

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## C O N T E N T S

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 15, 1982/Chaitra 25, 1904  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष  
जी, पं० परमानन्द, जो महान् क्रान्तिकारी  
थे, आप ब्रिटिशों से ।

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri B. P. Mandal, who was a member of the Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabha during 1967—70 and 1977—79 from Madhepura constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he had been a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1952—57, 1962—67 and also 1972-75. He was also a member of Bihar Legislative Council for some time in 1968. He was appointed Minister of Health, Government of Bihar during 1967 and became Chief Minister of Bihar in 1968.

An active social worker, he devoted himself to the cause of Harijan uplift and founded several schools and colleges.

He was a Member of the Public Accounts Committee during 1977—79. He was Chairman of the Backward Classes Commission which was appointed in 1979.

He passed away on 13 April, 1982 at the age of 64.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join

me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

I have also to inform the House of the sad demise of Pandit Parmanand who had played a notable role in freedom struggle. He was an eminent revolutionary and a Founder Member of the Gadar Party who staked his life for the cause of freedom of the country. He was sentenced to death in the famous Lahore Conspiracy Case. Later on the death sentence was converted into that of life imprisonment and he was sent to the notorious prison in the Andaman Island.

In all, it is understood, that he suffered imprisonment for over 40 years, but this could not be and the iron will and the spirit of this valiant fighter of our country.

He was the President of Sara Bharat Freedom Fighters' Organisation and I had the privilege of meeting him the other day in Delhi. I was greatly impressed by his deep dedication to the cause of the country and patriotism.

He passed away in Delhi on 13 April, 1982 at the age of 93.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र बहादुर (गौरखपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, पं० परमानन्द को स्टेट  
फ्यूनरल नहीं दिया गया, जो कि दिया  
जाना चाहिए था । महान् स्वतन्त्रता  
सेनानियों को स्टेट फ्यूनरल दिया

जाता रहा है। इस बारे में सरकार ने क्यों ऐसा अपनाया, मैं नहीं जानता। कई स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को स्टेट फ्यूनरल दिया गया है।... (व्यवधान) ...क्या इस बात को भी कहने की इजाजत नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mangal Ram Premi.

### WELCOME TO THE KUWAIT PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Hon. Mr. Jassim Hamad Al-Sagr, M.P., Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait and the Hon'ble Members of the Kuwait Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:—

- (1) M. Salim Abdullah Al-Hammad, M.P.
- (2) Mr. Hmud Hamad Al-Roumi, M.P.
- (3) Mr. Rashid Saif Al-Hujailan, M.P.
- (4) Mr. Khalid Jumai'n Salim, M.P.
- (5) Mr. Mubarak Faleh Rai'Al-Fahma, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Friday, 9 April. They have since visited Agra and Jaipur. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the National Assembly, Government and the friendly people of Kuwait.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज क्वेश्चन आवर खत्म कर दो। एक मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के साथ इस तरह से हुआ है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : इसके बारे में तरह तरह की अफवाहें फैलाई जा रही हैं। होम मिनिस्टर से कहा जाए कि वे विस्तार से वक्तव्य दें ताकि पता लगे कि इसके पिछे क्या रहस्य है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह बड़ी गंभीर घटना है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, हम ने 388 के तहत इस पर नोटिस दिया है और कहा है कि नियमों को सस्पेंड करके इस पर चर्चा चलाइये। यह ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला है। डकैत घर में घुस गए, हत्यारे घर में घुस गए। मेरा नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत सवाल है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए।

I am on my legs.

मैं खड़ा हूँ, फिर भी आप खड़े हैं।

(व्यवधान)

देखिये, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाव हैं, उनकी कद्र करता हूँ। उनमें जो उत्तेजना है, उसका मुझे इत्म है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे कहने का भाव यह है कि आप जिस पर डिस्कशन चाहते हैं, उसके लिए मैं कल लूंगा। होम मिनि-

स्टर भी उस पर स्टेटमेंट देंगे । कल के लिए मैंने कार्लिंग अटेंशन रखा है ।  
(ब्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाएंट ग्राफ ग्राइंडर है (ब्यवधान) मैंने जो 388 के तहत में नोटिस दिया है, उसका क्या फेट हुआ ? (ब्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य मन्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट . . .

(ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I did not admit it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बार नहीं, मैं बार बार कहता हूँ कि मैंने जो कभी कहा है उस से मैं कभी मुन्किर नहीं हुआ हूँ । जिसके बारे में यहां हाउस में अश्वोरेंस दी गई है वह इसी सत्र में लिया जाएगा । अगर वह नहीं लिया जाएगा तो मैं उस पर डिस्कशन अलाऊ करूंगा ।

This is my job.

(ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बार बार इस पर चिंता क्यों होनी चाहिए ?

Why should you worry about it? I will take care of it.

(ब्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : इस हाउस में वाक आउट का भी एक्सपंज कर दिया . . . .

(ब्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be discussed. You can come to my Chamber. I don't allow it. It is all right. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Parcel Offices

\*711. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that parcel offices have been indicating the weight of the goods booked by them less than the actuals; and

(b) if so, details thereof together with action taken thereon besides the preventive measures for future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as a result of re-weighments, which are conducted as a matter of routine, cases of under-weighment are detected and undercharges as due, are realised. Wherever complicity of staff is established, suitable disciplinary action is also taken.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि क्या यह बात सच है कि आज तक पार्सलों का जो भार कम होता रहा है, उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है ? इसके साथ ही इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही को गई है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, कुछ समय पूर्व कुछ स्टेशनों पर कम वजन का कन्साइनमेंट डैस्टिनेशन को चला गया, उस वक्त हमारे इन्सपैक्टर्स, एकाउण्ट्स आफिसर उसको इन्सपैक्ट करते हैं, जो पकड़ते हैं, उसके खिलाफ डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन लेते हैं और चार्ज-शीट करते हैं । इस तरह से 6,432 ग्रण्डरवेमेण्ट के केसेज नोटिस में आए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही भी की गई है ।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : मान्यवर, इसका मतलब यह है कि मंत्री जी के कहने के उपरान्त यह मामला सही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ठीक नहीं था।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : मंत्री जी के उत्तर से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वे भी मानते हैं कि यह मामला होता रहा है। मान्यवर, मंत्री जी क्या बतायेंगे कि इससे जो आज तक हेरा-फेरी होती रही है उससे सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ है और पार्सल के करने वाले और कर्मचारी को कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, कितना नुकसान हुआ है, यह बताना मुश्किल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेमी जी कितने प्रेम से सवाल कर रहे हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि मुश्किल है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : किन्तु इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए हमेशा सख्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 6,432 केंसेज पकड़े गए हैं और चार्जशीट किए हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आपने कितने लोगों को सजा दी है और कितने लोगों का सर्विस से डिसमिस किया है और कब चार्जशीट किया है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर, हर साल 550 लाख पार्सल एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन पर किया जाता है। यह बात सही है कि इस तरीके से नहीं होना चाहिए, किन्तु हमारे कर्मचारियों के मिलने के कारण इस

तरीके से हुआ है। इन लोगों को जैसे ही चार्जशीट की रिपोर्ट आती है, उस पर कार्यवाही की जाती है। कुछ लोगों को इम्मिडिएटली ट्रांसफर भी किया गया है और जिस की वजह से कोई ज्यादा लॉस नहीं है। जहां ग्रण्डर-वेट का पता लग गया, वहां चार्जज, रिकवर कर लिए हैं, और उनकी गलती के अनुसार उनका जो सजा दी जाती है, वह दी जाएगी, लेकिन ग्रण्डर चार्जज का सब पैसा बसूल कर लिया गया है।

Efforts made by non-aligned committee to end Iran-Iraq conflict

+

\*712. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently attended the non-aligned ministerial committee meeting held in Geneva; and

(b) if so, the outcome of issues discussed and progress if any made in resolving the Iran-Iraq war and bringing a cessation of hostilities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) I attended a meeting of the Non-aligned ministerial Committee on Iraq-Iran conflict on March 7, 1982 in Geneva.

(b) At this meeting, the Committee assessed recent developments and decided to continue its discussions in Kuwait later during the special meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau on the Palestine question. The Committee held several meetings in Kuwait from April 6 to 9 and also held separate discussions with the Foreign Ministers of Iran and Iraq. The Committee thereafter decided to undertake another visit to Iran and Iraq from April 10th onwards.

The visits have just concluded and we are awaiting fuller reports of the discussions during the visits.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, India has indeed made great efforts along with other non-aligned countries, for bringing about the cessation of hostilities between Irak and Iran. And these laudable joint efforts have evoked world-wide appreciation. But apart from these joint efforts with other non-aligned countries, I would like the hon. Minister to tell this House if we have made any separate, individual attempts also to bring about the cessation of hostilities—specially in view of the fact that we have the good fortune of having very good relations, friendly relations with both Iraq and Iran; and of the fact that India is a very great country that has always given the message of peace of the world at all times.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I think I have answered this aspect of the question more than once in this House. I have submitted to the House that when we are part of a group which is making efforts, coordinated efforts, concentrated efforts, concerted efforts, it would not be very appropriate for one of these four countries to try and make any solo effort as such. However, as the hon. Member has pointed out, we have very, very good relations with both the countries. We also have on-going bilateral discussions with both the countries. It is not only on the conflict, but on several other matters that we have on-going dialogues with these two countries. Naturally, when we talk to them, we would not be keeping out any matter, including the conflict. Therefore, in a general way, we do have a dialogue on the conflict also, when we talk with them; but the House will appreciate that we have to primarily concentrate on the effort of the group; and our own effort

will have to be a part and parcel of the effort of the group.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Recently, a meeting took place in Kuwait also; and our hon. Minister attended that meeting. He has said that fuller reports are awaited. Now, there have been protracted discussions and protracted negotiations, because of the nature of the matter. However, the hon. Minister will at least be able to give us some indication whether, as a result of these protracted negotiations and discussions, any progress has been made, appreciable progress has been made, in bringing the differences to bring about the cessation of hostilities; and in addition, give some idea of the discussions that took place in Kuwait, as he may consider appropriate at the juncture—because, in view of the delicate issue, we would not like to pressurize on the subject.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: On an issue like this, there are two kinds of progress—one is the positive progress, in the sense that we find a solution, or we find certain lines on which a solution could be found. We talk to both the parties. They agree; and then we take the next step. That is normally what we understand by a positive kind of progress. But there is another kind of progress, which is equally important and equally valuable to us. More than one year has passed; and even now we continue our efforts, with the full cooperation of both the parties. They have not said that we are not welcome; they have not said that they are not going to consider our proposal. Proposal after proposal has been placed before them and they have considered these. It is a different matter that neither of them have found any proposal acceptable in their own circumstances. That is a different story altogether. So, the progress which has been maintained throughout these months is the progress of the second kind in the sense that even now for the fourth time a visit has taken place, discussions have taken place. Unfortunately, I could not go because Parliament is in session. I had to come back. I have sent



my Secretary who is dealing with this matter along with the group. We are expecting fuller reports in a day or two, because the Secretary had to go to Saudi Arabia from Iraq. He has not come back. So, I will be able to take the House into confidence if there is anything to report after I myself receive the report.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Recently, the hon. Minister in Bahrain made a statement saying that his efforts would be to reconstitute a non-aligned drive to bring peace between Iran and Iraq. Recently, the Prime Minister of the country has also made a statement saying that the dispute between Iran and Iraq be resolved on the basis of the United Nations Charter at the non-aligned movement. Having regard to these desires of the Government on this subject, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there has been any effort on the part of our Government to evolve a working proposal for the resolution of the dispute between the two friendly countries: if so, would he be in a position to give an indication of the context of that working group? Recently, you know that Iran has expressed unequivocally its opposition towards holding the Summit, Non-aligned Summit at Baghdad in September. Does the Government think it desirable to suggest the change of the venue in order to ensure the involvement of Iran in the peace talks and also in further dialogue for the resolution of the dispute?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I cannot see any distinction between a proposal and a working proposal. If a proposal does not work, then it is not a proposal. So, we have been thinking of several proposals, discussing several proposals. I would not naturally go into details because that is hardly necessary; and on a very sensitive matter like this, it is not good for us to start discussing proposals here while they have to be discussed elsewhere. On the second question, the Summit in Baghdad is on. It is a decision taken by the previous Summit at Havana. So, there is hardly anything more to be said about it.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** The recent dramatic change in the Iran-Iraq

situation could prove significant in the overall context keeping in mind the report that the Iranian forces have succeeded in almost wiping out the Iraq fourth army. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been a considerable hardening of the Iranian attitude as a result; and whether this may prove to be a major hurdle in bringing the two countries to the negotiating table. Conversely, may I know whether President Saddam Hussain's speech to the Iraqi Parliament on Sunday, the 11th April in which he said, "Iraq is ready to withdraw from Iranian territory as of this moment, but who will provide such guarantee that the Iranians will not cross into Iraqi territory", shows a change in the Iraqi attitude conducive to an overall settlement and to the success of the efforts of the Non-aligned Committee to bring about a settlement; and whether this signifies a new ray of hope; and whether this would encourage the Non-aligned Committee to renew their flagging spirits and redouble their effort in bringing about a settlement of the dispute.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** If we consider the number of times we have visited and the number of meetings we have had so far, the suggestion of flagging spirits would stand contradicted. Sir, our proposals—let me assure the House—are based on merit and not on the fluctuating fortunes of the sides in the battlefield. It would be a very wrong approach if we had oriented our proposals to who is winning at a particular moment. That is not our approach at all and rightly so. If, there have been certain victories to one side at a given moment, there could be one of two consequences; one the attitude on that side could either harden or it may soften because at a time of victory there is also the tendency to be magnanimous, and that is what the Group is trying to bring about by way of a change in the attitude of the parties concerned.

So far as the other side is concerned, whatever the hon. Member read from the Statement of President Saddam Hussain is not a new position, it was a position which we knew about throughout, which was placed before us even at the time of our first visit. So, there is nothing new in it.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** We do appreciate the efforts made by the Indian Government in resolving this conflict along with the other friends of the non-aligned countries. May I know from the hon. Minister, what were the points of conflict which have been resolved and which remain to be resolved by negotiations or further efforts?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** It is a whole package. It is very difficult for me to unpack the package at the moment.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether in the Non-Aligned Group which is trying to bring about peace between Iran and Iraq, a proposal has been discussed to resolve this conflict, whether the Government of India has made a proposal that before the discussion takes place, the two countries—Iran and Iraq—should go beyond their past conflict, to the line of conflict before the conflict was started. I want to know if such a proposal was made and what was the reaction of Iran and Iraq?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** As I said, it would not be proper to go into the details of the proposals given from time to time, but naturally the aspect which the hon. Member has referred to would normally—and naturally—occur to anyone who wants to formulate a proposal.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** What is the reaction of Iran and Iraq?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

**Review Committee on Working of  
AIIMS New Delhi**

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\*713. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:**

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

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

(a) whether Government have since taken decisions on the Report of the Empowered Committee on the recom-

mendations of the Review Committee appointed to go into the working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) and (b); The report of the Empowered Committee is being examined for arriving at appropriate decisions in regard to its various recommendations.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जो ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह अछूरा है, काफ़ी असें से विचार कर रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिला दूँ कि रिब्यू कमेटी के चेयरमैन, श्री शांति लाल शाह ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है —

The Committee felt that the original purpose for which they were set up—All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh, they were set up—has not been fulfilled. They want teaching at the undergraduate level to be shifted out and refresher courses for practising doctors all over the country to be started.

उन्होंने अपनी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह भा कहा है कि आपके जो इंस्टीट्यूट हैं वह टेलेण्टेड डाक्टरों को प्रशिक्षित नहीं कर पाते, साथ ही साथ रिसर्च वर्क भी सेटिस्फैक्टरी नहीं है। डाक्टरों ने शिकायत की है कि वी० आई० पी० ज० के ट्रीटमेंट में उनका ज्यादा समय चला जाता है, सोफिस्टीकेटेड ऐक्विपमेंट्स का बैस्ट पौसिबिल यूज नहीं हो रहा है ....

तहाँ पर बहुत सा एक्विपमेंट बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रिफ़्रेशर कोर्स को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने का कोशिश की जा रही है और क्या योग्य व्यक्तियों को

आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। रीब्यू कमेटी के समक्ष डाक्टरों ने शिकायत की है कि वी आई पीज, विशेष व्यक्तियों के इलाज में ही अधिक समय लग जाता है, जिसके कारण रिसर्च वर्क नहीं हो पाता है। क्या इस बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जाएगी? क्या यह सही है कि एलेक्ट्रन माइक्रोस्कोप जैसा साफ़िस्टिकेटिड एक्विपमेंट बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, यदि हां, तो उसके बेस्ट पासिबल यूज के लिए क्या पग उठाए जा रहे हैं? रिसर्च वर्क बड़े पैमाने पर और सुचारु रूप से हो सके, इस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The main question is whether the Government have since taken a decision on the report of the Empowered Committee and the recommendations of the Review Committee, which was appointed to go into the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. I have said that the report of the Empowered Committee has just been received by the Government. We are looking into it and we would take an appropriate decision.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** When was the report received?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** The Review Committee was appointed out of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in 1975-76—it was appointed in August, 1979—of which Mr. T. A. Pai was the Chairman. Mr. Pai resigned in February, 1980. Thereafter, Dr. Mehta was appointed as Chairman. They held the first meeting on 9th March, 1979. They held 14 meetings. They submitted the report on 30th April, 1981. Immediately thereafter, in July, 1981, we appointed the Empowered Committee. This Empowered Committee went into the entire question. They held 9 meetings and submitted the report at the end of January, 1982. We are looking into the matter. We would take an appropriate decision on it.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** मैं मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कमेटी के समक्ष यह बात भी आई है :—

"Over 400 such affluent patients have been examined since 1977 at the Department of Nuclear Medicine of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, which is equipped with rare and expensive testing instruments. The tests were done without routing the patients through the normal OPD or special channels."

वहाँ पर गेस्ट्रोएण्डोलोजी और थाइरायड के केसिज में बहुत एक्सपेंसिव टेस्ट्स के लिए बीस लाख रुपये का एक गामा कैमरा है। क्या यह सही है कि लिवर इमेज के लिए इम्पोर्टिड 35 एम एम फ़िल्म ले ली जाती है, सिर्फ तीन एक्सपोजर होते हैं और उसके बाद फ़िल्म का पता नहीं चलता है? क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि प्राइवेट डाक्टरों की चिट के आधार पर विशेष लोगों का विशेष सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या यह सवाल इससे पैदा होता है ?

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रीब्यू कमेटी के सामने यह बात आई है या नहीं, अगर नहीं आई है, तो मंत्री महोदय बता दें।

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** All these aspects have been taken into consideration by the Review Committee and examined by the Empowered Committee. The proposals have come before the Government. We have to take a decision on them.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** मैंने पूछा है कि क्या कमेटी के सामने यह बात आई है या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तो आप समझ गए होंगे कि मंत्री महोदय इस संस्था को जितनी डिग्री दे रहे थे, वह उसके लायक नहीं है। दूसरे अस्पतालों में जितनी बंगलिंग है, उससे कम बंगलिंग इस अस्पताल में नहीं है। मैं आपका ध्यान दो प्रश्नों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जो मेरे प्रश्न नहीं हैं। एक प्रश्न 27 जून, 1980 को राज्य सभा में पूछा गया था और दूसरा प्रश्न लोक सभा में 17 सितम्बर, 1981 को श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह द्वारा पूछा गया था। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को 102वीं रिपोर्ट के आधार पर रीव्यू कमेटी का गठन किया गया। पहली बात तो यह है कि निश्चित रूप से एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने बंगलिंग को पकड़ा होगा। जांच की होगी, देखा होगा। उसके आधार पर रीव्यू कमेटी बनाया और यह जो कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह का प्रश्न है इस में उन्होंने पूछा है :

“(a) whether it is a fact that a High-Powered Committee was appointed to go into the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Report of the Committee has been received and, if so, the salient features of the recommendations of the Committee and the reactions of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Government has set up an Empowered Committee to examine the reports of the Answer: “Yes”.

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 1975 में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी और फिर उस के बाद जा रीव्यू कमेटी बनाई उस रीव्यू कमेटी ने 1981 में रिपोर्ट दी। अब उस के बाद एम्पावर्ड कमेटी बना दी। कल को सुप्रीम पावर कमेटी

बना देंगे। फिर मिनिस्ट्रियल कमेटी होगी। फिर कैबिनेट कमेटी होगी। फिर प्राइम मिनिस्टर कमेटी होगी। उस के बाद प्रेसीडेंशियल कमेटी होगी...

MR. SPEAKER: Why not an All Party Committee? —

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक डिले कमेटी बना दीजिए।.. (व्यवधान).. अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत सीरियस मामला है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह इन को जाल में फंसाया जाता है। 1975 में जब एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने फाइंडिंग्स दीं तो आप ने क्यों नहीं इम्पॉ-डिग्रेट कार्यवाही उस पर की? आप ने क्यों रीव्यू कमेटी बनाई? रीव्यू कमेटी ने जब रिपोर्ट दी तो बजाय उस पर ऐक्शन लेने के आप ने फिर एम्पावर्ड कमेटी बना दी। एम्पावर्ड कमेटी ने जब रिपोर्ट दे दी तो फिर आप क्या जांच कर रहे हैं? कौन जांच कर रहे हैं? उस एम्पावर्ड कमेटी में कौन लोग थे? मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कहना चाहूंगा।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जानता हूँ मंत्री महोदय क्या जवाब देंगे, तो प्रश्न पूछने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। सिर्फ मैं सदन की नौलेज में बात लाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय का जवाब मुझे मालूम है। वह तो और सर्टिफिकेट देंगे।

यह एक पेशेंट का नम्बर है मेरे पास 8896। उस को जवाब दिया गया है 1984 में देखने के लिए। वह मरने वाला है और उस को 1984 की डेट दी गई है? मैं नम्बर मंत्री महोदय को नोट करवा दे रहा हूँ कि कल वह मर जाय तो

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकूँ। उस का आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट का नम्बर है आर० 68896। उस का नाम है गीता कुमारी। वह गई है 7-4-82 को लास्ट में। बहुत दिनों तक उस का डेट पड़ती रही है। 7-4-82 का गई है तो उसको कहा गया है कि—कम आन 8-1-84। 8-1-84 को आइये। 8-1-84 को बेचारी आएगी मृतक अवस्था में। यह है इनका आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट।  
....(व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी का अभी डिप्री नहीं मिली है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : रिब्यू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का अभी तक हम लोगों को पता नहीं है। अभी तक सदन का मालूम नहीं है कि क्या रेकमेंडेशंस उस ने दी है। एम्पावर्ड कमेटी ने क्या रेकमेंडेशंस दी, यह सदन को पता नहीं है।

क्या यह सही है कि जब रिब्यू कमेटी गई थी तो उस समय एक आदमी जो हृदय सेल विभाग में था, वह मरा पड़ा हुआ था, कोई उस को देखने वाला नहीं था? क्या रिब्यू कमेटी के सामने यह बात आई थी कि आंख का आपरेशन कराने वाला एक आदमी जा रहा था, लिफ्ट खराब थी, वह सीधे पाताल में जा कर गिर गया और मर गया? ... (व्यवधान) ...  
मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सर्टिफिकेट दिया है। अब और सर्टिफिकेट देने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब डिप्री काफी हो चुका है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि एम्पावर्ड कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दे दी है? उसका एम्पलीमेंटेशन आप कब तक करेंगे क्या आल इंडिया

मेडिकल इंस्टीच्यूट और बास तौर से हृदय सेल विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कोई हाई पावर कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सवाल इतना लम्बा कर दिया कि उस का सारा अर्थ ही समाप्त हो गया।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. Member has asked many questions which are not quite relevant to the main question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असल बात जो पूछा है उसका जवाब दे दीजिए। उन्होंने पूछा है कि कब रिपोर्ट रखेंगे।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He has asked many details about the lapses. But the question before the Parliament is about the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee. I said, we will not commit any delay, and we will take decisions regarding the recommendations of the Empowered Committee as early as possible.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा कि मैंने बहुत प्रश्न पूछे लेकिन मेरे एक प्रश्न का भी जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पूछा था कब रखेंगे, उन्होंने कहा है जल्दी से जल्दी रखेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसका क्या मतलब है? जब आप मंत्री नहीं रहेंगे तब?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have had the privilege of being the President of this institution for over three years, and I would like to say that there was a time, 6 or 7 years ago, when the

All India Institute of Medical Sciences was recognised throughout the world as one of the finest centres of medical treatment and research in Asia. I can say this because in the World Health Organisation the prestige of this institution was extremely high. Subsequently, unfortunately there has been a precipitate decline for various reasons into which I will not go, which include political factors and others. A great deal of deterioration has taken place. Like the Bhabha Atomic Research Institute, this was an institute of which we could be proud, and it is a tragedy, I would say a national tragedy, that the oasis of excellence of this nature has, over the last 6 or 7 years, deteriorated and has been dragged down into the streets as it were. I would like to ask the hon. Minister about this. When the Estimates Committee submitted the Report, at that time I was the Minister in charge. The Review Committee was set up subsequently, there has been a plethora of committees. There has been a Review Committee, then there has been an Empowered Committee and now the Minister says that the matter is finally before the Government. So, will the Minister please assure the House that urgent and immediate steps will be taken, if necessary drastic and ruthless steps, to once again re-establish the prestige of this institution to safeguard the interests of the scientists and the doctors who are working there so that once again this can become a centre of excellence in the world? It drives us to tears to see what has happened to this. Will the Minister tell this House by what time will he initiate the steps that are necessary to salvage this great institution from the dust into which it has fallen?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not be proper on the part of any Member of this House to decry the progress that has been made by this Institute. I still maintain that the Institute today still has the same eminence in the world today and please do not degrade and demoralise the personnel.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is not true today.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am very sorry that the hon. Member has chosen....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. What is this?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It will not do well to harm the image of the Institute which still has its eminence today in the world. Let us not decry and degrade the members and other faculty members and the eminent medical personnel who are working in this Institute. It is only by our irresponsible statements that we are degrading the eminent institute of this country. (Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware.... (Interruptions) We must learn to appreciate the eminence of the people who are working in the Institute. The hon. Member has said....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a centre of corruption.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I request the hon. Members of this House not to do anything that will harm the reputation of the Institute? I appeal to them even in their action—in speech, in suggestion or in criticism—let us not pull down the very image of the Institute. This is not going to serve the interests of this country. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What is the image?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: These are the very hon. Members who every day address me for help in the Medical Institute—that they want the services in the Medical Institute. And here they criticise the Institute. When the Review Committee was appointed, I do not think that Dr. Karan Singh was the Health Minister at that time. (Interruptions).

The Review Committee was appointed in 1979 for the purpose of improving the

conditions in the Institute. The Review Committee has made certain good suggestions. The Empowered Committee has taken those into consideration. The Government is very seriously thinking of implementing those things so as to further uplift the image.

### Recommendations of Sikri Committee Safety Organisations

\*714. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways Accident Enquiry Committee 1978 headed by Justice Sikri had recommended that the Safety Organisations should be manned by Officers from five major departments namely, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Operating, Signal and Telecommunication Engineering and Electrical Engineering, who are mainly concerned with safety of trains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no Officer from departments other than Operating are heading Safety Organisations in Zonal Railway Headquarters and Divisional Headquarters; and

(c) if so, the reasons why this recommendation has not been implemented on the Zonal Railways despite its need being accepted by the Minister of Railways while constituting two Super Safety Teams recently?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Safety Organisation continues to be headed by an officer from the Operating Department because safety is an integral part of Railway operation and the Safety Organisation within the Operating Department helps in effective preventive measures coming into operation as soon as necessary. Of course all

departments of the Railways are equally concerned with ensuring safe operating and maintenance practices; the Operating Department is responsible for coordinating the efforts towards greater safety.

Two high level multi-disciplinary Safety Teams have been constituted recently to study whether any lacunae exist in operation and maintenance, highlighting that safety is a total effort on the Railways. The constitution of these Teams has no bearing on the question of the Safety Organisation being headed by an Operating Officer.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House is misleading. It is neither here nor there. Actually, my specific question was whether the recommendations of the Sikri Committee have been followed or not. Even in spite of the fact that the hon. Minister was pleased to say that it should be followed, the reply does not say that it has been followed. On the other hand it speaks of something else. This is actually complete defiance or rather ignoring the recommendations of the Sikri Committee.

I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to para 413 at page 67 of this Report. My charge is that in the zeal of showing more goods haulage, all the safety rules are being ignored. This is what I want to submit. Therefore, I want to say that the Report of this Committee has been deliberately ignored.

The wagons which have been carrying load were over-loaded by nearly 10 to 20 per cent. The specific proposal of the Committee was that it should not be so done.

In this paragraph it has been said that:

"Our scrutiny of the weighment register pertaining to Andal Yard on Eastern Railway revealed that a very large number of box wagons were over-loaded with coal. In some box rakes out of 30 boxes, 28 to 29 boxes were over-loaded generally to the extent of 6 to 12 tonnes, with maximum going upto 15.7 tonnes."

You can see what is the percentage?

This is actually damaging not only the spring but the axle bearing and it causes accident. At Jalarpet accident was caused because axle was not checked. Another instruction given was that after 800 kilometre there should be examination of the train. It was not done. Now instructions have been issued that end to end examination should be done. For instance, if any train starts from Baroda and it goes to Jammu, irrespective of whatever distance it has travelled there will not be any checking anywhere. That is why accident has been caused in Jammu. 15 wagons burnt. At Jalarpet also....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I am putting. This is very important. My whole emphasis is that they have been ignoring deliberately all the important instructions given in that Report.

Regarding the accident at Jalarpet, it was said in a report:

"...having a few wagons with broken springs but which continued to run forward without attention by the train examining staff and came to grief at Danishpet on Palghat division, resulting in an estimated loss of Rs. 8.59 lakhs to railway assets."

Not only that, it blocked the whole traffic for 36 hours.

What I want to say is that no specific reply has been given. Again, the Chairman is giving a false statement. He has been making a statement that he has issued certain instructions that after every 800 kms. it should be examined. On the other hand, "instructions" are, go on overloading.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What action do you propose to take against these things? What for the Sikri Committee has been appointed?

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You have put the question. Let him answer now.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Off and on, the august House has been informed of the Government's concern about the accidents, and the safety measures which have been taken. Now, the specific question put by the hon. Member is regarding the recommendation of the Sikri Committee and the non-implementation thereof.

In 1962, when the Kunzru Committee was appointed, it is the Kunzru Committee which had given the recommendation regarding the safety organisation that the Operating Department should head the safety organisation because Safety is an integral part of operation.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I have not put that question in the first part. The first part is, not following the instructions of safety. The second part is regarding the personnel. Actually, examining is not done as suggested by the said Committee.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The main question is regarding the composition of the head of the Safety Department. That we have replied in the answer, which has been given in the statement.

However, as regards the overloading of wagons, I must categorically say that overloading is only to the tune of 2 tonnes, which is coming on since the British days. Once it was tried up to 5 tonnes, but that has been completely left over. Now, we are not overloading more than 2 tonnes. To that extent, care has been taken.

As far as end-to-end examination of the trains is concerned, it does not mean that in between if gear box or axles or springs are found broken, they are not changed. If there are such things in a wagon, then that particular wagon is disconnected.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Sir, regarding the personnel also, what I am



submitting again is that the reply is misleading. There was a specific recommendation by the Committee that it should be manned by personnel of all the Departments. It is on page 74, para 4.5.2.

"The concept of the safety organisation as a service organisation can best be served by inducting into it officers from any of the major Departments, namely, Operating, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Signal and Telecommunication Engineering and Electric Traction Engineering Departments, who are mainly concerned with safety in train operations."

That is, anybody can head the safety organisation. That is a different thing. But the question is about manning the Department. It is seen that manning is only done by the officials from the Operation side. You know what is the cause of the Agra accident? The specific rule of anti-telescopic marshalling has not been followed. They have to put one luggage bogie immediately after the engine and the other one at the end. They have not done that. That was the mistake of the operating staff. Who will point out the mistake because the whole staff of the Safety Organisation is headed by the Operating officers. The truth will never come out. That is the difficulty. That is why the report is there. Why has the report not been followed? The hon. Minister has been pleased to observe that the Zonal railways will follow the recommendation of this report. They are not following that. Why?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** This is what I have earlier informed the House. The recommendation of the Sikri Committee was that apart from the Operating Department, the officers from the departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Signal and Telecommunication Engineering and Electrical Engineering can also head the Safety Organisation. This was the recommendation of the Sikri Committee. What the hon. Member has read out is the same thing. In 1962, the Kunzru Committee had recommended that the Safety Organisation should be

headed by the personnel from the Operating Department. Later, in 1968, the Wanchoo Committee had taken this also into account....

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** I have not asked all that. What about this report? I am quoting the report.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Is he accepting the recommendations or not?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** This recommendation has not been accepted because of the fact they are also part and parcel and responsible for the maintenance and safety and, for overall operation, the Operating Officer will be the head of the Safety Organisation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अरे साहब, यह रेलवे का मामला है, रोज दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। पूछिये

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिन्हें आत्म हत्या करनी होती है वे पटरी पर नहीं, टिकट ले कर रेल के भीतर बैठ कर करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर दुर्घटनाओं की जांच का काम उन्हीं के जिम्मे सौंपेंगे जो दुर्घटनाओं के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं तो आप दुर्घटनाओं को कैसे रोक सकते? जांच के लिए कोई अलग बाडी होनी चाहिए। आपने कहा कि अप्रेंटिस डिपार्टमेंट वाले तय करेंगे। जहां अप्रेंटिस डिपार्टमेंट की गलती होगी, वहां फिर अप्रेंटिस डिपार्टमेंट की सदारत में जांच कैसे हो सकेगी?

आगरे की दुर्घटना के बारे में जांच से पहले रेल मंत्री ने ड्राइवर को दोषी ठहरा दिया। यह कैसे किया आपने?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** As far as the accidents are concerned, it is not the

Superintendent of Safety who is holding the inquiry. It is the Commissioner who is not even under the Railway Department who holds the inquiry. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Safety Operating Department is also holding inquiries.

As far as the Agra accident is concerned—Mr. Shejwalkar mentioned it and now Mr. Vajpayee also mentioned it—while saying that, *prima facie*, it appears, that the driver overshot the signal, but at the same time, as far as the marshalling of this particular train was concerned, the Marshalling Yard person who was responsible for the wrong marshalling of the train has also been suspended.

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : आगरे वाली इंसीडेंट पर कमिश्नर आफ मेफ्टी की रिपोर्ट पर यह क्वेश्चन था।

#### Enquiry and Reservation Offices

\*717. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued a directive to all the Railways to man the Enquiry and Reservation posts by female candidates;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Northern Railway has approached the Railway Board to reconsider their decision on the basis of experience; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the directive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). With a view to improving efficiency and root out malpractices in reservation offices, instructions were issued in 1978 to the Railway administrations that the posts of Enquiry and Reservation Clerks in the reservation offices located in

the four Metropolitan cities Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta should be manned only by women.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सुरत के पास एक स्पंज आयरन संयंत्र स्थापित करना

\*691. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन ने मार्च 1, 1979 में सुरत के निकट एक स्पंज आयरन संयंत्र स्थापित करने के बारे में आवेदन पत्र दिया था ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो आवेदन-पत्र देने के तीन वर्ष बाद भी उस पर कोई कार्यवाही न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस परियोजना को कब तक मंजूरी दिए जाने की संभावना है और इस पर कब तक काम शुरू हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क) से (घ). गुजरात इंडस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन ने गैस के इस्तेमाल से स्पंज लोहे का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के बारे में मार्च, 1979 में एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के बारे में आवेदन पत्र

दिया था। चूंकि इस प्रयोजन के लिए गैस की उपलब्धी के बारे में कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था, इसलिए यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इस मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अक्तूबर, 1979 में गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन को इस बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया था।

2. इस विषय पर तकनीकी-सलाह के उपलब्ध हो जाने पर वर्ष 1981 के मध्य में इस मामले पर पुनः विचार किया गया। इससे इस बात का संदेह उत्पन्न हुआ कि क्या देश में स्पंज लोहे का उत्पादन करने के लिए गैस को अपचायक के रूप में प्रयोग करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद होगा। इस परियोजना विशेष के बारे में कुछ, और प्रश्न भी उठाए गए। इन सभी बातों के बारे में सितम्बर, 1981 में गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन को सूचित कर दिया गया था।

3. उन्होंने इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दिए हैं और पुनः प्रार्थना की है कि उन्हें इसके लिए एक आश्रय पत्र दिया जाए। गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन

का प्रार्थना-पत्र जनवरी, 1982 में प्राप्त हुआ है और इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Verification of Membership of Trade Unions

\*692. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:  
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

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

(a) the number of Central Labour Organisations which have submitted their membership claims before 31 January this year as per directive of the Labour Ministry in order to determine representative character of the organisation;

(b) total membership claimed by each Labour Organisation mentioned at (a) above;

(c) how long it will take to verify the membership claims; and

(d) when the final verdict can be expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). By 31st January 1982, the following Central Trade Union Organisations have submitted their claimed membership as on 31st December 1980:

Sl.No.	Organisation	No. of Unions	Membership
1	INTUC	3,457	35,03,775
2	B. M. S.	1,723	18,79,191
3	H. M.S. (Vashist group)	1,130	18,49,990
4	UTUC (LS)	154	12,38,861
5	UTUC	618	6,08,052
6	NFITU	166	5,28,511
7	TUCC	182	2,71,261

H.M.S. (Kulkarni Group) has furnished the claim of individual unions affiliated to their group but not its consolidated figures.

(c) and (d). Verification of the membership of Central Organisation of workers depends upon co-operation by the organisation and a number of other factors. Subject to this, it will be the endeavour of Government to have the verification completed as early as possible.

#### Requirement of Computer Personnel

\*693. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) estimated requirement of new computer personnel during 1982; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand of computer engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Expected requirement of new computer personnel in 1982 is 1000.

(b) The panel on "Computer Manpower Development" set up by the Department of Electronics (DDE), has recommended a number of action steps.

The following specific actions have been taken by the DDE.

(i) Teachers training programme and initiation/augmentation of B. Tech./M. Tech. programmes in cooperation with the UGC and Ministry of Education.

(ii) Special training programme for systems software maintenance and improvement has also been initiated at IIT Kanpur and ISI Calcutta. This is a two-year non-degree certificate oriented training programme with intake at M. Sc. level.

(iii) Microprocessor based systems training programme for teachers/industrialists by DDE itself. A number of courses have been organised.

The following specific action steps are proposed to be taken:

(i) Initiation of one-year Post B. Sc. diploma in computer applications. The curriculum has been prepared. This programme may start at about 10 places during 1982-83. This is a joint programme of the DDE, UGC and Ministry of Education.

(ii) Initiation of three year MCA (Master in Computer Applications) programme. The curriculum is being finalised.

#### Places where diamonds have been found.

\*694. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where diamonds have been found during the last three years indicating the number of diamonds found, place-wise;

(b) the value of diamonds mined; and

(c) the steps taken to promote diamond industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The diamond mines at Majhgawan in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh is the only regular operating mine in the country. The production and value of diamond recovered from this mine during the last

three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below:—

Year	Production Value (in carats) (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80 . . . . .	13,432 ° 214.11
1980-81 . . . . .	13,745 204.39
1981-82 . . . . .	14,556 158.95

In addition to the above, diamonds weighing 883 carats valuing Rs. 12,00,000 and 367 carats valuing Rs. 5,29,000 were recovered from the shallow pits in Madhya Pradesh in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

During exploration, 96 diamonds weighing 26.13 carats were also recovered from Wajrakarur, 9 diamonds weighing 1.42 carats from Munimadugu in Andhra Pradesh and 3 diamonds weighing 3.98 carats from Ajaygarh gravel block in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Rough diamonds are imported by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) from primary sources and established international markets. These rough diamonds are made available to eligible stone cutters, polishers and small scale exporters on competitive prices through Hindustan Diamond Company Limited which was established in 1978. The Government have also set up Indian Diamond Institute at Surat to provide training in cutting and polishing techniques of diamonds. Duty free import facilities are allowed in respect of imported rough diamonds and a liberal import replenishment policy has been framed. Import replenishment percentage for rough diamonds ranges from 65 per cent to 87 per cent. Assistance of foreign experts where necessary is also obtained for upgradation of skill in cutting and polishing of diamonds.

#### Effective implementation and monitoring of plan programmes

\*695. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had told the National Development Council on March 14, 1982 that it was necessary to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of plan programmes;

(b) whether she referred to "shortfalls and slippages" in various developmental sectors especially State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and Irrigation Works whose performance was highly unsatisfactory; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these plan programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Though the primary responsibility for implementation and monitoring rests with the Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, the Planning Commission reviews the periodic reports and brings out Status Reports. A process of Quarterly Review Meetings by Members of the Commission and Six-monthly Review of Plan Programmes has been initiated in the Planning Commission. Members of the Planning Commission also take meetings with the State Governments/Electricity Boards on Power Plan implementation. At the last meeting of

the National Development Council held on 14th March 1982. Chief Ministers agreed to set up high level Committees in their respective States to review the working of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations and take effective measures for their improvements. A statement summing up the discussions including the steps that are proposed to be taken in pursuance of the Council's deliberations had been placed before the Lok Sabha in connection with the answer to Unstarred Question No. 5089 on 24-3-1982 and is again enclosed.

#### Statement

**Summing up in respect of the discussion at the meeting of the National Development Council held on 14th March, 1982**

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the overall pace of implementation of the Sixth Plan in the first two years of the Plan. It emphasised that the recent improvement in economic situation ought to be utilised to further accelerate the tempo of economic and social progress so that we can move speedily towards the realisation of the goal of a self reliant economy.

2. The National Development Council reaffirmed its determination and commitment to mobilise requisite amount of resources to finance investments contemplated in the Sixth Plan, and the revised 20-Point Programme. The Centre and the States will work together to maintain financial discipline and contain deficit financing within safe limits.

3. The Council agreed that while every effort has to be made to step up investments in line with the targets of the Sixth Plan, it was equally necessary to take all possible steps to maximise the utilisation of existing capacities in agriculture and industry. In this context, emphasis was laid on fuller utilisation of existing irrigation potential and more efficient utilisation of power capacity. The Council agreed that in the current year which has been declared as the productivity year, it was essential to remove all obstacles including any Government policies, rules and procedures which come in the way of full

utilisation of existing capacities. Industrial licensing procedures may need to be further streamlined to avoid cost and time over-runs.

4. The Council expressed its determination to implement effectively the revised 20-Point Programme which contains core elements of the Sixth Plan. The Council stressed the need for effective monitoring of both the revised 20-Point Programme and of the Sixth Plan programmes and projects as a whole. The Council emphasised the important role assigned to the banking system in implementation of the anti-poverty programmes included in the revised 20-Point Programme. It noted with satisfaction that the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a group to examine more systematically the role of the banking system in implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme.

5. The National Development Council recognised the crucial role of improved functioning of public enterprises in realising the objectives of the 6th Plan. The Council expressed serious concern at the slippage of targets in the vital area of power and called for effective remedial steps. It was recognised that financial results of major enterprises, particularly State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and Irrigation works needed urgent improvement for an orderly implementation of the 6th Plan. The Chief Ministers agreed to set up high level Committees in their respective States to review the working of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations and take effective measures for their improvement. They would also take steps to go into the performance of other State Public Sector Corporations.

6. The Council stressed the need for more vigorous measures to implement the revised minimum needs programme, paying special attention to universalisation of elementary education, provision of safe drinking water to all problem villages, rural roads, house sites for the landless, and rural electrification. The Council also stressed the need for vigorous implementation of programmes for the benefit of the Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections of the community.

7. The Council noted with satisfaction the improved performance in the implementation of family planning schemes and called for further efforts to ensure the success of this programme in all parts of the country with fullest participation by the people.

8. While expressing satisfaction that many river water disputes have been resolved, the Council observed that a climate should be created in which National Water Plans are prepared, keeping in view the national perspective as well as State and regional needs. In that context, the Council welcomed the proposals for the setting up of a National Water Resources Council, with Prime Minister as Chairman and the Chief Ministers of all States and the concerned Central Ministers, as Members and River Basin Commissions and for enacting legislation to facilitate the speedier settlement of inter-state river water disputes.

**Supply of soaking wood logs by contractors at Nigambodh Ghat, Delhi**

\*696. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Monday Diary—torturing the dead' appearing in the *Indian Express* of 4 January, 1982 highlighting the soaking of wood logs by the unscrupulous contractors at Nigambodh Ghat, Delhi at the time when there are no rains for the sake of money without caring to see the difficulties and agonies of the bereaved family and deceased's relatives and friends;

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

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the news item which appeared in the *Indian Express* of 4th January, 1982. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that the allegations contained therein are incorrect. However, the Muni-

cipal Corporation has been instructed to exercise greater vigilance in regard to the supply of wood at the cremation ground.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Licences for Setting up of Industries by big business houses**

\*697. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether big business houses have applied for licences for setting up of industries in the country during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) if so, names of industries for which permission has been granted and the sites at which such industries are being set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 502 applications for the grant of industrial licences were received from various Large Industrial Houses registered under the MRTP Act, 1969, out of which 128 applications were approved.

(b) The industries for which letters of intent/industrial licences were granted include Metallurgical Industries, Industrial Machinery, Machine Tools, Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Paper and Pulp and Cement etc. The details of letters of intent/industrial licences indicating the name of the undertaking, location, item of manufacture and annual capacity approved, issued to various applicants including MRTP Companies, are being published regularly in the "Monthly Newsletter" brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this Publication are available in Parliament Library.

**Technology for Renewable Energy**

\*698. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:  
SHRI SATYASADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the technology available in the country for developing sources of renewable energy;

(b) whether this technology is mostly centralised;

(c) if so, details of the same; and

(d) how Government are going to exploit that technology?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) to (d). Research and development in new and renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, biomass, etc. has enabled us to develop various indigenous technologies. These devices and systems include solar water heating systems, solar crop driers, solar timber kilns, solar pumps, solar cookers, solar distillation units, solar photovoltaic cells for water pumping and other applications, wind pumps, family-type and community/institutional type biogas plants, battery powered vehicles, and new designs of micro-hydro energy units.

Renewable energy technologies are particularly suited for decentralised applications in the household, agricultural and cottage industry sectors in rural areas, and for supplementing supply for low and medium temperature requirements in the commercial and industrial sectors in urban areas.

Government have set up the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy to coordinate and implement policies and programmes for the use of new and renewable sources of energy. Major activities being undertaken by the Commission include: intensification of Research and Development; demonstration and field installation of mature technologies; fiscal and promotional measures to accelerate industrial production; setting up of specialised centres for time-bound, mission-oriented research and development and product/prototype development; and, public information programmes for creating awareness about these technologies. A large number of field installations are being taken up all over the country by the Commission, which is also promoting such a use by all classes of people, wherever applicable.

**Steps to popularise oath by 'Apurmaton'**

**\*699. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Indian Oaths Act has provided for the taking of an oath by 'affirmation'; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to popularise this mode of taking an oath so as to promote the concept of secularism among the people?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing forms of oath cater to both believer and non-believer. Belief in the existence of God is a matter of individual's conscience and is not incompatible with the concept of secularism.

**Licensing policy for setting up Industries in no-Industry District**

**\*700. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to give "over-riding preference" in its industrial licensing policy for those applicants who propose to establish their ventures in the specified districts where there is no large or medium industry;

(b) whether any such districts have been identified in Orissa;

(c) if so, the name of those districts; and

(d) what are the developmental measures proposed to be undertaken there?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Balasore, Bolangir and Phulbani.

(d) Central Ministries as well as the State Government have been advised to



give priority to these districts in establishing industrial ventures as well as infra-structural development.

