—Amendment of Section 11
Amendments made:*

Page 4,—

after line 10, insert—

'(i) in clause (b), for the words "employs in any work or labour any

[Mr. Deputy Speaker].

animal which by reason of any disease", the words "employs in any work or labour or for any purpose any animal which, by reason of its age or any disease" shall be substituted"; (5).

Page 4 line 11,—

for "(i)" substitute "(ii)" (6).

Page 4, line 14,—

for "(ii)" substitute "(iii)" (7).

Page 4, line 16,—

for "(iii)" substitute "(iv)" (8).

Page 4, line 22,—

for "(iv)" substitute "(v)" (9)

Page 4, line 31,—

for "(v)" substitute "(vi)" (10).

Page 4, line 33,—

for "(vi)" substitute "(vii)" (11).

(Shri R. V. Swaminathan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title

Amendment made:

1. Page 1, line 4,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2).

(Shri R. V. Swaminathan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-second"

substitute "Thirty-third" (1)

(Shri R. V. Swaminathan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, circus animals are treated with great cruelty. I want to know whether they are covered in this or not?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I assure Doctor saheb that the circus animals will also come under this.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.24 hrs.

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporation Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Air Corporations Act, 1953, was enacted more than 28 years ago. Government propose to make certain amendments to this Act. Four such amendments are proposed. The first two of them—amendments to Section 35(a) and 35(c)—relate to acquisition and disposal of property. The third one is a procedural amendment to Section 44 to bring the provisions in conformity with the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Subordinate Legislation. The fourth amendment is a new sub-section to be introduced in Section 45, as at present, the rules made by the Corporations under the powers vested in them, are not placed before the Table of the House. By the amendment proposed, when the Corporations notify the Rules made by them, these Rules would be laid on the Table of the House. I would now deal with each of these amendments.

Under Section 35(a) of this Act, a limit of Rs. 40 lakhs was prescribed for any capital expenditure for the purchase or acquisition of any immovable property or aircraft. With the passage of time, this limit has been found inadequate because of around increase in costs. It is proposed to amend this section vesting the powers in the Government to fix monetary limits from time to time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sharma, let your speech also be short.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes, Sir, it is very short. I am concluding now.

In other words, by the amendment proposed, the powers to fix monetary limits would be taken over by Government which will, by an order fix the limits from time to time, and within this limit, the Corporations may incur capital expenditure connected with air-transport.

On the same ground, Sir, it is proposed to amend Section 35(c) of the Act dealing with the disposal of property providing an enabling provision to Government to fix the monetary limit from time to time.

The third amendment relates to Section 44(3) of the Act. It is purely procedural in nature. The section provides that every

rule made in this Act should be placed before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of 30 days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions etc. The amendment proposed is that such rule could be laid before each House in two or more successive sessions, instead of the present limit of two sessions.

The fourth amendment relates to Section 45 of the Act as at present, the regulations made by the Corporations for the administration of the affairs of the Corporations are not placed on the Table of the House. The amendment proposed is a new sub-section which stipulates that when Corporations make such regulations under this section, these will be placed before each House of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is the only speaker.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल का सहारा ले कर मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

एक बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि हवाई जहाज समय पर नहीं चलते ।

श्री रामेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : ट्रेनों से भी बदतर हालत है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यही हो रहा है । मैंने इसी सत्र में एक सवाल किया था, जिग का जवाब एकदम उल्टा दिया गया । ऐसा लगता है कि आप के अधिकारी आप को बंधरे में रखना चाहते हैं । हर आदमी यह जानता है कि कोई भी हवाई जहाज समय पर नहीं चलता, एक घंटा, दो घंटा लट्टे हो जाता है । कोई सास बात हो जाए, तो लट्टे चलने की बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राय) : सारे हवाई जहाज तो लट्टे नहीं चलते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ज्यादातर लट्टे चलते और मैं जिस हवाई जहाज से पटना जाता हूँ, वह शायद ही किसी दिन समय पर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

चलता हो । जाने में और जाने में वह लेंट हो जाता है ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम : तो आप ही की वजह से हवाई जहाज लेंट होते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ठीक है, अगर आप मुझे भी ठीक नहीं कर सकते, तो भी यह आपकी अक्षमता है । इस को सुधारने की आप कोशिश कीजिये यह मैं कह रहा हूँ । मैं आप का ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ कि आप निश्चित मत रहिए और नाँकर-शाहों की बात पर मत जाइए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ । उनमें कई हैं । मैं सब के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ । कुछ अच्छे अफसर भी हैं । लेकिन कुछ अफसर ऐसे हैं जिनका व्यवहार ठीक नहीं होता है ।

एयर पोर्ट पर आपका एक कन्टीनर है । वहाँ के एक मैनेजर है । उस कन्टीनर में अनसूचित जाति का एक लड़का अकाउंटेंट असिस्टेंट के पद पर काम करता है । हम ने उन मैनेजर से कहा कि उसकी प्रमोशन में गड़बड़ी क्यों कर रहे हैं ? जो हकदार है उसको प्रमोशन दीजिए । लेकिन उसका प्रमोशन न देकर के जूनियर को उस पद पर बिठा दिया और इस बारे में उन्होंने हम से बहुत बददे तरीके से बात की ।