**भूमिहीन तथा शिक्षित लोगों द्वारा उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये ऋण**

701. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लघु उद्योग चलाने के लिये भूमिहीन तथा शिक्षित लोगों को ऋण उपलब्ध करा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें ऋण देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया का व्योरा क्या है तथा उन्हें कितने प्रतिशत छूट दी गई है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी:) (क) और (ख) जी हां। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये संस्थागत वित्त का लाभ उठाने हेतु मूल पूंजीगत सीमान्त धनराशि के रूप में उद्यमियों को ऋण दिये जाते हैं, जिनमें अन्यो के साथ साथ भूमिहीन और शिक्षित व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं। 2 लाख रुपये तक के अचल निवेशों के लिये ऋण दिया जा सकता है। ऋण सहायता निवेश के 100 प्रतिशत तक या 20,000 रुपये तक, जो भी कम हों, सीमित है (इसे बढ़ाकर अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के मामले में 15 प्रतिशत या 30,000 रुपये कर दिया गया है।

**Manufacture of Lamps and Tubes by and 5 million of fluorescent tubes**

\*702. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Industrial Corporation has been granted a licence to manufacture 60 million of G.L.S. Lamps and 5 millions of fluorescent tubes;

(b) whether the said Corporation, a national company, is endeavouring to have partnership with M/s. Philips of Holland, a Multinational Company; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of 55 million nos. of GLS lamps and 10 million nos. of fluorescent tubes.

(b) and (c). Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation have submitted an application for entering into collaboration with M/s. N. V. Philips of Netherlands for implementation of the above letter of intent. The proposed terms of collaboration include equity participation by the collaborator to the extent of 40 per cent of the subscribed capital of the Indian company. No decision has yet been taken on the proposal.

#### Sick Units

\*703. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether over Rs. 1800 crores of the bank credit has been blocked up in large number of sick units at the end of December, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the number of sick units during 1981 has increased in comparison to 1979 and 1980;

(c) if so, what is the extent of increase; and

(d) steps being taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Data on sick industrial units collected by the Reserve Bank of India are not yet available for the year 1981. According to the latest data furnished by the Bank there were 24,550 sick industrial units at the end of December, 1980 involving outstanding bank credit of Rs. 1809 crores. There were 22,366 sick industrial units at the end of December, 1979.

(d) To meet the situation of growing industrial sickness in the country, Government announced in October, 1981 certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions. The provisional data furnished by the Reserve Bank of India shows that there has been some reduction in the number of sick units in the small scale sector between December, 1980 and June, 1981. The Government have also taken up a survey of small scale units with a view to assessing the incidence of sickness in this sector and also to identify the main causative factors.

#### Setting up of Industries in Gorakhpur District

\*704. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many licences are given by Government for setting up of industries in Uttar Pradesh for the last two years;

(b) out of them the number of licences given to Gorakhpur district during this period; and

(c) the details of licences given to Gorakhpur district?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 157 letters of intent and 54 industrial licences.

(b) 2 industrial licences.

(c) Two Industrial Licences for Gorakhpur district were granted to:

(i) M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Company Limited for effecting substantial expansion from 1219 to 1550 tonnes of sugarcane/day.

(ii) M/s. Saraya Distillery for carry-on-business of country liquor (1947 Kilo Litres) and Indian made foreign liquor (417 Kilo Litres).

#### Proposal to enhance Kerala Plan outlay for 1982-83

\*705. SHRI A. K. BAIAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal from Kerala Government to enhance the plan outlay in the year 1982-83; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Government of Kerala had proposed a plan of Rs. 331.21 crores for 1982-83 against the approved plan outlay of Rs. 275 crores for 1981-82.

(b) Keeping in view the resources of the State Government including the Central assistance, the Planning Commission has approved a plan outlay of Rs. 275 crores for 1982-83.

#### Strike in Textile Industry in Bombay

\*706. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to set up a National Tripartite Committee on Textile Industry;

(b) what expeditious steps are proposed to set up the Committee and whether the Committee would submit an interim report; if so, the details; and

(c) whether the Union Government and the Maharashtra State Government would appeal to the textile workers in Bombay to call off the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). It has been decided to revive Tripartite Committees in some industries including textiles.

(c) The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has appealed to textile workers to come back to work and made it clear that the State Government would look into the legitimate demands of workers through the legally constituted machinery on restoration of normalcy. The Government of India have endorsed the Chief Minister's appeal to the workers to call off the strike.

**Commercial Sale of Two Wheeler by Electromobiles (India) Ltd.**

\*707. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electromobiles (India) Ltd. a joint sector undertaking has put for commercial sale a two wheeler which petrol free and battery operated;

(b) if so, what is its market price and whether Government consider it as a middle class men's vehicle;

(c) how many of them have been sold as on 31st March, 1982 and where;

(d) whether Government have gathered public opinion on operation and maintenance of this vehicle;

(e) if so, with what result; and

(f) whether Government will subsidise its price?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company has stated that the cost of the vehicle (ex-showroom) in Bangalore is Rs. 7250. The price of the

vehicle appears to conform to the requirements of the middle class.

(c) The company has reported that as on 31-3-1982, 45 vehicles had been sold to their dealers, out of which 15 vehicles had in turn been sold to customers. The company has further reported that pending solution, to some problems, it has currently suspended sale of such two wheelers.

(d) and (e). No organised feed back on the operation and maintenance of the vehicle has been received by the Government so far.

(f) The following concessions have been already extended in respect of these vehicles:—

(i) Total waiver of excise duty upto 31-12-1982.

(ii) Waiver of customs duty on imported components in excess of 25 per cent ad-valorem and total waiver of additional duty leviable thereon.

(iii) Waiver of Central and State Sales Tax by the Karnataka Government.

(iv) Waiver of road tax by the Karnataka Government.

The net effect of these concessions is of the order of about Rs. 2500 per vehicle apart from the waiver of road tax in the State of Karnataka.

**Rubber bullets developed by bureau of police research and development**

708. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development has developed rubber bullets to control angry mobs;

(b) what is the idea behind using these rubber bullets;

(c) in what type of rifles such rubber bullets can be used;

(d) whether any experiment has been undertaken earlier in such rubber bullets; and

(c) whether such rubber bullets will be sent to various States for experiment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes Sir. Field trials are in progress.

(b) Rubber bullets are effective as a less lethal weapon system for dispersing stone throwing mobs etc.

(c) Rubber bullets are fired from 303 truncated rifles using matching launchers.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. Rubber bullets have already been issued to a few States including Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Delhi for field trials.

#### Investigation of murder cases in Delhi

\*709. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Additional District and Session Judge of Delhi on 18 February, 1982 asked the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to make the officers not below the rank of the Inspectors to investigate the cases of murder;

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

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Instructions already exist that the Station House Officer (Inspector) is primarily the Chief Investigating Officer and he shall himself investigate all cases of murder, reported in his jurisdiction. After the judgement, these instructions have been reiterated, emphasising that all murder cases shall be investigated by the Station House Officer personally under the direct supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Police.

#### Setting up of a National Productivity Commission to Coordinate between farm and Industry

\*710. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up a National Productivity Commission which would take care of planning, coordination and direction in boosting farm and industrial production in the country;

(b) if so, their reaction in this regard; and

(c) in what way at present the work is being coordinated between the farm and industrial sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The task of planning for the coordinated development of the economy including agriculture and industry with a view to maximising output with most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources has been entrusted to the Planning Commission. Therefore, the question of setting up a National Productivity Commission for this purpose does not arise. Government has, however, set up the National Productivity Council as an autonomous body to stimulate productivity consciousness and to provide productivity services.

(c) In the formulation of development programmes in the Five Year Plans the Planning Commission tries to ensure consistency and balance between different sectors of the economy through input-output and other techniques. Industry and agriculture, with significant linkages with each other and the rest of the economy, constitute the core of these exercises. The Five Year Plan is operationalised through the mechanism of the Annual Plans which are drawn up in consultation with the State Governments, Central Ministries and other agencies which are in charge of implementation of Plan programmes. The major programmes are monitored by the administrative Ministries and the Planning Commission. Thus the plann-

ing mechanism seeks to ensure coordinated development of agriculture, industry and other sectors of the economy.

“मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रख-रखाव के लिए दी गई धनराशि”

715. श्री दिलीप सिंह मुरिया : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1968 में भारत सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के रख-रखाव के लिये मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये थे और क्या इन मानदंडों के आधार पर भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये इस वर्ष केवल 222.16 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की है जब कि मध्य प्रदेश की मांग 365.73 लाख रु० की है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को कम राशि का भुगतान करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 1968 के बाद दर और कीमते पर्याप्त बढ़ गई हैं और क्या अब रख-रखाव की नई दरें निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये और राज्यों को संशोधित दरों के अनुसार भुगतान किया जाना चाहिये ; और

(घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सोता राम केसरी) :  
(क) और (ख) जी हां। महानिदेशक (सड़क विकास) की अध्यक्षता में मुख्य इंजीनियरों की एक समिति ने जो 1968 में भारत सरकार ने नियुक्त की

थी। एक रिपोर्ट दी थी जिसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण की लागत का अनुमान लगाने के लिये उपयुक्त मापदंडों का सुझाव दिया था। इन मापदंडों से यह पता चलता है कि विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न अनुरक्षण कार्यों के लिये कितनी लागत की आवश्यकता है और 1968 में लागू विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये यूनिट रेट्स दिये गये हैं। किसी भी राज्य को उनका आवंटन कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है जैसे कि मांग की स्विकार्यता, सभी अन्य राज्यों के लिये धन की आवश्यकता और कुल संसाधनों का उपलब्ध होना। 1981-82 के दौरान कुल उपलब्ध आवंटन में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के वार्षिक अनुरक्षण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को 231.16 लाख रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई।

(ग) और (घ). सामान आदि का मूल्य और मजदूरों के वेतन में बढ़ोतरी का हिसाब लगाने के लिये 1968 के नामस में दिये गये विभिन्न कार्यों के यूनिट रेट्स की प्रचलित दरों और वेतनों के आधार पर प्रत्येक वर्ष निश्चित किया जाता है ताकि उस वर्ष के लिये धन आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया जा सके। फिर भी, वास्तविक नियतन अन्ततः समस्त संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

मथुरा और निजामुद्दीन के बीच कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस का निर्धारित यात्रा समय

श्री रामनाथ दुबे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा और निजामुद्दीन के बीच कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस का निर्धारित यात्रा समय लगभग तीन घण्टे है ;

(ख) क्या निजामुद्दीन से मथुरा के लिये इसका निर्धारित यात्रा समय केवल दो घण्टे हुआ करता था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह गाड़ी निजामुद्दीन विलम्ब से पहुंचा करती थी और इस लिये मथुरा से निजामुद्दीन के लिये इसका निर्धारित यात्रा समय बढ़ा कर तीन घंटे कर दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या पहले के निर्धारित यात्रा समय को पुनः लागू करने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां । 1-4-81 से पहले 149 डाउन कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस मथुरा से निजामुद्दीन तक जाने में 2 घंटे 14 मिनट लेती थी, लेकिन 1-4-81 से इसका यात्रा समय बढ़ाकर 2 घंटे 54 मिनट कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) रेल विद्युतीकरण संबंधी कार्यों के कारण अतिरिक्त समय की व्यवस्था करने तथा मथुरा-तुगलकाबाद खंड पर लाइन क्षमता के अधिकतम उपयोग के फलस्वरूप अप्रत्याशित रूकानियों के कारण, यात्रा समय में 40 मिनट की वृद्धि की गयी थी ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

### Road Accidents

\*718. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been spurt in the road accidents all over the country;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the state of affairs;

(c) whether the compensation is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 1 lakh to the next of kins of the deceased in road accidents; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) to (d). On the basis of compilation of latest available information as received from the State Government Union Territory Administrations, the total number of road accidents during 1978, 1979 and 1980 have been 1.44 lakh numbers, 1.42 lakh numbers and 1.47 lakh numbers respectively.

State Government|Union Territory Administrations who have the executive responsibility to implement the provision of M.V. Act, 1939 have been, from time to time, impressed on the need for strict control at the time of issue of driving licences, as also strict enforcement of regulations regarding traffic violations. In the context of large number of road accidents, in the Transport Development Council meeting held in September 1981, a suggestion was made to the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations that in all cases of serious accidents, State Governments may consider instituting proper and detailed enquiries preferably by an outside agency with the active assistance of experts to identify the contributory factors so that corrective measures could be effected and that the incumbent of a very senior quasi-judicial post in the State Government should be nominated as Commissioner for Road Safety of the State.

The suggestion was welcomed by the Council whose members are the Ministers of Road Transport of the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations. The follow-up action has to be initiated by the State Governments|Union Territory Administration on the suggestions|recommendations which have been brought to their notice.

The grant of compensation to the next of kin of the persons killed in road accidents involving motor vehicles is determined by the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal under Section 110-B of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Tribunals make awards determining suitable amount of compensation in each case. Such compensation is not a fixed amount of Rupees 1 lakh. It can be more or less, as decided by the Tribunal.

### Railway Division for Orissa

\*719. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for creating a separate Railway Division for Western Orissa;

(b) if so, when that proposal had come from Orissa; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). A proposal was received from the Chief Minister of Orissa in December, 1980 regarding the setting up of a new Railway Division in Orissa. Since there were numerous similar demands for setting in new Divisional Offices and Zonal Headquarters of Railways in other States as well, all such demands have been referred to the Railway Reforms Committee set up in implementation of the announcement made by the Minister of Railways on 19.2.1981 while introducing the Railway Budget for 1981-82. This demand, as also other similar demands, will be considered further in the light of the recommendations of that high powered committee.

### Cancellation of Neelachal Express at Banaras Railway Station on 21.3.82

\*720. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the scheduled run of Neelachal Express from New Delhi to Puri and vice versa has been cancelled since its inception in 1981;

(b) specific causes of such cancellation especially on 21 March, 1982 at Banaras Railway Station; and

(c) whether in this process the Neelachal Express has been singled out while all other train services are running quite

normally on this route causing untold sufferings to the travelling passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Since its introduction in 1980 (not 1981), 175|176 Puri-New Delhi Tri-weekly Neelachal Express has been cancelled on 22 occasions.

(b) 175|176 Neelachal Express trains were cancelled due to public agitation, breaches, accidents, strike by UP State Electricity Board staff and also due to certain Bundhs.

On 21-3-82 due to an accident between Muthani and Bhabua Road stations on Grand Chord section of Eastern Railway, 176 Dn Neelachal Express was detained for 440 minutes at Varanasi station and not cancelled.

(c) No, Sir.

### Setting up of Committee to probe into the functioning of Central Universities

\*721. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY;  
SHRI CHANDRADEO  
PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the members of Committee set up to probe into the functioning of Central Universities have been associated with Central Universities in the past; and

(b) if so, the Universities with which they were associated and the period of association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Members of the Committee appointed by University Grants Commission to enquire into the working of the Central Universities are as below;

## Chairman

1. Dr (Mrs.) Madhuri Shah, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

## Member

2. Dr G. Ram Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
3. Prof. Rais Ahmed, (formerly Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University) Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
4. Prof. (Mrs.) Ashima Chatterjee, Department of Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
5. Dr. Ramesh Mohan, Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

Construing the association to mean employment in or membership of any of the important bodies of the University namely, Court, Executive Council and Academic Council, available information shows that Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri Shah has not been associated with any Central University. Prof. Rais Ahmed has been a teacher with the Aligarh Muslim University during 1944-45, 1950-59, 1964-74, and again from 1981 onwards. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University from September 1974 to September 1976 and from January 1977 to September 1977. He was a member of the Court of the same University from September 1974 to September 1977. Since September 1980 he is a member of the Executive Council of the North-Eastern Hill University for a three-year period. Information regarding association of other members of the Committee with the Central University is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Promotion of domestic tourism

\*722. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a separate Directorate of Tourism has been set up in the Railway Board to devise measures to provide facilities to foreigners; and

(b) whether similar arrangement is proposed to promote domestic tourism?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Tourism was established in the Ministry of Railways in pursuance to the announcement made by the Minister of Railways in his Budget Speech for 1981-82, to devise measures for convenient, comfortable and attractive rail travel facilities for foreign tourists for promoting tourism and generating additional foreign exchange resources for the country. It has been assigned, besides the work of promotion of tourism, several other important functions of the erstwhile Commercial Directorate. These include activities like development of Inter-modal traffic, Container Services, Passenger Services and Fare Structure, prevention of ticketless travel, work of City Booking and Out Agencies, Marketing and Sales and International Cooperation etc. The work of promoting domestic tourism was already being attended to by the Ministry of Railways as a part of its normal functions and measures were continually taken for its facilitation. This work is now being attended to by the Directorate of Tourism.

## Piling up of unwanted and unused materials at Railway Yards

\*723. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had made a study of the stock of unwanted and unused materials scattered at Railway Yards all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to exercise control on unwanted materials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DE-



**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a)

All items of stores on the Railways are subjected to periodical review, with a view to examine the need for retaining them on the Railways. The stores which are surplus to the Railways requirement, which would include unwanted scrap materials are periodically collected by the user Departments of the Railways and sent to selected depots for disposal as scrap.

(b) The Railway materials lying around railway yards may be new rails and track fittings required for replacement of old rails and fittings. These are kept near the site of replacement for ease in handling. However, used rails and track fittings as well as accident damaged Rollig Stock and the spares and fittings also remain in the yards until these are collected and sent to the stores Depots for disposal. This collection is periodical.

(c) According to the extant instructions for disposal of scrap, all surplus arising of scrap, which are left over after maximum utilisation by the Railways and after meeting the demands of other Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings, are disposed of by public auction/tender sales. These auctions are held regularly and given wide publicity through press and other media in which all those interested to buy scrap can participate. The scrap materials are sold to highest bidders.

A vigorous drive was launched during financial year 1980-81 to liquidate scrap materials to the maximum extent. An improvement of over 40 per cent was achieved as a result of the drive, as the total disposal rose from Rs. 49.65 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 70.49 crores in 1980-81. The drive was continued during 1981-82 also and the total disposal during 1981-82 has come to almost Rs. 80 crores which shows an improvement of 13 per cent over last year's figures. The drive will be continued further during the current financial year also.

**Employment to the Handicapped**

\*724. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special provision for providing employment to the handicapped during the 'Year of the Disabled' will continue during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and method of recruitment of the handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Orders reserving 3 per cent of the Group 'C' and 'D' posts/services for the physically handicapped under the Central Government and in the Public Sector Undertaking were issued on 4-11-1977 and 30-3-1978 respectively. Out of this, 1 per cent posts are reserved for the blinded, 1 per cent for the deaf and 1 per cent for the orthopaedically handicapped. In order to ensure prompt implementation of these orders a roster was prescribed during the International Year of the Disabled Persons earmarking the 3rd, 37th and 70th vacancies for the handicapped. Recruitment to the posts reserved for the physically handicapped persons; except those to be filled through Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, etc. is required to be done through normal employment exchanges or Special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped. The Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the physically handicapped can also sponsor persons for vacancies in Central Government Departments/Undertakings. These arrangements will continue until further orders are issued on the subject.

**Installation of Automatic warning system of signalling**

\*725. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state on how many key routes/sections it is proposed to install automatic warning system of signalling during current five year plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The automatic warning system was introduced on Gaya-Mughalsarai and Howrah-Burdwan Chord Line sections of Eastern Railway. Due to heavy thefts of aluminium bodied magnets from the track, the system has proved unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, now proposed to try track magnets with fibre glass body to obviate thefts. Extension of the Automatic Warning System to other sections will depend upon the successful functioning of the system having magnet with fibre glass body or other modifications as may be warranted by the conditions obtaining in the country.

**Spare parts for T. A. P. P.**

\*726. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA  
DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant is operating under the required safety regulations despite prolonged delay in supply of certain important spare parts by the United States;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for delay in supply of spare parts by the U.S. Government;

(c) how long the power plant could continue to work without supplying the spare parts;

(d) whether during the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission talks India has reminded U.S. Government about the delay in the supply of the spare parts emphasising that this was commercial transaction unconnected with fuel supplies for Tarapur which have also been held back; and

(e) if so, what was the reaction of the U.S. Government?

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

(b) The Government of the United States has not indicated any specific reason for the delay.

(c) The Government of India will take all necessary steps to ensure that during the operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, the required safety regulations will be observed.

(d) and (e) The attention of the United States was drawn to the continuing delay in the supply of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station at the Indo-US Sub-Commission meeting on Science and Technology which was held in New Delhi in December, 1981. However, no satisfactory response or explanation has been received so far.

**Railway Departments manned by more than one head**

727. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent upgrading of the Gazetted Officers on the Indian Railways there is more than one Head of the Department in each department;

(b) whether there are no fixed duties and jurisdiction of these officers;

(c) whether such an arrangement is reducing the Railway efficiency; and

(d) what remedial steps the Railway Ministry proposes to set right the working?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir, except in Personnel, Medical and Security Departments. Each department has one co-ordinating Principal Head of Department.

(b) Fixed duties and jurisdictions have been assigned to the officers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**D.A. instalments to Delhi Teachers**

\*728. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Education, Delhi takes a long time in giving D.A. instalments to teachers and fixing their salary on the promotion of teachers to higher grades;

(b) the D.A. instalments sanctioned by the Central Government which have so far been given by the Directorate of Education, Delhi to its teachers in various schools;

(c) how many cases of fixation of pay are lying pending in the Directorate and since when;

(d) when the pending cases are proposed to be disposed of and the reasons for delay; and

(e) when the pending D.A. instalments sanctioned by the Central Government are proposed to be given to the teachers of Delhi by the Directorate of Education, Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). According to Delhi Administration, the Directorate of Education does not ordinarily take a long time in disbursing D.A. instalments to teachers and fixing their salary on promotion to the next higher grade. D.A. instalments sanctioned by the Central Government prior to August, 1981, have been drawn and disbursed to almost all the teachers under Delhi Administration. After August, 1981, further D.A. instalments have been sanctioned by Central Government on 23rd March, 1982. These will also be paid to the teachers very shortly. At present, only 51 cases of fixation of pay of teachers, who have been promoted to higher posts, are pending from February, 1982, and these cases are also expected to be finalised shortly.

**Introduction of an express train between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum**

\*729. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for starting an Express train connecting Ahmedabad and Trivandrum;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if a direct train is not possible, whether Government propose to consider attaching more direct bogies to trains from Ahmedabad for Trivandrum?

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

(b) and (c). On account of acute shortage of coaches, inadequate line capacity on various sub-sections of the route and shunting problems, it has neither been possible to introduce an express train nor a through coach between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum.

**India's contributions to U.N.O.**

\*730. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

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

(a) the names of different U.N. agencies receiving contribution from India;

(b) the detailed break-up of funds contributed to these U.N. agencies during the last two years and the amount pledged during the current year;

(c) whether India has representation on all these U.N. agencies receiving contribution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) India contributes to the regular budget of the United Nations and the following specialised agencies:

1. International Labour Organisation (ILO),
2. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO),
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO),
4. World Health Organisation (WHO),
5. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO),
6. Universal Postal Union (UPU),
7. International Telecommunication Union (ITU),
8. World Meteorological Organisation (WMO),
9. International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO),
10. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO).

India also makes payments to the following international financial institutions, within the U.N. system. These payments

are in the nature of subscriptions to their capitals or grants at the time of their replenishment:

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),
2. International Monetary Fund (IMF),
3. International Development Association (IDA),
4. International Finance Corporation (IFC), and
5. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

In addition, India contributes to a number of inter-governmental organisations, such as I.A.E.A., U.N.I.D.O., and UN developmental activities such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, etc.

(b) This information is contained in the attached statement in respect of the last two years. The statement does not cover the voluntary contributions made, from time to time, in respect of certain specific programmes or activities, principally concerned with developmental work.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. India is a member of all the U.N. specialised agencies listed in the Annexure. India is also represented on the principal decision-making organs of almost all these agencies.

#### Statement

#### INDIAN CONTRIBUTION/PAYMENT TO THE U.N & UN AGENCIES

	1980	1981 (In Rs.)
India's contribution to the UN Regular Budget . . . . .	2,43,22,752	3,01,63,566
India's contribution to "Specialised Agencies" . . . . .		
1. International Labour Organisation (ILO) . . . . .	74,91,000	45,63,000
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) . . . . .	77,74,281	1,12,00,063
3. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) . . . . .	4,90,412	6,66,800
4. Universal Postal Union (UPU) . . . . .	20,51,875	21,43,750
5. World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) . . . . .	28,62,772	25,17,316

	1980	1981 (In Rs.)
6. Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	[97,39,000	[76,03,000
7. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	13,56,736	[14,92,740
8. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	84,86,000	[96,55,000
9. International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)	17,16,746	13,62,198
10. World Health Organisation (WHO)	1,23,29,038	1,08,45,830

(C) Specialised Agencies : International Financial Institutions.

1. *International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)*

The subscription of any member to the I.M.F. is determined by its quota in the Fund. During 1980-81, a payment of Rs. 587.38 crores (SDRs. 572.5 million) was made to the I.M.F. on account an increase in our quota from SDRs 1145.00 million to SDR 1717.50 million. Of this Rs. 147.61 crores was paid in SDRs and the balance in Indian currency.

2. *International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (I.B.R.D.)*

A member's subscription to the I.B.R.D. is related to the number of shares that it hold in the capital stock of the bank. India was allotted 11050 additional shares in the capital stock during 1980. 7-1/2 per cent of the total value of these required to be paid in and the rest remains at call. During 1981-82, we have paid Rs. 91.46 crores as our subscription to the paid in portion.

3. *International Finance Corporation (I.F.C.)*

The share of any member in the I.F.C. is determined by the number of shares that it holds in its capital stock which is expanded from time to time. During 1981, shares worth Rs. 2.42 crores were allotted to India and during 1982 shares worth Rs. 2.76 crores were allotted to India and have been fully subscribed by us.

4. *International Development Association (I.D.A.)*

India has contributed Rs. 71.38 lakhs to the sixth replenishment of I.D.A. India has paid Rs. 23.79 lakhs each in 1981 & 1982.

5. *International Fund for Agricultural Development (I.F.A.D.)*

India had paid US \$ 5 million to the initial funding of I.F.A.D. No. payments have been made during the period under reference.

(D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 1980 Rs. 60,000,000 (Voluntary contribution)

1981 Rs. 63,000,000

**Deterrent Steps to Check Wagon Detention**

\*731. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon detention by user organisations has seriously affected productive efforts of Railways;

(b) if so, what are the organisations which generally resorted to wagon detention and the reasons therefor;

(c) loss in terms of money, per annum, as a result of wagon detention; and

(d) what are the effective deterrent steps to check detention of wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Whenever the permissible free time for loading and un-

loading operation increases, wagon turn-round is adversely effected which in turn becomes a constraint on the railways' ability to increase freight loading.

(b) Both public and private sector undertakings and individual merchants have been responsible for exceeding the permissible free time in loading and unloading operations due to lack of matching infrastructure facilities, truckers' strikes, bunds, break-down of plants and machinery etc.

(c) It is not practicable to maintain the statistics of loss suffered by railways due to detention to wagons in monetary terms.

(d) The steps taken to reduce detention to wagons by the rail users are as under:—

(i) The rates of demurrage charges were enhanced with effect from 24th January 1981, for the general rail users and with effect from 15th February 1981 for the Steel Plants and Collieries.

(ii) Certain important stations have been declared as "Notified Stations" where Railways are empowered to dispose of goods not taken delivery of within 7 days after termination of transit, i.e. after the expiry of free time.

(iii) Railways undertake unloading of wagons whenever considered necessary to ensure quicker release of wagons and collect from the consignees the unloading charge at the rates fixed by the Railway before effecting delivery.

#### Violence over Umpiring Decisions

\*732. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Control for Cricket in India had expressed serious concern over the rising trend of violence over umpiring decisions during recent cricket matches in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take against the players indulging in indiscipline and also in regard to safety of umpires and the law and order situations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has intimated that it has taken a serious view regarding increasing trend of violence over umpire's decisions during recent matches at Bangalore and Madras. They have also intimated that the Board has called for reports from the concerned Captains, Umpires and Secretaries of the State Cricket Associations and they will take further action after reports are received.

(b) The selection of players and umpires, as also the conduct of matches, falls within the jurisdiction of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Government is not responsible for these, as national sports federations are autonomous bodies. The Board is also responsible for enforcing discipline among cricket players. As already mentioned, the Board has already called for reports on the incidents of indiscipline with a view to taking appropriate action. As regards safety of umpires and the law and order situation, the normal machinery of the State Governments is expected to take care of any situation that may arise.

#### Reduction of Grants in Library Funds

\*733. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC has cut grants in Library funds; and

(b) is there a move to restore such grants?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Replacement of out dated Bogies**

\*566. SHRI E. BALANANDAN  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any immediate proposal to replace all outdated bogies to improve the performance of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) if not, for how long out-dated bogies will continue to be used; and

(d) whether Government are aware that these outdated bogies are affecting the railway tracks and causing railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d) The number of overaged coaches at the beginning of the 6th Plan and the arisings during the Plan period are as under:

	Total No. of coaches already overaged as on 1-4-1980	Arisings of overaged coaches during the 6th Plan period	Total
B. G.	1575	2626	4191
M.G.	1109	1753	2862
N. G.	672	77	749
		Total	7742

The procurement of coaches in the 6th Plan period is anticipated to be 5680 as limited by the manufacturing capacity within the country and also the limitation in the availability of funds. This will include 4350 BG, 1030 MG and 300 NG coaches. Of these, some coaches will be utilised for meeting the inescapable needs of additional trains and augmentation of loads of existing trains. This will leave about 5,000 coaches, which are proposed to be set off against replacement of overaged coaches. 950 overaged coaches of all gauges have been withdrawn from service during the first two years of 6th Plan and the rate of condemnation will be accelerated during the remaining Plan period in order to bring down the overaged content from 8 per cent at present to about 5 per cent of the total coach holdings.

Only such coaches which after detailed examination are fit and safe for further

efficient service and whose condemnation merely on the basis of codal life, is not necessary, will be continued in service. Such coaches are maintained thoroughly to ensure safety and provide trouble-free service. Such coaches with proper maintenance do not contribute to damage to the track or accidents, by the mere fact of their being overaged.

**Modification of rules of Executive Business for State Governments:**

7638. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Model Rules of Executive Business for State Governments have been modified since the inauguration of the Republic in 1950; and

(b) if so, the nature and scope thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A set of Model Rules of Executive Business were sent to the State Governments in 1951. These have not been modified since then.

**Assistance for an Alcohol-based gas Turbine for drying Bagasse**

7639. SHRI H. N. NANJIE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Sugar Company has urged the Centre for financing installation of an alcohol-based turbine for drying bagasse to improve its thermal efficiency;

(b) what is the assistance sought by the sugar company and that given; and

(c) whether the whole project is aimed at saving energy and the details of the benefits that will arise from this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is setting up a pilot project at the Mandya Sugar Factory, Mysore, for drying bagasse using the exhaust heat from a gas turbine; in addition, near continuous electric power would be generated. The outlay for the project is Rs 32.56 lakhs.

Dried bagasse would result in improved thermal efficiency of the boilers in the sugar factory, and surplus bagasse will thus become available for use in paper industry. The turbine can be run on alcohol or diesel oil, or in due course, by dried biomass. Thus the project aims at overall energy savings and the benefits that would accrue include production of both electric power and heat, and the optimised use of bagasse, thus increasing the revenue from the sale of by-products.

**Contingent staff in regional Provident Fund Commissioner Office, Patna (Bihar)**

7640. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few persons were appointed as contingent staff on daily wages without observing norms for calling names from the Employment Exchange for such under rules in the Regional Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government had made any enquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Census in Assam**

7641. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Census in Assam was not held alongwith rest of the country in 1981-82; and

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to start Census in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The feasibility of conducting census in Assam will be considered at the appropriate time.

**Import of Technology**

7642. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies with foreign equity have been allowed to import designs, drawings and consultancy services during the current Financial year under the Technical Development Fund Scheme; and



(b) the names of these companies and the costs involved in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 13 companies having foreign equity were allow-

ed to import designs, drawings and technical consultancy services from foreign firms during the period 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

*List of Indian Companies with foreign equity who were permitted to import designs, drawings and consultancy services under the TDF Scheme during the period 1-4-1981 to 31-3-1982*

Sr. No.	Name of the Indian Company with foreign equity	Approved amount
1.	M/s Stovec Screen India Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	\$ 105,000/-
2.	M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras . . . . .	£ 116,100/- Royalty @ 3%
3.	M/s Mahindra Owen Ltd., Poona . . . . .	£ 20,000/-
4.	M/s Usha Martin Black Ltd., Calcutta . . . . .	\$ 172,800/-
5.	M/s National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay	\$ 250,000/-
6.	M/s Mopeds India Ltd., Tirupati . . . . .	FF 12.9 lakhs
7.	M/s Mohindra & Mohindra Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	DM 161,250/-
8.	M/s Daver Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	\$ 105,000/-
9.	M/s Garware Paints Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	\$ 225,000/- Royalty @ 5%.
10.	M/s SLM-Maneklal Industries Ltd., Ahmedabad . . . . .	FF 40,000/- Royalty @ 2%
11.	M/s Escorts Ltd., Faridabad . . . . .	Yen 50,000,000/-
12.	M/s Spaco Carburettors (India) Ltd., Pune . . . . .	\$ 250,000/-
13.	M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta . . . . .	£ 60,000/-

Total number of newsprint mills in the country

7643. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of newsprint mills set up in the country;

(b) the names of the places where these newsprint mills are located;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new newsprint mills

in the country in the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the names of the places where those newsprint mills are proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) and (b). The following are the particulars of the newsprint mills set up in the country.

Sl.No.	Name	Location
1.	The National Newsprint & Paper Mills . . . . .	Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh
2.	The Mysore Paper Mills . . . . .	Bhadravati, Karnataka
3.	Kerala Newsprint Project (Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd)	Velloor, Distt. Kottayam, Kerala.

(c) and (d). Approvals have been granted to M/s. Century Pulp & Paper Mills and M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd. for setting up newsprint mills at District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh and District Salem, Tamil Nadu respectively.

**Proposal for construction of a coal berth at Paradeep Port in Orissa**

7644. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Shipping and Transport has sent a proposal to his Ministry for construction of a coal berth at Paradeep Port in Orissa with an estimated cost of Rs 30 crores;

(b) if so, the date of receipt of such proposal from the Shipping and Transport Ministry;

(c) the action taken to expedite the decision; and

(d) whether the decision of his Ministry will be communicated in April, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Setting up of cement factories in Gujarat**

7645. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big scope for setting up cement factories in Gujarat State;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any application for setting up cement factory in mini or big sector in Gujarat State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). According to the data available with the Cement Research Institute of India. Cement grade limestone deposits exist in Bhavnagar, Jafrabad, Jafrabad Creek, Veraval, Western Kutch, Sri Amirgarh, Posina, Khedbrahma, Dahod & Tarkeshwal in Gujarat for setting up cement factories.

(c) and (d). Out of 76 application received since 1-1-1980 for setting up cement plants in Gujarat including mini cement plants, 26 were approved, 46 rejected and 4 are pending. Details of the approved cases are indicated in the attached statement?

## Statement

*Details of approvals granted for setting up cement plants in Gujarat.*

Sl.No.	Name of the party	Location (District)	capacity per annum (tonnes)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kamdar Cements Ltd.	Junagadh	66,000	Letter of intent
2.	Shantrunjay Cements	Bhavnagar	Do.	Do.
3.	Nayak Cements	Do.	Do.	Do.
4.	Shri M. G. Meredia	Banaskantha	Do.	Do.
5.	Shri Ambika Cement (P) Ltd.	Junagadh	Do.	Do.
6.	Shri Mayur M. Amin	Panchmahal	Do.	Do.
7.	Ahri Ashok Agarwal	Backward area	50,000	Do. (White)
8.	A. C. G. Ltd.	Porbandar	15,000	Do.
9.	Combined Cements Ltd.	Exact location to be settled	66,000	Do.
10.	Shri Niranjana Shah	Junagadh	66,000	Do.
11.	Shri Om Prakash Shyam Sunder Agarwal	Mehsana	66,000	Do.
12.	Shri Yuvraj Digvijay Singh	Rajkot	66,000	Do.
13.	Shree Digvijay Cement Ltd.	Jamnagar	4,85,000	Do.
14.	Himalaya Cements Ltd.	Junagadh	50,000	Do. (White)
15.	Jupiter Cement Inds.	Jamnagar	66,000	Do.
16.	Amirgadh Cements	Banaskantha	66,000	Do.
17.	Sh. B.N. Patel	Do.	66,000	Do.
18.	Paras Cements & Chemical Industries	Junagadh	30,000	DGTD registration
19.	Shri Priyakant Shanti Lal Shah	Bhavnagar	49,500	Do.
20.	Suravi Cement (P) Ltd.	Surendranagar	30,000	Do.
21.	Shri Narainbhai I. Patel	Banaskantha	30,000	Do.
22.	J. K. Cement (P) Ltd.	Kutch	10,000	Do.
23.	Ruparel Cement (P) Ltd.	Bhavnagar	30,000	Do.
24.	Swaminarayan Cement (P) Ltd.	Kutch	10,000	Do.
25.	Ajmera Cements (P) Ltd.	Junagadh	30,000	Do.
26.	Ambika Cement (P) Ltd.	Do.	30,000	Do.

### Increased Allocation Demand from Railways

7646. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news that Railways had demanded increase in the allocations from the Planning Commission to face the new constraints on the Railways; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission is likely to revise the allocations to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of increasing the allocation for the Railways for the Sixth Plan will be considered at the time of the Mid term Review of the Plan.

### खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चोरी

7647. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में दिसम्बर, 1981 तक के पिछले पांच वर्षों में हुई चोरियों, सामान को छिपा कर बाहर निकाले जाने तथा सामान के गुम हो जाने के मामलों के पूर्ण व्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ख) विभाग द्वारा सभी मामलों में क्या कार्रवाई की गई और क्या दोषी पाये गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय कार्यान्वित किये गये थे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी) : (क) से

(ग). पूरा व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। [प्रश्नानुसंधान में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एन टी०-3923/82]

### Observation of Weekly Holiday by Industrial Units in Delhi

7649. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various industrial units in Delhi are observing weekly holidays on different days;

(b) when was such an order issued by Delhi Administration;

(c) whether Government have carried out any survey about unhealthy effect on the social life of families on account of children having weekly holiday from schools on different days and father/mother working in industries on different days;

(d) if not, whether they have any proposal to carry such survey now; and

(e) by what date the above order is proposed to be revoked to give uniform weekly holiday to working people of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): (a) to (e). The Delhi Administration have reported that in accordance with an Order issued in July, 1980, the Industrial Units in Delhi are observing weekly holidays on different days of the week. This became necessary because of the power supply position in Delhi. The Administration have not so far carried out any survey about the unhealthy effect on the social life of the families on account of this arrangement. However, power supply position is under constant review by the Administration.

**Refusal of Registration of Cases by S.H.O. in Delhi**

7650. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the oft-repeated news in the press that in most of the cases the Station House Officers in Delhi have refused to register cases in the first instance unless the press came to the rescue of the victim or some influence was brought upon them to do the same;

(b) if so, how many cases have been reported in 1981-82 where SHOs refused to even register the case in the first instance;

(c) whether some legal sanction exists for action to be taken against erring SHOs; and

(d) if not, whether some stricter measures are proposed to be adopted by Government to initiate action against such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). During the year 1981-82 i.e., from 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982, Five instances of non-registration/delayed registration of cases by the Local Police have come to notice.

(c) and (d). Provisions already exist under Section 21 of Delhi Police Act, 1978, and Departmental instructions have been issued on the subject, for taking disciplinary action against Police Officers for refusing to register cases, which is a dereliction of duty.

**Variation in the Output of Mica**

7651. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the variation in the output of mica during last three years;

(b) the steps taken to increase the quality and quantity of mica from existing resources;

(c) what are the potentialities and plan for locating new areas and areas recently located but hitherto unexploited; and

(d) whether Government have made any effort to involve geology and mining departments, of the Universities and institutions in the areas where mica industry is planned or possible to develop?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. D. TEWARI): (a) The production of mica was 9073, 7930 and 8377 tonnes in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively.

(b) to (d). It is felt that more than stepping up production on mica in the country, the immediate need is to put the inadequacy on a more rational footing and to diversify the export by way of finished mica product instead of crude mica. Towards this end several recommendations have been made in the report of the mica Committee and the same are under consideration of Government.

**Benefits to the Employees of Salem Magnesite Private Ltd.**

7652. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workmen of the Salem Magnesite Private Ltd., Salem (Tamil Nadu) which is now functioning in the name of Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd. after its take over by the Tamil Nadu Government were not paid the terminal dues such as retirement compensation, leave wages, gratuity arrears etc. as per the settlement signed before the CLC, New Delhi on 5 May, 1981; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) and (b). During

discussions on an industrial dispute over the demands of the workmen of M/s. Salem Magnesite Private Ltd. for retiral benefits and other dues consequent on the units take over by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, in a meeting before the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) held on 5th May, 1981, a draft settlement was evolved which provided that the management of M/s. Salem Magnesite Private Ltd. would:

(i) encash unavailed Earned Leave due to the workers for 1977 and 1978, within 3 months of the date of signing the settlement;

(ii) pay 2 months' total wages on the basis of wages drawn to each worker as ex-gratia, within six months of the date of signing of the settlement; and

(iii) Pay Rs. 54 lakhs to the Government of Tamil Nadu in the manner agreed to in the draft settlement and will also provide Bank Guarantee for this payment.

The mode of payment of Rs. 54 lakhs by the management of M/s. Salem Magnesite Private Ltd. to the Tamil Nadu Government in a phased manner was subject to the approval of Board of Directors of the Salem Magnesite Private Ltd. as well as the State Government of Tamil Nadu. As this matter is still being sorted out between the parties, the draft

settlement has not yet been formalised under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

### Mopeds units

7653. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the existing industrial units manufacturing mopeds at present, their location, the industrial house manning them and their annual manufacturing capacity;

(b) the particular units which have been granted licences for settling of new units during the current year and their annual capacity;

(c) whether any unit is licensed in West Bengal also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 12 units have been granted approvals to manufacture mopeds as indicated in the statement attached of which 11 units have reported production during 1981-82. The units are manned by the respective companies.

(b). The following parties have been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of Mopeds:

Letter of intent	Dt. of issue	Annual capacity
Sri Harish Jain New Delhi . . . . .	11-2-1981	50,000 Nos.
Chamundi Mopeds Ltd., Bangalore . . . . .	12-1-1982	100,000 Nos.
Lohia Machine Tool Ltd., Kanpur . . . . .	7-1-1982	100,000 Nos.
Shri N. Krishnan, Madras . . . . .	17-2-1982	100,000 Nos.(Mopeds)

(c): M/s. S & P Engg. Products Ltd., Calcutta, are licensed to manufacture

mopeds in West Bengal.

(d) Does not arise.

## Statement

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Licensed/   Regd. cap- city (in No.)
1	Mopeds India Ltd., Tirupati (A. P.).	Tirupati	30,000
2	Kinetic Engg. Co. Ltd., Aurangabad.	Aurangabad	24,000
3	Sound Zweirad Products Ltd., Gwalior.	Gwalior	15,000
4	Majestic Auto Ltd., Ludhiana.	Ludhiana	1 00,000 (Regd. Unit)
5	* <del>Scooters</del> India Ltd., Lucknow (Central Public Sector).	Lucknow	50,000
6	S&P Engg. Products Ltd., Calcutta.	Calcutta	50,000
7	Kirloskar Ghatge Patil Ltd., Kothapur	Kothapur	24,000
8	Atlas Cycle India Ltd., Sonapat	Sonapat	50,000
9	Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corpn. (State Sector)	Chingalpet	20,000
10	Ramon Engg. Co. Ltd., Aurangabad.	Aurangabad	24,000
11	Elgi Equipment Ltd., Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	10,000 (Regd. Unit)
12	Sundram Clayton Ltd., Madras	Hosur	60,000

\*The company has not commenced the commercial manufacture of mopeds.

### Irregularities in Steel Imports

7654. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited towards 'Irregularities' in Steel imports, and the large scale import had effected the off take of the indigenous alloy steel and stainless steel re-roller mills which mainly cater to the needs of the sheets for utensile industry in India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure that customs regulations are not flouted?

STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARNJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some consignments of stainless steel circles and what have been called "folded angles" were imported at different part and the importers claimed that these were leviable to a lower rate of import duty. The Customs authorities did not accept this. The importers took the matter to various High Courts. The matter is sub-judice. Some representations were received that the import of these items had affected the off-take from indigenous producers.

(b) To ensure that such imports do not take place in an unauthorised manner, the following action was taken:—

(i) CCI&E clarified through Public Notice No. 15/82, dated 30-3-1982 that stainless/heat resisting folded sheets and angles are covered by Entry No. 23

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND

and Entry No. 65 of Appendix 8 of Import Policy 1981-82.

(ii) Entry No. 21 of Appendix 8 of Import and Export Policy 1982-83 has been amended to clarify, *inter-alia*, that hot rolled/cold rolled plates and sheets (including these folded in any shape) in stainless/heat resisting steels are canalised through MMTC.

(iii) Entry No. 63 in Appendix 8 of Import and Export Policy 1982-83 has been amended to clarify that structurals, including angles, in stainless/heat resisting steel are canalised through SAIL.

#### Indo-South Korea Talks for Electronics Cooperation

7655. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that South Korea had evinced interest in the field of electronics in the country;

(b) whether a delegation from that country proposed to visit India in this connection; and

(c) whether the field of cooperation had been identified, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) : No Government level discussions or hosting of delegation from South Korea has taken place recently.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Cases of Pilferages from Bokaro Steel Plant During 1981

7656. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the cases of pilferages from the Bokaro Steel Plant in the year 1981 and the amount involved, facts in details;

(b) cases instituted by the vigilance, police and the CBI within the same period; and

(c) steps taken against the persons within the same period, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Demand and Supply of Agricultural Pump Sets

7657. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural pump sets manufactured at present in the country;

(b) the present demand and supply position in respect of pump sets in the country; State-wise;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the *Hindustan Times* of 22 March, 1982 that the annual energy loss in case of both diesel electric pumps as much as Rs. 1500/- per pump set on average; and

(d) the details in this regard; and if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to suggest changes in the pump technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Agricultural pump sets are manufactured in the small scale as well as in the organised sector. There are no firm statistics available on this. However, the firms in the organised sector manufacture other industrial pumps along with agricultural pump sets and the total production of power-driven pumps which includes agricultural pump sets is about 3,89,322 during 1981.

(b) The statistics relating to demand and supply in respects of pump sets



State-wise is not maintained in the Ministry. However, the supply and demand position of the agricultural pump sets is satisfactory since no shortage has been reported by any of the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In regard to loss of energy, it is estimated that the loss is on account of operational inefficiency of diesel operated irrigation pump sets and would be of the order of about Rs. 68 crores per year. The Ministry of Irrigation at the Centre and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) which is the main refinancing agency have taken following steps to assist the farmer in the proper selection of pump sets:

(1) At the instance of the Central Government, Technical Committees have been constituted in most of the States to prepare approved list of pump sets for financing by banks giving due regard to ISI quality marking, provision for after-sales service etc. Farmers can select their pumps from these approved lists.

(2) With a view to educate the farmers in the selection of proper pump sets, ARDC has published booklets which contain guidelines for proper selection of agricultural pump sets. These booklets have been supplied to various banks as well as State Governments. The Ministry of Irrigation has circulated to States necessary guidelines on similar lines for proper selection of pump sets.

(3) ISI have revised the standard specifications and have now indicated the upper limit of specific fuel consumption.

(4) ARDC has now made a condition of loaning that only ISI "Q" marked pumps|engines|motors will be selected. Specific fuel consumption and efficiency values have also been specified.

(5) A Standing Committee at the national level under the Chairmanship of Union Secretary of Irrigation and

comprising Central and State Government officers, experts from Institutes and Universities and Manufacturers' representatives etc. has also been constituted to review the position from time to time and issue necessary guidelines for improving the operational efficiencies of agricultural pump sets. This Committee has also taken decision to co-opt the farmers representatives in the Committee.

#### Four Maintenance Service Centres

7658. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Productivity Council has launched four maintenance service centres in big cities to enable industrial units to improve maintenance performances:

(b) if so, whether these centres have already been started;

(c) the main purpose for the same; and  
(d) to what extent these centres will help and guide the production and what will be their functions and powers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The National Productivity Council has recently established four maintenance service centres in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(c) The main purpose of the Centres is to provide:

(i) condition-based monitoring services to industrial units.

(ii) consultancy services for introducing and improving maintenance functions in industrial units; and

(iii) Training of maintenance personnel at all levels on modern maintenance practices in various sectors of industry.

(d) The industrial units located in the region will be able to avail of training and

consultancy services from these Centres for improving their maintenance systems to provide for better up-keep of plant and machinery which will lead to better production and quality improvement.

**Allocation of Successful Candidates of Section Officers' Grade Combined Departmental Examination, 1980**

7659. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:  
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:  
SHRI NAND KISHORE  
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of such successful candidates of the Section Officers' Grade Combined Departmental Examination, 1980 who were allocated to Ministries of Finance, Defence, Communications and Works and Housing;

(b) number of those who have not been accommodated by these Departments for want of vacancies;

(c) number of persons officiating on *ad hoc* basis in these Departments on the post of Section Officer and the dates from which they are continuing and whether they are still officiating on *ad-hoc* basis even after nomination of regular candidates have been made to these Ministries; if so, reasons therefor;

(d) whether the candidates returned by the Ministries referred to in part (a) have been allocated to other Ministries; if not, when it will be done; and

(e) the steps taken to protect their pay and seniority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

(d) The matter is under correspondence with the Ministries concerned for their absorption under them.

(e) The seniority of these persons will not be adversely affected. However, their pay will be regulated in accordance with general orders in force.

**Statement**

Name of the Ministry	No. of qualified candidates of S. O.'s grade combined Limited Departmental Examination, 1980			No. of ad-hoc appointees in the grade of S. O. and the date from which officiating in that grade
	allocated	Not accommodated	Allocated elsewhere	
1	2	3	4	5
Finance . . . . .	15	1	Nil	32 (earliest from Feb., 1981 and latest from March, 1982)
Defence . . . . .	8	1	1	11 (earliest from Feb., 1981 and latest from Jan., 1982)
Communications . . . . .	4	Nil	Not applicable	17 (earliest from Feb., 1979 and latest from Nov., 1981)
Works & Housing . . . . .	7	3	Nil	36 (earliest from May, 1979)

मंत्रालयों/विभागों में कार्यरत "ग" और "घ" श्रेणी के अनुवादकों के पदों को राजभाषा सेवा में शामिल करना।

7660. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में कार्यरत "ग" और "घ" श्रेणी के अनुवादकों के पदों का राजभाषा सेवा में शामिल करने के सम्बन्ध में सितम्बर, 1981 में राजपत्र में एक अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की है, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या संवर्ग में कार्यरत "क" और "ख" श्रेणी के हिन्दी अधिकारियों आदि के पदों को भी राजभाषा सेवा में शामिल करने के लिए कोई अधिसूचना जारी की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो यह अधिसूचना कब तक जारी कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या इस संवर्ग में उन अनुवादकों को भी शामिल करने का विचार है जो 1977 से पहले नियमित आधार पर कार्यरत थे परन्तु जो अस्थाई थ और अब वे उचित माध्यम से अन्य कार्यालयों में चले गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी हाँ। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों से सम्बन्धित नियम, नामतः केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "ग" पद) नियम, 1981 "भारत के राजपत्र के भाग 2, खंड 3(1) में सा० का० नि० 842 के अन्तर्गत 19-9-1981 को प्रकाशित कर दिए गए हैं।

(ख) जो नहीं। उक्त सेवा समूह "क" और "ख" में शामिल किए जाने वाले पदों के लिए नियमों का संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। अंतिम रूप के बाद उन्हें यथाशीघ्र प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "ग" पद) नियम, 1981 के नियम 2) (ग) के अनुसर ऐसे सभी अनुवादकों की सेवा में शामिल करने पर विचार किया जाएगा जो सेवा में सम्मिलित पदों पर 19-9-81 को कार्यरत थे या ऐसे किसी पद पर धारणाधिकार रखते थे।

**SC/ST Grade I and Grade II Officers:**

7661. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the representation of the S.C. and S.T. in Grade II and Grade I officers of the different Union Territories;

(b) whether in most of the cases the reservation quota for the S.C. and S.T. has not been filled up giving the gap with the Territory-wise break-up;

(c) whether this gap has increased in the last ten years and the vacancies are not carried forward; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Assurance of Dadri Cement Factory Workers to give full production of cement**

7662. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, it is a fact that the Cement Corporation of India is bringing the clinker from their Neemuch Cement Plant for grinding it at Charkhi Dadri cement factory;

(b) if so, the results thereof and whether the Neemuch Cement Plant is losing production in its annual capacity;

(c) the reasons for not running the Charkhi Dadri Cement Plant in full swing by the utilisation of local clinker;

(d) whether Dadri Cement Factory workers have given an assurance in writing that if all the workers were taken on rolls, they will give full production of 2 lakh tonnes cement per year; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to ensure the achievements of this target?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the time of nationalisation, the cement plant at Charkhi Dadri needed extensive repairs and rehabilitation. As an immediate measure, the Cement grinding unit of the factory was repaired and grinding of clinker obtained from Neemuch factory of the Cement Corporation of India commenced in October 1981. The production of cement at Neemuch factory has not, however, been affected by this movement of clinker from Neemuch to Charkhi Dadri. Rehabilitation work in the factory is in progress and the clinkerisation unit is expected to be commissioned in June-July, 1982.

(d) and (e). In a letter addressed to the Minister for Industry, the President, Dalmia Dadri Cement, Factory Men's Union has stated that the exemployees of the factory, if taken back on duty, are confident that after attending normal repairs of both the kilns in the factory, they can

give full clinker production within a period of 2 months. Every effort is being made by the Corporation to expedite commencement of clinkering operations at the factory.

**Revision of pay scale of Draftsmen working in Delhi Administration**

7663. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of different categories of Draftsmen working in some of the Departments of Delhi Administration have been revised as consequence of implementation of the Award submitted by the Board of Arbitration on 20 August 1980;

(b) if so, whether the said Award has not been implemented by the Delhi Administration in certain Departments viz. Flood Control Department etc.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discriminatory treatment and steps being taken to remove this kind of disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Award submitted by the Board of Arbitration set up by the Ministry of Labour on the question of entitlement of Draftsmen for drawing higher scales of pay was in respect of the employees of the Central Public Works Department and not in respect of the employees of Delhi Administration. As a result of the Award of 20-8-1980, the question of sanctioning higher scales to Draftsmen Grade I, II and III in the Irrigation and Flood Control Wing of Delhi Administration, was referred to the Ministry of Irrigation and based on the advice/suggestion given by that Ministry to Delhi Administration, the matter for revision of the pay scales is under active consideration of the Flood Control Department. Requisite information in regard to the revision of the pay scales for the Draftsmen of the other Departments of Delhi Administra-

tion, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

राज-भाषा सेवा संवर्ग (काडर) का बनाया जाना

7664. श्री भीखा भाई :

क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज-भाषा सेवा संवर्ग के गठन पर किस तारीख से कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) सम्पूर्ण संवर्ग के बनाये जाने में हुए विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसे संवर्ग को गठित करने का है जिसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों और कार्यालयों में बहुत लम्बे समय से हिन्दी पदों पर कार्यरत अधिकारी और कर्मचारी शामिल होंगे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त करने और नियमित नियुक्तियां करने की बजाए जब तक ऐसे पदों के लिए एक संवर्ग नहीं बन जाता तब तक समय समय पर उनकी सेवार्यें बढ़ाये जाने के लिए सिफारिश करती आ रही है ;

(ङ) क्या इन पदों पर नियमित नियुक्ति करने की अपेक्षा तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए सरकार स्वयं जिम्मेदार है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसी पद्धति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राज-भाषा सेवा की मोटी रूप रेखा सर्व प्रथम 15-11-1975 की परिचालित की गई

थी। सेवा के समूह "ग" में शामिल किए जाने वाले पदों के लिए नियम भारत के राजपत्र में 19-9-81 को प्रकाशित कर दिए गए हैं। इन नियमों में किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार सेवा के प्रारम्भिक गठन के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। सेवा के समूह "क" और समूह "ख" में शामिल किए जाने वाले पदों के नियमों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राज-भाषा सेवा (समूह "ग" पद) नियम, 1981 के नियम 2 (ग) (1) के अनुसार ऐसे सभी अनुवादकों को सेवा में शामिल करने पर विचार किया जाएगा जो सेवा में सम्मिलित पदों पर 19-9-81 को कार्यरत थे या ऐसे किसी पद पर धारणा-धिकार रखते थे। सेवा के समूह "क" और "ख" के पदों के लिए बनाए जा रहे नियमों में भी ऐसा ही प्रावधान प्रस्तावित है।

(घ) से (च) : केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "ग" पद) नियम, 1981 जारी होने से पहले विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित पदों को इन पदों के भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार नियमित आधार पर भरा जा सकता था। जिन पदों के लिए भर्ती नियम उपलब्ध नहीं थे केवल व पद ही तदर्थ आधार पर भरे जा सकते थे। जो व्यक्ति उक्त सेवा में शामिल किए जाने वाले पदों पर प्रति-नियुक्ति तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं और जिनकी सेवार्यें संतोषजनक पाई गई हैं उन्हें आवश्यकतानुसार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सहमति से सेवा के गठन तक अपने पदों पर बने रहने देने के लिए अनुरोध जारी किए गए हैं।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह "म" पद) नियम, 1981 के जारी होने के पश्चात् हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर नियमित भर्ती राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा की जाती, अपेक्षित है, लेकिन नियमित आधार पर भर्ती करने तक विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों को इन सब को फिलहाल तदर्थ आधार पर भरने की अनुमति दी जाती है। क्योंकि उच्चतर हिन्दी पदों पर नियमित नियुक्तियाँ सीधी भर्ती के अतिरिक्त, वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों आदि में से सेवा के गठन के बाद संयुक्त वरीयता के आधार पर पदोन्नति द्वारा की जाएंगी ; इसलिए इन पदों को भी फिलहाल तदर्थ आधार पर भरने के अनुदेश जारी किए गये हैं।

#### Shifting of EPF Office in Delhi

7665. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund Office was shifted from Pusa Road to Nehru Place in February, 1980 by giving a sum of Rs. 36,000/- as cartage and brokerage;

(b) whether that Nehru Place is very far from the workers covered by Provident Fund Scheme in West, North, East and South Delhi, separately;

(c) whether that the rent at Pusa Road was only Rs. 22,000 whereas the rent at Nehru Place is Rs. 52,000/- per month which is more than double and the reasons for shifting it in fire damaged building at Nehru Place;

(d) whether in February, 1980, a huge building was available for the provident fund office at Rajendra Place near Pusa Road and the reasons for not taking this building on rent; and

(e) whether quotations were invited thrice in February, 1980 through press for the accommodation for housing the above office and the action taken thereon and the reasons for delay in shifting the office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI  
DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is correct that the present accommodation of the Regional Office, Delhi at Nehru Place is at a distance from some parts of Delhi, but it is well connected by buses.

(c) The actual increase in rent was, from Rs. 23,846/- to Rs. 52,325/-. The increase in rent was partly due to hiring of additional accommodation and partly due to shifting of the office from residential areas to commercial areas.

(d) In September, 1979, an offer was received for accommodation at Rajendra Place at Rs. 4.75 per square feet. This, however, could not be availed of, as accommodation at a lower rate of rent was available at the Nehru Place.

(e) Yes. A proposal for obtaining additional accommodation to meet the shortage of space at Nehru Place, is under examination of the Government.

केंद्रीय कोयला खान रक्षा : स्टेशन समिति, धनवाड में स्टाफ कार का दुरुपयोग

7666. श्री हरिकेश दहावुर : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि गत पांच वर्षों 1977-78 से 1981-82 तक के दौरान केन्द्रीय कोयला खान रक्षा स्टेशन समिति, धनवाड के अधिकारियों ने एम्बेसेडर स्टाफ कार का अपने निजी कार्यों के लिए बड़ा दुरुपयोग किया है ;

(ख) क्या स्टाफ कार के दुरुपयोग का छिपाने के लिए चालकों की सहायता से यात्रा के समय और यात्रा के प्रयोजन के सम्बन्ध ; झूठी प्रविष्टियाँ की गई हैं और क्या चालकों की खुश करने के लिए

उन्हें अधिकतम यत्ना भत्ता और समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया है जो इसी संस्था के अन्य चालकों को दिये गये यत्ना भत्ता और समयोपरि भत्ता की तुलना में अधिक है ;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, वर्ष-वार, इस संस्था में 18 चालकों को अलग-अलग कुल कितना यत्ना भत्ता और समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया ; और

(घ) क्या स्टाफ कार का दुरुपयोग करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही किये जान का प्रस्ताव है और कब तक ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) (क), (ख) और (घ) : माइन्स रेस्क्यू स्टेशन कर्मचारी संघ ने केन्द्रीय कोयल, खान वचाव केन्द्र समिति के अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाए हैं जिनमें अन्य आरोपों के अलावा स्टाफ कार के दुरुपयोग, चालकों को यात्रा भत्ता और समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान, तथा लॉग बुक में झूठी प्रविष्टियां करने से सम्बन्धित आरोप भी सम्मिलित थे। इन आरोपों की जांच खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय के एक अधिकारी द्वारा की गई है। आरोप सिद्ध ही पाए गए हैं। चालकों को यात्रा भत्ते और समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी रेस्क्यू स्टेशन समिति नियमों के अनुसार की जा रही है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Location of Paradip Steel Plant

7667. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions have taken place between MECON's executives and senior officers of the Orissa Mining Corporation

for determining the location of the Paradip Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Gandhamardhan hills in the Keonjhar district of Orissa are being earmarked to be the captive iron ore mine for Paradip Steel Plant; and

(c) the details regarding the final decision whether the complex would be right on the shore or a little inland out of reach from the 'sand drift and tidal' waves common with recurrent cyclones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Iron ore requirements of the plant would be met from Gandhamardhan and Daitari deposits.

(c) The proposed steel plant will be located in Daitari region in Orissa State.

#### News Item captioned Nothing to Eat but Poisonous Weeds

7668. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Nothing to eat but poisonous weeds' appearing in the *Indian Express* of 7 March, 1982 highlighting among other things the malnutrition and intake of poisonous weeds by 77.7 per cent of the Harijan and Tribal population and their continuously being bonded labour;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto as also on the other hair-raising revelations; and

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जल प्रदूषण के सम्बन्ध में की गई  
कार्यवाही

की अदायगी न करने की अवस्था में,  
साधारण कैद का आदेश दिया गया है ।

7689. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या  
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल (प्रदूषण, निवारण तथा  
नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत  
जल प्रदूषण करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों  
के विरुद्ध अब तक कार्यवाही की गई है  
और उनमें से प्रत्येक को किस प्रकार की  
सजा दी गई ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जल  
प्रदूषण के लिए उत्तरदायी पाये गये संघ-  
शासित प्रदेशों के कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड  
दिया गया है और क्या उनकी एक सूची  
सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉ-  
निकी तथा परिवार और महासागर  
विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) जल प्रदूषण  
अधिनियम, 1974 का उल्लंघन करने के  
लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में को गई इस्तगासे  
की कार्यवाही की कुल संख्या 215 है ।  
इन 215 मामलों में से 12 मामलों में  
न्यायालयों द्वारा राज्यों के पक्ष में निर्णय किया  
गया था तथा 28 मामले वापस ले लिए  
गए थे अथवा समझौता हो गया था ।

दोषसिद्धि के प्रायः सभी मामलों में  
अभियुक्त उद्योगों के अर्थ-दण्ड अदा  
करने की सजा दी गई है, और अर्थ-दण्ड

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान,  
जल प्रदूषण अधिनियम, 1974 का  
उल्लंघन करने के लिए, चार मामलों में  
सजा दी गई है । तीन उद्योग दिल्ली  
संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र में और एक पांडिचेरी  
संघ-राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थित है । इन उद्योगों  
के नाम हैं:—

(1) मेसर्स दिल्ली डाइइंग एण्ड  
मेन्युफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, दिल्ली ।

(2) मेसर्स घनश्याम केमिकल एण्ड  
प्रूफिंग वर्क्स, दिल्ली ।

(3) मेसर्स रामा डाइइंग वर्क्स,  
दिल्ली ।

(4) मेसर्स पाण्डीचेरी पेपर मिल्स,  
पाण्डेचेरी ।

इस मामले में न्यायालय के निदेश  
पर, उद्योग में निर्धारित अवधि के  
अन्तर्गत बोर्ड द्वारा लगाई गई सभी सह-  
मति शर्तों का अनुपालन करने के लिए  
न्यायालय के समक्ष एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल  
किया था ।



### **Civil Amenities in Ashoka Park Extension Colony**

7670. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has made the requisite provision for minimum level of social amenities like street lights, road pavements, drains etc. in Ashoka Park Extension which is an approved and regular colony;

(b) if so, which is the authority responsible for maintaining the Civic amenities like sewer, roads drainage in the said colony;

(c) whether it is also a fact that knee deep slush and sewerage water always remaining standing in the streets of this colony for want of proper drainage in all weathers; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide such civic amenities to this colony on priority basis and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that Ashoka Park Extension is a privately developed colony where the services provided by the coloniser were not as per the approved standards and were found to be deficient. The deficiencies in services were worked out at the time of taking over of the colony and some deficiency charges were also deposited with the MCD. The MCD is maintaining the services in the colony including maintenance of roads/drains as per the policy, the terms of take over and provisions in its revenue budget

for carrying out improvement works in such colonies. The colony is already electrified and the facility of street lighting also exists therein. Sewers are also functioning. The MCD have denied that the sewage water overflows and stagnates on the streets. The colony being situated in a low-lying area, it takes longer to drain out the rain water. Further development works in the colony will be carried out depending upon availability of the funds.

### **Per Capita Plan Expenditure during Fifth Plan**

7671. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) state-wise and year-wise average per capita plan expenditure incurred during the Fifth Five Year Plan as against all India average; and

(b) state-wise average per capita income generated out of the above expenditure separately for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Statement I indicating by States per capita State Plan expenditure for the Fifth Plan period—1974-75 to 1978-79, is attached. Similar information by States of Central Plan expenditure is not available.

(b) Statement II indicating state-wise per capita Net Domestic Product (at current prices) for 1974-75 to 1978-79 is attached. These however are not related to the State Plan expenditure only as income generation is a function of several factors including investment in the Central sector Plan as well as private sector and capacity utilisation in agriculture and industry.

## Statement—I

*Per Capita Plan Expenditure for Fifth Plan as worked out on the basis of 1971 Census figures.*

(Rs. lakhs)

States (1)	1974-75 (2)	1975-76 (3)	1976-77 (4)	1977-78 (5)	1978-79 (6)
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	34	47	67	83†	102
Assam . . . . .	31	38	51	69	103
Bihar . . . . .	27	36	44	47	56
Gujarat . . . . .	70	88	93	123	140
Haryana . . . . .	87	105	135	147	1193
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	99	100	112	156	213
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	103	127	167	204	211
Karnataka . . . . .	41	57	80	87*	93
Kerala . . . . .	38	48	59	74	89
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	40	53	68	83@	91
Maharashtra . . . . .	59	76	100	128	155
Manipur . . . . .	100	133	161	199	277
Meghalaya . . . . .	116	170	189	230	275
Nagaland . . . . .	281	304	360	399	502
Orissa . . . . .	34	42	62	68	85
Punjab . . . . .	94	123	164	151	163
Rajasthan . . . . .	43	55	67	74	100
Sikkim . . . . .	1†	1†	556	600	758
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	34	42	59	64	78
Tripura . . . . .	61	78	90	89	167
Utar Pradesh . . . . .	42	54	66	74	92
West Bengal . . . . .	34	41	51	69	83
States . . . . .	44	57	73	85	103
All India (States & Union Territories).	45	58	74	87	105

† Sikkim was not a State then.

\* Revised Estimates.

@ Anticipated Expenditure.

**Statement—II****PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT \***

(at current prices)

(Rs.)

States	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1020	895	895	1018	1083
2. Assam . . . . .	820	781	846	912	953
3. Bihar . . . . .	687	661	700	728	773
4. Gujarat . . . . .	1046	1253	1349	1462	1505
5. Haryana . . . . .	1264	1333	1602	1736	1797
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1048	1078	1029	1178	1295
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	835	883	897	986	1145
8. Karnataka . . . . .	1077	1005	999	1129	1136
9. Kerala . . . . .	843	892	949	1004	1091
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	818	768	754	900	860
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	1380	1393	1505	1637	1694
12. Manipur . . . . .	781	807	765	808	814
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
14. Orissa . . . . .	701	* 715 *	659	* 820	860
15. Punjab . . . . .	1525	1597	1812	1966	2088
16. Rajasthan . . . . .	851	857	899	969	1023
17. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	841	* 860 *	* 972 *	* 1051	1116
18. Tripura . . . . .	789	813	831	862	861
19. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	760	730	834	952	977
20. West Bengal . . . . .	1088	1120	1212	1263	1253
21. All India (per capita net national product)	1006	* 1021 *	* 1082 *	* 1198 *	1250

\*—Not available.

Note: Owing to difference in source material used, the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Source: State Statistical Bureau, National Accounts statistics, GSO.

\*These are based on mid-year population figures.

### भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के हिन्दी सेल के अनुवादकों को प्रशिक्षण

7672. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के हिन्दी सेल के अनुवादकों को अब तक केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली में अनुवाद का प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय के आदेशों का पालन न करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री धरमजीत चानना) (क) से (ग) इस समय भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी और हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कार्य करने के लिए केवल एक अनुवादक है। उन्हें पिछले वर्ष ही नियुक्त किया गया है और वह अनुवाद-कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त है। काम की स्थिति को देखते हुए उन्हें केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेज दिया जाएगा। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना इस बारे में सरकार की नीति की उपेक्षा नहीं कर रहा है।

### Inclusion of Bhatada Caste of Kala Handi District in Scheduled Tribe

7673. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 'BHATADA' caste of Kala-handi district, Orissa is not considered as

Scheduled Tribe, though their relatives in neighbouring district of Koraput are treated as Scheduled Tribe; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) 'Bhatada' Caste of Kalahandi district of Orissa has not been specified as Scheduled Tribe nor have they been specified as Scheduled Tribe in the neighbouring district of Koraput.

(b) Amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes requires legislation by Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution. The representation regarding inclusion of 'Bhatada' in list of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa, as well as many other recommendations, suggestions and representations in respect of the various States/ Union Territories are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments and in accordance with the relevant criteria. The comments from some of the State Governments/Union Territories are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded.

### Study of Report on Tribal Migrant Labour and Industrialisation of Tribal Areas

7674. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by the Central Government to study and report on Tribal migrant labour and industrialisation of Tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The Central Government have not appointed any Committee to study and report on Tribal

Migrant Labour. The Ministry of Home Affairs have, however, constituted a Committee to assess the impact of industrialisation in tribal areas and suggest remedial measures. The Committee and the Sub-Committee constituted by it to go into the matter are continuing their deliberations, and a final report is yet to be submitted.

The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

(i) To review past development in the industrial belt of tribal areas;

(ii) To assess the impact of such industrialisation in so far as it relates to tribal economy;

(iii) To suggest future line of development of tribal areas to ensure minimum adverse effects on the tribals;

(iv) To lay down guidelines for proper development of the tribal areas in and around such industrial complexes;

(v) To lay down guidelines for survey and research in such areas; and

(vi) To deliberate and advise on such other matters relevant to the above objectives.

### **Credit Squeeze for Industries**

7675. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:  
SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries in the country were affected badly by the credit squeeze and the private sector is facing difficulty in obtaining funds thereby affecting development project;

(b) whether Government propose to allow credit liberalisation for modernisation, renovation and increase in productivity; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have been pursuing a policy of containing credit expansion of scheduled commercial banks within

reasonable limits without, however, denying to the economy its essential credit requirements for production and movement of goods.

Some modifications in the Credit Policy have been recently announced by the Reserve Bank of India which include the reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio from 7.75 per cent to 7.25 per cent with effect from April 9, 1982.

### **Proper Domestic Utilisation of Iron Ore**

7676. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are ready to give serious thought on the proper domestic utilisation of iron ore of our country;

(b) whether Government will revise its present policy of exporting those ores and use more and more those to develop our indigenous production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Only those ores are allowed to be exported which are available in excess of our domestic requirements. The conservation angle is given due consideration in devising export policy. Iron ore is not exported at the cost of development of indigenous steel industry. The policy on export of iron ore and other ores is reviewed by Government from time to time, taking all relevant factors into consideration.

### **Seminar on 'Energy and Mass Media**

7677. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:  
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on 'Energy and Mass Media' was concluded during the 3rd week of March, 1982 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, how many delegates attended the seminar;

(c) whether the delegates have suggested for a communication cell under the auspices of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) should be set up to provide information on new and renewable sources of energy; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) to (d). A Seminar on 'Additional Sources of Energy and Mass Media' was organised by the Indian Association for the Advancement of Science on March 19-20, 1982 in New Delhi. 168 delegates attended the Seminar. One of the recommendations was the setting up of a communication cell under the auspices of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). An Information Cell is already being set up under CASE for such purposes.

#### Setting up of Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7678. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up industries in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the basis of raw materials available there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of industries to be set up there and the time by which these industries would be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Government extend various consultancy, training and service facilities to small entrepreneurs setting up industries based on the available raw-material in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Under the action plans for the development of Village and Small Scale Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Industries like Shell Craft items,

Electrical fittings, wooden toys, Sports goods, Oil extraction, Coir products, Coir, Fish Canning and Processing, Paper making, cane and Bamboo products, Tapioca powder, Fruit processing etc. are identified as suitable for promotion in the Union Territory based on availability of raw-material etc.

#### Ceramic Industry

7679. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceramic industry in the country is languishing under outdated technology and heavy excise burden and taxes, marketing problems;

(b) whether difficulty faced in import of conservation and insulation material have also led the ceramic unit to fall sick and almost wither out; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce taxes, help with available latest technology and machinery and permit import of vital inputs and external facilities and incentives to increase production and increase export?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to reduce excise duty, as the present duty structure does not seem to be excessive. The import of plant and machinery, technology and vital inputs and export incentives are allowed in accordance with the policy in vogue from time to time.

#### Workers' Participation in Management

7680. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take legislative measures for the workers' participation in the management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Arising out of the recommendations of the Committee on Workers' Participation in Management & Equity, *inter alia* legislative support to the workers' participation scheme, the ultimate form which workers' participation will take is being finalised in consultation with employing Ministries.

(b) Details have not yet been worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **States to organise Rural Workers**

7681. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have sponsored a Central Scheme to include certain States to organise rural workers; and

(b) if so, the names of the districts which have been included in this Centrally sponsored scheme in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Plan Scheme to organise rural workers; 110 blocks have been allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government is taking steps to select districts for appointment of organisers in 110 blocks in the State.

#### **Development of Sounding Rockets**

7682. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a very enviable range of sounding rockets to study every region of space interest and was in a position to supply them to the scientific community anywhere in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to explore the world market for their sale; if so, the results achieved; and

(d) the progress made so far in the development of a 300 tonne rocket, propellants, propulsion system, rocket hardware and designing of on-board and ground electronics and control system for application in launch vehicles, pay load and spacecraft systems and for their test and qualification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian Space Research Organisation is fabricating RH 200, RH 300 and RH 560 rockets capable of carrying payloads of 15 kg. to 100 kg. upto an altitude of 280 km. for carrying out investigations in the upper atmosphere.

(c) While the capabilities of the Indian Sounding Rockets have been made known to the international co-operative space agencies, and has resulted in co-operative experiments, no specific efforts are being made for the sale of these rockets.

(d) The programmes of activities in regard to the various areas, proposed during the current decade, are contained in the document "Department of Space Profile for 1980—1990". The actual progress achieved has been detailed in the "Annual Report of the Department of Space for 1981-82" and the "Performance Budget of the Department of Space for 1982-83". Copies of these documents are available in the Parliament Library.

#### **Representation for Central Pension from Ex-Malabar Special Police**

7683. SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for central pension from the Ex-Malabar Special Police who were retrenched due to participation in freedom movement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The matter of recognition of Malabar Special Police strike as forming a part of National Freedom Struggle has been considered in the past and it had been decided not to recognise the Malabar Police Strike for the purpose of grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension. Several persons, who have staked their claims for pension and have represented on the basis of their sufferings in connection with Malabar Special Police Strike, thus, are not eligible.

### C.S.I.R. Fellowships

7684. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for award of CSIR fellowships;

(b) how many fellowships were given by CSIR to JNU research scholars;

(c) the names of the fellowships holders, their research topics, names of their supervisors, year of registration and year of submission of M.Phil./Ph.D. dissertations|thesis and expenditure incurred against each scholar; and

(d) whether Government received any complaint from anyone against non-submission of thesis|dissertations by research scholars; if so, what are the contents of the complaint and what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is at present awarding Junior, Senior and Post-Doctoral Research Fellowships. The selections are made on the basis of recommendation of Selection Committees consisting of experts.

#### Junior Research Fellowships (JRF):

The eligibility criteria are as follows:

(i) Master's Degree in a Science sub-

ject with high academic attainment at Graduate and Post-graduate examinations.

(ii) The age limit is 25 years as on 1st April of the year in which the application is made.

The opinion of the University about the applicant's promise as a research worker and the importance of the topic of research is given due weight.

#### Senior Research Fellowships (SRF)

The eligibility criteria for selection are as follows:

(i) M.Sc. or equivalent degree (with high) academic attainment at the examination) with at least 2 years research experience after M.Sc. as evidenced from published papers in standard journals.

(ii) M.E./M. Tech. or equivalent degree in engineering/technology with high academic attainment at the examination.

(iii) MBBS with high academic attainment at the examination.

(iv) The age limit is 30 years as on 1st of April of the year in which application is made.

(v) JRF with 2 years experience, having published/accepted research papers in a standard journal.

The criteria for the award of these fellowships are the quality of published/accepted research papers and the relevance of the topic to the areas of national importance.

#### Post-Doctoral Research Fellowships

The candidates possessing Ph.D. Degree in any scientific subject are eligible to apply for these fellowships. The age limit in this case is the same as that in the case of Senior Research Fellowships.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.



**Examination Centres for Staff Selection Commission States**

7685. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of examination centres of Staff Selection Commission all over the country, State-wise, alongwith their locations;

(b) whether examinations are held every year;

(c) whether Government propose to open some more examination centres particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the backward areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A list of the centres is attached.

(b) All the major examinations are held once a year.

(c) and (d). The decision to open a new centre at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh, included in the annexure, was taken only recently.

**Statement**

Centres of Examination	State/ Union Territory
Simla	1. Himachal Pradesh
Anantnag Baramula Jammu Rajouri & Srinagar	2. Jammu & Kashmir
Delhi	3. Delhi
Ghandigarh & Patiala	4. Ghandigarh, Haryana and Punjab
Jaipur Jodhpur Kota & Udaipur	5. Rajasthan
Dumka Patna & Ranchi	6. Bihar
Ambikapur Bhopal Jabalpur Jagdalpur & Raipur	7. Madhya Pradesh
Aligarh Allahabad Bareilly Dehra Dun & Gorakhpur	8. Uttar Pradesh
Port Blair Berhampur (Murshidabad District) Burdwan Calcutta Midnapur & Siliguri	9. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and West Bengal

Centres of Examination	States/Union Territory
Berhampur (Ganajam District) Cuttack Koraput & Sambalpur	10. Orissa
Gangtok	11. Sikkim
Itanagar	12. Arunachal Pradesh
Dibrugarh. Gauhati (Dispur) Jorhat Sibsagar Silchar & Tezpur	13. Assam
Imphal	14. Manipur
Shillong & Tura	16. Meghalaya
Aizawl	16. Mizoram
Dimapur & Kohima	17. Nagaland
Agartala	18. Tripura
Amravati (Maharashtra) Aurangabad Bombay Nagpur Nasik Panaji & Pune	19. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa Daman & Diu and Maharashtra
Ahmedabad Rajkot & Surat	20. Gujarat
Guntur Hyderabad Tirupati Vishakhapatnam & Warangal	21. Andhra Pradesh
Bangalore Belgaum Dharwar Gulbarga Shimoga & Mysore Shimoga & Mysore	22. Karnataka
Calicut Cochin Trivannur & Gannanore & Trichur	23. Kerala and Lakshadweep
Goimbatore Chingleput Madras Madurai Pondicherry Salem & Tiruchirrapalli	24. Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu

### Additional Cement Quota to States

7686. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any States were allotted additional cement quota in 1981 to meet their needs arising specifically from floods in their States;

(b) if so, the names of these States and the quantity of additional specific quota allotted to each of them; and

(c) whether the cement allotted was also duly released without any delay, and if not, the position in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The names of States to whom additional allocations of cement for flood relief works in 1981 were made together with quantities allocated are:—

	(tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh	70,000
Rajasthan	15,000
Orissa	41,850
Gujarat	20,000

(c) There have been no reports from the State Governments concerned regarding delay in the supply of cement against these allotments.

### Regularisation of Ad-Hoc Appointments

7687. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has shown her displeasure over the system of *ad-hoc* appointment in Government Departments;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to issue necessary instructions to regularise all *ad-hoc* appointments into permanent ones;

(c) if so, when the said instructions are going to be issued; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Persons appointed on *ad-hoc* basis do not have any preferential right to be considered for regularisation. They are to be considered for regular appointments only in the normal course along with other candidates, if they are otherwise eligible. Instructions have, however, been issued from time to time to the various Ministries/Departments to avoid *ad-hoc* appointments and ensure expeditious action for making regular appointments.

### Industrial Growth in Rajasthan

7688. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been no industrial growth in Rajasthan between 1977—December 1979; and

(b) if so, the main reasons and the steps Government have taken now for the industrial growth in that State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). On the basis of CSO's Annual Survey of Industries for factory sector, a statement giving data relating to number of factories (reported), invested capital and total output in respect of Rajasthan for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed.

Guided by the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1980, Central Government is keen on necessary steps to maintain the tempo of industrial growth for achieving the targetted growth rate in the Sixth Plan.

## Statement

*Annual Survey of Industries : Rajasthan.  
Some selected characteristics— All Industries.*

Year	Number of Factories (Reported)	Invested capital (Rs. lakhs)	Total output (Rs. lakhs)
1978-79 . . . . .	2310	113983	112956
1977-78 . . . . .	2413	99229	100013

Sources : Central Statistical Organisation.

**Per capita expenditure in Rajasthan during Sixth Plan**

7689. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure to be incurred for planned development in Rajasthan during Sixth Plan period; and

(b) whether, while allocating outlay for Rajasthan during the plan period, backwardness of this State was taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Rs. 786.

(b) Yes, Sir

**Development of new Turbo power|Solar plant by H.A.L.**

7690. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Lucknow has developed a new turbo power/solar plant of three Kw capacity;

(b) if so, full details of the solar plant developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Lucknow;

(c) how far this unit will help by having direct solar energy;

(d) whether any preliminary work in this regard has been initiated; and

(e) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (e). The information regarding the developments by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Lucknow, is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

**Project on Aurvedic system of medicine and Homoeopathic science**

7691. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Science and Technology is also supporting any project on Ayurvedic system of medicine and Homoeopathic science; and

(b) if so, what are the projects, who are the scientists and what are the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Science and Technology is supporting some Pro-

jects under Ayurvedic System of Medicine. **These are:**

Title or the Project	Name of the Project Investigator
1. Efficacy of certain drugs on epilepsy .	Dr. S. Sivakumar, International Institute of Ayurveda, Coimbatore.
2. Analysis and standardization of Ayurvedic medicine by analytical methods.	Prof. P.S. Raman, International Institute of Ayurveda, Coimbatore.
3. Efficacy of the controversial drugs Shankapushpi on kindled brain and its role on central nervous system.	Dr. S. Sivakumar, International Institute of Ayurveda, Coimbatore.

These projects have recently been initiated and results are expected only after their completion in a few years.

#### Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga

7692. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several seminars of small scale entrepreneurs have been held at Madhubani and Darbhanga districts in Bihar;

(b) whether another seminar is proposed to be held in April;

(c) if so, practical help by the Central Government for Small Scale Industrial units; and

(d) whether for agro-based industries like hard-board from straw, paper and card-board from straw, cement from paddy husk, bran-oil, bone-fertilisers etc. entrepreneurs are to be provided project report, know-how etc. at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The SISI Muzaffarpur has no plan to conduct any seminar at Madhubani and Darbhanga in April, 1982.

(c) The SISI officers are associated with such seminars when they are held.

(d) Project Reports for some of the items like corrugated paper and boards, corrugated fibre board containers and

paper boards cartons, bone meal fertilisers have already been prepared by Small Industries Development Organisation. These are available for the entrepreneurs from the Small Industries Service Institute, Muzaffarpur and also District Industries Centres at Madhubani and Darbhanga.

#### Setting up of Industries in West Bengal

7693. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the industrially backward districts in the State of West Bengal;

(b) the plans of the Government to develop industries in these districts;

(c) the areas and location of such districts which have been selected by Government for development, names hereof;

(d) the industries established in these places in last two years after January, 1980, the investment, proposals for the next five years of the present Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up any Government factory in any of these areas; if so, where and what?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The following districts in West Bengal have been

identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Financial Institutions:

*Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur*

Those italicised have been further identified for Central Investment Subsidy.

Entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts are eligible to concessions and facilities like Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, Rural Industries Projects Programme, District Industries Centre and Seed/Margin Money Assistance

(d) and (e). During the years 1980 and 1981 27 and 16 Letters of Intent and 6 and 11 Industrial Licences respectively were issued for backward areas of West Bengal.

The locations of Central Sector Projects on large & medium industries and minerals to be set up during VI Plan period as given in the VI Plan document, are based primarily on techno-economic considerations. Some of these projects, locations for which have not yet been decided, may be located in industrially backward areas.

#### **Housing schemes for retiring Government employees**

7694. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of Central Government working in Delhi are retiring during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) whether the Home Ministry in consultation with works and Housing Ministry have drawn up a perspective plan to provide housing facilities on the pattern of Self-Financing Scheme or some other pattern as a Welfare measure for the rehabilitation and settlement of retiring Government Employees;

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI N. R. LASKAR): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel & A.R. do not collect any statistics regarding the Central Govt. employees working in Delhi who are due to retire from time to time. As such this Ministry is not in a position to furnish the required information.

(b) to (d). There has been no consultation between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Works & Housing for drawing up a perspective plan to provide housing facilities as a Welfare measure for retiring Government servants. However, a Working Group has been set up to consider the utilisation of funds available with the Central Government under the Central Government Employees' Group Insurance Scheme for building houses for retiring Government servants. The report of the Working Group has not yet been finalised.

#### **Illegal border crossing between Bangladesh and West Bengal**

7695. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal crossing of the border between Bangladesh and West Bengal by the citizens of both the countries continues;

(b) if so, whether any effective steps have been taken to stop it;

(c) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government requested the Central Government in April 1981 to deploy additional five battalions of the B.S.F. at the border to check this illegal crossing of border; and

(d) if so, what steps have since been taken in regard to West Bengal Government's proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour

7696. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Ministry is considering a proposal to aid the State Governments in strengthening the implementation of minimum wages in the agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to evolve a centrally sponsored plan scheme with a view to assisting the State Governments, wherever necessary, to enable them strengthen their enforcement machinery for the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture at the rate of one Inspector for each block, the expenditure for which is to be shared equally by the States and the Centre. The proposal is being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

#### Segregation of law and order duties from Investigation of Crime at Police Stations Delhi

7697. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new system of policing which segregates law and order duties from investigation of crime at the police stations in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Based on the system prevailing in Bombay, the Delhi Police have proposed separation of crime investigation work at selected Police Stations in Delhi. It has been proposed that separate Inspectors should be appointed at these Police Stations for looking after the crime investigation work. The proposal is presently under consideration. In the meantime, the Delhi Police have introduced the system in four Police Stations as an experimental measure.

#### News item 'Dahej ki vedi par ek our ball'

7698. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news captioned 'Dahej Ki Vedi Par Ek Aur Bali' in Hindustan dated 2 February, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A news item was published in the Hindustan dated 2nd February, 1982 captioned Dahej Ki Vedi Par Ek Aur Bali. The Government has received a representation from Shri Rakesh Kumar Jain, 169, G. T. Road Shahdara in which he has stated that his sister, Smt. Rita Jain, who was married to one Shri Sukesh Kumar Jain, S/o Shri Narottam Chander Jain, Dehradun was murdered by her husband and mother-in-law by administering poison. Dowry is allegedly the motive behind the crime. The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

### Setting up of Industries in U.P.

7699. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in setting up of public sector heavy industries and in giving licences to the private sector big industry, the regional imbalances are being kept in mind;

(b) if so, which of the public sector industries are being earmarked during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the backward regions of U.P.; and

(c) how many licenses have been given to the private sector to establish big industries in the backward regions of Uttar Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) Yes Sir.

(b): The locations of Central Sector Projects on large and medium Industries and minerals to be set up during VI Plan period as given in the VI Plan document, are based primarily on techno-economic considerations. Some of these projects, locations for which have not yet been decided, may be located in industrially backward areas.

(c): During the years 1980 and 1981, 24 and 18 letters of intent and 4 and 5 industrial licences respectively were issued for Backward Areas of U.P.

### Shortage of Coils

7700. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of hot rolled coils in the domestic market;

(b) if so, the reasons of the shortage; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make such hot rolled coils available in the domestic market particularly for the export oriented industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). There is no shortage of hot rolled coils in the domestic market. No complaint about its non-availability or shortage for export oriented industries or other users has come to Government's notice.

### Assistance for Development of tribal Areas in Tripura

7701. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to assist the Tripura State Government financially for the development of tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have allotted any amount for the Autonomous District Council of Tripura during the Sixth Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) Special Central assistance to supplement the State's plan efforts is made available to the tribal sub-plan for Tripura.

(b) to (d). The State authorities have been requested to meet the expenditure from within their budgetary provisions.



**मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारियों के विचारा-  
धीन पड़े मामले**

7702. श्री सुभाष यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष के अन्त में मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारियों के विचाराधीन शिकायतों के 35133 मामले निपटान किये जाने थे, 5163 मामलों की जांच की जा रही थी और रिपोर्ट दी जानी थी तथा 16779 मामलों पर मौखिक जांच हो रही है और शेष मामले विचाराधीन दिखाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इतने अधिक मामलों के विचाराधीन होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेकटसुब्बैया)

(क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं । केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की वर्ष 1980 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ये आंकड़े विभिन्न वर्गों में उन मामलों की संख्या को दर्शाते हैं जो 1980 के दौरान निपटान के लिये मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारियों के पास थे । इनमें से उन्होंने वर्ष के दौरान जो मामले निपटाये वे इस प्रकार हैं ;

(1) शिकायतों के कुल 31548 मामलों :

(ii) 2468 मामले जिनकी जांच की जा रही थी तथा 2690 अन्वेषण रिपोर्टें थीं । इन दोनों में राजपत्रित तथा उनके समकक्ष अधिकारी अन्तर्गस्त थे ; तथा

(iii) 30175 मामले जांच तथा प्रतिवेदनाधीन थे तथा 10220 मामले जिनकी मौखिक जांच चल रही थीं तथा कार्यवाहियों पर कार्रवाई की जानी थी, इन दोनों में अन्य अधिकारी भी अन्तर्गस्त थे ।

**Basis for Creation of Districts, Blocks  
and Tehsils**

7703. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which districts, blocks and tehsils are created;

(b) what areas and population are covered by the Districts, Tehsils and Blocks in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, J & K and in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the same criteria of demarcating the development and administrative units has been followed in the case of hilly areas of U.P., also; and

(d) whether Government propose to redemarcate these units to enable the fruit of development evenly dispersed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a), (c) and (d). The creation and demarcation of administrative units within a State are matters exclusively within the sphere of responsibility and jurisdiction of the State Government concerned.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House ([*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3925/82.*])

**SC/ST in Select List of Section Officers for 1979**

7704. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a general decision for fixing two separate zones—one for general category and another Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for promotion in Central Secretariat Service on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit as provided in O.M. No. 27/2/71-Estt (SCT) dated 27 November, 1972;

(b) whether in pursuance of this decision, the members of SC & ST have been given their due share in the 1979 Select List of Section Officers (Seniority Quota); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the approximate period by which the needful would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the part Select List containing the names of 116 officers issued on 16-10-1981, 16 SC & 3 ST officers have been included. A supplementary list of 43 officers is expected to issue shortly. As there are only 5 eligible SC officers and no ST officers in the zone, there will be a shortfall of at least 2 SC and 8 ST officers in the Select List.

**Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company**

7705. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are raw material constraints to Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) whether the above company is trying to overcome the constraints?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The company have not been able to tie up arrangements for sustained supply of adequate raw materials on a long term basis.

(c) Yes, Sir. An agreement has also been concluded with the Government of Nagaland with regard to supply of raw materials and provision of infrastructural facilities.

**Anti-Indian Activities by Persons in Border Areas**

7706. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected the activities of some persons sending information to Pakistan or indulging in anti-Indian activities, particularly in border areas; and

(b) if so, the number of such persons arrested during the last six months, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Setting up of Industries in Trivandrum**

7707. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trivandrum district of Kerala is very much industrially backward;

(b) if so, whether Government of India would take interest to chalk out a programme for the industrial development of the district; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme??

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Trivandrum district has been identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance facilities from all India Term Lending Institutions. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in Trivandrum District are also eligible to incentives like Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, con-

sultancy for technical services, interest sibsidy, special facilities for import of raw materials, Rural Industries Centre and Seed|Margin Money-Assistance.

(b) and (c). Trivandrum district was covered under DIC programme on 12-5-1978 and the centre started functioning from 1-7-1978.

The physical achievements made in the Trivandrum district as reported by the Kerala State is as follows :

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 April' 81 to Dec. '81
1. No. of entrepreneurs indentified .	246	2323	3421	7348 (visitors)
2. No. of Project Profiles prepared .	16	112	..	N.A.
2.A. No. of new registration made .	164	169	1298	734
3. No. of new units established .				
(a) Artisans . . . . .	..	2323	2127	3
(b) Small Scale. . . . .	40	169	1306	414
(c) Total . . . . .	40	2492	3433	417
4. Credit provided by Financial Institutions (Rs. in lakhs) . . . . .	32.88	54.00	81.83	0.07
4.A. Cash Subsidy . . . . . (Rs. in lakhs)		86.27	23.23	N.A.
5. Additional Employment generated	4742	4215	3870	1796
6. No. of units given other assistance	1976	606	821	296

The DIC Trivandrum has already prepared Action Plan wherein various types of small scale industries having scope for development and to be set up at Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, Nedumangadu & Charayinkil growth centres of the district, have been identified.

The DIC Trivandrum has set following targets of industrial development for the year 1982-83:—

<b>1. No. of New Units Proposed.</b>	
(a) Artisans	1100
(b) Small Scale Industries	450
(c) Total	1550

2. Investment anticipated for proposed units for 1982—83 (Rs. in lakhs) 287.00

3. Extent of assistance to be given by banks|financial institutions. 177.00

4. Employment potential 6000

## Total Jobless at the End of Sixth Plan

7708. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any idea regarding total number of jobless at the end of Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Planning Commission estimated backlog of long-term unemployment at 12.02 million at the beginning of the Sixth Plan and net addition to the labour force at 34.24 million during the Sixth Plan period. Though no target has been fixed for employment in the Sixth Plan, it is expected that if the Plan programmes and policies are implemented as envisaged, employment in standard person—year terms in the entire economy would increase by 34.28 million by the end of the Sixth Plan. (A person engaged for 273 days in a year at the rate of 8 hours a day is considered to be employed on a standard person year basis). However, assuming that in reality all the newly employed cannot be on a full time basis, there will in fact, be greater absorption and the backlog of unemployment will be reduced by the end of Sixth Plan.