२५

इसके बारे में मैंने शर्मा जी को भी पत्र लिखा तो उन्होंने लिखा कि वह इस बात को डिनाई करता है । फिर बाद में मुझे से कहा जाता है कि वह कहता है कि उस से गलती हो गयी है । आपके अफसर कम से कम जो कोई भी उनसे बात करें, उनसे ठीक तरह से बात करें । यह केवल एम. पी. का ही सवाल नहीं है । वे हमारी बात न मानें, उसमें उन्हें कठिनाई हो सकती है । मुझे तीन महीने तक अंधकार में रखा गया कि बम्बई हेड क्वार्टर में इस बारे में राय ले रहे हैं । फिर मुझे चिट्ठी आयी कि वह प्रमोशन पालिसी में फिट नहीं बैठता है । मैंने फिर चिट्ठी लिखी कि आपकी प्रमोशन पालिसी क्या है ? मैंने यह भी पूछा कि कन्टीनर में आपने

जितने लोगों को प्रमोशन दी है, उसकी आप जांच करें । अगर वह अधिकारी नहीं है तो उसे प्रमोशन मत दीजिए, मैं उसका बुरा नहीं मानूँगा । लेकिन आपका अधिकारी जो जवान दे देता है उसी को मान लेते हैं यह उचित नहीं है । इस मामले की जांच होनी चाहिए कि उसके मामले में प्रमोशन पालिसी को तोड़ा गया है या नहीं । अगर तोड़ा गया है तो तोड़ने वाले को सजा मिलनी चाहिए और गलती को सुधारा जाना चाहिए ।

मैं इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान इस विधेयक का सहारा ले कर खींचना चाहता था । उस लड़के का नाम विजेंद्र है और वह अकाउंटेंट असिस्टेंट का काम करता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके साथ अन्याय हुआ है । लेकिन इस धंका को आप दूर कर सकते हैं ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : सर, शास्त्री जी ने अभी जो कहा कि इस बिल का सहारा ले कर के वे कुछ कहना चाहते हैं । इसलिए जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वह इस बिल के तहत नहीं आता है । लेकिन फिर भी जो उन्होंने कहा उसको मैं जरूर देखूँगा । एक बार तो मैं देख चुका हूँ, पुनः उसको देखूँगा और देख कर के जो उसमें सही बात होगी, जो मनासिब होगी उसको करूँगा भी ।

शास्त्री जी ने सिर्फ पंकजएलिटि की बात कही है । पंकजएलिटि के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मार्च के महीने में हमारी 80 परसेंट पंकजएलिटि रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों में यह बहुत अच्छी रही है । (व्यवधान) मैं किसी से तुलना नहीं करना चाहता । यह पंकजएलिटि में सुधार हुआ है ।

जैसा कि आपने भी स्वीकार किया है कि वहाँ कहीं देर होती है । उसमें कुछ ऐसे कारण होते हैं जो हमारे कंट्रोल में नहीं हैं । उन कारणों से देर हो जाना स्वाभाविक है । लेकिन काम तौर पर हम प्रयास करने रहते हैं कि हम समय पर

हवाई जहाज को चलाए। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया, हमारी पकबूणील्टी 80 प्रतिशत पिछले महीने में हुई, वह इस बात का सातक है कि हम किस तरह से अपनी हवाई सेवाओं को मॉन्टन कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है, यह तो एक टेक्नीकल नंबर का है। इस बिल के द्वारा हम पावर ले रहे हैं कि जो दस और चालीस लाख रुपये का निमिटेशन है वह काफी न होने के कारण समय पर हम कितना ले सकेंगे, उसका कारण हम निर्धारण करेंगे। इस बिल का इतना ही प्रकमद है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporations Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. In clauses 2 to 4 there are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1--Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1981" substitute "1982" (2)

(Shri A. P. Sharma)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Third-second" substitute "Thirty-third". (1).

(Shri A. P. Sharma)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.37 hrs.

THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 has been the subject of review by the Government in consultation with various interests. As a result of these consultations, it has been felt that certain amendments in this Act are

[Shri Dharmavir]

necessary and this Bill, as you know, seeks to provide such amendments. While most of the amendments are procedural in nature, one of the principal changes that is sought to be made, relates to making a substantive provision in the Act, for payment of subsistence allowance to workmen, who are suspended, during the pendency of the domestic enquiry. There has been a demand for some time past that a specific provision may be made regarding this allowance so that a uniform practice can prevail in this regard throughout the country.

The Bill also makes a few provisions regarding appeals and modifications of the Standing Orders which are of a procedural nature. It is hoped that the present amendments would reduce the incidence of Industrial disputes on the issues connected with standing orders of industrial employees.

I would also like to inform the House that we have carried out simultaneous review of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1982 covering re-definition of the terms 'industry' and 'workman', making provisions for time bound decision on cases referred for adjudication and providing also for payment of 100 per cent wages to workmen, who are not re-instated in service and in whose favour the Labour Courts and Tribunals have given awards directing their reinstatement, and certain other connected matters, was introduced in the House on the 23rd of this month. We would also be introducing

two more Bills in Parliament, one providing for a machinery and procedure for resolution of individual and collective grievances arising in hospitals and dispensaries, educational and other institutions, which are being proposed for exclusion from the definition of the term 'industry' in the amendment Bill already introduced, and another to amend some of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, before this session concludes. We would also like to mention that legislative proposals for certain other matters connected with identification of a negotiating agent for the unit or industry, the rights and obligations of such negotiating agents, etc. would be first discussed with the representatives of central workers organisations and other concerned in a tripartite conference which would be convened soon.

With these words, I request the House to pass this Bill unanimously, which contains beneficial provisions for the working class.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 30, 1982/Vaisakha 10 1904 (Saka).