## Madhya Pradesh Annual Plan 1982-83

7709. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the Annual Plan 1982-83 for the State of Madhya Pradesh as approved by the Planning Commission and Central Government, indicating the various targets contemplated thereunder and the outlays allocated therefor;

(b) what are the details of the social service programmes contemplated therein; and

(c) what is the extent of curtailments, if any, imposed in respect of different programmes by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). As against an outlay of Rs. 823.51 crores proposed by the State Government, Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 725 crores for the State Annual Plan 1982-83 on the basis of estimate of financial resources. Statement I indicating the sectoral outlays proposed by the State Government and as approved by the Planning Commission, is attached. The information relating to, various physical targets under the State Annual Plan 1982-83 on the basis of approved outlays, are still awaited from the State Government.

## Statement

Annual Plan 1982-83—Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	1982-83	
	Outlay proposed by Madhya Pradesh Govt.	Outlay agreed by Planning Commission
Agriculture & Allied Services . . . . .	16049	14115
Cooperation . . . . .	1219	935
Irrigation including Flood Control Project . . . . .	15300	13740
Power . . . . .	33600	30000
Industrial & Minerals . . . . .	2467	1465

1	2	3
Transport & Communications . . . . .	3605	3900
Social & Community Services . . . . .	9980	8831
<i>Of which</i>		
General Education . . . . .	1713	1513
Health . . . . .	2123	1861
Sewerage and Water Supply . . . . .	2880	2500
Housing including Police Housing . . . . .	903	777
Urban Development . . . . .	295	280
Welfare of SC, ST & OBC . . . . .	793	780
Nutrition . . . . .	480	463
Economic Services . . . . .	102	94
General Services . . . . .	29	20
Total . . . . .	82351	72500

#### Grants for Scheduled Caste Development Corporations

7710. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given by Central Government to State for investment in the share capital of the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations during the Sixth Plan Period, State-wise;

(b) the amount released to States for this purpose so far State-wise; and

(c) the guidelines, issued to the State for the bankable schemes of economic development of Scheduled Caste families and the ceiling of margin money loan assistance to the families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of grant-in-aid released to the State Governments, during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, is enclosed. There is an outlay of Rs. 65 crores for the Sixth Plan under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme; grants are given by Government of India according to a matching for-

mula with reference to the State Government's investment in the Corporation.

(c) It has been impressed upon the States in the guidelines from the Government of India that the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations should take up only bankable schemes of direct economic benefit to Scheduled Caste families so as to assist them substantially for additional income generation. In order to attract the maximum institutional finance both from Nationalised banks and Cooperatives, such bankable schemes may be taken up on a cluster-cum-saturation approach so that linkages with other services and infrastructure facilities can be effectively established. A ceiling of Rs. 12,000 for the total non-recurring cost of every scheme taken up by the Corporation has also been prescribed with a view to ensuring that the Corporation assist the most needy families amongst the Scheduled Castes, who do not have access to other agencies. It is left to the Corporation to decide about the quantum of margin money loan to be given for any scheme within the total non-recurring cost mentioned above; no ceiling has been prescribed by Government of India for this.

## Statement

Details of grant-in-aid to the State Govts. for investment in share capital of the Sch. Castes Development Corporation in the years of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Amount of grant-in-aid released		
		1980-81	1981-82	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	534.19	248.19	782.38
2	Assam	16.33	18.25	34.58
3	Bihar	24.02	30.31	54.33
4	Gujarat	96.00	98.00	194.00
5	Haryana	38.40	48.04	86.44
6	Himachal Pradesh	28.82	38.43	67.25
7	Karnataka	49.00	79.00	128.00
8	Kerala	28.82	52.84	81.66
9	Maharashtra	39.39	48.04	87.43
10	Madhya Pradesh	24.02	72.06	96.08
11	Punjab	98.00	98.00	196.00
12	Orissa	28.82	33.63	62.45
13	Rajasthan	48.02	41.14	89.16
14	Tripura	1.92	0.96	2.88
15	Tamil Nadu	98.00	98.00	196.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	97.00	152.00	249.00
17	West Bengal	50.22	175.98	226.20
Total		1300.97	1332.87	2633.84

"Setting up of a Bio-Sphere Area in Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu"

7711. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of a bio-sphere area in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up and the steps already taken in this regard; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The scheme to set up bio-sphere reserves in the country is under Government's consideration. In the absence of a legislation for bio-sphere

reserves, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the proposed Nilgiri Bio-sphere Reserve will be set up or project its estimated costs at this stage.

**RAPP Employees Union complaint against exposing to radiation**

7712. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Employees Union have been complaining about their being exposed to unduly high radiation endangering their lives;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) The recognised union of employees of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project has made no such complaint.

(b) and (c). Radiation exposure received by employees is constantly and monitored and controlled in accordance with internationally accepted standards and it is ensured that the exposure does not exceed maximum permissible annual limits.

**Stagnation by post graduate, part-time employees of Community Service Department of M.C.D.**

7713. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some post-graduate part-time employees of the Company services Department of the M.C.D. are stagnating at a fixed salary of Rs. 200

p.m. even though they have completed four years service;

(b) whether there is any proposal to pay them at the rate of Rs. 500 p.m. i.e. the rate fixed by Delhi Administration for its part-time employees;

(c) whether these employees are not treated as employees of the MCD for the purpose of medical and earned leave facilities and are not considered for appointment to any regular post even though they possess the requisite qualifications and candidates from outside are appointed to such posts; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such discrimination against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation, Delhi, are considering a proposal to enhance the emoluments of their post-graduate part-time employees of the Community Services Department but not at the rate of Rs. 500 p.m. i.e. the rate fixed by the Delhi Administration for its part-time employees.

(c) They are part-time employees of the Corporation and as such are not entitled for earned leave and medical facilities like other full time regular employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They are considered and appointed against regular posts in the Corporation, if they fulfil the conditions of the Recruitment Regulations.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c) of the question.

**Availability of Writing and Printing Paper in Domestic Market**

7714. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether writing and printing paper are adequately available in the domestic market;

(b) whether any official estimate has been undertaken to assess the paper stocks in the market;

(c) if so, the estimated stocks of writing and printing papers in the markets; and

(d) the details about the year-wise production of paper in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The production of paper and paper board during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Production (In lakh tonnes)
1979	10.47
1980	11.12
1981	12.35

#### Retirement of Government employees

7715. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government employees are due for retirement on a large scale due to the super-annuations;

(b) if so, what is the total number of employees due to retire in the first half and second half of 1982 and 1983;

(c) whether the payment of gratuity and provident fund money to these employees would pose a major monetary expansion and inflation threat to the entire economy; and

(d) to curb this sudden expansion of money supply, whether Government propose to raise retirement age or phase the retirement of those recruited in 1944 and 1945?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Retirement of officers holding posts under the Government is a usual phenomenon occurring every year. As the various posts/services under the Government are controlled by the various cadre controlling authorities, information about the number of employees who are due to retire in 1982 and 1983 is not available centrally in this Department.

(c) Payment of retirement benefits to the retiring Government employees is also a normal phenomenon and has to effect on the economy of the country.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration by Government.

#### Extension of senior officers of Central Information Service

7717. SHRI R. YADAV:  
SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of senior officers of Central Information Service have been given extension of service;

(b) the number of such officials given extension and the reasons thereof in each individual case;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop this extensive extension of service and what is the minimum period to and all these extensions fully; and

(d) whether the Home Ministry propose to take over the cadre management of this service in view of the large scale ad hoc appointment, ad hoc promotions and ad hoc management of this service and the resultant resentment among the officers of this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY



**AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH):** (a) and (b). A statement showing CIS officers who have been granted extension during 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982 is laid on the Table of the Houses. (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3925/82). The number of such officials is six and the reasons thereof in each individual case has been indicated in remarks column.

(c) Normally, extension is not granted beyond the age of superannuation. However, in very rare and exceptional circumstances extension is granted in public interest. In such cases, in accordance with the existing instructions, extension of service may be granted upto 60 years for non-scientific/non-technical posts and 62 years in the case of scientific/technical personnel.

(d) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Amount spent for publicity by Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry**

**7718. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry with the amount spent for publicity by these units (Unit-wise) during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) the names of the news dailies and periodicals used for advertisement by these units, unit-wise during the last three years (year-wise) language-wise;

(c) the names of the Central Government accredited correspondents who are in the regular mailing lists of the press releases; house magazines through PIB officials during the last three years, year-wise, newspaper-wise, language-wise; and

(d) the names of the publicity officials with the number of staff in the publicity and advertising department of these units (unit-wises)?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL**

**AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Houses.

(c) and (d) Efforts involved in the collection of this information will not be commensurate with its usefulness.

**Amount spent for publicity by Public Sector Units**

**7719. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the public sector units under the Ministry with the names of the Chairman and publicity staff of these units, unit-wises;

(b) the details of the funds spent for publicity by these units, unit-wise with the names of the news dailies and periodicals utilised for advertisement by these units, unit-wises during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the detail of the press releases made by these units during the last three years, year-wise, with the names of the Central Government accredited correspondents on the mailing lists of these units, unit-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH):** (a) Department of Science & Technology has two public sector units viz. National Research Development Corporation of India (NRDC) and Central Electronics Limited (CEL). Dr. G. S. Sidhu and Lt. Genl. K.S. Garewal (Retd.) are part-time Chairman of these units respectively. Information Officer and Chief Marketing Manager look after the work of publicity in NRDC and CEL respectively.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

## Statement

Name of Public Sector Unit	Amount spent in Publicity 1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs)	Names of News Dailies and periodicals utilised	Details about Press Release		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. National Research Development Corporation of India.	1.74 0.93 0.76	(i) The News dailies made use of for publicity work were: Hindustan Times, Times of India, Statesman, Hindu, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Tribune (Chandigarh), Indian Express, Financial Express, Economic Times, Employment News, National Herald, Patriot, Hindustan (Hindi) and other Regional papers.	Press releases are issued on regular basis on 26th January and 15th August every year giving the names of the inventors who are given awards for Meritorious Inventions and Financial Assistance. This is a regular feature. These Press releases are sent to Principal News Agencies and also to the Information Officer attached to the Department of	(ii) In addition advertisements were also given in some of the Scientific Technical Journals.	Science & Technology.
2. Central Electronics Limited.	0.37 5.93 9.36	(i) The New dailies made use of for publicity work were: Indian Express (SE) Hindustan Times, Nav Bharat Times, Times of India, Statesman, Tribune, Dai-nike Assam, Indian workers, Dacca Herald, Dacca Chronical, Jagbani/P6 Kisan/Hindi Samachar, A. B. P., Malayala Manorama, Gomantak, Employment News (Hindi/English), Aryavanta/Indian Nation, Gujarat Samachar, Lok Satta, Rashtra Doot, Samaj, Search Light, Hindu, Kashmir Times, Assam Tribune,	The Press release was issued on November 27 1981 on the eve of the India International Fair 1981. The Press release was issued to the accredited correspondents of daily Newspapers.		

(6)

Pioneer, Northern India Patrika, Financial Express, Than Thi, Rajasthan Patrika, Raj Varanasi, Jai Hind, Prajavani, Bombay Samachar, Mathrubhumi and Enadu.

(5)

(ii) In addition advertisements were also given to Scientific & Technical Journals like— Electronics for you, Electronics Today, Electronics Review, Science Reporter, Science Today, Current Science, JI of IETE Commerce, Purchase, JI of Optics Southern Tech. Press, Readers Digest, Sarvo Hans, Film Fare, Nari Jagat, Illustrated Weekly, Industrial Products Finder, Indian Physics Association, National Pride, IIT Officers Club, Medical & Life Science Engg., 12th Mid Term Symposium, S. Swaran Singh Felicitation, Indian Railways, Public Sector Executives JLand Book, Insts. Society of India, URJA Television for you, World Science News, LXth All India Symposium in Optics, Physics News, Indian Chem. Society, Vth All India Amative, Radio Convention, Electronics & Electricals, Seeds and Farms, International Mega Conf. (YOGOCEN), Western Regional Instrumentation Centre Institutions on Engg. Souvenir on Solar Energy, Vyapar Udyog Samachar, Symposium Sectt. C/o Metallurgical Engg., Dharam Yug, Saptahic Hindstan, RPS Flats Resi. Weekly Association, Indian Science Congress, Caravan, Yojana (Annual No.), Souvenir on Indian Instt. of Science.

(4)

(3)

(2)

(1)

### Labour Employed in Coffee and Tea Plantations

7720. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government into the labour employed in coffee and tea plantations in the country state-wise;

(b) if so, when was this enquiry made last time; and

(c) the details of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The following surveys have been conducted by the Labour Bureau, Simla:—

(a) Survey of labour conditions;

(b) Occupational Wage Surveys:

(c) Survey on socio-economic conditions of women workers.

2. The Survey of Labour Conditions in Tea and Coffee Plantations was conducted in the year 1961-62 for tea plantations. Separate information was collected for Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and South India. The remaining States were clubbed together to form a residual group. For coffee plantations no stratification was made.

3. The Labour Bureau has so far conducted 3 occupational wage surveys. The first two surveys covered 44 industries for selected manufacturing, mining and plantations industries and were conducted during the 1958-59 and 1963-65 respectively. The Third survey, which covered 81 industries (including the 44 industries covered by the previous 2 surveys) was conducted in four phases separately for the period 1974-79. Though stratification was made for tea plantations, no stratification was found necessary in the case of coffee plantations. Even in the case of tea plantations are strata did not always correspond to individual states.

4. Under the socio-economic conditions of women workers the survey in coffee and

tea plantations was conducted during April, October, 1978. In the case of both Tea and Coffee plantations information was collected separately for each of the important states.

5. The sample units in the case of all the 3 surveys mentioned above were covered by the Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

(c) Under the "Survey of Labour Conditions" comprehensive data on employment, wages and earnings, hours of work, welfare and amenities, social security, etc., were collected. Industry-wise reports in respect of both coffee and tea plantations were published in 1967.

2. Coffee and tea plantations were covered during the first phase (1974-75) of the 3rd Occupational Wage Survey. The important data relating to employment, wage rate and earnings was collected during this phase.

3. Under the 'Survey on Socio-economic Conditions on Women Workers' the plantations were covered during the second phase (April to October, 1978). During the surveys information relating to occupational wage employment, method of recruitment, age, marital status, wages rates, effect of employment on the education of children, living conditions, participation in trade unions, income, expenditure, indebtedness, etc., was collected.

### Modernisation plan submitted to Government by cement plant in Talaiyuthu in Tirunelveli District

7721. SHRI K. T. KOSAIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Cements, having a 30-year old cement plant in Talaiyuthu in Tirunelveli District, has submitted a Rs. 40 crore modernisation plan to the Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon, in view of the mounting losses being incurred by this company year after year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN

**DATT TIWARI:** (a) No such scheme has been submitted to the Financial Institutions or to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Facilities to Commissioner|Deputy Commissioner for SC|ST**

7722. **SHRI K. B. S. MANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the facilities, such as providing car etc., that have been extended to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is entitled to the following facilities:—

**Pay:** The pay scale was earlier Rs. 2250—2500. The pay of Members of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was fixed at Rs. 3500|-p.m. As the Commissioner was appointed ex-Officio Member of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes his pay became Rs. 3500|- p.m. (fixed).

**Other Allowances:** He is entitled to Travelling Allowance|Daily Allowance on the same terms as admissible to the Government servants of the highest grade.

**Accommodation:** The Commissioner is entitled to Government accommodation on payment of rent.

**Conveyance:** A staff car has been given to the Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is equivalent to Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and he is entitled to all facilities that are available to that grade.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Kumbhamela Festival**

7723. **SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on 1982 Kumbhamela festival at Allahabad;

(b) the State and Central expenditure thereon, separately; and

(c) how many people attended the 1982 Kumbhamela?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Writ petitions filed by petitioners against appointment of officers of DANICS**

7724. **SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5139 on 23rd December, 1981 and state:

(a) whether most of the petitioners in S. S. Gautam and others have represented to Government to delete names of even such officers from the Joint Seniority List of August, 1973, who were otherwise eligible for selection to DANICS, and some of whom were actually appointed in substantive capacity simply because they have either since retired or expired;

(b) if so, whether such deletions would offend 2 Judgements, dated 21 January, 1976; and

(c) whether officers who were far too juniors to be considered for substantive appointment in August, 1973, could now be considered for appointment as such and whether Annual Confidential Reports for period subsequent to August, 1973, could be taken note of or the A.C.R.'s grading could be changed|altered|played with after a lapse of about nine years by the Selection Committee as and when it meets to review the appointments made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Representations have been received from some of the petitioners of the writ petition filed by S. S. Gautam and others that the persons who have since retired or expired should not be considered in the review of 1973 selection. None of these officers who retired or died was appointed to DANU Civil Service substantively.

(b) Legal opinion is being obtained.

(c) No officer who had not completed two years service and was not confirmed in feeder service/post prior to August, 1973 can be considered in the review. ACRs for the period beyond August, 1973 cannot also be considered.

दिल्ली पुलिस में हवलदार, सहायक सब-इंस्पेक्टर/सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पद पर सिपाहियों का पदोन्नति

7725. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहले दिल्ली पुलिस में हवलदार, सहायक सब-इंस्पेक्टर तथा इंस्पेक्टर के पदों पर सिपाहियों की पदोन्नति उनकी वरिष्ठता के आधार पर की जाती थी, परन्तु हाल में जारी आदेशों के अनुसार हम मानदंड के स्थान पर पदोन्नति के लिये परीक्षा प्रणाली आधार बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या वरिष्ठता की उपेक्षा किये जाने के कारण उत्पन्न असंतोष के परिणामस्वरूप

222 उम्मीदवारों में से किसी भी उम्मीदवार ने हवलदार के पद पर ड्राइवरों के पदों से पदोन्नति किये जाने के लिये 4 जनवरी को हुई परीक्षा में भाग नहीं लिया और सहायक सब-इंस्पेक्टर के पदों के लिये 31 जनवरी को हुई परीक्षा में 518 उम्मीदवारों में से केवल 11 हवलदारों ने परीक्षा दी और इसी प्रकार 10 फरवरी को 212 सहायक सब-इंस्पेक्टर उम्मीदवारों में से केवल 7 सहायक सब-इंस्पेक्टरों ने परीक्षा दी ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में संपूर्ण तथ्य क्या है और वरिष्ठता की उपेक्षा करने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्य) :

(क) 29-12-1980 को दिल्ली पुलिस (स्थाईकरण और पदोन्नति) नियमों की अधिमूचना से पहले पदोन्नतियां वरिष्ठता, द्वारा चयन के आधार पर की जा रही थी, चयन में कार्यकुशलता और ईमानदारी मुख्य बातें थी। परन्तु कांस्टेबल से हैड-कांस्टेबल के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये वरिष्ठता और सेवा अभिनेत्रों पर विचार करने के अतिरिक्त परीक्षायें भी आयोजित की जा रही थी। ये परीक्षायें ऐसे कांस्टेबलों के लिये लागू नहीं थी जिनकी आयु 40 वर्ष और अधिक हो चुकी थी। नये नियमों में सभी पदों पर पदोन्नतियों के लिये व्यवसायिक परीक्षायें लागू की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . 222 कांस्टेबल (डाइवरों) में से किसी ने बी हैड कांस्टेबलों (डाइवरों) के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए 4-1-1982 को हुई परीक्षा नहीं दी । 518 में से चौदह हैड कांस्टेबलों ने 21 जनवरी 1982 में परीक्षा दी और 209 में से 10 सहायक सब-इंस्पेक्टरों ने फरवरी, 1982 में परीक्षा दी । प्रशासन इस संबंध में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की जांच कर रहा है ।

**Direct reduction processes for making steel at Salem with Neyveli Lignite**

7726. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering direct reduction processes for making of steel at Salem with Neyveli Lignite; if so, is the iron ore available in Salem suitable for direct reduction process;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposal of making of steel at Salem was given up after detailed project report was prepared in 1974 and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken certain decisions of making raw material required by Salem Steel by utilising the existing facilities in the present integrated steel plants; if so, how much investments have been made on this account in other steel plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It was decided to implement Stage I of the Project consisting of Cold Rolling of Stainless Steel Sheets as envisaged in the DPR and implement the 2nd Stage, i.e., steel making and hot rolling of stainless steel sheets after adequate experience had been gained in cold rolling. The developments in the field of Direct Reduction technology have also opened up several possibilities that had not been envisaged in the DPR prepared in 1974.

(c) The modernisation and Stage II expansion of the ASP, Durgapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.98 crores inter alia envisages production of stainless steel slabs for hot rolling at Bokaro Steel Plant. These hot rolled coils will be supplied to Salem Plant for cold rolling. This includes Rs. 1.15 crores for facilities provided at Salem Steel Plant and Rs. 0.65 crores for know-how/facilities at Bokaro Steel Plant.

**Less allotment of PIG iron to Punjab**

7727. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab State which has installed capacity of about 1.9 MTs of pig iron was allocated hardly 6 per cent of its requirement for the Foundry Industry;

(b) whether in view of the serious shortage affecting economic running of the industry, the Joint Plant Committee would be advised to increase this meagre allotment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even this meagre allotment is not reaching Punjab due to bottlenecks in Steel Authority of India Ltd; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is no system of state-wise allocation for iron and steel. The Joint Plant Committee makes direct allocations of pig iron to major consumers like Railways, Steel Plants, Small Scale Industrial Corporations, P & T, etc. For 1981-82, the Joint Plant Committee made an allocation of 1,08,000 tonnes of pig iron to Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation. This was the highest allocation made to any Small Scale Industries Corporation. An additional 18,200 tonnes was allocated to be sold through the Steel Authority of India Ltd. stockyards in Punjab for other consumers. The total allocation was thus 1,26,200 tonnes of pig iron for Punjab in 1981-82.

(b) Joint Plant Committee has yet to finalise allocation of pig iron to Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation for 1982-83. Allocation will be made on the basis of past off-take and availability.

(c) and (d). During 1981-82, 1,08,700 tonnes of pig iron, including 22,300 tonnes from imported stocks, has been supplied to Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation and stockyards in Punjab. Steel Authority of India is arranging for adequate imports during 1982-83 to bridge the gap between demand and availability.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र पर कर्मचारी  
भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

7728. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या  
श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में ऐसे ठेका श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या क्या है जिनके नियोजन द्वारा अब तक भविष्य निधि अंदाज की कटौती की गई है ; और

(ख) भविष्य निधि अधिनियम को धारा 3(क) और (ख) के अनुसार की गई कटौतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्म बौर) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे लोक सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

#### Arrest of assailants of harijans in Sadhupur

7729. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assailants who gunned down 10 Harijans of vilalge Sadhupur in Mainpuri District of Uttar Pradesh have been arrested and the motive behind their gruesome act ascertained; and

(b) if not, what progress has been made in this regard and whether the assailants have at least been identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). According to the State Government, the case is under investigation. All our efforts are being made to find out the motive of the crime and to identify the accused and apprehend them.

#### De-recognition of Central Trade Union

7730. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering de-recognition two major Central Trade Unions because of their failure to submit their membership status for verification; and



(b) if so, whether these de-recognised trade unions would be allowed representation to the International Labour Organization (ILO)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). It is true that the two major trade unions have not submitted their membership for verification. Government have not taken any decision in this regard.

### Visit of Finance Minister of Sri Lanka

7731. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Finance Minister of Sri Lanka visited India and had discussion with the Planning Minister; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussion held with the visiting Minister?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During his visit to India as a guest of the Finance Minister between January 20 and January 30, 1982, the Finance Minister of Sri Lanka met the Minister of Planning and had a general exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest, with special reference to problems of development, planning and mutual co-operation between the two countries.

लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिये निर्धन व्यक्तियों को ऋण

7732. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा निर्धन व्यक्तियों तथा हरिजनों को ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूप रेखा एवं व्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रों (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिये मूल पूंजी/सीमान्त धनराशि के रूप में संस्थागत वित्त उपलब्ध कराके गरीब व्यक्तियों और हरिजनों सहित उद्यमियों को ऋण दिये जाते हैं। निर्धारित निवेशों के लिये 2 लाख रु० तक ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। ऋण सहायता की सीमा निवेश की 10 प्रतिशत अथवा 20,000/- रु० (इनमें से जो भी कम हो) तक है। जिसे अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये बढ़ाकर निवेश का 15 प्रतिशत अथवा 30,000/- रु० तक कर दिया गया है।

### Computer policy for Industries

7733. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government in computer industry;

(b) what are the incentives given to this computer industry and the details thereof; and

(c) how many foreign countries are collaborating in this field and what are the incentives to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The policy of Government on the Computer industry is to achieve self-reliance as regards manufacturing and technology development, and marshalling computer applications on desired lines keeping in view national priorities including the

impact of computerisation or employment.

M/s. ICIM with the annual capacity as given below:

(b) The following fiscal incentives have been provided to prompt the growth of our electronics industry including its computerisation:

	Annual Capacity
1. Card Readers with a speed at least of 600 card per minute.	100 Nos.
2. Line Printers with a speed at least of 600 lines per minute	100 Nos.
3. Magnetic Tape Transport	200 Nos.

(i) Increased depreciation allowance on capital goods (from 10 per cent to 20 per cent);

(ii) The computer industry has been recognised as a Priority Industry for the purposes of Income Tax;

(iii) Reduced customs duty on a number of capital equipment and components; and

(iv) While the standard customs duty on electronic components is 148.4 per cent the duty on components of Central Processing Units (CPUs) and of Computer Peripherals is 68.4 per cent. The customs duty on finished computer peripherals is 123.83 per cent, with a provision for a refund of the excise duty payable on the manufactured computer.

(c) The following foreign collaborations have been approved in the area of computer peripherals:

(i) With M/s. BASF of West Germany for Floppy Drives by M/s. MMC.

(ii) With M/s. Vedeoton of Hungary for Printers by M/s. O/E/N.

(iii) With M/s. ICL of U.K. for manufacture of peripherals by

US and UK companies are also collaborating with our firms in producing computer main frames, peripherals and software products. The main attraction for them is our relatively large and growing domestic market and availability of highly trained scientific and engineering manpower at much lower wage rates than in those countries.

#### Supply of Hot Rolled Coils to indigenous Tube Manufactureres

7734. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of supplies of hot rolled coils to each indigenous tube manufacturer during March and April, 1979 from Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the outstanding dues of SAIL against each indigenous tube manufacturer as on 1 March and 1 April of 1979;

(c) whether an undue credit facility was allowed to M/s. Kalinga Tube Ltd. for the above supplies; and

(d) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In accordance with the allocations approved by the inter-Ministerial Committee, the following despatches of HR Coils were directly made from Rourkela Steel Plant to indigenous tube makers during March, 1979 and April, 1979.

(Quantity in tonne etc.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Despatch from Rourkela Steel Plant	
		March, 79	April, 79
1.	Jatindra Steel Tubes, Delhi	615	..
2.	Jain Tube Company, Delhi	..	22
3.	Gujarat Steel Tubes, Ahmedabad	1085	36
4.	Khandelwal Tubes, Bombay	3342	..
5.	Surendra Industries, Bombay	..	733
6.	Kalinga Tubes, Calcutta	3295	2267
7.	Appolo Tubes, Madras	1132	1125

(b) The outstanding dues of SAIL against indigenous tube manufacturers as on 1.3.79 and 1.4.79 are given below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Party	Outstanding dues as on	
	1-3-79	1-4-79
M/s Kalinga Tubes Limited	192.90	177.90
M/s Steel Tubes of India Ltd.	47.40	..
M/s Saxby Engineering Works	4.05	3.54
M/s Shivmoni Steel Tubes Ltd.	1.05	..

(c) and (d). No credit facility was allowed to M/s Kalinga Tubes during March and April, 1979. The outstanding amount shown above relate to supplies made to the parties prior to 1st March, 1979.

from A-1 to A-30 and A-1/\*-30, Hasthal Road, Uttam Nagar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to realise the tax from them, with details thereof?

#### Payment of House Tax to D.M.C. by Residents of Uttam Nagar

7735. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that large number of people do not pay house tax to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi like the ones

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that payment of tax has been received including part payments in a few cases from the assesses among the properties mentioned in the Question. Vigorous efforts continue to be made to recover tax from all such cases where dues

are still outstanding. According to the Corporation, out of the properties mentioned in the Question, full payment has been received in 5 cases, part payment has been received in 12 cases, no payment received in 3 cases and no tax demand has been raised so far against the rest.

### Safety Regulations in Factories

7736. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made during the last two years as to the compliance of provisions of Factory Act particularly the safety regulations in the factories in the country;

(b) whether any report has been received by Government regarding viola-

	1977	1978
No. of inspections carried out . . . . .	108917	109753
No. of offences detected . . . . .	48426	50065
No. of prosecution cases instituted . . . . .	11262	9199
No. of convictions obtained . . . . .	6261	7360

### Women Self Employment Scheme

7737. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer Chapter 27 Para 27.24 of the Sixth Five Year Plan document (dealing with women and Development) wherein it has been stated that "At district levels, special cells for increasing women's participation through wage and self employment would be set up as part of the proposed machinery for district manpower planning and employment generation", and state:

(a) in how many districts such cells have been formed;

(b) how often did such cells meet; and

(c) what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Planning Commission advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to give representation to women in the District Manpower Planning & Employment Generation Council.

tions of Factory Act during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The enforcement of the provisions of Factories Act 1948 is a continuous process and is performed by the Chief Inspectors of Factories under the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Wherever violations of provisions are detected, remedial measures as per the provisions of the Act are taken by them.

The following latest figures available for the years 1977 and 1978 indicate the number of inspections carried out; number of offences detected etc. under the Factories Act.

It is expected that with the inclusion of women members in the Council, the women's participation through wage and self-employment would be promoted. Further, the National Level Guidance Committee on Self-Employment has also advised the State Governments to pay priority attention to women needing either part-time or whole-time employment opportunities. It has also been decided to appoint a women credit officer in the District Rural Development Agency which should also promote self-employment of women.

Though most of the States/Union Territories have set up the Councils, there are still some where the matter is under examination.

### Allocation for Tribal sub-plan during 1981-82

7738. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to different States during 1981-82 for tribal sub-Plan

by the Seventh Finance Commission for raising the level of tribal administration; and

(b) the amount utilised, item-wise in different States for providing residential quarters for Government employees working in tribal areas and payment of compensatory allowance to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) The grants recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for the up-gradation of standard of tribal administration are for the period of five years 1979-84. The amounts allocated to different States from these grants during 1981-82 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The financial year 1981-82 having just ended, the figures for the utilisation of amounts are not yet available.

#### Statement

Amount allocated in 1981 (in lakhs)

	Compen- satory Allowance	Housing
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	41.00	16.00
Assam . . . . .	36.50	14.55
Bihar . . . . .	177.00	40.00
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	**2.10	8.00
Kerala . . . . .	4.00	9.00
Manipur . . . . .	..	47.00
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	255.00	112.00
Orissa . . . . .	122.00	*85.55
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	49.50
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	3.28	13.75
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	0.25	7.15
West Bengal . . . . .	14.50	38.00

\*Only 51.30 lakhs released as there was over-payment in the last year.

\*\* In addition, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs which was released during 1980-81 but could not be utilised by the State Government in that year, was allowed to be utilised during 1981-82.

#### Restructuring of Western Ghats Development Programmes

7739. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the findings of the Programmes' Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Western Ghats Development Programme is being restructured; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission has conducted an evaluation of the selected sectors under the Western Ghats Development Programme and the report is under finalisation.

(b) and (c). The strategy for development of Western Ghats in the Sixth Plan emphasises a balance between development and eco-conservation and restoration. It has been suggested that the economic projects located in these areas should build into their cost structure, cost of eco-restoration. The preservation of valuable flora and fauna through a chain of bio-sphere reserves, national parks and gene-sanctuaries is also contemplated. The plan schemes would also aim at better land-use and control of soil erosion through watershed management, afforestation, silvi-pasture development and replacement of annual crops with perennial shrubs and plantation crops in steep slopes.

#### Amount spent on Women Cell in 1981-82 in various Ministries

7740. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the women's cell in each Ministry for the year 1981-82, Ministry-wise;

(b) the amount so far spent in each Ministry during the course of the year;

(c) whether the performance of these cells is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the measures proposed to be taken to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Separate women's cells are functioning in the Ministries of Social Welfare, Labour and Rural Development. No separate amounts have been set apart for these cells in the year 1981-82. Expenditure on these cells forms part of the overall budget of these Ministries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Ministries of Social Welfare and Labour have reported that the performance of their cells is satisfactory.

शस्त्र अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिये  
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध

7741. श्री राम धारे पनिका :  
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने शस्त्र अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं और सरकार उन पर कब तक विचार करेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर सहमत है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन सुझावों को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ) : सरकार ने शस्त्र (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 नामक एक व्यापक विधेयक संसद में पुरःस्थापित किया है, जिसे राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित किया जा चुका है और अब विचार तथा अनुमोदन के लिये लोक सभा में पड़ा है । उक्त विधेयक को विचार के लिये प्रस्तुत करते समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ऐसे प्रस्तावों को यदि आवश्यक हुआ, ध्यान में रखा जा सकता है जो स्वीकार्य है ।

### Strike by Workers of Textile Engineering and Chemical Industries

7742. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many textile along with other engineering and Chemical Industries are affected as a result of strike;

(b) the loss in production and how many workers are involved in it; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to strike compromise between the employers and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). On the basis of the information received from the State Governments, the relevant details are given in the Statement enclosed. According to the State Governments, figures of loss of production in the affected industries are not available.

(c) The bonus dispute in the Kerala Textile Mills has been referred to adjudication. Industrial disputes in other States are under conciliation.

## Statement

## Statement showing the strike in Textile, Engineering and Chemical Industries

Name of States/Union Territories	No. of Units affected		Workers affected		Loss in Production
	Textiles	Chemicals	Textiles	Chemicals	
1. Kerala . . . . .	4	..	2390	..	..
2. Maharashtra . . . . .	60	..	2,25,000	..	..
3. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	6	..	1159	..	..
4. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .		3		1582	..
5. Assam . . . . .					
6. Bihar . . . . .					
7. Gujarat . . . . .					
8. Haryana . . . . .					
9. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .					
10. Karnataka . . . . .				Nil	Nil
11. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .					
12. Punjab . . . . .					
13. Rajasthan . . . . .					
14. Sikkim . . . . .					
15. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .					
16. West Bengal . . . . .					
17. Chandigarh . . . . .					
18. Delhi . . . . .					
19. Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .					
20. Mizoram . . . . .					
21. Pondicherry . . . . .					

### Steps to improve the condition of Paper Industry

7743. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper industry of the country is suffering due to erratic, costly and unreliable supply of power to the industry; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) As the paper industry is a continuous process industry, there has been loss in production due to inadequate supply of power.

(b) The matter is being taken up from time to time with the State Governments to restore power cuts.

### Permission to multinationals to increase their installed capacity of tooth paste

7744. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing of tooth-paste and tooth-powder is reserved for the small sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government have given permission to multinational firms to increase their production capacity after such reservation; and

(c) if so, the justification for giving such permission?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have not given any licence under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to any units in the organised sector to increase its productive capacity for tooth-paste and tooth-powder after their reservation for the small scale sector.

However, M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, A FERA company, and M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Limited have been granted Letters of Intent for setting up fresh productive capacity for tooth-paste and other items on 100 per cent export basis.

### Raising of State Resources for VI Plan

7745. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are required to raise additional resources for the Sixth Plan;

(b) what are the figures of additional resources to be raised and actually raised by each State;

(c) what are the reasons for the marked shortfall in raising additional resources in some of the States; and

(d) whether this situation is expected to be corrected in the current year and how?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise targets of additional resources mobilisation for the Sixth Plan (1980—85) together with the estimated yield from measures adopted in 1980-81 and 1981-82 during the first two years of the Sixth Plan is attached. The State Governments have agreed to take further measures during 1982-83 the yield from which will be known at the end of the year.

(c) Some States have not found it feasible to realise the Annual Plan targets of additional resource mobilisation due to their own particular circumstances.

(d) At the recent meeting of the National Development Council held on 14.3.1982, the States have been asked to mobilise requisite amount of resources to finance investments contemplated in the Sixth Plan. The performance of the States in this regard is proposed to be reviewed periodically.



## Statement

*Targets of Additional Resource Mobilisation by States for Sixth Plan (1980-85) and estimated yield from Additional Resource Mobilisation undertaken/decided to be undertaken by States in 1980-81 and 1981-82\**

(Rs. crores)

States	Sixth Plan	1980-81	1981-82	(Latest Ests.)*
	(1980-85) Target	(Pre- Actuals) Yield 1980-81 measures	Yield from 1980-81 measures	Yield from 1981-82 measures
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	532.70	32.84	71.78	40.32 P
2. Assam . . . . .	348.00	2.59	15.84	9.05
3. Bihar . . . . .	600.00	28.23	60.26	50.78
4. Gujarat . . . . .	500.00	20.72	23.24	122.95
5. Haryana . . . . .	416.11	12.01	33.09	18.53 P
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	53.13	2.50	3.14	4.67
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	137.47	5.10	8.59	16.97
8. Karnataka . . . . .	457.71	47.60	87.10	25.36
9. Kerala . . . . .	310.91	11.73	23.60	4.92
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	600.00	34.25	73.16	53.43 P
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	900.00	15.16	56.94	127.80
12. Manipur . . . . .	15.03	..	0.92	0.50
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	13.85	0.38	0.83	0.46 P
14. Nagaland . . . . .	3.97	0.10	0.40	0.34
15. Orissa . . . . .	350.00	19.23	26.06	39.53
16. Punjab . . . . .	400.00	8.20	26.66	64.70
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	750.70	12.60	16.68	54.73
18. Sikkim . . . . .	3.55	0.02	0.15	0.42
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1101.65	8.32	39.57	126.71 P
20. Tripura . . . . .	5.00	0.07	0.47	0.14
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1000.00	52.88	82.70	57.26
22. West Bengal . . . . .	512.33	35.05	50.71	24.29
Total (States) . . . . .	9012.11	349.76	711.13	843.86

\* On the basis of the estimates worked out in the resources discussions for the Annual Plan 1982-83.

P-Provisional.

**Kudremukh letting out water into sea**

7746. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Kudremukh Iron Ore company based at Mangalore is letting out large quantities of water into the sea, if so, what is the quantity;

(b) whether the water could not be made use for the purpose of agriculture or industrial purpose and thus save the precious scarce commodity in the area; and

(c) if so, what could be the financial implication of such a project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) KIOCL is not letting out any water into sea.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Labourers living on grains of cow-dung in Madhya Pradesh**

7747. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 7th March, 1982 highlighting the miserable plight of the labourers mostly Harijans and Adivasis in Panasi, Manika and Jhauntia villages in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh who have been living on grain in cow-dung; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Difficulties faced by Steel Wire Industry**

7748. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel wire rods industry in the country are facing difficulties due to shortage on certain grades of rods, low priced imports, canalisation, high prices charged by SAIL and delay in deliveries; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be adopted by Government to lessen the problems faced by the wire manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The overall position of availability of wire rods in the country is satisfactory. For most of categories of wire rods domestic production is adequate for meeting the demand. In the case of categories where production falls short of the demand, imports are made. Government will look into any specific complaint which may be received from wire drawing industry on this subject.

**Poor performance of Kota Atomic Power Plant**

7749. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Kota Atomic Power Plant has been consistently poor and its average production has been dismally low;

(b) whether the second unit of the plant has been closed down since January, 1982;

(c) to what extent the erratic functioning of the plant has affected the functioning of the Heavy Water Project in the State of Rajasthan; and

(d) whether Government have identified the problems being faced by the Atomic Power Plant at Kota; if so, de-

tails thereof and the remedial steps taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has achieved an availability factor of 58.02 per cent and a capacity factor of 42.18 per cent since the time it began commercial operation till end January, 1982. The corresponding availability factor for Unit-II is 77.09 per cent and the corresponding capacity factor is 41.87 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Heavy Water Plant at Rawatbhata is yet to be commissioned. The work of commissioning is proceeding according to schedule.

(d) The problems have been mainly with the grid and some of the equipment and the station authorities have been tackling them. The Government have also recently constituted a committee of specialists to make a technical assessment of the working of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. Further action would be taken after the recommendations of the Committee are received and examined. In the meanwhile, capital maintenance work on Unit-II is in progress. Efforts are being made to bring both the units back on line as early as possible.

### Three pronged strategy for employment

7750. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recently held session of the Indian Science Congress, a three pronged strategy was announced to tackle employment and inappropriate placement of scientists and

technologists by the Prime Minister herself; and

(b) if so, what necessary steps have been taken in this direction keeping in view the increasing unemployment among engineers, doctors, agriculture graduates and other technologists vis-a-vis brain drain from the country and import of technology etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister while inaugurating the 69th Session of the Indian Science Congress held at Mysore on 3rd January, 1982 stated that Government has decided to launch a three pronged strategy as a remedy for unemployment and inappropriate employment among qualified scientists and technologists. The strategy is as follows:

(i) filling up all vacancies in salaried positions in science and technology in Government; (ii) a National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board has been set up as an institutional mechanism to link the idle manpower with the under-utilised institutional finance and available employment opportunities; (iii) it is envisaged to set up a consortium of survey organisations to identify area by area, the under-exploited developmental potentials.

The first meeting of the S & T Entrepreneurship Development Board was held on 5th March, 1982 and several issues have been considered in detail to identify programmes for gainful self-employment by developing entrepreneurship. These include preparation of information brochures and simplifying procedures for approvals, organisation of case studies, information dissemination, training programmes, establishment of S & T entrepreneur parks in selected universities promotion of intermediary voluntary agencies establishing consortium of survey organisations; preparing a shelf of opportunities for employment.

**Karnataka outlay for increased Power Generation**

7751. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Plan outlay to be spent on increased power generation for 1982-83 has since been approved by the Commission;

(b) if so, the amount approved for the purpose; and

(c) the names of the projects that shall be covered under the approved outlay?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the approved total Plan of Rs. 475.0 crores for 1982-83 of Karnataka, Rs. 141.81 crores are allotted for the Power Sector.

(c) In the enclosed statement, the approved outlays in 1982-83 for the generation projects and other programmes in the Power Sector are shown.

**Statement**

*Annual Plan 1982-83—Power Sector*

Rs. crores

Projects	Approved outlay for 1982-83 (Rs. crores)
<b>I. Generation</b>	
<b>A. Ongoing and approved projects</b>	
1. Linganmakki and Sharavathi Stages I & II (completed projects)	0.58
2. Kalinadi Hydro Electric project stage—I (6 × 135 + 2 × 50 MW)	24.00
3. Varaki Hydro Electric project (2 × 115 + 2 × 4.5 MW)	14.50
4. Paichur Thermal Power Station (2 × 210 MW)	60.00
5. Gangavali Hydro Electric Project (2 × 105 MW)	0.50
6. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage—II (4 × 32 + 6 × 25 MW)	0.50
<b>Sub-total (I)</b>	<b>100.08</b>
<b>B. New unapproved projects</b>	<b>0.50 (Lumpsum)</b>
<b>Total (Generation)</b>	<b>100.58</b>
<b>II. Transmission and Distribution</b>	<b>28.90</b>
<b>III. Rural Electrification</b>	<b>9.91</b>
<b>IV. Survey &amp; Investigations and Miscellaneous</b>	<b>3.02</b>
<b>Total (Power Sector)</b>	<b>141.81</b>

**Reorganisation of Electronic Department**

7752. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics is sought to be reorganised to have increased output from the electronics industry by at least five times; and

(b) if so, the main features of the reorganisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bangladesh Nationals staying unauthorisedly in Delhi**

7753. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladesh nationals living unauthorisedly in Delhi;

(b) the number of such Bangladesh Nationals who have been sent back; and

(c) the steps taken to send back the remaining persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) About 1200 Bangladeshis are staying in New Seemapuri area of Delhi. Those who have come after 25.3.1971 are liable for deportation. Steps to identify and deport those so liable are continuing.

**Siemens India to enter in the field of Electronics**

7754. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Siemens India has made efforts to enter the field

of electronics, with certain proposals to manufacture programmeable control system and process control instrumentation;

(b) whether Government have also asked the company to submit programme in details on the items; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Revision of Bombay Industrial Relations Laws**

7755. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prolonged strike in the Textile Mills of Bombay dragged on for a long time not so much on account of the economic demands of workers but because of the question of bargaining agent selected on the basis of existing Bombay Industrial Relations Act; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre will advise the States to have a second look over the old and outdated industrial relation laws?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The Bombay Industrial Relations Act which provides for the registration of one union in an industry in a local area as the sole bargaining agent of workers also provides for the registration of another union in place of existing registered union, if, at any time, any union makes an application to the Registrar to this effect and fulfills the requirements regarding membership.

(b) Does not arise.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली  
में आभूषणों की बिक्री

7756. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चांदी के आभूषण आदि बेचे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, क्या चांदी के आभूषण आदि बेचने के लिये लाइसेंस ले लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किस अधिकारी की अनुमति से ऐसा किया जा रहा है और क्या उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चांदी के कलात्मक आभूषण बेचे जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) ब्योरे का मुनि-श्चय किया जा रहा है ।

#### Pump sets for Thermal Units

7757. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pump sets has declined sharply;

(b) whether due to the above reasons pump sets have not been supplied to the thermal units as per their demand;

(c) if so, whether Government have a proposal to augment the production of pump sets; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to augment production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) During 1981, has been a decline of approximately 17 per cent in the production of Power Driven Pumps, including pump sets for thermal units as compared to the production in 1980.

(b) to (d). No complaints have been received from the Thermal units regarding non-supply of pump sets. However, any proposal received to augment production would be considered on merits.

#### Robbery in Rourkela Steel Plant

7758. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of spares of pumps and non-ferrous metals from the water supply workshop of the Rourkela Steel Plant took away by the armed gang of dacoits in the last week of February and first week of March, 1982;

(b) whether those dacoits have been caught;

(c) if so, the action taken against them; and

(d) the security measures taken to check stealing and robbery from Rourkela Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) The approximate cost of property stolen from Water Supply Works located in Rourkela Steel Township is Rs. 4,60,000/-. Seven persons have been arrested in this connection by the local Police and a case has been registered in the Township Police Station. All the arrested persons have been sent to court. Material worth about Rs. 2,51,000/- has been recovered from nearby Champañar forest. The case is under investigation by the local police.

The local police have intensified patrolling in the township area where the decoity took place.

### Survey of Bonded Labour by Gandhi Peace Foundation

7759. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gandhi Peace Foundation and National Labour Institute have conducted country wide survey and estimated the number of bonded labourers existing in each State;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of bonded labourers as estimated by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and National Labour Institute; and

(c) the details about the steps taken by Government to release them and to provide them rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) A nation-wide sample survey was undertaken in 1978-79 on the incidence of bonded labour system. Initially the National Labour Institute was associated with the Gandhi Peace Foundation in the survey, but later the National Labour Institute disassociated itself from the survey. According to the final report released by the Gandhi Peace Foundation in May, 1981, the incidence of Bonded Labour was estimated to be 26.17 lakhs. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The figures arrived at by the Gandhi Peace Foundation are only estimates. The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for enforcing the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, have reported 1,33,550 cases of identified and released bonded labourers as on 31st January 1982. To assist the concerned State Governments to speedily rehabilitate the identified and freed bonded labourers, a Centrally sponsored Scheme is operating under which 50 per

cent matching Central financial assistance is released.

State-wise details indicating the funds released during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 31st January 1982) and the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers are given in Annexure—II and Annexure—III [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3928|82.]

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State	Estimates of incidence of bonded labour by the Gandhi Peace Foundation
		(in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.25
2.	Bihar	1.11
3.	Gujarat*	1.71
4.	Karnataka	1.93
5.	Kerala	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00
7.	Maharashtra	1.00
8.	Orissa	3.50
9.	Rajasthan	0.67
10.	Tamil Nadu	2.50
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5.50
	Total:—	26.17 lakhs

#### Scientific and Technological Policy

7760. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technology policy drafted sometimes back has since been finalised and duly considered by Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the technology policy; and

(c) the nature of action taken to adopt this policy of scientific and technological development of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) has been working on a Technology Policy Statement. This has not been finalised.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a).

**Sub-Regional EPF Office at Muzaffarpur, Bihar**

7761. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the instructions contained in the Chief Provident Fund Commissioner's letter for opening of sub-Regional office at Muzaffarpur in Bihar has not been followed in the transferring the staff from Patna to Muzaffarpur;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Head Clerks who hail from Muzaffarpur and adjacent to this district have not been transferred; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government for such violation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI**

**DHARMAVIR):** (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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**प्रारक्षित विद्युत एककों की स्थापना करना**

7762. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिजली के संकट से इस्पात संयंत्रों को बचाने के दृष्टिकोण से रक्षित विद्युत एकक स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

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

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस कार्य को कब-तक पूरा करने का है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) से (ग) . यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के चार सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों में नई विद्युत उत्पादन इकाईयां लगाकर कारखानों की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि की जाय। ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त समय-सूची के अनुसार क्षमता (मेगावाट) चालू करने का समय

कारखाना

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	2 × 30 + 1 × 14	मई, अगस्त, 1982
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	2 × 60	जून, 1985
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	2 × 60	दिसम्बर, 1983-मई, 1984
बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना	3 × 60	मई, 1983-मार्च, 1984



### Recession in Agricultural Pumps

7763. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether the market for agricultural pumps is facing a recession;
- whether Government propose to provide fiscal measures to revive the industry;
- whether it is also proposed to put a curb on import of pumps; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a slack in demand.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(c) and (d). Import of pump sets is already on the restricted list.

### दिल्ली में अवैध शराब बनाने के लिये गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों की संख्या

7764. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली में अवैध शराब बनाने के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनसे बरामद की गई अवैध शराब की मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ख) अवैध शराब का उत्पादन रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा सैसबीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बा) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान अवैध शराब बनाने के लिये 25 व्यक्तियों

को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनसे 879 बोतल अवैध शराब बरामद की गई थी। उनसे चार चालू आसवन-पत्र के अतिरिक्त 293 लीटर रेकटफाईड/डिनेचर्ड सिपरिट और 287 लीटर से अधिक लाहन भी बरामद किया गया था। उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त इसी अवधि में आबकारी अधिनियम के अधीन 2327 मामले दर्ज किये गये थे और 2428 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनसे 1,22,989 बोतल अवैध शराब बरामद की हुई थी।

(ख) अवैध शराब बनाने के विरुद्ध प्रवर्तन उपायों को बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त सही शराब की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने और पड़ोसी राज्यों में मूल्य के बराबर मूल्य उचित स्तर पर रखने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अवैध शराब पीने और डिनेचर्ड सिपरिट को रंगदार बनाने के खतरे के प्रति जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ताकि इसका अवैध शराब बनाने वालों द्वारा दुरुपयोग न किया जा सके।

### जनगणना विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश में टेबुलेटर और चंकर के पदों पर की गई नियुक्ति

7765. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जनगणना विभाग में फरवरी, 1981 से फरवरी, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान टेबुलेटर तथा चंकर के पदों पर कितनी नियुक्तियां की गई ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार इन सभी कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त करने जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन सभी कर्मचारियों को जनगणना विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन निद्राह पंजीकरण अधिनियम विभाग में समाहित करने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :  
(क) चंकर-635 (छः सौ पैंतीस) और टेब्लेटर-3823 (तीन हजार आठ सौ तेईस) ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान । इन नियत वेतन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवायें 31-3-1982 के बाद से समाप्त कर दी गई है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । चूंकि जनगणना संगठन के अधीन कोई विवाह पंजीकरण विभाग नहीं है

#### एस्कार्ट्स लिमिटेड के एकक

7766. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय एस्कार्ट्स लिमिटेड, 18/4, मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा) में कितने एकक कार्यरत है और वे क्या क्या चीजें बना रहे हैं और क्या यह फर्म किसी और फर्म की सहायता से गठित की गई है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष वार इस फर्म द्वारा कितने ट्रेक्टर बनाये गये ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि

इस फर्म के ट्रेक्टर की उत्पादन लागत बहुत कम है परन्तु मूल्यों में बहुत वृद्धि की गई है और क्या सरकार इस फर्म को क लाभ देकर ट्रेक्टर बेचने हेतु अनुदेश देगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) मैं एस्कार्ट्स लि० के इस समय परस्पर संबंध पांच इकाइयाँ हैं जो एम० आर० टी० पी० अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं और मिट्टी हटाने के उपकरणों, कृषि ट्रेक्टरों, दुपहियों, एकसरे उपकरणों, मोटरगाड़ियों के सहायक सामान इत्यादि का निर्माण करती है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मैं एस्कार्ट्स लि० द्वारा ट्रेक्टरों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार रहा है :--

1979	12,243 नग
1980	11,295 नग
1981	13,480 नग

(ग) मैं एस्कार्ट्स लि० द्वारा निर्मित ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्य अन्य यूनियो द्वारा निर्मित इतनी ही अश्व शक्ति के ट्रेक्टरों के मूल्यों की तुलना में सर्वथा अनुकूल है । इस समय बाजार में अनेक मेकों के ट्रेक्टर उपलब्ध है और ट्रेक्टरों का मूल्य निर्धारण बाजार की आपसी गतिविधियों द्वारा भी विनियमित होता है । ट्रेक्टरों की कीमतों पर कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

#### Atrocities on Harijans and advasis in West Bengal

7767. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by Central Government on atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in West Bengal from 1st January, 1981 to 1st March, 1982;

(b) if so, the facts in details giving the details of the atrocities;

(c) the same with particular reference to the districts like Purulia and West Dinajpur; and

(d) the details of steps taken thereon for protection of the tribals in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). During the period from 1st January 1981 to 1st March 1982, three complaints of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were brought to the notice of the Home Ministry by Honourable Members of Parliament. The details of these cases are as given below:—

(i) Alleged harassment of Scheduled Caste family residing at Circus Avenue, Calcutta. The matter was taken up with State Government and a reply sent to M.P.

(ii) Organised attack on tribal village Kalomati, P. S. Itahar, West Dinajpur, Distt. This matter was also taken up with the State Government and report received. The State Government had indicated that some persons were arrested and cases instituted against them and police vigilance intensified in that area. A reply has also been sent to the M.P.

(iii) Killing of two tribals in Mahamadnapur P.S. Itahar, West Dinajpur Distt. In this case, a report has been called for from the State Government and the same is still awaited.

In some other cases, complaints received have been sent to the State Government in original for necessary action.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के कर्मचारियों की सवारी भत्ते

7768. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो कर्मचारियों को एक महीने में 800 कि० मी० की दूरी तय करने पर सवारी भत्ते के रूप में 135/- रु० प्रति माह के भुगतान किए जाने के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय के कोई आदेश है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के कुछ कर्मचारियों को सवारी भत्ते के रूप में 90/- रु० प्रतिमाह और कुछ कर्मचारियों को 63/- रु० प्रति माह का भुगतान हो रहा है तथा स्टाफ कारों के उपयोग करने वाले अधिकारी सवारी भत्ते के रूप में 400 रु० प्रति माह की पूरी राशि प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कर्मचारियों को सवारी भत्ते के रूप में 135 रु० प्रति माह की अदायगी सुनिश्चित करने तथा उन अधिकारियों के सवारी भत्ते में कमी करने, जो स्टाफ कारों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, कमी करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बंकट-सुब्बय्या) (क), (ख) तथा (ग) अनुसूचक नियम 25 में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करने की शर्त पर केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण

ब्यूरो के अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी इस समय अन्य सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ही तरह निम्नलिखित दरों पर सवारी भत्ते के पात्र हैं :—

सरकारी कार्य पर औसत मासिक यात्रा निम्नलिखित वाहनों द्वारा यात्रा करने के लिए प्रति माह सवारी भत्ते की दर

अपनी मोटर कार द्वारा अन्य प्रकार के वाहन द्वारा

कि० मी०	रु०	रु०
201-300	180.00	63.00
301-450	270.00	90.00
451-600	315.00	108.00
601-800	360.00	126.00
800 से ऊपर	405.00	135.00

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के कर्मचारियों को उपर्युक्त दरों के अनुसार यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता है जो सरकारी कार्य पर तीन महीने की औसत मासिक यात्रा पर निर्भर करता है । केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में स्टाफ कार का प्रयोग करने वाला कोई भी अधिकारी 400.00 रुपए मासिक दर पर सवारी भत्ता नहीं ले रहा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Number of copies to be printed

"Rural Environment"

7769. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have considered the need of preparing a report on Rural Environment in the country;

(b) if so, whether any report on rural environment has been prepared; and

(c) whether the portion of the report relating to development planning of villages ensures appropriate environmental management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Appointment of Candidates in Sub-Regional office of EPC, Ranchi

7770. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that candidates appointed specially for Sub-Regional Office of Provident Fund Commissioner, Ranchi (Bihar) were allowed to join at Headquarters in Patna Regional Office;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of extending joining time as under rules, the candidates were also allowed to proceed on leave; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action in the matter;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Audit of Accounts of University Employment and Information Guidance Bureau, Jamia Millia, Delhi

7771. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Audit Party was deputed to audit the accounts of University Employment and Information Guidance Bureau, Jamia Millia Islamia, run by Directorate of Employment, Delhi Administration and glaring irregularities like disappearance of cash entries from the Cash Book were detected;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities so detected and the name and designation of the persons held responsible for the lapse; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A preliminary enquiry conducted on the basis of a report, revealed some irregularities in the maintenance of the Cash Book. These irregularities were also later on confirmed by the Internal Audit Party of the Delhi Administration.

(b) Shri Raj Kumar, the then Cashier had withdrawn money from the Government account for payment of telephone bill and other contingent bills. He did not make these payments in time. The telephone authorities had disconnected the telephone of the Bureau. A fictitious receipt/voucher was produced by him. However, later on, he had paid back the money misappropriated by him.

(c) The Disciplinary Authority had imposed a penalty on Shri Raj Kumar of reduction of his pay to the lowest stage of Rs. 260/- in the pay scale of Rs. 260—400 for a period of two years. He was also transferred from the Bureau.

#### **Discontentment among IAS Officers due to delay in posting orders**

7772. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers, State and Union Territory-wise, belonging to Indian Administrative Service and whose

years of allotment in the service range from the year 1947 to 1952 are on leave and are still awaiting final orders of posting;

(b) whether due to such leave of delay in posting orders a sense of insecurity and/or discontentment amongst the serving officers is fast growing; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated to bring these officers immediately in active service so as to ensure service efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The postings and transfers of IAS officers serving in their respective State Cadres have to be arranged by the State Governments concerned. The Central Government is concerned only with the officers who are appointed to posts at the level of Under Secretary and above at the Centre for specified periods of tenure on the expiry of which they ordinarily revert to their respective State Cadres. However, their tenures may be curtailed or extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative considerations.

According to available information, only 5 IAS officers in the seniority range of 1947 to 1952 are presently on leave. 3 of them have been reverted to their respective State Cadres and their postings have to be arranged by the State Governments concerned. One has proceeded on leave preparatory to premature retirement after expiry of the leave. The 5th officer is awaiting alternative posting after having been relieved from his previous assignment under the Central Government with effect from 8th March, 1982.

#### **Number of Indians deported from U.A.E.**

7773. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians deported from the United Arab Emirates recently; and

(b) the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) During January and February, 1982, about 350 Indian nationals were deported from the United Arab Emirates.

(b) The reasons for deportation are as follows:—

- (a) Overstay in U.A.E.;
- (b) Non-possession of valid visas;
- (c) Seeking alternative jobs without permission from their sponsors; and
- (d) Violations of other immigration and labour laws.

**Alleged excesses by army in Manipur**

7774. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Blitz' dated 20 February, 1982 about alleged excesses by army in Manipur;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the details of the casualty on all sides since the army operation started till 20 February, 1982 and the facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the report. The Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly has denied making any such statement.

(c) According to information received from the State Government, the details of casualties are as follows:—

Year	Security Forces	Civilians	Extre - mists
1980 from Sept. 1980 onwards)	8	14	15
1981	18	46	34
1982 (upto 15th March 1982).	23	2	9

**Allotment of Cement to Maharashtra**

7775. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the allotment of cement in the year 1981 to Maharashtra and its comparison with other States; and
- (b) the reasons for inadequate allotments to the State and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement showing the allocation of cement made to the States/Union Territories including the State of Maharashtra during the year 1981 is attached.

(b) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and it has not been possible to meet fully the requirements of cement of the various sectors. The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacity, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

## Statement

Statement showing the allocation of Cement made to the States/Union Territories including Maharashtra during the year 1981

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Allocation during 1981
1. Maharashtra . . . . .	2119.1
2. Assam . . . . .	227.8
3. Bihar . . . . .	217.0
4. Orissa . . . . .	408.4
5. West Bengal . . . . .	1313.5
6. Manipur . . . . .	70.0
7. Nagaland . . . . .	53.0
8. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	52.0
9. Tripura . . . . .	64.0
10. Meghalaya . . . . .	73.0
11. Sikkim . . . . .	56.3
12. Mizoram . . . . .	26.4
13. Gujarat . . . . .	1531.0
14. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	990.0
15. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	112.0
16. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .	12.0
17. Haryana . . . . .	674.3
18. Rajasthan . . . . .	631.8
19. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2194.3
20. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	126.5
21. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	186.0
22. Punjab . . . . .	917.0
23. Chandigarh . . . . .	100.0
24. Delhi . . . . .	474.1
25. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1499.2
26. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1497.1

Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Allocation during 1981
27. Karanataka . . . . .	1050.5
28. Kerala . . . . .	1045.2
29. Pondicherry . . . . .	48.0
30. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	20.0
31. Laccadives . . . . .	7.6

सामान के गुम हो जाने के लिए  
खादी भवन के द्वारा जांच

7776 श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री सामान के गुम हो जाने के लिए खादी भवन द्वारा जांच के बारे में 23 जून, 1980 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 1678 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाहन संख्या 8267 से खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के 22500 रु० मूल्य के सामान गुम हो जाने के संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उसके लिए किन लोगों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (ख) और (ख) एक प्राथमिक जांच के बाद, श्रीमती तारामणि, वरिष्ठ प्रभारी (सीनियर इंचार्ज) श्री कमलापति तिवारी, प्रभारी (इंचार्ज) और श्री लीलाधर, ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध औपचारिक विभागीय जांच आरम्भ कर दी गई है। जांच अभी चल रही है और जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के पश्चात दायित्व का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

**Development of Industries in Public sector during Sixth Plan**

7777. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for development of industries in public sector during Sixth Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) total outlay of the public sector earmarked during Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Sixth Five Year Plan document which was laid on the Table of the House on 6-5-1981.

(c) Out of the total public sector outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores, the allocation made for industry and minerals including coal, petroleum and village and small industries is Rs. 22,187,57 crores.

**Sugar Manufacturing System Developed by C. S. I. O.**

7778. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great demand for micro processors based instrumentation to monitor and control sugar manufacturing system developed by the Central Scientific Instrumental Organisation; and

(b) if so, steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. In addition to the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute has also developed micro processor based temperature data acquisition monitor and controls.

(b) The requirements of different types of plants in sugar factories are under study to identify variations in the requirements. Different instrument systems would be designed to meet the different needs. Once feedback from the sugar industries has been obtained, the systems know-how of such process instrumentation would be released to National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation by industries for installation in the sugar factories. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh, is however, in a position to provide the details of the technical know-how when specific requests are received.

**Procedural delays in setting up of industries by foreigners**

7779. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether procedural and bureaucratic delays are the main hurdles in setting up industries by foreigners;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove them; and

(c) the details of new facilities for foreign investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that procedural and bureaucratic delays are creating hurdles in setting up industries by foreigners.

(c) A Statement indicating facilities for foreign investment in India is attached.

**Statement**

As per the existing Industrial Policy, foreign companies and subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies will be eligible to participate in the industries specified in Appendix I along with other applicants but will ordinarily be excluded from the industries not included in this list. They will also be entitled to invest in industries where production is predominantly for exports. Their investments will be subject to the 'guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity' and will be examined with special reference to technological aspects, export possibilities and the over-all effects on the balance of payments.



2. In accordance with the foregoing policy, foreign investment is allowed where it would lead to transfer of technology needed by the country and in export oriented ventures. The normal ceiling for foreign investment is 40 per cent of the total equity capital but a higher percentage of foreign equity can be considered in priority industries if the technology is sophisticated and not available in the country or if the venture is already export oriented. Such foreign companies are allowed the facilities of payments for technology either in the form of annual royalty or as a lump sum payment or both, employment of foreign experts, repatriation of capital (together with any capital appreciation) at any time after payment of taxes. Foreign investors are also eligible for all incentives and concessions which are given to Indian investors for encouraging investment and production. These include tax holiday for new undertakings producing certain specified commodities, concessions by way of deduction equal to 20 per cent of profits or gains in the case of new industries in backward areas while computing taxable profits, depreciation and investment allowances, deduction of expenditure on scientific research, wealth tax holiday, exemption from surtax, payments for patents, trade marks etc., interest on loan, tax concessions for foreign experts, allowance for development of export market and investment subsidy in backward districts.

3. Under the scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units, import of capital goods and raw materials are freely allowed and are exempted from import duty. The finished product is also exempt from excise and other levies.

#### **Samman Pension to freedom fighter MPs.**

7780. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption; "Samman pension" as published in the Indian Express dated 22 March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the freedom fighters among Members of Parliament may soon become eligible to receive "Samman pension" ; and

(c) if so, the quantum of the pension and the date on and from which it will be permissible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to amend the Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 with a view to remove the restriction on drawal of Samman Pension by Ex-Members of Parliament is under consideration of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, who are concerned in the matter.

(c) The effective date of pension would be decided only after the proposed amendment is enacted. However, monthly quantum of Samman Pension under the Liberalised Pension Scheme is Rs. 300/- from 1-8-1980.

#### **Purchase of tickets for cicket test match for officers of B.S.F. from welfare funds**

7781. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tickets for viewing cricket test match played in Delhi between India and England from 23 December, 1981 to 28 December, 1981 were purchased for the senior officers of Border Security Force from the Welfare Fund as has been brought out in the news report published in Indian Express of 26 December, 1981 under the caption "Test of BSF Welfare";

(b) if so, what are the details of the expenditure incurred from that Fund and what are the purposes for which that fund has been created;

(c) whether this purchase is one of the purpose, if not steps taken to recover the money and to ensure proper utilisation of the Fund money in future;

(d) how many other Funds are there of the type and whether their maintenance is in order; and

(e) if not, what steps have been taken to ensure proper utilisation of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) Tickets worth Rs. 13,000/- were purchased out of the BSF Welfare Fund for the use of all rates of BSF including officers to watch the cricket test match between India and England held at Delhi from 23-12-81 to 28-12-81.

The purpose of the BSF Welfare Fund is among other things to provide entertainment to finance welfare measures not provided for under any other Fund, and to provide finance to BSF Hqrs fund to build a reserve for welfare schemes.

In view of this the question of effecting any recovery would not arise.

(d) The following are other funds which are maintained by the BSF:—

- (i) BSF Education Fund;
- (ii) BSF Benevolent Fund;
- (iii) BSF Contributory Benevolent Fund;
- (iv) BSF Special Relief Fund;
- (v) BSF Distress Fund;
- (vi) BSF Gazetted Officers Loan Fund; and
- (vii) BSF Non-Gazetted Officers Loan Fund

These Funds are regularly audited to ensure their proper maintenance and utilisation.

(e) Does not arise.

**Submission of assets and liabilities return by Government servants**

7782. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the submission of assets and liabilities' returns to be filled by Government servants as per O.M. of 6 January, 1973 has been held in abeyance by another O.M. of 4 July, 1978;

(b) if so, what is the correct situation in this behalf now;

(c) whether an uptodate O.M. issued on the subject will be laid on the Table of the House;

(d) what steps have been taken to update the conduct, discipline and leave rules of the Government servants and whether copies of same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) The order of 6th January, 1973 has been kept in abeyance by an order dated, 4th July, 1973.

(b) and (c) The conduct Rules have been amended in July, 1976 doing away with the submission of periodical return of assets and liabilities by Government servants. After the amendment, only Group 'A' and Group 'B' officers are required to submit an Annual Return of immovable property. The amendment has been published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated 24-7-76 as S.O. 2691.

(d) The Conduct Rules were issued in 1964, the disciplinary rules in 1965 and the Leave Rules in 1972 and they were published in the Official Gazette. These rules have been amended from time to time according to requirements and the amendments have also been notified in the Official Gazette. The updating of rules according to changing requirements is thus a continuous process.

(e) This does not arise in view of the position stated at (d) above.

**"Measures of natural Ecosystem"**

7783. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) has recommended 33 essential measures of the natural ecosystem without jeopardising the development programme so as to provide clean air for breathing, pure water for drinking, uncontaminated food for consumption, suitable drugs for therapy without causing genetic hazards and habitual with proper sanitation facilities and immediate legislation to check noise pollution as appearing in the Indian Express dated 15th December, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The focal theme for the 68th Session of the Indian Science Congress held at Varanasi in January, 81, was 'Impact of the Development of Science and Technology on Environment'. Most of the recommendations emanating from the Indian Science Congress related to various aspects of Environmental protection.

(b) and (c) Copies of the printed report of the action taken on the Recommendations of the 68th Session of Indian Science Congress held at Varanasi on January 3—7, 1981 published by the Department of Science & Technology, are available in the Library of the Parliament.

**Threat to pay protection money in Kerala**

7784. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAWA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of youngmen are threatening the people of Kerala to pay them, what they call as 'protection money';

(b) the action taken by Government to give security to the people of the State; and

(c) the action taken to book these anti-social elements immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Taking of Oaths or Affirmation by Members of Legislatures and Judges**

7785. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-NUPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to find out how many persons, before their taking up public offices, take oaths or affirmation; and

(b) the number of members of legislatures and number of Supreme Court and High Court judges who have taken oaths according to 'affirmation' during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Census of People who do not Believe in Caste and Religion**

7786. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-NUPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether details have been collected in the last census of such people who declared that they did not believe in caste and religion;

(b) if so, whether the census report has provided the total figure of such people; and

(c) if a count of such people as indicated in (a) and; above is not given in the census report, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) In the 1981 Census if a person said he or she had no religion, this answer was recorded accordingly against the question on religion, in the Household Schedule or Individual Slip concerned. If a person refused to state his or her religion, the enumerator was instructed to write 'Religion not stated' in this case. No information was collected of such people who declared that they did not believe in caste, since information on caste was not collected in the 1981 Census.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No., The tabulation of data on religion is being taken up in due course. Therefore, the census reports so far issued do not contain this information.

**Regularization/confirmation of Electricians in E.S.I.**

7787. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for regularization confirmation of Electricians appointed on daily wages/ad-hoc basis in Employees State Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Electricians of Employees State Insurance Corporation Hospital, New Delhi who had rendered more than one and a half year continuous service during the period 1974-75, have been removed from the service;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have received some representations from the above Electricians for restoration of their services; and

(e) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received.

(e) The matter is being looked into.

**Setting up of industries by MRTP Companies**

7788. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether investment in core sector of industries by MRTP Companies are being encouraged by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of licences granted to these MRTP Companies for the last three years;

(d) the reasons for the marked increase during the year 1981-82; and

(e) whether Government are thinking to amend the Industrial Policy Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). MRTP Companies are already allowed to invest in industries listed in Appendix-I to the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973. They are also encouraged to invest in these industries as these include highly capital intensive as well as high technology areas in the core sector and as they also form the basis for further industrial growth and production.

(c) the number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued to

MRTP Undertakings during the years 1979 to 1981 is as under:—

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1979	81	71
1980	124	68
1981	147	95

(d) There has been overall increase both in regard to MRTP Companies and non-MRTP companies. This increase is due to the better industrial climate, liberalised procedures and the emphasis on development of industries in the core sector.

(e) Not presently, Sir.

#### Capacity Utilisation of Steel Plants

7789. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of steel plants in Public Sector and Private Sector separately for the last three years, plant wise;

(b) the main reasons for the low capacity utilisation of some of the plants in public sector; and

(c) the steps Government propose to improve the capacity utilisation of these plants in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The capacity utilisation in respect of saleable steel of the integrated steel plants in the public sector and pri-

vate sector during the last three years was as under:—

Plant	Capacity utilisation %		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Bhilai	86.8	92.5	92.6
Durgapur	48.8	48.3	63.1
Rourkela	85.3	80.4	89.1
Bokaro	43.1	42.8	74.7
IISCO	53.8	65.4	61.0
TISCO	96.5	102.5	107.0

(b) Lower capacity utilisation was mainly on account of inadequate infrastructural support. In the case of IISCO and Durgapur Steel Plants, obsolescence of plant and equipment is also a contributory factor.

(c) Measures to provide adequate infrastructural support are under constant review at various levels in SAIL as well as in Government and remedial steps taken wherever indicated.

#### Letters of Intent issued to Madhya Pradesh

7790. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters of intent issued for setting up industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (ending March);

(b) how many of the above resulted into industrial licences and industries actually being put up; the details of the type of industry and its location;

(c) how many letters of intent from Madhya Pradesh lapsed during the last three years, the reasons therefor and any survey made to go into the causes for it;

(d) how many letters of intent later on got changed their location out of Madhya Pradesh and the reasons given for it; and

(e) the special efforts being made by the Centre and State Government to put industries in Madhya Pradesh with ancillary units in the backward areas and for overall industrial development of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The following number of letters of intent were granted for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto March, 1982; :

Year	No. of Letters of Intent granted
1980	47
1981	30
1982 (upto March)	12

(b) Out of the 89 Letters of Intent granted during 1980 to 1982 (upto March) 8 L.Is. have been converted into Industrial Licences.

It generally takes three to four years for an industrial licence to fructify. As such the Industrial Licences granted during 1980 to 1982 (upto March) would be at various stages of implementation.

Details of all the Industrial Licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, type of industry, location etc. are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) 7 Letters of Intent have been treated as lapsed/cancelled out of the Letters of Intent granted during the years 1980 to 1982 (upto March) for Madhya Pradesh. Since the parties failed to fulfil the conditions of the letters of intent and to take effective

steps towards implementation of the scheme within the specified period, the letters of intent were treated as automatically lapsed/cancelled.

(d) In case of one Letter of Intent change of location outside Madhya Pradesh has been granted. In view of availability of adequate raw material and of better infrastructural facilities, the company applied for change of location from Madhya Pradesh to Punjab, to which Government of Madhya Pradesh had no objection and Government of Punjab also recommended the same.

(e) As part of the programme to be initiated to achieve the objective of Sixth Plan viz. reduction in inequalities in regional development, Government have initiated the nucleus Plant programme in industrially backward districts. The nucleus plant concept seeks to promote integrated industrial complexes in identified locations. A nucleus plant set up would concentrate on assembling the products of ancillary units falling within its orbit or supply needed inputs to a large number of small units set up nearby and also look for technology, training and marketing needs of such units so that a spread out network of investment and employment could emerge. The programme is thus intended to assist within a reasonable period greater dispersal, a broadening of entrepreneurship and also create jobs for the local population.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have identified Sidhi and Jhabua districts for setting up nucleus plants. A Task Force for both the districts has been set up to identify projects possibilities in these two districts. The task force is presently at work.

**Taking Over of Institute of Paper  
Technology at Saharanpur (U.P.)  
by Government**

7791. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the Institute of Paper Technology at Saharanpur (U.P.) aided by Royal Swedish Government for better management and service from the University of Roorkee;

(b) whether it is the only Institute of its kind in the country but unable to fulfil the purpose for which it was started; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking over the same by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) The Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur is the leading Institute giving education in paper & pulp technology and its functioning is satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

**Geological Survey to Assess the Nickel  
Ore reserves in Orissa**

7792. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken any survey through Geological Survey of India to assess the nickel ore reserves in Kansa area of Sukinda Tehsil, Cuttack district of Orissa;

(b) when was that survey conducted;

(c) the approximate deposits of nickel ore as assessed by the survey team; and

(d) the progress made so far for the proper exploitation of the nickel ore reserves in the region of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary survey was conducted by Geological Survey of India in 1962, followed by detailed surveys in 1965-66 and 1972-73;

(c) The approximate reserves of nickel ore assessed so far in this area are 33.59 million tonnes.

(d) Exploitation of the nickel ore reserves will have to await further detailed exploration and metallurgical tests on the ores, prior to preparation of a feasibility report.

**Rich deposit of Quartz and  
Manganese in Orissa.**

7793. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich deposits of Quartz and Manganese have been found in Kalahandi district, Orissa;

(b) names of other places where these minerals are found and whether it will be possible to set up industries;

(c) whether valuable stones Neelam, Panna, Ruby have also been found in the Kalahandi district and nearby district;

(d) whether many other minerals have been found in a large area of Kalahandi, Bolangir district and the names of other places in Orissa; and

(e) the details of the scheme for mining and development of minerals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Sizeable manganese ore deposits occur mainly in Bonai-Keonjhar belt in Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts and Kutinga-Nishikhal belt in Koraput district. Minor occurrences of manganese ore are reported in Padaickhara, Religuma, Boriputtu, etc. in Koraput district. Minakhunti in Kalahandi district; Dungripali, Lochadungri, Bimarapal, Charakpara, Babejuri, Zunka, Dungri, Tikrapara and Beghmunda in Bolangir district; Telitilimal; Dahimal, Mathalipara, Sihirala, Tiklipara etc. in Sambalpur district. Minor occurrences of Quartz are reported from different parts of Koraput, Bolangir, Ganjam and Sambalpur districts.

Two ferro-manganese plants have been set up at Joda and Royagada. A proposal to set up an electrolytic manganese dioxide project at Keonjhar is under consideration.

(c) Minor occurrences of Emerald have been reported from Gucherpara-Khantabanji, Antarla area, Demabhat, Hathilimunda, Saliru, Birmaharajtur, Sonapur in Bolangir district; Golamunda and Sinamal in Kalahandi district; Dalimora, Brahmanpali, Dongpal, Palhara, Kulad and Balaramprasad in Dhenkanal district; and Palasmala and Khondmal in Sambalpur district. Minor occurrence of Sapphire has been reported in Karlokot and Langi in Kalahandi district.

(d) Other important deposits found in Kalahandi and Bolangir districts are bauxite and graphite. Minor occurrence of china clay and galena are also reported in Bolangir district. Other minerals explored by Geological Survey of India in recent years in different districts of Orissa are bauxite, chromite, iron-ore, limestone, nickel-ore, copper-ore, tin-ore, coal, gold, graphite, vanadiferous magnetite and lead-ore.

(e) The following mineral-based industries have been set up or are, in

process of construction or are proposed to be set up in Orissa:—

- (i) Aluminium Complex.
- (ii) Refractory project at Dhenkanal.
- (iii) Sponge iron project at Keonjhar.
- (iv) Calcium carbide project at Rairangpur.
- (v) Charge chrome plant near Bananipal, Keonjhar district.
- (vi) Saragipati Lead Project in Sundargarh district.

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचवीं योजना के दौरान समाज सेवाएं

7794. श्री मूल चन्द्र डार्या : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समयबद्ध न्यूनतम आवश्यकता पर आधारित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान क्या-क्या समाज सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई गईं तथा इनके लिए क्या-क्या राष्ट्रीय मानदण्ड अपनाए गए और कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पांचवीं योजना अपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों को छोटी योजना में जारी रखा गया है और यदि हां, तो किन-किन कार्यक्रमों को किन-किन शर्तों के अंतर्गत जारी रखा गया है, और उन पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में इनके लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चट्टाण) :

(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना और छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रमों के विभिन्न संघटकों के अंतर्गत उद्देश्यों,



परिव्ययों और व्यय की तुलनात्मक स्थिति बताई गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3927/82]

#### Faulty Agricultural Pumps

7795. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the total annual loss due to the use of faulty agricultural pump sets;

(b) whether setting up of a technical institution to provide specialised course on pump technology is envisaged; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to introduce change in the quality of pumps and save the country from the annual energy loss on this account?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However following steps have been taken to educate the consumers for proper selection of pumpsets:

1. Technical Committee has been constituted in each state to prepare approved list of pumpsets for financing by Banks.

2. ARDC has published book-lets which contain guidelines for proper selection of pumpsets.

3. A standing Committee at the national level has been constituted to review the position from time to time and issue necessary guidelines for improving the operational efficiency of agricultural pumpsets. It is proposed to co-opt farmers representatives thereon.

(c) Following steps have been taken to effect change in quality of pumps:—

1. ISI have revised the standard specification and have now indicated the upper limit of specific fuel consumption.

2. ARDC has now made a condition of loaning that only ISI 'Q' marked pumps/engines/motors will be selected. Specific fuel consumption and efficiency values have also been specified

#### Bank Dacoities in Delhi

7796. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of bank dacoity have taken place in Delhi since 1 January, 1980 and how many culprits have been arrested so far;

(b) the total amount looted by the dacoits from the banks of Delhi since January, 1980 and how much out of that amount has been recovered so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Since January 1980 there have been two incidents of Bank dacoity and two incidents of bank robbery in Delhi and no culprits have been arrested so far.

(b) and (c). (1) Case FIR No. 658 dated 2-6-81 u/s 395/397/342 IPC and 25/27/54/59 Arms Act P. S. Kalkaji, New Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 1,23,354 was looted from the United Bank of India, Grantor Kailash on 2-6-81.

(2) Case FIR No. 40 dated 21-2-82 u/s 395/397/398 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act P. S. Srinivas Puri, New Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 10,78,880 was looted from the Canara Bank, Maharani Bagh Branch on 21-2-82.

(3) *Case FIR No. 750 dated 7-9-81 u/s 392/394/397/342/34 IPC P. S. Defence Colony.*

A sum of Rs. 2,27,452 was looted from the Canara Bank, New Delhi, South Extension Branch on 7-9-81.

(4) *Case FIR No. 193 dated 12-4-82 u/s 392/398/343/34 IPC and 25/27/54/59 Arms Act P. S. Hauz Khas.*

A sum of Rs. 2,27,462 was looted from the Punjab National Bank, Geetanjali Enclave Branch, New Delhi on 12.4.1982.

No amounts have been recovered so far in these cases

#### **Selection grade to employees in Delhi Administration**

7797. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the order issued by Government in 1976 for giving selection grades to employees has not been implemented in the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing by the Delhi Administration; and

(c) by what time such selection grades are proposed to be introduced in the Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that they are following the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance in January, 1977, for the introduction of Selection Grade in Group 'C' and 'D' posts from 1-8-1976. Ten Departments/Offices of the Administration have already introduced selection

grade. In ten other Departments/Offices of the Administration the eligibility for the grant of selection grade is not due for the present. Proposals in respect of the remaining departments have either been or are being referred to the concerned Central Ministries. The Administration's proposal for the introduction of selection grade in Grade III (Ministerial) of the Delhi Administration Subordinate Service has been rejected in consultation with the Ministry of Finance as the percentage of acute stagnation in the grade was less than the prescribed norms.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

#### **Shortage of Trained Manpower**

7798. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Institute of Information Technology has been set up to help in overcoming the acute shortage of trained computer manpower in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with programme of action; and

(c) how far it will go in meeting the requirement of trained personnel for handling computer installations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEV RAO): (a) and (b). According to a brochure received from "National Institute of Information Technology" (NIIT), it has been set up "with the objectives of offering first class short and medium term courses in the area of Information Technology". NIIT is a private Institution not aided by the Government.

(c) Government have no information on the matter.

### Centre for Scientific Research on Bio-Mass Energy

7799. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two centres for scientific research on bio-mass energy have been established at Lucknow and Madurai by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the commission proposed to link "producer-gas" or "pyro-gas" projects to plants of coconut kernels, pipe needles, saw dust and rice husk; if so, the action proposed to be taken in this direction;

(c) whether energy plantations have a bright prospect and many more projects are likely to be taken up; if so, the names of States where these are likely to be taken up; and

(d) whether an information cell on renewable sources of energy has been set up; if so, its functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Two centres with an integrated programme of research development and demonstration of bio-mass energy have been established at Lucknow and Madurai by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. At both these centres work is in progress on plant tissue culture, some aspects of Photo-synthesis in relation to plant productivity; experimental details for large scale energy plantation including multi-purpose fast growing species; selection of fast growing shrubs; evaluation of high yielding tapioca and experiment on "usar tolerant" firewood species.

(b) The Commission has also initiated a programme to produce pyro-gas from coconut wastes and other agricultural residues; the feasibility reports

for setting up of pilot plants are under preparation.

(c) Energy plantations offer a potential source of energy for future and several projects are under formulation/implementation in different States of the country and many more are being identified. In U.P., Tamil Nadu and Gujarat the work was already started; in Maharashtra, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and some other States, the sites are being identified.

(d) An Information Cell is being set up under the Commission. Its functions will be to provide information and create public awareness in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

### Import of Electronic Components

7800. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have been given permission to import electronic components for assembly in India;

(b) what is the amount of foreign exchange earned by those companies by exporting their assembled products; and

(c) what are the considerations governed for allowing them to import components?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from Office of CCI & E and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Armed Robbers raid on Tobacco Shop in Gole Market, New Delhi

7801. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of armed robbers raided a tobacco shop in Gole Market, New Delhi on 15 January, 1982;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the action taken thereon with the results achieved, if any;

(c) whether day light robberies are on the increase in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the figures thereof for 1981-82 as compared to the corresponding period last year with steps taken or proposed to be taken to combat them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was reported that at about 12.30 P.M. on 15-1-82 four armed intruders entered the shop in Gole Market. One of the intruders manhandled the cashier and demanded cash. While the cashier was grappling with him, another intruder fired a shot in the air. The intruders deprived two salesmen of the shop of Rs. 2500/- and 1611/- respectively, and while two of them drove away in a car the other two were seen running in the direction of Panchkuin Road.

A case FIR No. 24 dated 15-1-82 u/s. 394/34 and 27/54/59 Arms Act P. S. Mandir Marg has been registered. The car involved in the case has been recovered from Hapur and one person has been arrested on 15-3-1982. The investigations of the case is in progress.

(c) and (d) The incidents of day light robberies are declining. The comparative figures for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 are indicated below:-

1980-81	1981-82
(1.4.80 to 31.3.81)	(1.4-81 to 31-3-82)
Daylight robberies 102	80

The following steps have been taken to combat such crimes :-

(i) Intensive Police vigilance.

(ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with

walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor-cycles.

(iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. against bad character and criminals.

(iv) Continuous drives by the Special squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(v) Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crimes.

(vi) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.

(vii) Organisation of Thikri Peera and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with police patrol pickets.

(viii) Special watch on released criminals.

(ix) Posting of pickets at vulnerable points.

(x) Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places.

(xi) Stepping up of externment proceedings.

(xii) Inter-Districts meetings with the police officials of the adjoining States.

#### Self-sufficiency in paper production

7802. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual output and consumption of fine coarse and newsprint paper as compared to last year;

(b) the anticipated demand during next five years;

(c) the steps taken to grow suitable trees for paper pulp and establishing newspaper mills to meet this demand and make our country self-sufficient in paper, particularly the newsprint; and

(d) what main research findings have been and will be utilised and what other role has been played by the Institute of paper technology at Saharanpur to helping the country to move forward to self-sufficiency in paper production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The domestic production and consumption of writing and printing paper and newsprint during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are approximately as follows:

(In lakh tonnes )

Year	Production	Consumption
A. Writing & Printing Papers		
1980-81 . . . . .	5.60	6.20
1981-82 . . . . .	6.00	6.44
B. Newsprint		
1980-81 . . . . .	0.51	3.57
1981-82 . . . . .	0.55	3.75

(b) The Planning Commission's estimates of demand for paper and paper board and newsprint by 1984-85, are 15.4 lakh tonnes (of which about 50 per cent would be writing and printing paper) and 5 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) Some of the State Governments are taking steps to raise pulpwood plantations for the paper industry. The utilization of alternate raw materials like bagasse for manufacture of paper and newsprint is also being encouraged. The newsprint projects of Mysore Paper Mills and the Hindustan Paper Corporation, for an additional capacity of 1,55,000 tonnes will be in full scale commercial production in 1982-83. Approvals have also been granted to M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd. and M/s. Century Pulp and Paper Mills for setting up newsprint mills for a total capacity of 70,000 tonnes.

(d) The Institute of Paper Technology, Saharanpur, is the leading institution in the country giving education in the paper and pulp technology.

#### Future Atomic Energy Development

7803. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for future atomic energy development without foreign dependence; and

(b) what efforts have been made to utilise Thorium available in monozite sand in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Technologies for application of Nuclear Radiation in Agriculture, Industry, Medicine and other areas have been developed and are being utilised in India. Fuel requirement for pressurised heavy water reactor programme presently under execution is being met indigenously. Plants are also being set up to produce heavy water required for these reactors. Progressively all major components are being manufactured within the country and the import content of the nuclear power plants is being kept to the minimum.

(b) Thorium is used in a small way in the manufacture of Gas Mantles. Reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam is conducting research and development works to use Thorium as nuclear fuel.

#### Delay in Sanctioning of Projects in Karnataka

7804. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Karnataka has expressed his concern at the delay in sanctioning the various projects in Karnataka by the Centre and has pleaded for a time bound programme to implement them;

(b) if so, how many projects in the State are pending for Centre's approval; and

(c) by what time Government are confident to provide loans for these projects?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Planning Commission have no information on this.

(b) Only one project, namely, Ghataprabha Hydel Project is presently pending for investment approval in the Planning Commission.

(c) Planning Commission do not provide any financial assistance for implementation of individual State projects. Central assistance is, however, given to States in accordance with modified Gadgil formula.

#### **Achievement of Original Target by Public Sector Steel Plants**

7806. SHRI B. V. DESAI

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel plants under the Steel Authority of India are likely to achieve the original target of 5.7 m.t. of saleable steel output in the current year;

(b) if so, whether they have stated that in case the power supply position is improved they may cross the target;

(c) if so, whether the position of power and supply to the steel plants has been improving for the last three to four months;

(d) if so, to what extent the steel production has improved; and

(e) whether State Governments have been asked not to impose restrictions to the steel plants?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) to (e). The public sector steel plants produced 5.65 million tonnes of saleable steel during 1981-82 as

against the target of 5.73 million tonnes. But for restrictions on power supply, particularly during the last three months of the year, the target would have been exceeded.

The power supply to Rourkela Steel Plant was restricted from the second half of November, 1981. The power supply to Bhilai Steel Plant was not satisfactory particularly during the last quarter of the year. There were interruptions in power supply from DVC also. This matter is pursued with the respective State Governments and DVC and an improvement in the situation is expected.

#### **New 20-Point Programme**

7807. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of the States have sought more Central aid as they were trying to effectively implement the new 20-point programme and also making efforts to mobilise additional resources for the implementation of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, whether all the Chief Ministers during the month of March had met the Prime Minister and urged her to take necessary measures in this regard; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister had assured for immediate and more central aid to those States who have already taken action in implementing the new 20-point programme?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). At the meeting of the National Development Council held on 14th March, 1982, one States had suggested allocation of additional Central aid for the new 20-Point Programme. All the Chief Ministers or their representatives participated in this meeting, which was presided over by the Prime Minister. Further, at the Northern-Zonal Council meeting held on 6th February, 1982, the Member-States had suggested that adequate funds should

be provided for implementing the 20-Point Programme.

(c) No such assurance was given by the Prime Minister.

#### Use of ESMA in States

7808. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI A. K. BALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of times ESMA has been used in the country since its inception with the State-wise break up in details till 1 March, 1982;

(b) names of the States which have refused to use ESMA;

(c) whether ESMA has been used against any employer contractor till 1 March, 1982;

(d) whether he is aware of the use of ESMA in the strike of Rallis-India Chemicals and Fertilizers Plant near Kanpur, U.P. in January, 1982 resulting in the loss of lives of the workers and atrocities of Harijans; if so, facts in details;

(e) whether this was a violation of the assurance given; and

(f) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Attention, in this connection, is invited to the answer given in the House to Unstarred Question No. 6153 on the 31st March, 1982. As mentioned therein, the powers to prohibit strikes in essential services available under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance Act, 1981, as the case may be, have been used on three occasions only so far, twice in Assam and once in Maharashtra.

(b) There has so far been no instance of a State Government refusing to use E.S.M.A, when invoked by the Central Government.

(c) No Sir.

(d) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, strike/lock-out in Rallis-India Fertilisers Plant, Magarwara, Unnao was prohibited by the State Government u/s 3 (A) of the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes Act, vide a notification dated 29-12-81. The powers under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 have not been used in this case.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

#### Narora Atomic Power Project behind Schedule

7809. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two of the units of the Narora Atomic Power Project in U.P. are behind schedule by about five years;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing this delay in the light of the facts that costs have been escalated heavily; and

(c) the steps that are now being taken to see that the project gets completed on schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been some unavoidable factors responsible for delays in the completion schedule of the Narora Atomic Power Project. These factors include delays in the acquisition of land, delays in the manufacture of some critical nuclear equipment, delays on account of extensive soil investigation and detailed dynamic analysis necessitated by the seismic design for the structures and equipment.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite the manufacture of major critical nuclear equipment and to reduce the impact of delays in the delivery of equipment by paralleling erection activities as far as possible.

#### Import of Services

7810. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain companies are being allowed to import designs, drawings and consultancy services during the current financial year under the Technical Development Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, whether under the scheme only companies with foreign equity are being allowed to import the above mentioned services etc; and

(c) the names of the companies and amount of foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Requests for import of designs, drawings and consultancy services are being considered irrespective of whether the applicant company has foreign equity or not.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

(c) Statement showing names of Indian parties allowed foreign collaboration (including drawings and designs cases) under the Technical Development Fund (TDF) Scheme during 1-4-1981 to 31-3-1982.

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Approved amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras . . . . .	£ 116,100/- (net of taxes) Royalty @ 3%.
2	M/s. Bharat Gears Ltd., New Delhi . . . . .	DM 141,900/- (net of taxes)
3	M/s. HMT Ltd., Bangalore . . . . .	DM 425,000/- (Subject to tax)
4	M/s. Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Thana . . . . .	US \$ 70,000/-
5	M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore. . . . .	£ 100,000/-
6	M/s. Orissa Industries Ltd., Sundargarh . . . . .	DM 175,000/-
7	M/s. Mahindra Owen Ltd., Pune . . . . .	£ 20,000/-
8	M/s. Usha Martin Black Ltd., Calcutta . . . . .	US \$ 172,800/-
9	M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	US \$ 250,000/-
10	M/s. Mopeds India Ltd., Tirupati . . . . .	FF 12.9 lakhs
11	M/s. Stovec Screen India Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	US \$ 105,000/-
12	M/s. Shri Ambica Tubes, Ahmedabad . . . . .	(1) DM 36,000/- (2) US \$ 18,000/-
13	M/s. Zenith Steel Pipes & Industries Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	US \$ 100,500/-
14	M/s. Daver Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. . . . .	US \$ 105,000/-
15	M/s. Garware Paints Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	US \$ 225,000/- Royalty @ 5%



(1)	(2)	(3)
16	M/s. Precimax Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	£ 5,000/-
17	M/s. SLM-M. necklal Industries Ltd., Ahmedabad	FR 40,000/- Royalty @ 2% for 5 years.
18	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Fauidabad	Yen 50,000,000/-
19	M/s. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd., Calcutta	US \$ 15,150/-
20	M/s. Spaco Carburetors (India) Ltd., Pune	US \$ 250,000/-
21	M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta	£ 60,000/-
22	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay	DM 161,250/-

**Recruitment Rules in Resepect of Analyst and Research Assistant in EPF Organisation**

7811. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Recruitment Rules in respect of senior Analyst, Jr. Analyst and Research Assistant in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have not been framed so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of non-finalisation of Rules, the posts of Jr. Analyst and Research Assistant remain vacant for the last two years but the organisation has proposed to promote one of the APFC (Gr. I) against the post of Sr. Analyst without finalisation of Rules;

(c) if so, the reasons for disparity and whether the said post is being filled up to avoid transfer of one officer who has completed 20 years at one station; and

(d) if so, whether Government will also fill up other posts for which rules are yet to be framed; if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The post of Senior Analyst is vacant since 25-2-1982 and it has been decided to fill it up after the recruitment rules are finalised. The other posts have been filled up by promotion of persons on *ad hoc* basis.

**Creation of posts of Assistant Vigilance Officer and vigilance Assistants in E.P.F. Organisation**

7812. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have created about 14 posts of Assistant Vigilance Officers and Vigilance Assistant in the EPF Organisation to cope with the work of Vigilance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these posts though created long back still remain unfilled;

(c) if so, what is the reasons in not filling up these posts even on *ad-hoc*

basils while the work of Vigilance Department in Organisation is suffering; and

(d) what action Government propose to fill up these posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) 7 posts of Vigilance Officers and 7 posts of vigilance Assistants were sanctioned by the Government in October, 1981.

(b) to (d). Framing of Recruitment Rules for the aforesaid posts is under process. These posts demand a particular type of experience and background, and *ad-hoc* appointments are not considered desirable.

**Number of Employees on daily wages in Regional Provident Fund Organisation, Delhi**

7813. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily wages employees in the Central/Regional Office, of EPF Organisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to Government of India's instructions issued on 10 October, 1979, they are eligible to be appointed on regular basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not regularising these poor employees especially in view of the Prime Minister's progressive policy in regard to providing of employment to un-employed persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). According to the Employees' Provident Fund authorities, there are twenty four employees working on daily wages in the Central office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and one in the Regional Office, Delhi. The question of regularising the appointment of these employees is under examination.

**Visit of Zimbabwe Delegation about setting up of Manpower Training Institutions**

7814. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Zimbabwe during recent visit to India had sought the cooperation in setting manpower training institutions there; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities to be offered to Zimbabwe in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A Zimbabwean delegation during their visit from 19th March, to 25th March, 1982 discussed the question of assistance from India for setting up of training institutions for manpower training with the Deputy Labour Minister.

(b) As no formal request in this regard has been received, the question of offer does not arise at this stage.

**Details of Steel Plant to be set up in Daitari of Orissa**

7815. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be delay in preparing the details of the Steel Plant to be set up now in Daitari of Orissa State;

(b) if so, what are the stages of discussion being held to finalise the terms, financial and commercial, for plant; and

(c) whether the British Government have informed us of its decision to increase its share of financial assistance to the steel plant in a bid to cover the gap created by the reduced French assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The

change of location of the steel plant to Daitari will not result in any delay in the time schedule for the construction of the steel plant. Negotiations with M/s. Davy McKee are in progress for setting the technical specifications, and commercial and financial terms of the contract for setting up the proposed steel plant. As the French Credit forms a part of the total financial package, the position will be known only after the completion of the negotiations.

**Criteria for Preparation of Panel for Deputy Secretary on Central Deputation**

7816. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disparity existing between IAS and other Central Services Class I in matters of empanelment for the post of Deputy Secretary prior to the Third Pay Commission has been allowed to continue though Government had decided in principle to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so what are the criteria for preparing the panel for Deputy Secretary on Central deputation;

(c) whether by introducing a new element of pay i.e. Rs. 1400/- as grade pay, most of the Central Class I services where promotion to the next higher Junior Administration Grade is not so quick have been put in a very disadvantageous position in matters of getting central deputation at Deputy Secretary level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-KATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission has not made

any specific recommendation in the matter. The revised eligibility criteria for deputation of officers to tenure posts at the Centre at the level of Deputy Secretary are as follows:—

**GROUP 'A' CENTRAL SERVICES:**

Officers having at their credit 9 years of service in the cadre and drawing pay in the scale of Rs. 1500-2000/-, or, a basic pay of Rs. 1400/- in the scale of pay of Rs. 1100-1600/-.

**I.A.S. OFFICERS:**

Officers having at their credit 9 years of service in the I.A.S. and having at least 3 years of district experience.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The revised criteria have helped in preparing eligibility lists of manageable proportions, and having rational link with the number of likely vacancies.

**Measures to improve socio-economic Condition of SC/ST**

7817. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the increase in population the measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are proving ineffective; and

(b) if so, the effective steps Government propose to take for their improvement and the measures envisaged during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) and (b). A comprehensive and integrated policy for the socio-economic development of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes is being adopted. In respect of the Scheduled Castes the Special Component Plans, the Special Central Assistance to the

Special Component Plans of the States and the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations are the three important instruments of the strategy; these have only recently been evolved and are being continued in the year 1982-83. For the Scheduled Tribes the instruments of the Tribal sub-Plans and the Special Central Assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plans have been in existence since the Fifth Plan; these are also being continued in 1982-83. The increase in the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also being duly taken into account in this approach and strategy:

#### Safety of college girls in Delhi

7818. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the parents in Delhi feel scared to send their girls to colleges because there is no adequate police arrangement against rowdies and bad characters who bound the ladies colleges and often molest and maltreat college girls;

(b) whether recently the son of a police officer and seven of his friends tried to abduct and molest a Miranda College girl;

(c) whether police could trace these culprits and if so the nature of action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that full security arrangements are made near the girls schools and colleges in Delhi so that the bad characters are not allowed to have a field day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (d). Adequate police vigil is maintained around girls schools and colleges by deploying uniformed and plain clothes police personnel. Policemen are

also deployed at the bus stops. They also deployed at the bus stops. They arrangements are continuously kept under review.

(b) and (c). On the complaint of a student of Miranda College, a case under Sections 366/354/511 IPC was registered on 13-3-1982. It has been possible to trace the culprits. Eight persons, including the son of a Delhi Police Officer, have been arrested.

#### Gadgil Formula

7819. SHRI JAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exercise has been made in the Planning Commission to further modify the Gadgil Formula keeping in view the demand made by the economically backward States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) After the Gadgil Formula of Central assistance was modified by the National Development Council at its meeting held in August, 1980, no further exercise has been undertaken by the Planning Commission on the subject.

(c) Any change in the modified Gadgil Formula at this stage would affect the scheme of financing the Sixth Plan outlays of the States as approved by the National Development Council at its meeting held in February, 1981.

#### Posts of I.G. of Police Lying vacant in Central Police Forces

7820. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts vacant for Inspector General of Police in the Central Police Forces;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in regard to the fulfilment of the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)

(a) One

(b) and (c). The proposal for filling in the vacancy is under consideration of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

**मुख्य सतर्कता आयोग के पास विचाराधीन पड़े मामले**

7821. श्री सुभाष थाडवः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य सतर्कता आयोग के पास जो मामले विचाराधीन पड़े हैं उनमें से शिकायतों के 3029 मामले 15 दिनों से अधिक से विचाराधीन हैं, राजपत्रित तथा समकक्ष अधिकारियों के 2041 मामलों पर गत तीन महीनों से अधिक से जांच चल रही है, जांच के 1382 मामलों पर 15 दिनों से अधिक से रिपोर्ट दी जानी है, अन्य कर्मचारियों के 6525 मामलों पर जांच की जा रही है और जांच रिपोर्ट 4 महीनों से अधिक समय से दी जानी है तथा 4761 मामलों पर गत छः महीनों से अधिक समय से मौखिक रूप से जांच की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट सुब्बय्या) :

(क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की वर्ष 1980 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ये आंकड़े विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के 254 मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारियों के पास 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को लम्बित मामलों को दर्शाते हैं, न कि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के पास लम्बित मामलों को।

**केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के कमांडेंट पर आरोप**

7822. श्री सुभाष थाडवः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल तथा केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के कमांडेंट के मामले में 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 दिसम्बर 1980 तक की अवधि के लिये केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट, पृष्ठ 58—(उप-पैरा सी) में यह सलाह दी गई है कि इस अधिकारी को कठोर दंड दिया जाये क्योंकि आरोप साबित हो गये हैं; और

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से उक्त अधिकारी को कठोर दंड न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) 1-1-1980 से 31-12-80 तक की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुलग्नक V में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के एक सहायक कमांडेंट के मामले के सम्बन्ध में पैरा 1, उप पैरा (IX) में उल्लेख किया गया है जिसमें सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सलाह के अनुसार कार्यवाई की थी और केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग की इस सिफारिश से सहमत नहीं हुई कि अधिकारी को साधारण दण्ड देने की बात को ध्यान में रखकर मामले का पुनरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित सहायक कमांडेंट को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सलाह पर विमुक्त किये जाने के बाद सरकार मामले को फिर से शुरू करना अच्छा नहीं समझती।

**Number of Mini Steel Plants Functioning in Maharashtra and other States.**

7823. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini steel plants

at present functioning in Maharashtra and other States;

(b) what is their capacity in tonnes and production during the last three years;

(c) how many more are likely to be set up in each State in next three years;

(d) the number and names of concern in private sector which have been issued letter of intents/industrial licences during the last three years; and

(e) the terms and conditions approved by Government for setting up mini steel plants with installed capacity, capital investment on each such plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Of the 157 letters of intent/licences issued so far for the setting up of mini steel plants in the country, 143 plants have been commissioned. Of these, twenty seven plants are located in Maharashtra.

(b) The total licensed capacity of these 143 units is 3.50 million tonnes. The production achieved by the mini steel plants during the last three years is indicated below:—

Year	Production of ingots (in tonnes)
1979 . . . . .	17,43,874
1980 . . . . .	18,74,209
1981 . . . . .	20,07,769

(c) Issue of more letters of intent for setting up of new units will depend on the applications which fulfil the criteria prescribed for licensing of such units.

(d) During the years from 1979 to 1982 (upto 6-3-82) twenty seven units in private sector were allowed to set up/expand their existing capacity. The names of these concerns are given in the attached statement.

(e) The following criteria have been adopted for creation of fresh capacity:—

(i) In the States where no licensed capacity exists for steel making, a total capacity of 36,000 tonnes per annum divided by two units may be considered.

(ii) Where a capacity below 36,000 tonnes per annum exists, additional capacities may be created to bring the total licensed capacity upto 36,000 tonnes.

(iii) In the Kashmir Valley and North Eastern States, which have special problems of transport, etc., a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum of steel making with matching rolling facilities may be allowed.

(iv) Creation of fresh capacity under the above mentioned provisions may be considered only after the concerned State Governments guarantee assured supply of power.

The details of the capacity actually installed and the capital investment on each of the plants are not available.

Statement	
S. No.	Name of the Units
1.	M/s. Cycle Equipment (P) Ltd. (Delhi)
2.	M/s. Electrosteel Castings Ltd. (UP)
3.	M/s. Arihant Steel & Alloys Ltd. (UP)
4.	M/s. Steelcrete (P) Ltd., (AP)
5.	M/s. Trimbak Ispat Private Ltd. (Maharashtra)
6.	M/s. Hariganga Alloys & Steel Ltd. (Maharashtra)@

@This firm was granted an industrial licence to set up a unit in 1980. A separate Letter of Intent was granted in 1982 to expand the existing capacity.

7. M/s. A.K. Corporation Ltd.  
(Andhra Pradesh)
8. Shri Sita Ram Aggarwal  
(Assam)
9. M/s. Modella Steel & Alloys Ltd.  
(MP)
10. M/s. Raipur Wires & Steel Ltd.  
(MP)
11. Rantna Ispat Ltd. (Maharashtra)
12. M/s. Mehta Steels Ltd. (Punjab)
13. M/s. Modern Steels Ltd. (Punjab)
14. M/s. Century Iron & Steels Ltd.  
(Punjab)
15. M/s. Upper India Steel Manu-  
facturing Co. (Punjab)
16. M/s. Siliguri Steel Ltd. (WB)
17. Shri S. S. Singh Deo (Orissa)
18. M/s. Triveni Steel (P) Ltd.  
(Pondicherry)
19. M/s. Indian Steel Rolling Mills  
Ltd. (Pondicherry)
20. Shri M.G. Poy Raiturcar (Goa)
21. M/s. Rajendra Mechanical In-  
dustries Ltd. (Goa)
22. Shri Shyam Sunder Agarwal  
(Meghalaya)
23. Shri Anand Kumar Agarwal  
(Nagaland)
24. M/s. Vidarbha Iron & Steel  
Corpn. Ltd. (Maharashtra)
25. M/s. Sanghvi Steels Ltd.  
(Maharashtra)
26. Shri V.N. Nevatia (Maharashtra)
27. M/s. Mohata Industries Ltd.  
(Punjab)

### Memorandum of Indian Paper Makers

7824. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Paper Makers Association had sent any Memorandum to him for the removal of all regulatory measures in respect of production price of paper, lifting of ban on export and to discontinue its import;

(b) if so, the details of demands mentioned in the Memorandum; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take on each demand of the paper industry mentioned in their memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Paper Makers Association have requested that in view of the comfortable position of supply of paper, the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, and the Paper Control Order, 1979 are no longer relevant. They have also stated that as the country's requirement of paper can be met adequately from indigenous sources, imports should be stopped and the existing ban on export of writing and printing paper removed.

(c). Government are keeping a close watch on the position of domestic production vis-a-vis demand for paper, and the various suggestions submitted by the Association would be taken into account in formulating Government's views on these issues.

केन्द्रीय सेवा में नियुक्त किये जाने पर सेवा-  
निवृत्त सैनिक डाक्टरों/इंजीनियरों के वेतन  
और बरिष्ठता की अभिरक्षा

7825. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना से सेवानिवृत्त  
डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों को अन्य केन्द्रीय सेवाओं

में नियुक्त किये जाने पर उनके वेतन और वरिष्ठता की अभिरक्षा की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कार्मिकों के मामलों में किस वर्ष तक के सेवा निवृत्त व्यक्तियों को लिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री पं० बंकेटचन्द्र वर्मा): (क) सिविल नियमों के अधीन अधिवर्षता की आयु प्राप्त करने से पूर्व, भारतीय सेना से अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद नियुक्त किए गए डाक्टरों, इंजीनियरों की वरिष्ठता का निर्धारण सीधी भर्ती के अथवा पुनर्नियुक्त अधिकारियों पर लागू वरिष्ठता के सामान्य नियमों के अधीन किया जाता है, जिसके अनुसार वे सीधी भर्ती के रूप में अथवा संगत भर्ती नियमों में विहित पुनर्नियुक्ति की पद्धति के माध्यम से सिविल सेवा में प्रविष्ट होते हैं।

जहां तक वेतन का सम्बन्ध है, पुनर्नियुक्ति पर ऐसे व्यक्तियों का आरम्भिक वेतन पुनर्नियुक्ति पद के वेतन के न्यूनतम स्तर पर निर्धारित किया जाता है, किन्तु शर्त यह है कि वेतन तथा पेंशन मिलाकर और उपदान के समकक्ष पेंशन, अधिकारी द्वारा सेना में लिए गए अन्तिम वेतन से अधिक न हो। किन्तु जिन मामलों में यह महसूस किया जाए कि पुनर्नियुक्ति अधिकारी के आरम्भिक वेतन निर्धारित वेतनमान के न्यूनतम पर निर्धारित करने से उसे अनुचित कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा तो उसे सेवा के प्रत्येक वर्ष की एक वेतनवृद्धि देकर, जो अधिकारी ने किसी पद पर सेवानिवृत्ति से पूर्व की थी और जो उस पद से नीचे न हो जिस पर वह पुनर्नियुक्ति किया गया है, उच्चतर स्टेज पर उसका वेतन पुनर्निर्धारित किया जाए।

(ख) सेना से सेवानिवृत्त हुए सभी डाक्टरों/इंजीनियरों को उनके सेवानिवृत्त के वर्ष पर ध्यान दिए बिना, वेतन के संरक्षण का उपर्युक्त लाभ दिया जाता है।

वायु प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में डस्ट कन्टेनर्स का प्रयोग करने वाली फ़ैक्टरियां

7826. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी और मध्यम दर्जे की ऐसी कितनी फ़ैक्टरियां हैं, जो उनसे निकले धुएं से होने वाले वायु-प्रदूषण को नियन्त्रित करने के लिये डस्ट कन्टेनर्स का प्रयोग कर रही हैं ; और

(ख) मंत्रालय ने उन फ़ैक्ट्रियों पर जो इन उपकरणों का प्रयोग नहीं कर रही हैं, ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के लिये दबाव डालने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासमुद्र विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक ऐसी फ़ैक्ट्रियों का अभिनिर्धारण नहीं किया गया है जो धुएं के कारण होने वाले वायु प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिये डस्ट कन्टेनर्स का प्रयोग कर रही हैं। तथापि राज्य बोर्डों सहित, केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से, वायु प्रदूषण से प्रभावित बड़े और मध्यम दोनों दर्जों के उद्योगों का अभिनिर्धारण करने के लिये एक कार्य प्रणाली का विकास कर रहा है।

(ख) जैसे ही ऐसे उद्योगों के अभिनिर्धारण के लिये उपर्युक्त कार्य प्रणाली पूरी हो जाएगी, वायु प्रदूषण के विसर्जन के लिये जिम्मेदार उद्योगों को, प्रतिष्ठा-



पित किये जाने वाले नियंत्रण उपकरणों के प्रकार का उल्लेख करते हुए, आवश्यक सहमति अनुज्ञा-पत्र (पर्मिट) जारी किए जाएंगे ।

अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ (उ प्र ) के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेशन

7828. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ के जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने 1980-81 और 1981-82 में केन्द्रीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सम्मान पेंशन के लिये आवेदन किया है उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति यह पेंशन पाने के हकदार हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को पेंशन मंजूर की गई और कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन मंजूरी के लिये मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) शेष आवेदनों पर अब तक पेंशन मंजूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इन आवेदनों पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही के लिये क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बैया) :  
(क) और (ख). मंगल विवरण के अनुसार ।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय में प्राप्त आवेदन अग्रिम प्रतियों के रूप में हैं और

राज्य सरकारों की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद ही पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाती है । इस प्रकार शेष मामले राज्य सरकारों से रिपोर्ट और / अथवा आवेदकों से अपेक्षित सूचना / दस्तावेज प्राप्त न होने के कारण अंतिम निर्णय के लिए लम्बित पड़े हैं ।

(घ) सम्मान पेंशन के लिए स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के दावों पर शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने के उद्देश्य से निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) स्वतंत्रता सेनानी प्रभाग, गृह मंत्रालय में अधिक कर्मचारी लगाए गए हैं ।

(2) गृह मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर उत्तर प्रदेश सहित अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने केवल इन्हीं मामलों पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए अलग से वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के पर्यवेक्षण में विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किए हैं । उन्होंने विनिर्दिष्ट समय में लम्बित पड़े सभी मामलों को निपटाने के लिए अभियान चलाने का आश्वासन भी दिया है ।

(3) अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के मामलों की जांच करने में सहायता के लिए राज्य सलाहकार समिति बनाने के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय की सलाह का भी अनुसरण किया है ।

## विवरण

14-4-1982 के लिए लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 7828.

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	1980-81 के दौरान प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या	1981-82 के दौरान प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या	कुल	अस्वीकृत	स्वीकृत	राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त न होने के कारण अन्तिम निर्णय के लिए लम्बित पड़े मामलों की संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	अल्मोड़ा	9	12	21	5	--	16
2.	पिथौरागढ़	9	7	16	3	--	13

## Survey for Finding out Minerals in the Country

7829. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the places where United Nations Development Programme and Geological Survey of India have conducted any survey for finding out the minerals in the country for the last three years;

(b) the outcome of the survey and decision taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Geological survey and exploration of minerals is a continuous process. However, as a result of the recent surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India, State Mining Departments and United Nations Development Programme, the main new findings are:

Work done by UNDP in collaboration with Directorates of Mining and Geology of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Kerala :

Gold in Nilambur valley, Punnappuzha and Chaliyar river channels, graphite in

Kottayam and Ernakulam districts, Iron ore in Calicut and Mallapuram districts.

Uttar Pradesh:

UNDP has done only consultancy work on agate in Banda district and base metals in Almora, Pithoragarh and Dehradun districts.

Madhya Pradesh:

Gold in Raipur and Raigarh districts, base metals in Rajnand-gaon district, Lead-zinc in Domoh district, Tin in Bastar district, Pyrophyllite diaspore in Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts and carbonatite in Jhabhua district. Exploration is still proceeding.

Work done by GSI and State Mining Departments

Chromite in Orissa, barytes in Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh, Lead-zinc in Rampura-Agucha in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan, Eastcoast bauxite in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, High grade limestone in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, Phosphorite in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh and also in Chhattarpur and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh. Molybdenite content in Malanjhand copper deposits in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh and also Umpyrtha Multi Metal deposit in Meghalaya, Tin deposit in Bastar and Koraput

districts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa respectively, Tungsten deposits in Sirohi district of Rajasthan, Gold bearing rocks in Sona Khan in Raipur and in Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chigar-gunta-Nandimadugu area of Chittor district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) As a result of surveys undertaken by Geological Survey of India, estimate of chromite reserves in Orissa State have now arisen to 111 million tonnes. 35 million tonnes potential of lead-zinc ore with over 10 per cent lead-zinc metal content has also been established in Rampura Agucha area. There has also been a remarkable increase in our estimates of bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States, and an upward revision of estimates of deposits of copper, tin, tungsten, gold ore, phosphorite etc.

The likely exploitation of different minerals by various agencies is as follows:—

1. East-Coast bauxite by National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO).

2. Gold from Kolar Gold Field by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML).

3. Gold from Hutti Gold Mines by Hutti Gold Mines Limited.

4. Limestone in Andhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh State Government/Vizag Steel Plant.

5. Phosphorite in Andhra Pradesh by Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL).

6. Mangampet Pyrites by Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited of Andhra Pradesh.

7. Gem Industry in Trivandrum by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation.

### Ceramic Industry

7830. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the ceramic industry units in the country both in the organised sectors and in the small scale sectors; and

(b) the present level of exports of crockery?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There are 64 units in the organised sector and more than 500 units in the small scale sector engaged in the manufacture of ceramic items.

(b) The export of potteryware during 1980-81 has been of the order of Rs. 49 lakhs.

### Efforts by Chinese Trained Extremists to Destabilise N.E. Region.

7831. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although insurgency has been contained to some extent in Manipur, yet new extremist groups trained in China are trying to re-group themselves and destabilise the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have taken steps to restore peace in that area with a proper plan; and

(c) whether Government would also like to consider and extend its full-co-operation in helping the State of Manipur to remove the unemployment by establishing industries in that area for the development and provide road transport facilities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Government have no information about any new extremist groups having received training in China recently, Government are however alive to the situation prevailing in Manipur and are taking steps to maintain peace.

(c) Schemes for development of roads and industries in Manipur are being implemented under the State Plan as also under the NEC Plan. Schemes for generating employment opportunities are being given due stress.

**Assistance for setting up industries in foreign countries**

7832. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have given any sort of assistance or help in setting up of industries in any other country;

(b) if so, the details of the countries to which assistance is given and the nature of the assistance;

(c) whether Government are proposing to give such assistance to any other country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Reduction in Duty on components for Electronics**

7833. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently received any note from the Government of Kerala regarding the request for reduction in duty structure for components, raw materials and consumables connected to electronics industry in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the note and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation regarding reduction of customs duties on raw materials was as follows:

**"Problems for consideration**

Regarding the large and medium scale Units, especially component industries, the Companies are facing difficulties owing to the large customs duty on raw-materials and lower duty on finished products being imported. For example, Etched Aluminium Foil, used for the manufacture of Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitors, had a duty of 212 per cent until May last year, even though at the time of conception of the project in 1974, the duty was only 75 per cent. At the same time, Electrolytic Capacitors were being imported with a duty of 135 per cent. In May, 1980, the duty of Etched Aluminium Foil was reduced to 120 per cent but finished capacitors were allowed to be imported at a duty of 58 per cent, if they were used for equipment designed using microprocessors. However, microprocessors are now being used by all the equipment manufacturers in the field of professional electronics. The duty on various raw materials used in the component industry and the duty recommended by the Government of Kerala is given in the attached statement. The matter is under consideration.

**Statement**

*Recommendation for reduction in duty Structure for Components, Raw Materials and Consumables by the Government of Kerala.*

Item	Present duty structure	Recommended duty structure
<i>(A) For the Manufacture of Electrolytic Capacitors.</i>		
1. Pure aluminium foil . . . . .	59	10
2. Aluminium anode foil-etched/formed . . . . .	120	25
3. Cathode foil --etched/formed . . . . .	120	25
4. Anode Ribbon . . . . .	167	25
5. Cathode Ribbon . . . . .	167	25
6. Tissue Paper . . . . .	75	25
7. Adhesive Tape . . . . .	160	25
8. P.V.C. Sleeve . . . . .	236	25
9. Marking Ink . . . . .	160	25
10. Marking Foil . . . . .	160	25
11. Chemicals . . . . .	56	25
12. Silicon Oil . . . . .	213	25
13. Mineral Oil . . . . .	213	25
14. Copper wire . . . . .	94	25
15. Can . . . . .	56	25
16. Bunge . . . . .	56	25
17. Inserts . . . . .	138	25
18. Paddles . . . . .	138	25
19. Cover . . . . .	89	25
20. Vent Rubber Disc . . . . .	138	25
21. Washer . . . . .	89	25
22. Rivet . . . . .	89	25
23. Cathode Rivet . . . . .	89	25
24. Solder Lug . . . . .	138	25
25. Insulation Disc. . . . .	138	
26. Glue . . . . .	138	

1

2

3

**(B) For the Manufacture of Ceramic Capacitors.**

1. Dielectric Compositions . . . . .	128	25
2. Crepe Paper Tapes . . . . .	128	25
3. Phenolic Resin . . . . .	128	25
4. Printing Ink . . . . .	128	25

**(C) For Semi conductor Industry**

1. Silicon Diffused Chips . . . . .	133	45
2. Silicon Wafers . . . . .	53	25
3. Silicon Bars . . . . .	..	10
4. Semi conductor Solders with Aluminium content . . . . .	128	25
5. Special Alloys for Semiconductor solders with silver and gold content of more than 2% . . . . .	128	25
6. Moulding Compounds . . . . .	..	10
7. Gold Plating Solution . . . . .	133	25

**Demand for Tape-Deck Mechanism.**

7834. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand in the country for tape-deck mechanism, a component part of electronic equipment, in 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the small scale units manufacturing electronics equipment are importing tape-deck mechanism;

(c) whether tape-deck mechanism can be manufactured in the country to meet its total requirement; and

(d) if so, what is the criteria of giving licences to the intending manufacturing companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) As per the targets set out in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) the total demand for tape decks for audio cassette recorders in 1982-83 is expected to be about 7.0 lakh numbers.

(b) No, Sir. There is substantial use of indigenously produced audio tape decks by cassette recorder manufacturers in both the small scale and large scale sectors.

Local manufacture of audio tape decks is estimated to have been 3.5 lakh numbers per annum in 1981 as compared to the estimated production of audio tape recorders of 4.84 lakhs in that same year.

(c) and (d). It is possible to expand the volume of production of such tape decks by promoting large manufacturing units. The criteria on the basis of which licences are issued is given in the enclosed policy note.

**Statement****NOTE ON DOE POLICY REGARDING ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS INDUSTRY**

Plentiful availability of the numerous varieties of electronic components freely and at reasonable prices in India is considered to be the basic pre-requisite for giving a boost to the production of electronic equipments and systems. Hence, Department of Electronics has decided on the approach outlined below for the development of electronic components Industry:—

1. Promoting/licensing/establishing components manufacture on a large and viable basis with a broad entrepreneur

base would mean production somewhat in excess of purely domestic requirements. However, when the industry is grown on an internationally viable basis, immense export opportunities would be available.

2. Large capacities are required for economic viability on international scale as well as for ensuring product quality. This is technological compulsion due to the advent of automatic machinery. Accordingly the existing organised sector industries are encouraged to grow freely.

3. Looking to the demand position and the gestation periods, it is unlikely that the existing units would be able to meet the demand without substantial expansion and modernisation. Therefore, fresh capacity creation is considered necessary. The capacity is being promoted only on an internationally viable basis. We take into account the domestic demand as also the export opportunities while examining the costs and technologies in any proposal.

4. Regarding foreign technology, Department of Electronics policy is to freely allow technology import in areas of modern types of components. There are inadequacies in technology with the existing manufacturers and very few approvals have been obtained for Defence quality components.

5. Lower utilisation of capacities observed in some cases now, have been

for reasons other than the demand constraints (generally managerial failures).

6. For the above reasons, components are unsuitable for production in the Small Scale Sector and both Department of Electronics and DCSSI have been writing to all Small Scale entrepreneurs for the past four/five years that it would be unwise to invest in components manufacture in the Small Scale Sector and they would do so at their own risk since the Government may not be prepared to give protection.

#### Funds sanctioned to States for upgrading of prison administration

7835. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned to the States for upgrading the standards of prison administration in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, State-wise; and

(b) the creation of additional prison capacity in the different States during these years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):

(a) The funds sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission to various States for upgrading the standards of prison administration in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds sanctioned	
		1979-80	1980-81
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.94	57.21
2.	Bihar	51.07	62.93
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	11.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	22.50	139.28
5.	Manipur	..	25.17
6.	Meghalaya	..	12.20
7.	Orissa	49.17	104.97
8.	Rajasthan	6.00	8.0
9.	Sikkim	..	7.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	..	340.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	62.86	304.48
Total		210.54	1072.24

(b) It is not possible to give an indication of the actual capacity created unless the works are completed. However, the Seventh Finance Commission had

recommended creation of additional jail capacity in 7 of the above States over a period of five years (1979-80) as shown below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Additional capacity recommended by the seventh Finance Commission (Nos)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1040
2.	Manipur	125
3.	Meghalaya	100
4.	Orissa	1380
5.	Rajasthan	Construction of Juvenile Reformatory
6.	Sikkim	25
7.	Tamil Nadu	4445

#### Meeting of N.D.C.

7836. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New 20 point Economic Programme has been approved by the National Development Council at the meeting held on the 14th March, 1982 and accepted as the 'core' sector for implementation in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government including the setting up of separate departments and committees at the Central and State Levels involving the participation of the various departments and the representatives of the people;

(c) the names of Governments which have set up these Department/Committees for this purpose along with the dates on which they have been set up; and

(d) the names of Governments where such Department Committees have not been set up the steps taken by them to ensure the speedy implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to available information, the State Governments/U.T. Administration and Central Ministries have taken measure for speedy implementation of the Programme by setting up Committees at Ministerial and Official levels.

(c) All States/U.Ts. except Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal have set up Departments Monitoring Cells/Committees at different levels for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of the new 20-Point Programme. Arrangements for involvement of people's representatives in the implementation of the Programme are also being made. While the Ministries of Civil Supplies and Rural Development have set up Committees for this purpose, other Central Ministries/Departments have made arrangements for speedy implementation of the Programme.

(d) Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal. There is no information from these States about the arrangements for implementation and monitoring the Programme.



**Special Examination for recruitment of SC/ST to posts of junior auditors and UDCs by staff selection commission**

7837. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHERF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Examination for recruitment to the posts of Junior Auditors and UDCs for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held by the Staff Selection Commission, Khan Market, New Delhi on February, 1982;

(b) if so, the number of candidates who appeared and qualified in this examination separately, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of candidates who were called for interview out of those qualified and the number of those who have since been appointed;

(d) the likely date by which the others who qualified would also be appointed and the reasons for this delay;

(e) whether it is proposed to exhaust the list of the qualified candidates before holding any other or similar examination for this purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to the information furnished by the Staff Selection Commission no Special Examination for recruitment to the posts of Junior Auditors and UDCs for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held by them on 2 February, 1982.

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

**Special Examination for recruitment of SC/ST posts of clerks grade held by staff selection commission**

7838. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Examination for recruitment to the posts of Clerks

Grade for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held by the Staff Selection Commission, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi on 25 June, 1981;

(b) if so, the number of candidates who appeared and qualified in this examination separately, State-wise, for each one of the States and Union Territories;

(c) the number of candidates who were called for interview out of those qualified and the number of those who have since been appointed;

(d) the likely date by which the others who qualified would also be appointed and the reasons for this delay;

(e) whether it is proposed to exhaust the list of the qualified candidates before holding any other examination for this purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to the information furnished by the Staff Selection Commission no Special Examination for recruitment to the posts of Clerks for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held by them on 25 June, 1981.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

**Setting up of nucleus plants in Himachal Pradesh**

7839. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 408 on 19 August, 1981 regarding industries in backward areas of Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) the names of the 6 nucleus plant complexes in the three districts of Himachal Pradesh as recommended by the two task forces set up by Government of India to implement the new strategy of promoting industrialisation through

nucleus plant complexes along with the large number of ancillaries; and

(b) the other decisions taken by Government on the reports submitted by these task forces?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Task Forces has recommended *inter alia* leather and textile complexes in Kangra district, instrumentation, electronics and watch units in Solan District and drug formulation and ceramics unit in Sirmur District.

The State Government have constituted a Committee under the Chief Secretary to process the recommendations and determine priorities in implementation.

**Non-extension of E.P.F. Act to workers in factories in Bihar**

7840. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees entitled to become member of the Provident Fund were left un-attended in Bihar Region in respect of the factories/Establishments already covered under the Employees Provident Fund and M.P. Act, 1952;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against the earning officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Gang bringing arms. from Pakistan in J and K**

7841. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang which was engaged in bringing in arms from Pakistan and

in spying activities in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir has lately been busted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN QASHKAR: (a and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

एच० एम० टी० द्वारा निर्मित ट्रैक्टर

7842. श्री चतुभुज : क्या उद्योग

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 से 1980-81 की अवधि के दौरान एच०एम०टी० द्वारा छोटे किसानों के लिए विभिन्न किस्मों के, किस्मवार, निम्न लागत वाले कितने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) इस फ़ैक्टरी द्वारा उपरोक्त अवधि में सभी किस्मों के कुल कितने ट्रैक्टर बनाए गए ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक किस्म के ट्रैक्टर का इस समय मूल्य कितना है और इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स एच०एम०टी० लिमिटेड जीटर-2511 ट्रैक्टर का निर्माण कर रहा है जो कम अश्व शक्ति रेंज में आता है । 1975-76 से 1980-81 तक की अवधि में मैसर्स एच०एम०टी० लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित किए गए इन ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या और इसी अवधि

में इसके द्वारा निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों की कुल संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

वर्ष	कुल उत्पादन	
	जोटर--2511	सभी प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर
		नग
1975-76	6803	6803
1976-77	4415	4415
1977-78	5957	6457
1978-79	7750	8500
1979-80	5962	8524
1980-81	3685	8105

(ग) मेसर्स एच० एम० टी० लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित प्रत्येक प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर की वर्तमान कीमत, उसके ब्याँरे सहित, नीचे दी जाती है :—

मूल्य का ब्याँरा	विभिन्न प्रकार के माडनों की कीमतें (रुपये)		
	जोटर--2571 (25 अ० श०)	3511 (35 अ० श०)	5911 (55 अ० श०)
कारखाने से निकलते समय	45910.00	55580.00	74340.00
उत्पादन शुल्क	4591.00	5558.00	7434.00
विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क	229.55	277.90	371.70
डीलर का कमीशन	1900.00	2400.00	3100.00
एफ० ओ० आर० गन्तव्यस्थान मूल्य	52630.55	63815.90	85245.70

#### Output of Electronic Industry

7844. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value in crores of the imported items by the Electronics Industry in the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what is the total value of the output of the Electronics Industry in the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Based on the import data collected from the four international airports namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, the

following imports have taken place during last three years:

Calendar Year	Imports (Rs. Crores) FOB
1979	62
1980	91
1981	115*

\*Provisional

(b) : The production in terms of value during last three years has been as follows :

Financial Year	Total Value of Production (Rs. Crores)
1979-80	670
1980-81	772
1981-82	909*

\*Provisional

#### Incorporation of Recommendations of Parliamentary Committee in Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST

7845. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of SC/ST made and accepted by the Government have not been incorporated in the Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST in services, for public information; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Brochure is a compilation of orders and instructions issued by Government of India on the subject of reservation for SCs & STs. Orders issued in pursuance of accepted recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on welfare of SC/ST are invariably incorporated in the Brochure. If any such orders are issued after the publication of a particular edition of the Brochure, action is taken to include them in the subsequent edition.

#### Appointment in EPF Organisation on Fictitious Certificates

7846. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Headquar-

ters Office, have received a number of complaints against some employees who have taken employment on the basis of bogus qualification certificates and bogus registration number of the Employment Exchange in Central and Delhi Regional Office;

(b) if so, details and facts thereof;

(c) whether Government/EPF Organisation has inquired into the complaints and if so, outcome thereof;

(d) whether inquiry into some complaints has not been started and the matter is being hushed up in connivance with some delinquent officials; and

(e) if so, action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) to (e). In the Central Office, there was a case of one class IV employee appearing in the test for L.D.C. on the basis of an alleged bogus certificate. He did not pass the test and was not appointed as a Clerk.

In the Regional Office, Delhi there was a complaint about alleged bogus registration number of 2 persons who had secu-

red employment. Both the cases are being inquired into.

#### Use of E.P.F. Staff Cars by Ministry of Labour

7847. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that staff cars belonging to Employees Provident Fund Organisation are being utilised by the Labour Ministry, and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether there are rules for such arrangement and if so, what are they;

(c) if not, the details of Labour Ministry Officials and others for misusing staff cars belonging to EPF Organisation; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to recover the amount for the extra mileage of the staff car used by them more than their entitlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir. The staff cars are occasionally utilised by the Ministry of Labour when its own cars are not readily available.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Rules regarding the use of staff cars of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation regulate the use of the staff cars of the organisation.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

#### Accommodation in Regional Office of EPF Delhi

7848. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accommodation in the Regional Office Delhi of the Employees Provident Fund is inadequate;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to hire additional accommodation and if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to allot some plot so as to enable EPF Organisation to construct their own building and if so, details and if not, reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (d). There is a shortage of about 8,000 sq. ft. on the basis of existing sanctioned strength of staff.

(c) Various measures to overcome the shortage, including hiring of additional accommodation are being considered.

(d) Efforts are being made to obtain a plot of land for the construction of a building for the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

#### Supply of cement to Rajasthan

7849. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the Rajasthan State Government for the supply of more cement to enable the State Government to meet the public demand in that state; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken so far in the matter and when Government would propose to meet the increased demand of the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The State Government of Rajasthan had asked for an increase in their quarterly allocation of cement to the level of 3.50 lakh tonnes against the allocation of 1,63,700 tonnes of cement made in Qr. IV/81. With the introduction of partial decontrol of cement from 28-2-1982, levy cement at controlled prices will be allocated for a limited category of users, while others will have to meet their requirements from non-levy cement available in the open market. Increase in allocation of levy cement to States/Union Territories is possible only when indigenous production increases for which every effort is being made.

**Allocation of quota of Tin Plates to  
M/s. Parle Crown Corks Pvt. Ltd.  
Bombay and M/s. crown Caps  
Pvt. Ltd. Faridabad**

7850. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Parle Crown Corks Manufacturing Co. registered with DGTD in 1967, have been drawing tin plate quota for manufacture of crown corks from 1967—1977;

(b) whether Government are aware that they have been drawing tin plate quota at Bombay even after shifting the machines to Crown Caps Pvt. Ltd. Faridabad (registered with DGTD 1971);

(c) whether it is also a fact that Crown Caps (P) Ltd., Faridabad have also been drawing tin plate quota during the period 1971—1977;

(d) whether any steps are being taken by Government to confiscate the machinery and order action under I.T.C. Act, 1947 against both the Companies; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) SAIL supplied tin plate to this party from Rourkela Steel Plant upto 1970-71. The party reported production to DGTD upto June, 1971.

(b) and (c) This party was registered with DGTD in December, 1971 for manufacture of Crown Corks and was supplied tinplate from time to time according to prevalent distribution procedure. The party reported production to DGTD upto March, 1977.

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

**Racket to Dupe Job-Seekers**

7851. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item in the Indian Express dated 21 March, 1982 captioned "Racket to dupe job-seekers" has come to the notice of the Minister;

(b) whether Government are aware that similar rackets are operating in different parts of the country; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to check such fraudulent actions of travel agencies and also cheating, job-seekers by unauthorised travel agents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various cases of exploitation of workers by job contractors have been brought to the notice of the Government from time to time.

(c) Such cases, when reported, are referred to the appropriate police authorities. Besides, Government is considering replacement of the Emigration Act, 1922 by a new Act with a view to regulating the emigration procedure so as to minimise exploitation of intending emigrants and emigrant workers.

**Complaint against executive engineer  
(Electrical Div. of NDMC)**

7852. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain complaints lodged by the Staff against the Executive Engineer of the M.W. Division (Electrical Dept.) of the NDMC New Delhi referred for investigation by the President, NDMC have been kept pending; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-

KATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A complaint from Akhil Bhartiya Harajan Kalyan Sabha, Dakashin Puri, New Delhi signed by about 45 persons (without legible names and without addresses) making allegations against the Electrical Engineer and Assistant Electrical Engineer of M.W. Division of New Delhi Municipal Committee was received in the Committee. The investigation by the Vigilance Division of the Committee is in progress.

**Execution of Project in Iraq by M/s. Ansal Properties and Industries Private Ltd. New Delhi**

7853. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Ansal Properties and Industries Private Limited, New Delhi are executing a number of projects in Iraq through Engineering Projects India Limited and otherwise;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Engineering Projects India Limited have found a number of irregularities in the repatriation of persons to Iraq in the employment of Ansal property and have recommended a C.B.I. inquiry against M/s. Ansal Properties in the matter:

(d) if so, facts thereof;

(e) the present position of the inquiry; and

(f) the action contemplated against M/s. Ansals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). M/s. Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi are the sub-contractors for the civil works in respect of SAAD-3 Project, Baghdad and Northern Grain Silos Project at Shirkat site in Iraq being executed by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI). The value of the Civil works being done by them

in these two projects is Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 4.5 crores respectively.

(c) Mobilisation of the labour force for the above two projects in respect of the works awarded to M/s. Ansal Properties & Industries Pvt. Ltd. was their own responsibility and was done directly by them. EPI have no evidence that they had committed any irregularities in the process and no recommendation in that regard has been made by them to the C.B.I.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

**Fixation of Rates of Non-L levy Cement**

7854. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed the rate of non-levy cement to be sold in open market at the rate of sixty eight rupees per bag;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof for the fixation of such high rate;

(c) whether Government are aware of the great resentment of the public against fixation of such high rate of cement; and

(d) if so, what steps Government want to take for the supply of cement to the public on reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). No, Sir. According to the new policy on cement prices, the non-levy cement is free from private and distribution control. However, the representatives of the Cement Manufacturers' Association have met and assured the Government that the cement industry would maintain supplies of cement from the non-levy quota to all areas in the country including deficit pockets at the least upto the same level as obtained in 1981 irrespective of the transport costs.

**Alleged Misappropriation of Funds by Officer in Border roads**

7855. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Home Minister saves indicated officer' as published in Times of India dated 13 March, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I. some months back, investigated a case of misappropriation of funds by a senior Engineer of the Border Roads Wing under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and subsequently sought the opinion of the Central Vigilance Commission who suggested prosecution of the officer concerned;

(c) whether a couple of months back, orders were issued for the withdrawal of the prosecution; and

(d) if the answers to (b) and (c) in the affirmative the reasons and basis for withdrawal of the prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Considering the C.B.I. report and the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, it was initially decided to accord sanction for the prosecution of the officer. However, subsequently, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, i.e. the administrative Ministry, expressed the view that initiation of departmental proceedings would meet the ends of justice. On reconsideration, the suggestion of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport was agreed to and accordingly it was decided that the sanction for the prosecution of the officer earlier issued, should not be operated upon.

(d) As no prosecution was launched in a court of law, the question of withdrawal of prosecution in this case does not arise.

**Filling up Vacancy of Members of UPSC**

7856. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of members fixed for Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether the U.P.S.C. works with full strength or there is any vacancy; and

(c) if there is any vacancy, how long it had been vacant and the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) Sanctioned strength of the Union Public Service Commission is one Chairman and eight Members.

(b) and (c). There is one vacancy of a Member since 17-10-1981 and necessary steps are being taken to fill it.

**Persons trained by tribal research and training institutes**

7857. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel trained by the Tribal Research and Training Institutes of Ranchi, Calcutta, Bhubaneshwar and Bhopal during 1971-1981 who are engaged in Tribal administration; and

(b) the number of such trained personnel posted in tribal areas at present in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.



**Decline in Production and Employment in Khadi**

7858. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether both production and employment have declined in 'Khadi' production industry;

(b) if so, how the year 1980-81 compares with 1971-72 in this respect;

(c) the reasons for this decline; and

(d) the steps are proposed to be taken in the Sixth Plan to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The overall production under Khadi increased from 540.57 lakh sq. meters valued at Rs. 2770.43 lakh in 1971-72 to 910.09 lakh sq. meters valued at Rs. 10,684.96 lakh in 1980-81. The employment during the same period increased from 9.63 lakh persons to 12.06 lakh persons. In the Sixth Plan (1980—85), it is envisaged that khadi production will reach a level of about 165 million sq. meters valued at Rs. 200 crores providing employment to 15.40 lakh persons.

**Suspension of Employees in D.S.I.D.C.**

7859. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in Hindustan Times dated 4 March, 1982 which had detailed the deficiencies and malpractices that have cropped up in channelling industrial imports to industries through Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees were suspended on charges of grave irregularity and they were taken back under the orders of the Chairman;

(c) if so, the grounds for suspension and those for taking them back during 1979 and 1980; and

(d) whether Government have made any assessment to find out if the present distribution system is really efficient and the steps taken to improve it further?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The grounds for suspension and those for taking them back during 1979 and 1980 are as follows.

Ground for Suspension	Grounds for taking back
(i) Acceptance of cheques which had bounced.	CBI did not find any involvement of the officer concerned.
(ii) Loss to Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in cases of export of Steel due to negligence and carelessness.	No specific lapses could be made out against the Officer concerned.
(iii) Irregular advance of loans and interference in investigations of CBI.	Minor penalty was imposed. The officer concerned expired.
(iv) Grant of advances for export purposes.	Penalty of censure was imposed on one officer concerned. The other was absolved of the charges against him.

(d) The present distribution system is working satisfactorily. However action is taken from time to time to re-examine the system to see if it could be improved.

#### Foreign Tie-ups in Industries

7860. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tie-up agreements in the industrial sector concluded during the past one year; and

(b) the names of countries and the areas which are covered by agreements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government have approved 389 proposals for foreign collaboration during the year 1981.

(b) Lists giving details of the names of countries, and the areas of collaboration, are enclosed.

#### Statement

*List of country-wise break-up of the foreign collaboration approvals issued during 1981.*

S.No.	Name of the Country	Number of approvals issued.
1	2	3
1.	Australia . . . . .	2
2.	Austria . . . . .	8
3.	Belgium . . . . .	1
4.	Canada . . . . .	2
5.	Denmark . . . . .	1
6.	Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	74
7.	Finland . . . . .	2
8.	France . . . . .	23
9.	G.D.R. . . . .	4
10.	Hungary . . . . .	3
11.	Italy . . . . .	18
12.	Japan . . . . .	27
13.	Netherlands . . . . .	9
14.	Poland . . . . .	4

1	2	3
15.	Spain . . . . .	1
16.	Switzerland . . . . .	26
17.	Singapore . . . . .	3
18.	Seweden . . . . .	11
19.	Taiwan . . . . .	2
20.	U.K. . . . .	80
21.	U.S.A. . . . .	85
22.	U.S.S.R. . . . .	2
23.	Yugoslavia . . . . .	1
Total:		389

#### Statement

List of industry-wise break-up of the foreign collaboration approvals issued during 1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	No. of proposals approved
1	2	3
1.	Metallurgical Industries . . . . .	11
2.	Prime Movers (other than Elec. Generators) . . . . .	2
3.	Electrical Equipment . . . . .	61
4.	Telecommunications . . . . .	12
5.	Transportation . . . . .	26
6.	Industrial Machinery . . . . .	130
7.	Machine Tools . . . . .	22
8.	Earth Moving Machinery . . . . .	
9.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engg. Industries . . . . .	1
10.	Commercial Office & House-hold Equipment . . . . .	4
11.	Industrial Instruments . . . . .	22
12.	Scientific Instruments . . . . .	2
13.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers) . . . . .	36
14.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals . . . . .	2

1	2	3
15.	Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed)	5
16.	Paper & Pulp including paper products	2
17.	Fermentation Industries	1
18.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	1
19.	Rubber Goods	3
20.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	1
21.	Glass	5
22.	Ceramics	5
23.	Cement & Gypsum products	2
24.	Timber Products	1
25.	Consultancy	10
26.	Miscellaneous Industries	21
Total.		389

#### Distribution of Funds to New Mini paper Plants

7861. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDB of India has decided to go slow on distribution of funds to the new mini paper plants;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same; and

(c) what are the total mini paper plants that are being functioning at present, and what is their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The financial institutions have taken up a study of the mini paper units already assisted by them, which would give a cause-wise analysis of the performance of these units so as to draw useful lessons for assisting projects in future. It is in this context that

the institutions have decided to defer processing of applications for mini paper projects.

(c) As on 1st January, 1982, there were 125 units or annual installed capacity of 10,000 tonnes or below, in the organised sector, manufacturing paper and paper board. The total annual installed capacity of these units is 5.41 lakh tonnes.

#### Scooters Units

7862. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different scooter manufacturing units set up in the country;

(b) whether any such scooter manufacturing units has been set up by the public sector;

(c) the different models and types of scooters manufactured in both the private and public sector scooters industries;

(d) whether any such new model scooters are going to be released in the domestic market by any of the scooters manufacturing industry in 1982-83;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement is attached regarding the units licensed to manufacture Scooters. Of these, the first seven units have reported production in 1981-82.

(b) Scooters India Limited has been established in the central public sector for the manufacture of scooters. Other units are in the private sector, state public sector, and the joint sector.

(c) The principal types of scooters manufactured in India are the Vijay Super type, of Scooters India Ltd. which is based on the Innocenti design and the Bajaj models of scooters manufactured by Bajaj Auto Ltd. and Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. which are based on the Piaggio design.

(d) and (e). Scooters India Limited proposes to release a new 100 c.c. version in the market during the current year.

Bajaj Auto have proposed to introduce a 50 c.c. motor cycle during the current year.

### Statement

#### Names of Units established to manufacture Scooters in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit
1.	Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow.
2.	Bajaj Auto Limited, Pune.
3.	Automobile Products India Limited, Bombay.
4.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad.
5.	Maharashtra Scooters Limited, Satara.
6.	Gujarat Small Industries Corporation, Ahmedabad.
7.	Karnataka Scooters Limited, Mysore.
8.	Escorts Limited, Faridabad.
9.	U.P. Scooters Limited, Lucknow.
10.	Aravalli Swachalit Vahan Limited, Alwar.
11.	Punjab Scooters Limited, Chandigarh.
12.	Bihar State Indl. Devel. Corpon., Patna.
13.	West Bengal State Indl. Dev. Corpon., Calcutta
14.	Kerala State Indl. Dev. Corpn., Trivandrum.
15.	J&K State Indl. Dev. Corpon., Jammu Tawi.
16.	Laxman Swaroop Aggarwal.

नई सीमेंट नीति का बाजार पर प्रभाव

783. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई सीमेंट नीति का बाजार में क्या प्रभाव पड़ा और क्या अब सीमेंट खुले बाजार में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) खुले बाजार में किम एजेंसी के माध्यम से सीमेंट की विक्रम की जा रही है और कौन अधिकारी डीलरों के नाम के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए अधिकृत हैं; और

(ग) सीमेंट के खरीदारों की संख्या अधिक होने पर डीलरों को वितरण करने के लिए जारी किए गए मार्गनिर्देश और प्राथमिकता का क्रम निर्धारित करने हेतु सुझाई गई विधि क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा उत्तर : श्री खान मंत्री श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी (क) : से (ग). मूल्य और वितरण नियंत्रण से मुक्त गैर-लेवी सीमेंट अधिकांश राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के खुले बाजारों में उपलब्ध है। सीमेंट निर्माता संघ ने हाल ही में घोषणा की है कि उत्पादन कर तथा अन्य लागू करों जैसे स्थानीय विक्री कर एवं चुंगी आदि सहित उपभोक्ताओं के लिए सीमेंट की प्रति 50 कि० ग्राम की बोरी का मूल्य 70.00 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगा। राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार के

सीमेंट का निर्धारित अधिकतम बिक्री मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

50 किलोग्राम की प्रति बोरी का मूल्य	राज्य / संघ शासित क्षेत्र
1	2
70 रुपये	महाराष्ट्र
66 रुपये	गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, जम्मू और काश्मीर, सिक्किम और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्य ।
62 रुपये	दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान, बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश ।

सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में घोषित नई नीति के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट निर्माता इस श्रेणी के सीमेंट को जिस ढंग से चाहें उस ढंग से बेचने के लिये स्वतन्त्र हैं और उन्हें इस बारे में कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Resolution to remove obstacles in the way of utilisation of capacity**

7864. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any follow-up action to implement the unanimous resolution passed at the National Development Council meeting held recently that "obstacles to increased investments and production including any Government Policy rules and procedures capacity should be removed";

(b) if so, whether any exercise has been undertaken so far;

(c) whether Government feel that even in industries where capacity utilisation is nearly full there is need for additional production so that country does not have to resort to imports;

(d) whether it would be necessary to have fresh look at the MRTP Act to make suitable changes so that it may help boost the production without injuring the interests of the small scales sectors; and

(e) if so, when such a study will be made and by what time decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). All efforts are made to remove constraints and to achieve optimum utilisation of capacity in all the industries. Certain proposals for enabling the industrial undertakings to step up production further, following the declaration of 1982 as productivity year, are also being formulated.

(d) and (e). The MRTP Act is administered by the Department of Company Affairs. Certain amendments to the Act are already under consideration of that Department.

**Sale of Half-built Cranes by Jessop & Co.**

7865. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that public money has been squandered by the Jessop & Co. in the matter of giving orders for the manufacture of cranes worth several crores and before the same could be executed, the orders were scrapped thereby selling the half-built cranes at throw-away prices; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of Agricultural Chemicals by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited**

7866. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Limited has been issued a licence for the manufacture of agricultural chemicals;

(b) if so, the names of those chemicals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said chemical is reserved for the manufacture of small scale industries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting a licence to this multinational company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A Letter of Intent has been granted to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited for the manufacture of "Plant Growth Stimulant based on Long-chain Aliphatic Alcohol—2000 tonnes" as new article in a factory to be located at Jammu in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is a new type of chemical developed by the party itself. It is considered beneficial to the growth of Indian agricultural production.

**Prime Ministers Directives on Projects**

7867. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister wanted priority to be given to completion of projects which were in advanced stages of completion rather than initiating new projects;

(b) whether she also wanted high priority to be given to on-going irrigation projects as also power Projects; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to act according to the Prime Minister's directives?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Planning Commission has stressed the importance of completing on-going projects while formulating the Annual Plan 1982-83. Organisational and procedural arrangements are also being strengthened in accordance with the Prime Minister's directives.

**Expenses on Tours by Deputy Ministers**

7868. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred on tour by each Deputy Minister since their assumption of Office upto 31st December, 1981; and

(b) the amount of TA claimed by them and their staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Minimum Needs Programme and Physical Programme in Orissa**

7869. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the items covered by the minimum needs programme and physical programmes in the State of Orissa during last three years year-wise;

(b) whether Government have received details regarding the progress and programme performance framed in this regard during the above period in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details regarding the amount sanctioned for this purpose by the Central Government as well as the amount utilised by State during last two years; and

(e) the details regarding the amount that is being given for the next financial year by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Based on the information contained in the Draft Annual Plan 1982-83 Document received from Orissa Government, a Statement-I indicating the details regarding the various programmes covered under the Minimum Needs Programme and the physical achievements thereunder, is enclosed.

(d) Apart from funds provided by the Government of Orissa out of State Plan, Central Government has made allocations for certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes covered under the Minimum Needs Programme. Statement-II giving the details of the amount allocated during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the amounts utilized by Orissa Government during 1980-81, is enclosed.

(e) The allocations in respect of the programmes mentioned in part (d) for all States including Orissa are under consideration.

**Statement I**

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80 Base Year Level	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Anticipa- ted Achi- vement
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rural Electrification Villages electrified . . . . .	No.	3236	907	540
2. Rural Roads				
(a) Villages connected— . . . . .	No.	512	205	205
(i) with a population of 1500 and above.				
(ii) With a population between 1000-1500	No.	..	..	..
3. Elementary Education				
(a) Classes I-V (age group 6-11 years) enrolment	000's	2680	2750	2834
(b) Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14 years) enrolment . . . . .	000's	543	585	628
4. Adult Education . . . . .				
No. of participants (15—35 years) . . . . .	000's	261.62	117	117

	1	3	4	5
5. Rural Health				
(a) P.H. Cs. . . . .	No.	314	..	3
(b) Subsidiary Health Centres. . . . .	No.	24	..	11
(c) Sub-Centres . . . . .	No.	2038	..	60
(d) P.H.Cs. covered under Community Health Workers Programmes. . . . .	No.	136	80	41
6. Rural Water Supply				
Villages Covered . . . . .	No.	3461 Fully + 8388 Partly	772	800
7. Rural Housing . . . . .				
Rural House-sites. . . . .	No.	3000	4097	6617
8. Nutrition :				
(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in I.C.B.S. Children 0—6 years. . . . .	No.	28050	34725	34725
Women . . . . .	No.	9350	11575	11575
(b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside I.C.D.S.				
Children 0—6 years . . . . .	No.	34200	40275	40275
Women . . . . .	No.	11400	13425	13425
9. Environmental Improvement of Slums				
Beneficiaries . . . . .	No.	96000	5000	700

Source: Annual Plan 1982-83—Orissa (Draft) Government of Orissa, November 1981.

Statement-II

(Rs. lakhs)

Programme	1980-81		1981-82
	Amount allocated	Amount utilized	Amount allocated
1. Elementary Education			
Non-formal Education . . . . .	@	@	50.64
2. Adult Education . . . . .	22.49	22.49	59.70
3. Rural Water Supply . . . . .	307.00	307.00	593.00
4. Rural Health			
(a) Village Health Guides Scheme . . . . .	185.66	80.19	120.66
(b) Multipurpose Workers Scheme . . . . .	24.70	39.98	12.05

@An amount of Rs. 12.25 lakhs was allocated for 1979-80 in the month of March, 1979 but carried forward for the financial year 1980-81.

For the financial year, 1981-82 which has just ended, it is too early to indicate the amounts actually utilized by the State Government.



**Development of Park in Shantiniketan Colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi**

7870. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of repeated requests from the residents of the Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, no action has been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to develop the only small Park on the Street between House Nos. 2/22-A and 2/23 over a long number of years;

(b) whether representations made to the South Zone authorities in this behalf have not resulted in any action being taken and even the communications addressed to the Zonal Assistant Commissioner are not acknowledged; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to direct DMC to take up these jobs and afford necessary relief to the residents of Street No. 2 of this Colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the park site in question has since been levelled, dressed and enclosed with barbed wire and angleiron fencing. However, due to acute scarcity of water it has not been possible to develop the park. The area of the park being too small and the soil being rocky, it may not be economical to install a separate tubewell exclusively for irrigation of this park. The park will be developed as soon as the water supply position eases.

**जैसलमेर में उपग्रह केन्द्र की स्थापना करना**

7871. श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जैसलमेर में एक उपग्रह केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विका : विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह प्रणाली-I (इन्सैट-I) के चरण-II के अन्तर्गत जैसलमेर में एक उपग्रह संचार भू-केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

**New Buildings Techniques developed by Central Building Institute, Roorkee**

7872. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new building techniques have been developed by the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee during 1980; and

(b) if so, what are the techniques which have been adopted by Government and what are the research problems which are under examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Techniques evolved by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee and adopted by various Government/Semi-Government Departments for building construction are given in list attached (Annexure-I). A list of titles of important research projects in progress in Central Building Research Institute during the year 1982-83 is given in enclosed Statement (Annexure-II).

**STATEMENT**

Techniques evolved by Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee and adopted by various Government/Semi-Government Departments for building construction.

1. Precast Stone Masonry Block Walling
2. Under-reamed Piles
3. Bored Compaction Piles
4. Single Brick Thick Load Bearing Walls for 3, 4 and 5 storey Buildings.
5. Precast Thin Lintels
6. Precast L-Pan Units for Sloping Roofs.
7. Precast R. C. Planks for flat roofs.
8. Prefab. Brick Panel Systems.
9. High Draught Brick Kiln

**STATEMENT-II**

List of titles of important research projects in progress in Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) during the year 1982-83

**Building Materials Division**

1. Utilisation of inferior soils and industrial wastes for bricks, tiles and clay pipe manufacture.
2. Development of hydraulic binders based on lime pozzolana and other materials.
3. Use of mineral waste for improved bricks.

**Soil Engineering Division**

1. Engineering Behaviour of Black Cotton Soil.
2. Behaviour of multi-bulb piles in different soils of India (Collaborative Project between CBRI & BRE UK)
3. Safe Bearing Pressure from static cone Penetration Test.

**Efficiency of Buildings Division**

1. Evaluation of thermal stress for industrial workers.
2. Cooling of industrial buildings.
3. Community Noise
4. Energy Conservation in building (Lighting aspects)

**Educational and Health Building Division**

1. School Buildings for North Eastern Region.
2. Planning and space norms for medium hospitals.

**Housing and Planning Division**

1. Development of New Towns and Growth Centres—Implementation studies.
2. Urban Housing.
3. Community Planning Methodology utilising alternative Energy Systems.
4. Energy Efficient Design of Buildings based on non-conventional sources of energy.

**Fire Research Division**

1. Fire Behaviour, Duration, Intensity Studies in Compartments.
2. Flamability of Industrial Gases/Vapours/Liquid/Dusts.
3. Fire Venting and Sprinkler operation.
4. Development of a new Automatic sprinkler.

**Rural Buildings and Environment Division**

1. Rural Buildings for Areas prone to natural disasters.
2. Use of locally available semi-permanent material and improved technique in the construction of rural buildings.
3. Development of construction techniques using locally available durable materials for rural areas.

**Building Processes Plant and Productivity Division.**

1. Studies on the influence of water volume reduction in flushing systems on the drainage of solids.
2. Hand-book on building economies and productivity based on CBRI research work.
3. Low-cost individual houses with economical techniques of design/construction.

**Implementation of recommendations of  
Third Pay Commission**

7873. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission as have so far been accepted by Government have been implemented *in toto*;

(b) the particulars of the recommendations not implemented, if any, so far alongwith the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBALAH) (a). The Department of Personal & A.R. are concerned with the Third Pay Commission's recommendations on 'service matters'. All such recommendations except recommendation No. 703, which were accepted by Government, have been implemented. The Ministry of Finance is concerned with the other recommendations of the Commission.

(b) and (c). Recommendations No. 703 relating to 'Government industrial workers' is still under the consideration of the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Labour.

**Scholarships to Harijans**

7874. SHRI ARJUN SEIHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of monthly scholarship State-wise given by Central Government in 1980-81 to Harijan students studying in schools and colleges and the amount being given at present particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(b) whether in view of the rise in the prices Government propose to increase the rate of scholarship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students all eligible students are awarded scholarships for pursuing post-matriculation studies in Schools/Colleges at a uniform pattern through out and the country. This is also applicable to Orissa. Government of India have already enhanced the rate of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Income ceiling (means test) has also been raised. Both these revisions are effective from 1-7-1981 (of the academic session 1981-82). A statement indicating the revision is enclosed. Figures in bracket in that Statement indicate the rates before this revision.

**Statement**

The Revised Rates of Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Boys and Girls and Income Limit of Parents/Guardians/wards are Given below : (The Previous Rates are Given in Brackets)

*Post Matric Scholarships*

	Day Scholars		Hostellers		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	(Rupees)		(Rupees)		
	1	2	3	4	
				5	
<b>Group 'A'</b>					
<b>1. Medical &amp; Engineering</b>					
1st Year . . . . .		100(75)	110(85)	185(185)	195(195)
2nd Year and onwards . . . . .		100(75)	115(90)	185(185)	200(200)

1	2	3	4	5
2. B.V.Sc.				
B.Sc. (Agri.)				
1st Year . . . . .	100(75)	110(85)	185(125)	195(135)
2nd Year and onwards . . . . .	100(75)	115(90)	185(125)	200(140)
<i>Group 'B'</i>				
Dip. Courses in Engg. Med., Technology and post-graduate courses in Science.				
1st Year . . . . .	100(60)	110(70)	125(90)	135(100)
2nd Year and onwards . . . . .	105(65)	120(80)	130(95)	145(110)
<i>Group 'C'</i>				
Certificate courses in Engg. Medicine, Technology etc. and post Graduate, courses in Arts and Commerce.				
1st Year . . . . .	100(50)	110(60)	125(80)	135(90)
2nd Year and onwards . . . . .	105(55)	115(70)	130(85)	145(100)
<i>Group 'D'</i>				
General Courses upto Graduate level				
(2nd Year and onwards) . . . . .	70(45)	85(60)	115(75)	130(90)
<i>Group 'E'</i>				
Classes XI and XII in 10+2 system, intermediate courses and first year of general courses upto graduate level.				
1st Year (XIth Class) . . . . .	50(40)	60(50)	75(70)	85(80)
2nd Year (XIIth Class) . . . . .	55(45)	70(60)	80(75)	95(90)
and 1st year of general courses.				

2. Blind students may be given an additional amount of Rs. 25 per month as reader charges in 1st year and Rs. 35 per month in 2nd year and subsequent years.

3. It has been agreed that the rates of scholarships for B.Sc (Agri.) and B.V. Sc. Courses may be increased to the level of rates applicable to medical and engineering students. It has also been decided to categorise Classes XI and XII in 10+2 system, intermediate courses

and first year of the general courses upto graduate level as Group 'E'.

4. In regard to the revision of ceilings on income for eligibility of scholarships, the existing income limits are upto Rs. 500 per month from all sources for eligibility of full scholarship. In case of students whose parents income exceeds Rs. 500 per month but does not exceed Rs. 750 per month, full scholarship under Group 'A' courses and half scholarship for courses in Group 'B' 'C' and 'D' is admissible. It has been

decided to increase these limits from Rs. 500 per month and Rs. 750 per month to Rs. 750 per month and Rs. 1000 per month respectively, which will be applicable to the new Group 'E' also.

5. The revised rates of scholarships and the revised income ceiling mentioned above will be applicable with effect from 1st July, 1981.

रेलवे एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन की मांगें

7875. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिटायर्ड रेलवे एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन, मद्रास ने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन दिया है ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबंधित कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री: मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां, एसोसिएशन द्वारा दिनांक 17-10-81 का एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

(ख) 1-4-57 के अथवा इसके बाद राजकाय रेलवे भविष्य निधि (अंश-दारी) नियमों के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत्त हुए रेल कर्मचारियों का कुछ तदर्थ राहत देना ।

(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श करके इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

#### Selection for inclusion of lawyers in Indian Delegation for UNO

7876. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the lawyers deputed to the Indian delegations abroad attending the UNO during the last three calendar years; and

(b) the grounds on which they were selected?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During the last three years five of our delegates to UN General Assembly Sessions were holders of law degrees. Their names are S/Shri K. B. Asthana (1979), Eduardo Faleiro (1980) Gulsher Ahmed (1980), G.V.G. Krishnamurthy (1980) and S. M. Krishna (1981).

(b) Government make such selections taking into account *inter alia* the past background, interest in foreign affairs and need for effective projecting the country's point of view in international forums.

#### Alleged complaints against director of Biological Laboratory of Government Medical Store Depot

7877. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received against the Director, Biological Laboratory of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras complained that the Director, Biological Laboratory and Animal House who was also looking after the work of Deputy Assistant Director General, Medical Store Depot Madras, abused office bearers of the Union. They also alleged that he is totally anti-labour and is treating the workers as bounded labourers and that he is adamant in implementing his biased ideas. The Union had resented

the transfer and posting of the individuals in the Depot. On enquiry it has been found that there is no substance in the complaints.

**Concession facilities to the handicapped children of Government employees**

7878. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the concession facilities such as scholarship etc. in respect of the handicapped children of the Government Employees to draw it from his office as it is in practice for students' fees etc. at present; and

(b) whether Government would also like to consult the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE, AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration with the Government. However, handicapped children of Government employees are also eligible to get scholarships and other concession facilities under the schemes of scholarships to the Disabled Persons and the Integrated Education as per conditions laid down in the Schemes. As the schemes are implemented through the State Governments the suggestion of the Hon'ble member will be forwarded to the State Governments for consideration.

**Modernisation of Cargo handling facilities at Calcutta Port**

7879. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Staff College of India had proposed in its recommendations for the modernisation of cargo handling facilities at Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The report containing the said recommendations was received by the Calcutta Port authorities a few day ago.

(b) The main recommendations relate to redeployment of quay cranes, use of ships' gear whenever/wherever possible, replacement of old, as also acquisition of additional, mobile cranes, forklifts and tractors for handling of containerised and other cargo in a phased manner.

(c) No proposal based on these recommendations has been received by Government so far. However, provisions already exists in the sixth five year plan for the replacement/procurement of following cargo handling equipments:—

8 Nos. 3 tonne capacity electric wharf cranes.

4 Nos. 6 tonne capacity portal cranes.

17 Nos. 6 tonne capacity Mobile cranes.

4 Nos. 10 tonne capacity Mobile cranes.

10 Nos. 10 tonne capacity tractor trailers.

5 Nos. 20 tonne capacity tractor trailers.

5 Nos. Diesel locomotives.

**Open Tenders for Cycle-cum-Scooter Stand at Allahabad**

7880. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether open tenders for Cycle-cum-Scooter Stand Contract at Divisional Railway Manager's office at Allahabad were opened on 21 October, 1981;

(b) if so, the parties and licence fees quoted by each of them separately;

(c) the successful party in whose favour the contract has been awarded by the Divisional Authorities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN); (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The contract has not been awarded as the tender proceedings were cancelled due to upward revision of parking rates and fresh tenders have since been invited.

#### Statement

Name of Parties	Licence fees
1. Shri Garwar Bhi, 500, Sultanpur Bhawa, Allahabad.	Rs. 7,111.11 paise
2. Shri Kamlesh Kumar, 1670, Dr. Katjoo Road, Bari Station, Allahabad.	Rs. 5,330.60 paise
3. Shri Ishaqu Nauy J-4, Gulab Bhi Colony, Allahabad	Rs. 5,555.55 paise
4. Shri Sanjiv Kumar, 197, Modhwapur Allahabad	Rs. 3,701.00 paise

#### Violence in Ramjas College, Delhi

7881. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 23 March, 1982 stating that violence has once again broken out in Ramjas College of Delhi where the Principal is reported to have hired toughs to beat up the students;

(b) if so, whether this is true;

(c) whether a similar allegation was made when a college lecturer espousing the cause of a striking Mali was beaten up by hired men and he had narrowly escaped death; and

(d) if so, whether Government would immediately intervene so that more ugly incidents do not take place in this college?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the University, there were

some incidents in the College on March 22, 1982 following the assumption of office by the Principal who was on leave. However, the University has no information about any toughs having been hired by the Principal to beat the students.

(c) There were such allegations. The incident is presently under police investigation.

(d) The Governing Body of the College has appointed a Committee of three University Professors to find ways and means to restore normalcy. The Principal of the College has been placed under suspension.

#### Passenger Halt at Janakaipur

7882. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the residents of Janakadeipur and other villages around it in Puri District under Khurda Road Division (S.E. Railway) for providing passenger halt and at that railway station;

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

(c) whether a ticket booking counter is proposed to be provided there and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Jankidalpur is already a passenger halt in Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway where five trains each way are stopping. This halt station is open for booking of passengers and their luggage.

#### Indians killed and injured Near Kuwait Border

7883. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA  
RANB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news in 'Hindustan Times' dated 20 March, 1982 that five Indians were killed and 10 injured when a bus carrying 21 passengers from Iraq collided with a truck near the Kuwait border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any compensation under the rule has been granted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A serious accident had taken place near the Abdali border in Kuwait on the evening of March 15, 1982 between a bus carrying mostly Indian workers returning from Iraq and a truck that was proceeding in the opposite direction. Of the 21 persons who were travelling by this ill-fated bus, 15 were Indian nationals. The injured were rushed to a local hospital nearby.

The six persons killed as a result of this accident were:

- (1) Bakshi Swatantar Palli Vaid.
- (2) Bane Singh
- (3) Santokh Singh
- (4) Joginder Singh

- (5) Krishan Gopal
- (6) Jit Singh.

Another six persons were discharged from the hospital after medical aid. Their names are:

- (1) Gurmukh Singh Basson
- (2) Lachmandas
- (3) P. Rabindran
- (4) Joseph Chacko
- (5) V. K. Varghese
- (6) Ramesh Chander

The remaining three are still undergoing treatment in the Jahara hospital (Kuwait). Their names are:

- (1) Sughali Lal
- (2) Genda Ram
- (3) Dev Ram.

(c) The Indian Embassy in Kuwait has been in regular contact with the injured. Our Embassy in Kuwait proposes to appoint a local lawyer for taking up the case of payment of compensation to the injured and to the heirs of the deceased.

#### Voluntary Agencies for Family Planning Programme

7884. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain voluntary agencies are engaged in family planning programme in India;

(b) if so, the names of these agencies and in which States they are functioning;

(c) whether any foreign aid has been received by these agencies during the year 1981-82; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the names of voluntary agencies engaged in Family Planning Programme and receiving grant-



in-aid as obtained from the State Governments is laid on the table of the House.

(Placed in library. (See No. LT-3928|82)

(c) and (d). Foreign agencies extend financial assistance to voluntary organisations doing family planning work in India. There has been no estimate of such assistance.

#### Decline in Indian Arts in Singapore

7886. SHRI BALASAHB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16 March, 82 under the heading 'Marked decline in Indian arts in Singapore;

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

(c) what are the reasons for the decline in Indian arts in Singapore;

(d) number of Indian artists sent there;

(e) whether Government have made any assessment in respect of progre of Indian arts in other countries and if so, with what results; and

(f) what steps Government have so far taken to encourage and popularise Indian arts in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTUR EAND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEIL AKAUL): (a) to (f). The press report relates essentially to the alleged decline in the cultural activities of persons of Indian origin i nSingapore, who are Singapore nationals and cultural organisations run by such persons. The matter, therefore, falls within the jurisdiction of a foreign government. However, the Government of India, has not received any report about the decline in Indian arts in Singapore.

Indian artists sponsored by government agencies and those going on their own or

on the invitation of local cultural organisations have been visiting Singapore regularly. For example, Smt. Shanno Khurana well-known vocalist in Hindustani style of music gave performances in Singapore in September, 1980. During 1981, two performances were given by Smt. Yamini Krisnamurthy, the famous dancer and a vocal recital by Jaya Vijaya. The famous Indian play back singers and musicians K. T. Jesudas and S. P. Balasubramaniam gave a music performances while the danseuse Chandraka Vidyasagar gave Bharatnatyam performances in Singapore in February, 1982. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan gave public performance of Sarod recital in March, 1982. A 29-member Ballet Centre Troupe of New Delhi visited Singapore from March 14—18, 1982 and gave performances. The exact number of such artists, however, is not known.

Review of our cultural relations with foreign countries and promotion of Indian arts in other countries is a continuing process. The Government has been pursuing a policy of cultural cooperation with foreign countries through a system of bilateral cultural agreements and other programmes aimed at projecting Indian culture and arts abroad. By now cultural agreements have been concluded with 63 countries. The cultural agreements and cultural exchange programmes provide their inter alia for exchange of artists, performing troupes, art exhibitions, lecture-demonstration tours of artists, participation in each other's national/international conferences, film festivals, book fairs, etc.

Assistance is also provided through our Missions abroad to various organisations in foreign countries to encourage and popularise Indian arts and culture. Indian books and art objects are also presented to selected institutions with the same objective.

#### Application of Laser in Eye Surgery

7887. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a simple, portable laser device for eye surgery is lying unused for want of commercialism after satisfactory testing;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the gap between the R & D and industry which has hampered the growth of laser application in industry too?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no information in this regard.

#### Area of Accommodation for each Employee

7888. SHRI ZAINAL ÁBEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been issued by the Railway Board specifying the area of accommodation to be provided in the offices for each employee;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each technical and non-technical employee;

(c) whether the required area is available for each employee in the railway offices; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TAR YAFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAR-JUN): (a) Yes,

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Generally the area has been provided in the office buildings constructed at Railway's head-quarters, Divisional, District and Workshop head-quarters as per prescribed norms. However, at places due to gradual increase in the strength of staff the area falls short of the norms. In such cases the same is augmented on programmed basis in accordance with availability of funds.

#### Statement

The following standard of accommodation is adopted for office buildings which are constructed at Railways' headquarters, Divisional, District and Workshop head-quarters:—

(a) Office of General Manager	Area of room in Sq. feet
General Manager . . . . .	600
Dy. General Manager . . . . .	260
Senior Scale Officer . . . . .	200
Junior Scale Officer . . . . .	160
Office Superintendent . . . . .	75
Sectional Heads . . . . .	75
Clerks . . . . .	36
(b) Office of Tech. Departments such as Civil Mech. and Elec. Engineering.	
Principal Officer . . . . .	330
Junior Administrative Officer . . . . .	290
Senior Scale Officer . . . . .	220
Junior Scale Officer . . . . .	160
Office Superintendent . . . . .	80
Sectional Heads . . . . .	80
Head Draftsman . . . . .	80

Draftsman . . . . .	55
Computers & Estimators . . . . .	55
Clerks . . . . .	36

(c) *Offices of Transportation, Audit, Accounts, Commercial, Stores, Printing etc.*

Principal Officer . . . . .	300
Junior Administrative Officer . . . . .	260
Senior Scale Officer . . . . .	200
Junior Scale Officer . . . . .	160
Office Superintendent . . . . .	75
Sectional Heads . . . . .	75
Clerks . . . . .	36

(d) *Offices of Medical Department*

GMO . . . . .	390
D.M.O. . . . .	290
A.M.O. . . . .	160
Sub Asstt. Surgeon . . . . .	160
Office Superintendent . . . . .	75
Clerks . . . . .	36
Dispensary attached to Head Office . . . . .	(According to requirements)

If the portion of building is not air-conditioned occupied by Gazetted or non-gazetted staff the floor areas given above are generally increased by 10 per cent.

विद्युत सार्वभूमि के नये बांहरा लाइन

7399 श्री : सांख्यिकी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व रेलवे के अन्तर्गत कियुल जंक्शन से भागलपुर जंक्शन (बिहार) तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए 1980 और 1981 के बजट में कुछ धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दोहरी लाइन पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं

हुआ है और तेज गति वाली रेल गाड़ियों के आने-जाने में भारी कठिनाई अनुभव की गई है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबंधित कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां । 1980-81 के दौरान 20 लाख रुपये और 1981-82 के दौरान 11 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई थी तथा 1982-83 में 35 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) काम धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार चल रहा है।

विश्वविद्यालयों में, विदेशी भाषाओं का पढ़ाई जानी

7890. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें विदेशी भाषाएं पढ़ाई जाती हैं; और

(ख) इन विश्वविद्यालयों में कौन-कौन सी विदेशी भाषाएं पढ़ाई जाती हैं और क्या उन भाषाओं के शिक्षक/अध्यापक भारतीय हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इन विश्वविद्यालयों में विदेशी अध्यापकों की संख्या क्या है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभाग : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम और उनमें पढ़ाई जाने वाली भाषाओं के नाम दर्ज निम्न विवरण में सभा-पटल पर रखा गया। [संख्या 3929/82]। आमतौर से ये विश्वविद्यालय विदेशी भाषाएं पढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय नागरिकों को नियुक्त करते हैं। फिर भी, यदि पर्याप्त ग्रहणता प्राप्त, भारतीय, नागरिक उपलब्ध न हों तो विभिन्न देशों के साथ हुए सांस्कृतिक विनिमय, कार्यक्रम अन्य द्विपक्षीय करारों के अन्तर्गत विदेशी नागरिकों को सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं। इस समय ऐसे करारों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में लगभग 74 विदेशी शिक्षक हैं। कुछ मामलों में स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध ग्रहणता प्राप्त विदेशी नागरिक भी पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक

आधार पर भर्ती किये जाते हैं। विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे ऐसे विदेशी नागरिकों की सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Number of accidents in Asansol-Tala section during last Three Years

7891. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the number of accidents in the Asansol-Tala section (S.E. Railway) in the last three years and the casualties and the loss of property of the railways and public due to the accidents;

(b) whether he is aware of an accident in the month of December at Burnpur level-crossing gate when Tata-Patna Express dashed a Tourist Bus causing death of four young men;

(c) if so, facts in details;

(d) whether that had happened because gate bell did not ring being out of order and the instrument that operates the bell could not be replaced due to the want of materials and in addition telephone was also out of order so that the station master could not inform the gateman;

(e) if so, reasons thereof;

(f) whether telephone was also out of order in the Asram gate between Tamua-Purulia which could be replaced after the Burnpur accident;

(g) whether he has fixed responsibility for these lapses; and

(h) if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Presumably the reference is to Asansol-Tala section.

There were 54 train accident i.e., 7 collisions, 45 derailments and 2 level crossing accidents on this section during the three

years 1979-80 to 1981-82. In these accidents 7 persons died and 21 were injured. The cost of damage to railway property involved in these accidents has been estimated at Rs. 1.9 crores approximately. Damage to private property will be known only after settlement of the claims arising out of these accidents.

(b) and (c). Presumably the reference is to the accident involving 87 Up Tata-Patna Express and a Tourist Bus between Burnpur and Asansol stations on 28-11-81. On that day at about 23.37 hrs. while the express train was running between Burnpur and Asansol stations, it collided with the Tourist Bus at manned level crossing gate situated at km. 322/2-3. As a result 4 persons were killed, 4 sustained grievous injuries & 10 simple injuries.

(d) and (e). The warning bell arrangement provided at the level crossing earlier was out of commission due to repeated theft of treadle etc. and was replaced by telephone communication between the gateman and ASM Burnpur, which was in working order.

(f) In the absence of the data of occurrence it is not possible to give any precise information in this regard.

(g) and (h). According to the provisional finding of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern circle, Calcutta, the accident was due to failure of railway staff. Necessary action will be taken on receipt of the final report.

आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियों के लिए अनुमानित वेतन

7892. श्री गणेश कुमार शर्मा :  
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियों के लिए समय-मान वेतन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि यह प्रावधान एलोपैथिक पद्धतियों के लिए किया गया है और दोनों पद्धतियाँ इसी योजना से जुड़ी हुई हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री :  
(श्री बा. शंकरानन्द) . ये वेतनमान एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के अन्तर्गत पदों के लिए निर्धारित कार्यों, जिम्मेदारी तथा निहित ग्रहताओं और तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

#### **Derailment of Bogies of 4 DN Assam Mail and Robbery in 85 UP Tata Barkakan Passenger Train**

7893. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether total of 27 tank wagons of a goods train carrying diesel were burnt on 20th March, 1982, near Baribrahman 20 kms. away from Jammu;

(b) if so, what were the total loss suffered;

(c) whether is it also a fact that on the same day train service between the Bongaigon Alipurduar Section were disrupted following derailment of Bogies of 4 Dn. Assam Mail at Johrhut Station in Gauhati;

(d) whether it is also a fact that on the same day passengers of second class compartment of 85 Up Tata Barkakana passenger train were robbed of their cash and other valuables;

(e) whether it is also a fact that railways have become the main targets of some anti-social elements that are prevailing in the country; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to check this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. In this accident 28 tank wagons were involved.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 33 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Railway is also one of the targets of the anti-social elements.

(f) However, the following preventive steps are being taken:

1. Watch is maintained by Govt. Railway Police at important Stations.
2. Supervision by officers has been intensified.
3. RPF is maintaining close liaison with the State Police for arrest of criminals operating on the railways. Joint raids by Police and RPF are also conducted frequently.
4. Strength of G.R.P. have been suitably augmented.
5. Veteran criminals are being booked under National Security Act.
6. As far as practicable, the main, express and passenger trains are being escorted by GRP during its night run. RPF staff are also provided as and when demanded by the Police authorities.
7. Engine crews have instructions to resort to repeated whistling in case of out of course stoppages of any train to alert the escort party.

#### Enhanced Demurrage for wagon detention

7894. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to enhance demurrage charges as an effective deterrent to detention of wagons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that wagon detention by user organisations, especially the Steel Plants and the Food Corporation of India, have seriously affected productivity efforts on railways;

(c) whether Railway Ministry has consulted the Steel and Mines Ministry and the Planning Commission in this regard, and

(d) if so, the details regarding the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The rates of demurrage charges were enhanced with effect from 24th January, 1981 for the general rail users and with effect from 15th February, 1981 for the Steel Plants and Collieries.

(b) and (d). Detention to wagons in steel plants takes place in excess of the target free time fixed and the productivity is affected to that extent. This is taken up at different levels including Ministry of Steel and Mines. Causes of detention are jointly analysed by the experts of the steel plants as well as Railways and steps are taken to reduce detention. In so far as detention to foodgrains wagons by Food Corporation of India is concerned movement of sponsored foodgrains is being constantly monitored and close coordination is maintained with Department of Food & Food Corporation of India to ensure prompt release of wagons and avoid detention at terminals. Even then, occasionally, wagons are detained beyond the normal free time.

भोपाल. मध्य प्रदेश में "भारत भवन" नामक सांस्कृतिक कॉम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण

7895. श्री कौचूर भूषण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में "भारत भवन" नामक बहुत बड़ा सांस्कृतिक कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह योजना राष्ट्रीय स्तर की है ;

(ग) क्या इस पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इसका कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत खर्च वहन करे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में घोषणा कब तक कर दी जाएगी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा संभाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राबध मंत्री (अंमल: शोला कौल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से, भोपाल में सांस्कृतिक परिसर "भारत भवन" की स्थापना पर होने वाले व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत भाग वहन करने का अनुरोध किया था । केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार की सहायता नहीं कर सकी, क्योंकि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिम्मे अन्तर्गत किसी राज्य सरकार को ऐसी सहायता दी जा सके ।

**Selection grade teachers in aided schools**

7896: SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of Selection Grade of Delhi teachers are pending with the Education Department which were recommended by Managing Committee of aided schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such cases, along with the names of schools;

(c) whether there are some teachers who are eligible for selection grade in the aided schools of Delhi and not getting the selection grade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, only 9 cases of

approval of appointments of employees of the aided schools in the Selection Grade are pending in the Directorate of Education as on 1-4-1982. Decisions on the recommendations of the Managing Committees for award of Selection Grade to the employees of aided schools is required to be taken within the period prescribed under Rule 98(4) of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973. The list of pending cases is attached.

(c) and (d). The requisite information as on 1-4-82 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### Statement

#### LIST OF PENDING CASES

Sl. No.	Name of the School	No. of cases pending
1.	Silwan Boys S.S.S., Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	1
2.	Arya Girls S.S.S., Patel Nagar, New Delhi.	4
3.	P.G. D.A.V. H.S. School	1
4.	A.F. S.S.S. Delhi Cent.	2
5.	Silwan Girls S.S.S., Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.	1

#### Festival of India-U.K.

7897. PROF. MADHU DANDAVAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the objective of organising Festival of India in U. K.;

(b) how many officials and artists visited U.K. at the stage of preparation and actual execution of the festival project; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure for the 'Festival of India' project including the expenditure incurred for the preparatory work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The 'Festival of India' is being organised jointly by the Governments of India and the Great Britain and has been conceived as a series of exhibitions in the field of art and culture, Science, Industry and Technology, living arts, contemporary art, films, books, graphic photography together with performances of music, dance and drama. The Festival is expected to generate interest in India particularly in the fields of culture, trade and tourism.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Full Diplomatic status for League of Arab States Mission

898. SHRI G. M. BANATWAILA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the League of Arab States Mission enjoys a full diplomatic status at the United Nations;

(b) whether in view of the importance of the Mission Government will consider according full diplomatic status to the League of Arab States Mission in New Delhi; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The League of Arab States Mission at the United Nations enjoys the status of an inter-governmental organisation which has received a standing invitation to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as observer maintaining a permanent office at the UN Headquarters.

(b) The status of the League of Arab States Mission in New Delhi is in accordance with the letters exchanged on July 12, 1965 between the then Indian Ambassador in Cairo and the Head of the erstwhile League of Arab States there.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Uniforms Committee

7899. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Report of the Uniforms Committee had been published by the Ministry of Railways on 11th August, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of the orders issued by the Railway Board; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The Uniforms Committee set up in 1979 to review the existing Dress Regulations submitted its report on 21-7-80.

The Government have generally accepted the recommendations subject to certain modifications and clarifications which will be issued from time to time.

Orders have been issued to Zonal Railway Administrations etc. on 19-3-82 to ensure supply of uniforms/Protective clothing as per the scales, styles etc. from the summer of 1984.

The broad recommendations made by the Committee have been summed up in the statement laid on the Table of the House placed in Library. (See No. LT-3930/82)



**Tender for cycle/scooter contracts at Allahabad**

7900. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tenders for Cycle/Scooter contracts on Allahabad Division were/are not being processed in time resulting into financial loss to the Railways; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Introduction of single syllabus and single education system in the country**

7901. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to introduce a single syllabus system for the entire country;

(b) whether 10 plus 2 system has been introduced for this purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that all States have not implemented this system satisfactorily;

(d) if so, the names of those States where such system has not been implemented up to the mark;

(e) what are the guidelines proposed to be sent by the Union Government to those States for proper implementation of 10 plus 2 system; and

(f) by which year this task is expected to be completed all over the country?

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

(b). The 10 plus 2 system of school education has been recommended *inter alia* with the objective of having a broadly uniform system throughout the country. However, it is for the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Boards of Secondary Education to frame and prescribe the schemes of studies, syllabi, text books, etc. at the school stage. At the national level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training frames model schemes of study, syllabus and curriculum, text books, etc., for adoption/adaptation by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Boards of Secondary Education.

(c) to (e). The new system of school education was introduced in the country around 1975. So far 15 States and 8 Union Territories have switched over to this system. It is too early to make an assessment about its working and utility. Several communications have been sent from time to time to the State/Union Territories about implementation of the new pattern of school education.

(f) The Conference of Education Ministers, held in June, 1981, *inter alia* recommended that "States/UTs which have not yet switched over to this pattern should do so without any further loss of time."

**W. Railway stations without Electricity**

7902. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:  
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain railway stations which are without electricity in Western Railway;

(b) if so, names of those Stations; and

(c) the programme to provide electricity to these stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

**AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):**

(a) Yes.

(b) Stations where power supply is available within 1 K.M. of the station permises at a reasonable cost and where at least one pair of trains halt at night are considered for electrification.

The names of 55 stations where power supply is available within 1 K.M. are as follows: —

Chaupale, Tisi, Virde] Rd., Amarsar, Ajwa, Atladara, Bhestan, Bala Road, Chitravad, Dhanala, Gop (Jam), Jotalvad, Kikaku] Road, Kundli, Khakhariya, Kandari, Lathidad, Limbara, Muli Road, Makansar, Pavagarh, Randala, Shobhasan, Sarotra Road, Sonipur Rupal, Tagdi, Upariyala, Vejalpur, Vadaj, Daladi, Bagri Sajanpur, Biwai, Dhigawara, Fatehsinghpura, Goriyan, Haripur, Halak, Isarda, Ikran, Jatwara, Keshavganj, Kharawa, Kuwanthal, Kanauta, Khan Bhankhri, Kamalpura, Nana, Piloda, Rikhab Dev Road, Vilabhanagar, Borawaniya, Bakanyan Bhannri, Karchha, Pachor Road, Raghogarh. Out of these, only on 43 stations one pair of night train haults and priority is given for electrification of such stations.

(c) Work of electrification of 18 stations approved in the Works Programme for 1981-82 is in progress. 12 more stations are approved for electrification under the Works Programme for 1982-83. Work of electrification on remaining 13 stations would be taken in hand in a programme basis subject to availability of funds.

#### **Additional Passenger Train Between Cuttack and Paradip**

7903. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one passenger train is running between Cuttack and Paradip;

(b) if so, whether there is heavy demand for another additional passenger train between Cuttack to Paradip; a

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, there has been a demand for another additional passenger train between Cuttack and Paradip.

(c) Since the existing accommodation has not been fully utilised, introduction of an additional train between Cuttack and Paradip is not justified.

#### **Directions for Procuring Medicine and Instruments from Government Medical store depot**

7904. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the Hospitals/Dispensaries under Central Government Health Scheme to procure their requirements only from the Medical Stores organisations and if so, when this order was issued;

(b) what is the budget provision made to Central Government Health Scheme towards purchase of Medicines and Instruments etc. during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(c) amount spent towards purchase of drugs and instruments etc. from the Medical Store organisations during the above years, year-wise and Depot wise details;

(d) whether Central Government Health Scheme have not procured their requirements from the Medical Store Depot Organisations; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor

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

(b) Provision for medicines and instruments is made in the Budget heads of Material and Supplies and Machinery and Equipment respectively. The budget figures of three years in respect of these heads are given below:—

Year	Material & Supplies	Machinery & Equipment
	(Rs. in thousands)	
1981-82	6,69.30	8.84
1981-82	8,40.67	57.74
1982-83	9,57.62	63.13

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

(d) Requirements of CGHS are partly met by supplies from the Medical Store Depots.

(e) Does not arise.

#### R.D.S.D. Karamchari Sangh

7905. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by the R.D.S.O. Karamchari Sangh regarding the grant of recognition or to provide a channel of communication to the organisation representing the R.D.S.O. workers in view of the vital job they are performing and peculiar problems faced by them;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The R.D.S.O. being an attached office of the Ministry of Railways, recognition has been accorded to two Staff Associations in R.D.S.O. on the pattern that

is obtaining in the Ministry of Railways.

Immediately after recognition was accorded to the two Staff Associations, the question of grant of recognition to R.D.S.O. Karamchari Sangh was also considered, but it was not agreed to. R.D.S.O. being an attached office the question of according recognition to a trade union organisation does not arise. The two recognised Associations whose membership is open to all Class III and Class IV staff of the R.D.S.O. were considered to be adequate in the matter of representation of staff grievances and to obtain their redressal.

#### Fly Overs in Patna Town

7906. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for having fly overs at Rajendranagar, Bahadurpur, Mithapur and Gardaribagh Railway crossing (Gumat) in Patna town;

(b) if so, whether any of the fly overs has been sanctioned;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the total cost and period to be taken for such construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Road overbridges in replacement of existing level crossings at Rajendranagar, Yarpur and Chitkhore (Gardaribagh) in Patna Town are approved works and included in the Railways Works Programme 1982-83. Construction of a Road Overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Mithapur was not considered feasible due to its location in the built-up area and also because a road over-bridge at Yarpur nearby has been sanctioned. No proposal for construction of road overbridge in replace-

ment of existing level crossing at Bahadurpur has been received from the State Government.

The cost of the sanctioned works is as under :

S. No.	Location	Total cost (in lakhs of Rs.)	Railway's Share
1.	Road over bridge at Rajendranagar	204.33	60.44
2.	Road over bridge at Yarpur	83.71	45.80
3.	Road over bridge at Chitkhore	94.83	51.30

The detailed plans are under preparation in consultation with the State Government. The work on these Road overbridges is expected to be taken in hand during 1982-83. Period of construction will depend upon funds availability from year to year, for Railway's share of cost and State Government's share of cost.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान के लिये साक्षात्कार बोर्ड का गठन

7907. श्री नरसिंह महवाना : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान के संविधान के अनुसार लेक्चरर, रीडर और प्रोफेसर के पदों के लिए साक्षात्कार बोर्ड का गठन किस प्रकार किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन पदों के लिए नवम्बर, 1981 में कोई साक्षात्कार लिए गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित साक्षात्कार बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उसमें से उनके नाम क्या हैं जो संस्थान की शासी परिषद् के सदस्य नहीं थे ;

(घ) क्या लिये गये साक्षात्कारों में कोई अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायत की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० कै० युगल) :  
(क) लेक्चररों, रीडरों और प्रोफेसरों के शैक्षिक पदों के चयन के लिए संस्थान के उपनियम 8(ङ) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार चयन समिति गठित की गई थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) संस्थान के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से शिक्षा मंत्री के अनुमोदन से इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित की गई चयन समिति के सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) प्रो० रविन्द्र कुमार — अध्यक्ष  
निदेशक, नेहरू स्मारक,  
संग्रहालय और पुस्तकालय  
नई दिल्ली ।

(अध्यक्ष द्वारा मनोनीत )

(ii) प्रो० डी० एन० शर्मा और  
श्रीमती विनोदिनी शाह ।

(शासी परिषद् के सदस्य )

(iii) प्रो रघुवंश,

हिन्दी विभाग के प्रमुख  
इलाहाबाद ।

(शैक्षिक परिषद् द्वारा मनोनीत)

(iv) प्रो० फ्रान्सिस इक्का,

उप-निदेशक,

सी० आई० आई० एल०, मैसूर,  
(अ० जा०/ अ० जा० जा० के  
उम्मीदवारों के लिए मनोनीत )

(v) डा० बी० जी० मिश्रा,

निदेशक

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान

आगरा ।

(vi) श्री के० के० खल्लर,

उप सचिव (भाषा)

शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय  
(मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि के रूप  
में शासी परिषद् के सदस्यों  
द्वारा मनोनीत )

(vii) अध्यक्ष द्वारा अनुमोदित विशेषज्ञों

का सूची में से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के  
दो विशेषज्ञ ।

(घ) और (ङ). श्री नारायण  
चन्द्र पराशर, संसद् सदस्य (लोक सभा)  
द्वारा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान में लेक्चररों,  
रीडरों, प्रोफेसरों के पदों की भर्ती में अनिय-  
मितताओं के सम्बन्ध में एक गुप्तनाम  
शिकायत भेजी गई थी जिसका 3 अप्रैल,  
1982 को यह उत्तर भेज दिया गया था  
कि विधिवत गठित चयन समिति द्वारा

चयन किए गए हैं और कोई अन्याय  
नहीं किया गया है ।

U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea

7908. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will  
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the recent UN  
Conference on Law of the Sea held in  
New York; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA  
RAO): (a) The Eleventh Session of  
the Third U.N. Conference on the Law  
of the Sea has been meeting in New  
York since March 8, 1982, and is Sched-  
uled to conclude on April 30, 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item 'Safdarjung Doctors Con-  
cerned'

7909. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI: Will the Minister of  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention  
have been drawn to the news item  
"Safdarjung Doctors concerned" ap-  
pearing in the Indian Express dated  
March, 18, 1982;

(b) if so, reaction of the Govern-  
ment thereto and action taken thereon;

(c) whether the OPDs are manned  
by student-doctors and senior doctors  
are not to be seen anywhere; and

(d) if so, steps taken to extend the  
expert medical opinion/help to the  
patients and reduce their waiting  
time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-  
KARANAND): (a) Yes.

(b) The allegations contained in the resolution referred to in the news item are without foundation.

(c) No. The qualified doctors viz. Residents, General Duty Officers as well as Specialists see the patients in O.P.D.

(d) Expert medical help is always available to patients. Constant efforts are made to improve the services further.

#### Racket in Rail Ticket Refund

7910. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the article 'Racket in rail ticket refunds' in the *Indian Express*, Madurai Edition dated 6 March, 1982.

(b) the reasons as to why this malpractice is allowed to take place;

(c) whether anybody in the Rail Department has been charge-sheeted or any enquiry has been instituted regarding refund cases in Southern Railway in different stations; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Taking advantage of passengers' ignorance of rules and the confusion which prevailed during the period of total interruption of through train services between Madras Central and Bangalore City from 11-9-81 to 16-9-81, some unscrupulous booking clerks at Madras Central had indulged in this malpractice. Although there was no complaint from any passenger, the Vigilance Branch was able to unearth this malpractice on their own.

(c) and (d) Suitable disciplinary action has been initiated against 16

booking clerks of Madras Central station. Pending disciplinary action, they have also been ordered to be transferred out of Madras Central station. Chief Booking Supervisor, Madras Central has also been taken up for slack supervision.

#### Distribution of Medical Kits in Rural areas

7911. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical kits for rural population were got prepared for distribution in rural areas since adoption of the scheme;

(b) what was the total cost incurred in the above project;

(c) how many medical kits have been distributed and how many are in the stock;

(d) whether raw medicines purchased for making the medical kits remained unutilised;

(e) if so, how much and the approximate cost of the same;

(f) whether the raw drugs purchased for medical kits were destroyed;

(g) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(h) the cost of the drugs destroyed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) From October, 1977, when the scheme started to 30th September, 1979, kits containing some ordinary medicines to provide cure and relief from common ailments, to last for three months each, were purchased by the Central Government and supplied to the concerned States and Union Territories for supply to the Health Guides (then known as Community Health Workers). During this period 6,35,744 such kits were purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,36,66,054 and despatched to the States U.Ts. No kits are left in stock. From 1.10.1979,

procurement of such medicine kits has been taken over by the States/Union Territories.

(d) No raw medicines were purchased for the kits.

(e) to (h) Question do not arise.

#### Terms of Reference and Constitution of UGC Committee

7912. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) terms of reference and constitution (name and address of members) of the University Grants Commission Committee set up to formulate details of the scheme for promotional avenues for college and university teachers and the date and venue of its next meeting.

(b) when will the committee submit its report and when will the proposed scheme of promotional avenues be implemented; and

(a) has the U.G.C. circulated among members of this committee the promotional scheme proposed by the University of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the number and date of such communication sent to member of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission had already formulated a scheme for promotion of University teachers. However, the Commission decided in November, 1981 that this scheme should be implemented simultaneously with a suitable scheme for merit promotion that may be framed for college teachers. In pursuance of this decision, a Committee under chairmanship of Chairman U.G.C. consisting of the following has been constituted to consider the question of introducing a merit

promotion scheme for college teachers and to frame guidelines for the same:—

1. Prof. M. V. Mathur,  
Professor Emeritus  
National Institute of  
Educational Planning and  
Administration,  
New Delhi.
2. Prof. Wahid U. Malik,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Kashmir University.
3. Dr. A. V. Varghese,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Kerala University.
4. Dr. M. N. Viswanathiah,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Bangalore University.
5. Dr. M. K. Rout,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Utkal University.
6. Dr. S. N. Mehrotra,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Agra University.
7. Shri K. S. Shastri,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Gujarat University.
8. Shri M. R. Kolhatkar,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Education & Culture.
9. Shri J. A. Kalyanakrishan,  
Financial Adviser,  
Ministry of Education & Culture.
10. Shri M. Chandramurti Reddy,  
Education Secretary,  
Andhra Pradesh.
11. Shri J. P. Gupta,  
Education Commissioner & Secretary,  
Punjab.
12. Shri S. G. Daithankar,  
Educational Secretary  
Maharashtra.
13. Prof C. S. Jha  
Educational Advisor,  
Ministry of Education & Culture.

The Committee held two meetings in Delhi, in February and in April, 1982. No date has been fixed for the next meeting

of the Committee. The scheme will be considered by the Commission only after the Committee has finalised its work.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The resolutions adopted by the Academic and Executive Councils of Delhi University on the subject, and forwarded to the Commission, were circulated by the Commission to the members vide No. F.1—87/78(CP)Pt. III dated 20.3.1982.

#### Nationalisation of Passenger Road Transport

7913. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while inaugurating the two-day 27th annual conference of over 30 State Transport Undertakings in New Delhi, the Minister of State for Shipping and Transport declared that the nationalisation of the passenger road transport was the ultimate policy of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI):

(a) and (b). During the speech a reference was made to the ultimate commitment to a policy of nationalisation and for evolving a pragmatic approach for achievement thereof.

#### Grants to Universities and Colleges

7914. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of grant-in-aid and loans sanctioned by the Government and University Grants Commission (separately) during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 and 1981-82 to Universities and criteria therefor;

(b) whether the Government will lay a copy of the criteria evolved by the Government U.G.C. for giving of grant-in-aid and loans to these institutions;

(c) number and names of University which have not submitted utilisation certificate so far for the last one year, two years and above two years;

(d) total amount of loan re-paid to the Government or UGC by these Universities during the aforesaid period; and

(e) total amount of loan outstanding against the universities as on 1-3-82 (state-wise and University wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The UGC does not sanction any loan to Universities.

The total grants sanctioned by the Commission during the 3 years are :—

Year	(Rs. in lakh.)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1979-80	2540.31	3843.06
1980-81	2642.12	4290.28
1981-82	3363.37	4823.59
(Provisional)		

The Central Government do not sanction any grants to universities. A loan of Rs. 70 lakhs was sanctioned to the Punjab University, Chandigarh during these 3 years.

(b) The non-Plan grants sanctioned by the UGC are to meet the annual recurring expenditure of 7 Central Universities and 8 Institutions deemed to be Universities. The Plan grants are intended for the development of all Universities in the country. Such grants are sanctioned on the basis of the proposals submitted by each University and which are examined by Expert Committees appointed by the U.G.C. for different types of programmes. The various programmes under which U.G.C. sanctions development grants to the universities are given in detail in the Annual Reports of the U.G.C. which are presented to Parliament every year.



The loan sanctioned to the Panjab University by the Central Government is in the nature of an ad-hoc arrangement as no State Government is providing any development grant to that University.

(c) According to the information furnished by the U.G.C., the position of outstanding utilisation certificates as on 31-3-1982 is as follows:—

	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Number of Items	Amount Rs. (in lakh)	Number of Items	Amount Rs. (In lakh)
Utilisation certificates outstanding for one year	8552	2139.48	1412	1311.60
Utilisation certificates outstanding for two years	9587	2752.82	51	374.74
Utilisation certificates more than two years	61496	10589.26	112	707.17

Finalisation of accounts and issue of utilisation certificates are part of a continuous process. The results sought to be achieved in compiling this information University-wise with reference to each item, will not be commensurate with the time and efforts involved in it.

(d) and (e). The Punjab University had repaid Rs. 15.12 lakhs during 1978-79 and 1979-80. Rs. 9.56 lakhs was repayable by 31.3.1982. The outstanding amount of loan against the Punjab University at the end of 1981-82 is approximately Rs. 182 lakhs.

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद रेल लाइन पर उपरि पुल

7915. श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शंज-सोरथा रोड के बीच अहमदाबाद-आबू रोड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली रेल लाइन पर एक उपरिपुल का निर्माण करने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ख) क्या इस राजमार्ग के निकट 'इपको' के उर्बरक संयंत्र की स्थापना के

कारण इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर भारी यातायात को देखते हुए सरकार शीघ्र ही इस उपरिपुल का निर्माण करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदाय कार्य विभाग में उप. मंत्री (श्री महि. न. भार्गव) : (क) और (ख). अहमदाबाद-पालनपुर खंड पर कलोल और सैईज-सोरथा रोड स्टेशनों के बीच समपार सं. 233-ए की व्यवस्था गुजरात सरकार के अनुरोध तथा खर्च पर की गयी थी। इस समपार का अनुरक्षण राज्य सरकार के खर्च पर किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, इस समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था निक्षेप शर्तों पर राज्य सरकार के खर्च पर ही की जा सकती है। इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा जब भी कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित किया जायेगा और साथ ही प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुल की सम्पूर्ण लागत वहन करने का वचन दिया जायेगा तथा नकशे और अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रभार जमा करा दिये जायेंगे, तब रेलवे द्वारा इस मामले में आगे तत्काल कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

**Projects set up with Soviet Assistance**

7916. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major projects that have come up during the last three years with Soviet economic and technical assistance in the field of oil exploration, refining, metallurgy, power generation, heavy and light machinery, drugs and space science;

(b) the salient features of these projects; and

(c) the number of Indian workers, engineers and technicians who have got professional training in USSR during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**INDIANS WORKING ON U.N. PEACE KEEPING FORCE**

7917. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working on the UN Peace keeping forces in different parts of the world;

(b) whether the Indians suffered any injuries during assignment for the UN peace keeping forces;

(c) the amount of compensation/pension paid by the UN to these Indians; and

(d) what are the rules for deputation of Indians on the UN Forces?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Currently, Indian troops are of any contingents of the U.N. peace keeping forces. A few Indian personnel on various civilian U.N. assignments, are however, assisting at somewhat junior

levels the infra-structure of these peace-keeping operation. They are all insured by the U.N. against injuries etc. in accordance with the rules for U.N. staff; and if and when receiving, may be compensated accordingly. Their number is as follows:-

- 1) UN Truce Supervision (UNTSO)-2
- 2) UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) -1
- 3) UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) -4
- 4) UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) -1
- 5) UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) -14.

(b) To be best of Government's information, No Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच सीधी रेल सेवा

7918. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और कोटद्वार के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव उनके मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में संश्लेषण कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन मार्गवर्ती खंडों पर लाइन क्षमता के अभाव, टर्मिनल सुविधाओं और कोचिंग स्टाफ की कमी के कारण इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है ।

**Withdrawal of Drug Combinations**

7919. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the

caption: "19 drug combinations to be withdrawn", as published in the Economic Times dated the 20th March, 1982;

(b) whether the decision to withdraw has been taken after consultation held by the Government with representatives of industry, medical profession and the Government's Technical Advisory Bodies;

(c) the relevant details with regard to these drugs and companies manufacturing them;

(d) the period since each one of these drugs has been in the Indian market;

(e) the medicals scientists who were consulted in arriving at the decision; and

(f) when the 5 combinations of drugs would be reformulated?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (f). The Drugs Technical Advisory Board have submitted their recommendations on 1st March, 1982 and the same are under consideration.

The following eminent scientists were associated in arriving at the recommendations:-

1. Dr. R.D. Kulkarni, Professor of Pharmacology, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
2. Dr. S.M. Karandikar, Professor of Pharmacology, G. S. Medical College, Bombay.
3. Dr. V.R. Joshi, Professor of Medicine, Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
4. M.M.S. Ahuja, Head of Department of Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
5. Professor R.L. Sharma, Head of Department of Pharmacology, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.

## GORIFA RAILWAY STATION

7920. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the inhabitants of Gorifa, 24 Parganas district of West Bengal for shifting the Gorifa Railway Station from its existing place to the road side of Rishi Bankim Chandra Road;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to shift the Railway station;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

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

## Allotment of Coal rakes on out of turn basis

7921. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many out-of-turn railway rakes for coal were allotted by the Railway Minister during the period from March 25, 1977 to July 20, 1979 to January 15, 1980; from January 15, 1980 to December 31, 1980 and from January 1, 1981 to January 15, 1982;

(b) when was the rate of allotment the highest per month during the above periods;

(c) reasons for the highest rate of allotment of out-of-turn coal rake in that period; and

(d) the guidelines implemented in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The period-wise details of the out of turn railway rakes for coal allotted by the Railway Ministers are given below:—

(1) From March 25, 1977 to July 20, 1979—Nil

(2) From July 20, 1979 to Jan. 15, 1980 — Nil

(3) From January 15, 1980 to December 31, 1980 — 28 rakes and 125 wagons.

(4) From January 1, 1981 to January 15, 1982 — 278 rakes and 4363 wagons.

(b) The highest rate of allotment per month was during the period January 1, 1981 to January 15, 1982.

(c) and (d). More requests for distress allotments were received by the Ministers during this period and out of turn allotments were made to avoid stoppage of production and retrenchment of labour, after examination of each request on its merit.

#### Senior ticket Collector

7922. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of a Senior Ticket Collector has been re-designated due to upgrading of posts of ticket collector under "New Deal" upgrading policy in year 1955-56 on the basis of increased work-load and responsibilities of such posts; and

(b) what are the names of stations in North-Eastern Railway, where the senior ticket collectors and the ticket collectors are posts at the same station and on the same duty period are declared in two different classifications of hours of work as Essentially intermittent and continuous by the competent authorities?

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

#### Disposal of Metallic Scrap

7923. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of disposal of metallic scrap in the Railways for the last three years, Zone-wise;

(b) the mode of disposal adopted by various Railway Zones;

(c) complaints of malpractices in the disposal of these scraps against Zonal Railways, Zone-wise;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that scrap contractors have formed a syndicate among themselves and are generally controlling the Auction or Tender causing grant loss to Railways;

(e) whether Government propose to evolve some other method to frustrate their designs; and

(f) whether Government propose to sell these scrap directly to public sector undertakings ?

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

MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) All surplus arisings of scrap which are left over after maximum utilisation by the Railways and meeting the demands of Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings is disposed of by public auctions, conducted departmentally or authorised auctioneers at regular intervals. These auctions are given wide publicity through press and other media. Sometimes disposal by tender sales are also resorted to.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

(d) The auctions are supervised by Senior Officers of Stores and Accounts Departments and scrap is sold only when bids are competitive and reserve prices have been reached. No proven case of controlling the Auction or Tender sale by scrap contractors are on record.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to 'd' above.

(f) Requirements of public sector undertakings have always been met with by direct sale at latest market rates/Auction rates available in preference to sale by Auction/Tender. However, the requirements of scrap of such undertakings are very small.

#### Statement

Railways	Disposal of Metal scrap during 1979-80. (Value in Crores of Rs.)	Disposal of Metal scrap during 1980-81 (Value in Crores of Rs.)	Disposal of Metal; scrap during 1981-82. upto end of Feb., 82. (Value in Crores of Rs.)
Central	10.11	12.05	10.30
Eastern	9.28	11.41	7.45
Northern	5.21	8.66	7.77
North Eastern	1.59	2.02	1.84
Northeast Frontier	0.75	0.90	1.30
Southern	5.20	11.21	12.38
South Central	2.93	5.01	4.62
South Eastern	5.16	8.26	8.06
Western	7.58	8.79	8.61
C.L.W.	0.26	0.53	0.23
D.L.W.	0.45	0.46	0.55
I.C.F.	1.13	1.19	1.21
Total	49.65	70.49	64.32

**Parcel handing Contract at Mirzapur**

7924. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether parcels handling contract at Mirzapur was awarded with effect from 1 August, 1981 on negotiated rates in favour of the existing society;

(b) if so, how much monthly lump-sum rate was recommended and approved by the competent authority and what was the percentage increase over the previous monthly rate ;

(c) how many labourers were assessed by the Negotiation Committee for performing the entire work in three shifts, while allowing increase

in rate paid to the society earlier; and

(d) the quantum of traffic handled i.e. Inward, Outward and Transit packages, etc. by the Society during the period January, 1981 to December, 1981 monthwise separately ?

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

(b) Rs. 7,245.00 (percentage increase of 81.5 per cent).

(c) 35 Labourers.

(d) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

The Quantum of traffic handled i.e. inward, outward and transit packages etc. at Mirzapur during the period from Jan. '81 to Dec. '81 is as under : -

Month	Inward		Outward		Transit	
	Packages	Weight (Qtl)	Packages	Weight (Qtl)	Packages	Weight (Qtl)
Jan. 81	9364	4677	15245	5830	5203	2683
Feb. 81	10547	5378	10747	4690	6169	4048
Mar. 81	9889	6314	6318	2566	6015	4213
Apr. 81	8210	4164	6043	2871	4697	4213
May. 81	9369	4861	6788	3150	5964	3248
Jun. 81	7844	4015	3799	1861	6178	3947
July. 81	7901	4717	4302	2755	6723	4102
Aug. 81	8013	4434	4706	2565	6421	4315
Sep. 81	8147	4640	6402	2685	6920	3814
Oct. 81	7964	3994	7487	3081	5815	2908
Nov. 81	8011	4403	7017	3315	6163	4017
Dec. 81	9864	5217	10501	3872	6427	4811

**Loading of Coal and Food Grain**

(b) further steps to be taken to improve the loading position

7925. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of wagons loaded with coal and food-grains during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (month-wise); and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The total number of wagons (in terms of daily average four wheelers) loaded with coal and Food Grains 1980-81 and 1981-82 (month-wise) are given below:—

Month	Coal (in terms of B.G. four wheelers).		Food Grains			
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81		1981-82	
			B.G.	M.G.	B.G.	M.G.
April . . . . .	8876	9951	1648	310	2027	444
May . . . . .	8536	9115	1716	555	1935	418
June . . . . .	8618	9338	1341	478	1671	461
July . . . . .	8577	9579	1407	472	1773	438
August . . . . .	8222	9820	1413	430	1914	576
September . . . . .	8261	10039	1661	481	1661	506
October . . . . .	8582	10121	1485	596	1848	548
November . . . . .	8749	10478	1445	600	2016	609
December . . . . .	9447	10667	1608	554	2007	639
January . . . . .	9643	10969	1649	488	2304	713
February . . . . .	10063	11256	1873	448	2217	740
March . . . . .	10265	11080	1974	428	1803	564

(Provisional)

(b) Railways are now lifting coal and Food Grains made available for loading at the rail heads and supply of wagons will be further stepped up as and when required.

### प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा पर व्यय

7926. श्री मूल चन्द्र झाभा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनिवार्य प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा पर होने वाले व्यय में निरंतर कटौती की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में किन्तने प्रतिशत बच्चे अनपढ़ हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शैला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Small Diesel Engines

7927. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of small but modest diesel engines that are used in metropolitan areas for shunting purposes, to private sidings/goods sheds etc;

(b) whether most of them can be spared by adopting Home Delivery System from a central area of each Metro Town; and these diesel engines replace the steam engines which haul slow-moving all-stations-shopping passenger trains; and

(c) if so, how much of savings can thus be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A total of 62 diesel locomotives (upto 700 HP) are used in the four Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for shunting of private sidings and in goods sheds.

(b) and (c). Even if home delivery is introduced, there will be no reduction in diesel engines used for shunting in goods sheds. Home delivery cannot be 100 per cent in any metropolitan city, due to which engines used for doing shunting to private sidings may not get reduced. Hence the question of any saving in locomotives does not arise.

### Vocational Oriented Education at High school level

7928. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENUPATI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether any vocational-oriented schemes will be separately introduced in the high schools for the benefit of girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: In selecting the vocational courses to be introduced in the 2 Stage, special care is taken to include courses which will benefit girls.

### Mecheda Railway Station

7929. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to



construct a new station building with adequate facilities of waiting room, ticket counter, Latrines and extension of foot over-bridge in the Mcheda Railway Station in the South Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the construction will be taken up and when it will be completed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) Yes.

(b) One Station Building having Booking Office, Upper Class Waiting Room, Gents Waiting Room, Ladies Waiting Room with attached Toilet and Retiring Rooms has been planned. Tenders are expected to be called shortly. Structural fabrication work for extension of foot over-bridge has already been taken in hand.

(c) The construction of the station building and foot over-bridge will be taken up immediately after finalisation of tenders. Efforts will be made to complete the work as early as possible.

### **Centrally aided plan/Schemes for Rajasthan**

7930. SHRI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the centrally aided plan/schemes of her Ministry which have been introduced in Rajasthan in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the names of such schemes which are under implementation at present in the State; and

(c) what are the programmes and progress made under those schemes in Rajasthan during the above period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):** (a) and (b). Rajasthan State was provided grants during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of the following central schemes which were under implementation in that state:—

(1) Non-formal education for elementary age-group children

(2) Paper assistance to the States/Union Territories for production of text books and other literature for NFE Programme

(3) Population Education programme .

(4) Rural Functional Literacy Projects

(5) Preparatory Activities for launching of State Adult Education programme

(6) Shramik Vidya Peeths

(7) Production of Books at University level in Regional Language.

(8) Development of Sanskrit Education

(9) National Service Scheme

(10) Grants to State Sports Council]

(11) National Scholarship Scheme

(12) Scholarships at Secondary stage for talented children in Rural areas

(c) A brief account of the programme and progress made under these schemes in Rajasthan during the above period is given in the enclosed statement

#### *Statement*

#### *1. Non-formal education for elementary age-group Children*

A grant of Rs. 4.54 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 28.43 lakhs in 1981-82 was released to Rajasthan State for establishing non-formal Centres to

cater to the needs of those children, who cannot afford to go into the formal schools. The number of centres opened during 1980-81 was 3400 with a coverage of 85000 students. The corresponding figures for 1981-82 were 5000 and 175000 respectively.

2. *Paper Assistance to the States/ Union Territories for production of text-books and other literature for NFE Programmes.*

Under this scheme, 158 metric tonnes glazed, 40 metric tonnes offset and 40 metric tonnes art card paper were given in 1980-81. The corresponding releases in 1981-82 were 185 metric tonnes glazed, 44 metric tonnes offset and 25 metric tonnes art card.

3. *Population Education Programme*

This programme was initiated in Rajasthan on 1-4-1980 and a sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was released to this State during 1980-81 for the implementation of this programme through NCERT. No grant was released in 1981-82.

4. *Rural Functional Literacy Projects*

An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 52.32 lakhs in 1981-82 were given as grants to Rajasthan State under this programme. Rajasthan State reported an enrolment of 1.63 lakhs in 1980-81 and 1.84 lakhs in 1981-82 under this programme studying in 5860 and 6953 centres respectively

5. *Preparatory Activities for Launching of States Adult Education Programme*

Rajasthan State was released a grant of Rs. 4.88 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 4.00 lakhs in 1981-82 for administrative set up in the State for administering the programme of Adult Education.

6. *Shremik Vidyapeeths;*

A sum of Rs. 1.35 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 0.98 lakhs in 1981-82 were released to the State Government under this programme.

7. *Production of Books at University level in regional Language.*

A sum of Rs. 4.87 lakhs was sanctioned as grants to the State Government in 1981-82 under this scheme.

8. *Development of Sanskrit Education;*

Under this Programme, a grant of Rs. 28713 and Rs. 37327 were released during 1980-81 and 1981-82. 18 scholars were benefited

A sum of Rs. 15000 per year is sanctioned for award of 50 scholarships each in classes 9, 10 and 11 in high and higher secondary schools @Rs. 10 per month per student.

For promotion of Sanskrit, a sum of Rs. 63100 was released during 1981-82 for the first time to the Government of Rajasthan for starting three Vedic centres in the State.

9. *National Service Scheme*

This scheme is in operation since 1969 and envisages Voluntary social service by the 3 Rajasthan Universities covering 120 colleges, having 120 NSS Units with a coverage of about 14000 students. No grant under Plan was released during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Expenditure was met under non-plan.

10. *Grants of State Sports Council*

Grants of Rs. 4.02 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 6.08 lakhs in 1981-82 were released to Rajasthan State for promoting sports in the State.

11. *National Scholarships Scheme*

The National Scholarship Scheme is in operation in Rajasthan since 1961-62 and during 1980-81 and 1981-82, Rs. 2.89 lakhs and Rs. 9.00 lakhs respectively were released by the Central Government. During these years 1144 and 1153 scholarship respectively were allotted to Rajasthan State.

12. *Scholarships at Secondary Stage for Talented Children in Rural Areas*

This scheme is under operation since 1971-72 and a sum of Rs. 5.93

lakhs and Rs. 6.37 lakhs were released by the Central Government. The

allocation of scholarships in 1980-81 and 1981-82 is as follows:

1981-82 is as follows:	1980-81	1981-82
General Category	4 scholarships per community Development Block	3 scholarships per Community Development Block
Landless Labourers	1 scholarship per Community Development Block	1 scholarship per Community Development Block
Scheduled Castes	1 scholarship per Development Block	1 scholarship per Development Block
Scheduled Tribes	2 scholarship per Tribal Community Development Block	2 scholarships per Tribal Community Development Block

**Raid by Department of prevention of Food Adulteration Delhi**

7931. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI D. M. PUTTE  
GOWDA:

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

(a) the names of premises with their locations in Delhi/New Delhi on which the teams of Food Inspectors with other officers of the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, Delhi raided from 1st October, 1981 to 31st March, 1982;

(b) whether the samples collected by the officers of the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi have been sent for examination;

(c) if so, full details of the samples examined; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Department against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (c). A statement giving details of the premises and the location, which were raided by the officers of the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, during the

period 1st October, 1981 to 31st March, 1982 showing also the result of the analysis is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3931/82]

(b) Yes.

(d) Twenty cases have been launched in the Court and 19 cases are under investigation.

**Concessional Fare to Witness Sports Meets**

7932. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for availing concessional fare for groups who travel by train to attend Sports Meets or for participating in Cultural Meets; and

(b) whether the concessions for sportsmen have been drastically cut down by his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) While the facility of travel concession is extended to sportsmen when participating in sports meets/tournaments conducted or approved by recognised sports Federations/Associations, such a facility is granted to professional artistes travelling to give performances

on production of requisite certificates from the Sangeet Natak Akademies or the Ministry of Education. In the case of amateur artistes, the concession is allowed only on production of a tax-exemption certificate from the Civil Authorities concerned and on an undertaking being given by the organisers that in case of entrance fee, the net sale proceeds would be donated to a recognised charity.

(b) Based on the recommendations of Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee, while the concession in First Class has been totally withdrawn, the element of concession in Second Class had been reduced to 25 per cent. However, on reconsideration, the element of 50 per cent has been restored in the case of second class to Sportsmen and Artistes.

#### Statutes/Ordinances in J.N.U.

7933. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the statutes/Ordinances in JNU Act relating to the selection of faculty;

(b) did JNU amend any of these statutes/Ordinances;

(c) if so, what were the reasons for amendments; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Provisions for recognition, selection and appointment of teachers of Jawaharlal Nehru University are contained in Statutes 26, 27 and 28 of the Statutes of the University. The Ordinances do not provide for these matters.

(b) There have been some amendments to these three Statutes.

(c) A Clause of Statute 26 was amended or remove an ambiguity;

some amendment were made to Statute 27 to enlarge the composition of the Selection Committee; and to prescribe the composition of Selection Committees for Senior Fellow, Fellow and Associate Fellow; Statute 28 was amended to include Senior Fellow within the purview of that Statute.

(d) All these amendments were approved by the President, in his capacity as Visitor of the University.

#### Seat to Every Ticket Holder in DTC Buses

7934. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the time by which the target providing a seat to every ticket holder in D. T. C. Buses is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): No such target of providing a seat to every ticket holder in D. T. C. buses has been fixed. The existing provision stipulates an average carrying capacity of 66 passengers which includes 36 seated passengers and 30 standees. Continuous efforts, however, are being made to reduce over-crowding on D. T. C. buses.

#### Double Track for Delhi-Ambala Cantonment

7935. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubling of the tracks between (a) Delhi and Ambala Cantonment (b) Jullundur City and Jammu Tawi (via Pathankot) has been approved and the work taken in hand;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the likely period of the completion of the project; and

(c) whether the project would be given a priority in view of its strategic importance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-KARJUN): (a) and (b). On Delhi-Panipat-Ambala section double track from Delhi to Panipat already exists. Doubling between Panipat and Ambala has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.75 crores. No target date has been fixed for this work.

For the section between Jullundur City and Jammu Tawi a survey for doubling has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 11.40 lakhs. No target date has yet been fixed for its completion.

(c) work of doubling between Panipat and Ambala is already in progress.

Priority for doubling work between Jullundur City and Jammu Tawi will be decided on completion of the survey.

#### Deaths after Family Planning Operations

7936. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted a number of cases of deaths following family planning operations in various States;

(b) if so, the number of patients who died after family planning operations during 1980-81 and 1981-82, State-wise;

(c) the causes of deaths;

(d) whether the Central Government or any State has held any inquiry into the causes of deaths and if so, the finding thereof; and

(e) what concrete steps have been taken to prevent deaths after family planning operations and due to lack of post-operative care, particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The number of deaths after, but not necessarily due to, sterilisation operations, as reported by the various State Governments/Union Territories during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Every case of death following sterilisation operation is investigated by the concerned State Government/Union Territory. It is observed that common causes of deaths arising after sterilisation are: Vasectomy; Tetanus infection

Tubectomy: Infection, shock  
Haemorrhage and  
Tetanus infection.

(e) Various guidelines/instructions have been issued to all the State Governments/Union Territories to ensure adequate pre and post operative check up in all sterilisation cases.

**Statement**

*Number of Deaths after, and not necessarily due to Sterilisation Operation as reported so far by States/Union Territories for 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Provisional)*

States/U.Ts.	1980-81	1981-82
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	33	28
2. Assam . . . . .	..	1
3. Bihar . . . . .	2	4
4. Gujarat . . . . .	21	8
5. Haryana . . . . .	6	4
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	1	2
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..
8. Karnataka . . . . .	10	11
9. Kerala . . . . .	9	6
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	7	8
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	39	25
12. Manipur . . . . .	1	..
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..
15. Orissa . . . . .	11	18
16. Punjab . . . . .	4	8
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	2	..
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	17	10
20. Tripura . . . . .	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	10	8
22. West Bengal . . . . .	4	3
23. A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
25. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
26. D. & N. Haveli . . . . .	..	..
27. Delhi . . . . .	1	4
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
30. Mizoram . . . . .	..	..
31. Pondicherry . . . . .	2	..
<b>ALL INDIA . . . . .</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>148</b>

**Demand of Kendriya Vidyalas  
Principals Forum**

7937. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas Principals Forum has submitted any demand regarding the calculation of the pension of Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan employees; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A representation from the Kendriya Vidyalayas Principals' Forum about reckoning of service of Principals prior to their joining the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the purposes of pension and other benefits has been received. The matter is under consideration of the Sangathan.

**Research on Indian Herbs for Checking  
Population**

7938. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 22 March, 1982 that a biologist in Meerut has nearly succeeded in evolving a pill from some Indian herbs which can be given to the men folk and which will go a long way in solving the population problem of our country;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this direction;

(c) whether any central assistance is being made available to him and if not whether such help would be

given since it is a project if successful would bring about significant change in population map of the country; and

(b) by what time a positive picture will be available?

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

(b) to (d). The details of the study are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Electrification of Delhi-Lucknow Line**

7939. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification of Delhi-Lucknow and Lucknow-Patna Railway line is under the consideration of his Ministry;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The priority having been given to the other higher density main trunk routes, which are forecast to have higher growth of traffic as well, it is proposed to defer proposal for electrify these routes.

**Grade Telecommunication  
Inspector**

7940. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Telecommunication Inspectors grade I on Southern Railway should possess through knowledge of all communication wings viz Microwave, Repeater,

Control, Telegraphs and Teleprinter, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Telecommunication Inspectors are liable to transfer from one wing to another periodically;

(c) whether it is a fact that TCI/I Teleprinter perambur is kept in the same place for over 20 years ever since his appointment as ELR in Railway;

(d) whether it is a fact that Teleprinter Inspectors in Grade II were also transferred on promotion to grade I to other wings; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for such discriminatory treatment consequently causing discontentment among Inspectors and steps proposed?

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

(b) and (c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) No discriminatory treatment is involved.

#### Setting up of Hospital near Wazirpur Depot, Delhi

7941. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a plan to set up a hospital on the Ring Road opposite Wazir Pur Depot, Delhi to cater to the needs of the fast developing colonies, Pitampura, Shalimar Bagh, Saraswati Vihar Hyderpuri etc.;

(b) whether the plot of land for the construction of the hospital building has been earmarked and if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose during the year 1982-83 and the amount spent on the develop-

ment work of the site during 1981-82; and

(d) how much work has been done and when the construction of the hospital building is likely to start and completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no plan to set up a hospital on the Ring Road, but the 100 bedded hospital sanctioned to be set up at Mangolpuri will cater to the needs of these colonies.

(b) Land for the Mangolpuri hospital has been allotted.

(c) and (d). Against the estimated cost of Rs. 194 lakhs for this project, Rs. 50 lakhs have been allocated in the Budget Estimates for 1982-83. The construction work will be started during this year and is likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

#### Extension of CGHS Facilities of Employees of Council of ISM&H

7942. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS benefits were available to all the staff members of the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after it was split into separate councils of different systems of Medicine, the benefits are available only to the employees of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha; and

(c) if so, why the employees of other councils have been given this facility, who are responsible for it, what action is being taken to extend this facility to employees of other



councils of ISM & H and how much time it is likely to take?

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

(b) The Central Council for Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was bifurcated into 4 Councils and CGHS facilities are available to the following three councils:—

1. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.
2. Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy.
3. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.

The Fourth Council viz. the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy withdrew from the CGHS when its office was shifted to Ghaziabad.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Deployment of CISF for Bombay Port

7943. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the deployment of CISF for the effective security arrangements for the Port areas of the Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, at what stage does the proposal rest now?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) and (b) The proposal to induct CISF into Bombay Port was approved by the Bombay Port Trust in June, 1977, but it could not be implemented due to the difficulties faced in providing residential accommodation to CISF personnel, which is a pre-condition for such an induction. This was because Bombay Port was not having any surplus land with it, which could be utilised for constructing residential accommodation. After mak-

ing vigorous efforts, the Bombay Port has now succeeded in getting possession of 2.4 acres of land from the Defence Ministry. The Port authorities have been asked to construct barrack accommodation for CISF personnel on this land. Defence Ministry has also been requested to release some more land for this purpose. It is expected that CISF will be inducted into Bombay Port within a period of six months.

#### Steps taken to clear cargo at Paradip Port

7944. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken at the ports of the country to clear the accumulating cargo expeditiously;

(b) if so, what are those measures taken to clear cargo at the Paradip Port of Orissa;

(c) what are the extra facilities provided to get the cargo cleared from the docks; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Paradip Port has taken following steps for the expeditious clearance of cargo:—

(i) The port has taken up the matter with the Railways for the adequate supply of wagons for the clearance of the accumulated cargo.

(ii) Importers are being requested to move the cargo by road also as far as possible.

(iii) It is proposed to increase the warehousing and transit shed capacity available with the Port. It is expected that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the total transit shed

space available will be 23,140 Sq. Mts. as against the present availability of 10,240 Sq. Mts. Similarly, the warehousing capacity will be increased to 8,970 Sq. Mts. from 7,900 Sq. Mts. It is also planned to build an additional fertilizer shed with a capacity of 2,720 Sq. Mts.

### Set back to production of wheels and Axles

7945. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the production plan of wheels and axles for the Railways has suffered a set back due to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, the extent of production suffered on this account; and

(c) the steps taken to improve upon the situation?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### मनमाड और हैदराबाद के बीच फाटक पर द्वारपाल

7946. श्री बाला साहिब पवार: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनमाड और हैदराबाद के बीच फाटक पर द्वारपाल न होने के कारण कभी-कभी रेलवे का और कभी-कभी सड़क पर यातायात प्रवृद्ध हो जाता है जिससे गाड़ी के काफी समय तक वहां पर रुके रहने के

कारण यात्रियों को भारी असुविधा होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेल तथा सड़क यातायात के समुचित आवागमन की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार कब तक कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के मनमाड-हैदराबाद खंड पर 235 समपार हैं । इनमें से 96 समपार चौकीदार वाले तथा 139 समपार बिना चौकीदार वाले हैं । चौकीदार वासू समपारों के फाटकों को रेल तथा सड़क यातायात-दोनों की संख्या के हित में गाड़ी संचलन के समय बन्द कर दिया जाता है । इन चौकीदार वाले समपारों में से किसी भी समपार पर सड़क यातायात को अनुचित रुकौनी के बारे में रेल प्रशासन को कोई विविष्ट शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

रेलें समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात करने की जरूरत की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए समय-समय पर यातायात के घनत्व, दृश्यता, दुर्घटना कर भय आदि जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए समपारों पर रेल तथा सड़क यातायात का मूल्यांकन करती हैं । इन पुनरीक्षाओं के आधार पर राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके प्रतिवर्ष कई समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात किये जाते हैं । वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार समपारों पर चौकीदार तैनात करने की प्रारम्भिक लागत राज्य सरकार द्वारा तथा आवर्ती लागत रेलों द्वारा बहन की जाती हैं । गेवराई और बदनापुर के बीच कि मी सं० 151/6-7 पर समपार को चौकीदार वाला समपार करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

### Stoppage of Wagon Manufacture in Railway Workshops

7947. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has decided not to manufacture wagons in their workshops; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में 'ए' स्पेशल और 'ए' ग्रेड के ड्राइवर

7948. श्री हारालाल शार० परमार :

श्री विलास मूतेमवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में 'ए' स्पेशल और 'ए' ग्रेड के कितने ड्राइवर हैं तथा उनमें से कितने ड्राइवर क्वार्टर लेने के हकदार हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ड्राइवरों को क्वार्टर आवंटित किये जा चुके हैं और कुल संख्या में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में कितने चार्जमैन हैं तथा उनमें से कितने चार्जमैन क्वार्टर लेने के हकदार हैं और इस समय उनमें से कितने चार्जमैन को क्वार्टर आवंटित हैं तथा कुल संख्या की तुलना में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबंधित कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) मुरादाबाद मंडल में ड्राइवर्स :

	'ए' विशेष	'ए' ग्रेड
कुल संख्या	50	131
पात्र ड्राइवरों की संख्या	50	131

(ख) 'ए' विशेष 29—58% 'ए' ग्रेड 75—57.2%

(ग) चार्जमैन की कुल संख्या—28  
पात्र चार्जमैन की संख्या—28  
आवंटित क्वार्टर—23—82%

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में अध्यापकों के रिक्त पद

7949. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों में बहुत लम्बे समय से अध्यापकों के कई पद रिक्त पड़े हुये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पदों की कुल संख्या क्या है और इन पदों को शीघ्र भरने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी के शुभन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार सरकारी स्कूलों में कुल संस्वीकृत 19997 पदों में से 1-4-82 को 1173 पद खाली थे ।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ने सूचितथाकल है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों

में पी० जी० टी० (गणित) और पी० जी० टी० (भौतिकी) कार्य अनुभव शिक्षक, टी० जी० टी० (अंग्रेजी) का एक-एक पद और टी० जी० टी० (गणित) के तीन पद खाली पड़े हैं ।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि इनके द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों में लम्बे अर्से से शिक्षक का कोई पद खाली नहीं पड़ा है ।

खाली स्थानों को भरना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इस आशय की कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि प्रत्येक श्रेणी और प्रत्येक विषय में होने वाली रिक्तियां रोजगार कार्यालय प्रक्रिया अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों, शारीरिक रूप से वि.लागों आदि के लिये आरक्षण और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति के लिये निर्धारित कोटे से संबंधित अनुदेशों सहित सरकार की संबंधित हिदायतों के अनुसार भरी जाती है ।

#### Policy of reservation on board of Directors Public Sector Undertakings

7950, SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings under his administrative Control and the constitution of their Board of Directors along with their tenure;

(b) details of SC/ST representatives appointed on these Boards of Directors to watch the interests of SC/ST employees as has been done in the case of all Nationalised Banks;

(c) if not, what steps are contemplated to implement Government policy of reservation on Boards of Directors of all Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) the date from which these Boards were constituted and when their present term is expiring;

(e) whether it is a fact that recommendations for appointment of SC/ST on Boards of Directors of Shipping Corporation of India are pending for consideration; and

(f) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a), (b) and (d). There are eight Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The details regarding composition, tenure and details of SC/ST representatives on their Boards of Directors are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3932/82].

(c) Government policy does not provide for any reservation on the Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Road overbridge at Berhampore

7951. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made so far, regarding the proposed road overbridge at Berhampore station in South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made by now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of a road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at the south end of Berhampore station is under the examination of the State Government. The State Government

has not yet communicated their acceptance of the sharing of the cost of the proposed road over-bridge and other terms and conditions. The proposal will be processed further by the Railway on receipt of State Government's acceptance.

#### Countries invited for participation in Asian Games

7952. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the countries that have been invited by India for participation in Asian Games to be held in this year; and

(b) the reasons for not inviting the other countries in the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Special Organising Committee, IX Asian Games, has not yet issued invitations for participation in the Asian Games.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Unemployment problem among Doctors

7953. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of unemployed Medical Graduates in the country especially in Bihar where about 5000 M.B.B.S. Doctors are reported without jobs;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to solve the unemployment problem among the Doctors in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The precise num-

ber of unemployed medical graduates in the country is not available. However the number of medical graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the country and in Bihar at the end of June, 1981 was about 16,775 and 1894 respectively.

(b) and (c). Public Health is a State subject and it is, therefore, basically for the State Governments to evolve suitable employment schemes for utilising the services of the available stock of doctors.

Considerable step-up of the job opportunities for medical graduates is expected in the wake of the implementation of the various Plan Schemes, especially in the Health and Family Welfare sector, during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The nationalised banks also offer loans for enabling doctors to establish clinics/nursing homes in the rural areas.

#### Production Capacity of Cement Factory being constructed under Indo-Bhutan Collaboration

7954. SHRI KANWAR RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the annual production capacity of the cement factory being constructed under Indo-Bhutan collaboration;

(b) how much of its capacity is likely to be utilised during the next four years; and

(c) what will be India's share in its production?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A cement factory (Penden Cement Plant) under Indo-Bhutan collaboration has already been set up and commissioned in Bhutan. Its installed production capacity is one lakh tonnes of cement per year.

(b) During the year 1981-82 the capacity utilization of the factory was around 80 per cent and the factory produced approximately 80,000 tonnes of cement during this year.

The capacity utilization during the next four years is expected to be in the range of 80 to 90 per cent depending on availability of power and other raw materials.

(c) There is no fixed share of cement for India. However after meeting the needs of Bhutan, all surplus cement is sold to India. During the year 1981-82, 58 thousands tonnes of cement was sold to India and about 22 thousands tonnes of cement was consumed within Bhutan.

#### South-Eastern Railway Advertisement

7955. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the news dailies and periodicals used for advertisement by the South-Eastern Railway during the last three years (year-wise and language-wise);

(b) details of amount spent for publicity by South-Eastern Railways during last three years year-wise; and

(c) names of officials with number of staff in publicity department of said Railway?

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

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Attaching AC II Class Sleeper to Jhelum and Rajdhani Express Trains

7956. SHRI SHANKARRAO PATIL  
SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to attach A. C. II class sleeper to Jhelum Express (Central Railway) and Rajdhani Express (Western Railway); and

(b) if so, from which date?

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

(a) and (b) A. C. 2-tier sleeper coach has already been provided on 177/178 Jhelum Express w.e.f. 15.3.1982. AC 2 tier sleeper coach is proposed to be attached to 151/152 Bombay Central-New Delhi Rajdhani Express at the time of double heading the train for which the final details are being worked out.

#### Ad-hoc Relief to Pensioners

7957. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1967 on 3 December, 1981 regarding applications from retired personnel for financial relief and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any decision about the demand of railway employees retired on or after 1 April, 1957, seeking grant of some ad hoc relief;

(b) if so, the details of decision taken by Government; and

(c) if not, specific reasons for delay in taking a decision and when it is likely to be taken?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

#### Improvement regarding standard of sports

7958. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to improve the standard of sports

by making them compulsory in schools and colleges, in the country; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to improve the standard of sports and position of sportsmen in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Sports being a State subject, it is for the respective State Government to take a decision in the matter. However, the Central Government in November, 1974, advised the State Governments to consider seriously the possibility of making physical education, sports and games compulsory at the school level. So far as Colleges are concerned, it is for the Universities concerned to take a decision in the matter.

(b) Within the broad policy framework and within the Constitutional and financial limitations, the Central Government have been implementing some Central Programmes of Physical Education and Sports. The more important of these Central Programmes are as under:—

(i) financial assistance to the State Sports Councils/State Governments for setting up rural sports centres, holding of Annual Coaching Camps, development of playfields, purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature, construction of Stadia, Swimming Pool etc.

(ii) assisting the States in spotting sports talent at a young age through the schedule of Sports Talent Search Scholarships.

(iii) financial assistance through the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities, for promotion of sports in Colleges and Universities, for development of playfields, construction of Gymnasia and holding of coaching-cum-competition camps.

(iv) holding of rural sports tournaments at the national level and giving assistance to State Govern-

ments for holding such tournaments at lower levels.

(v) holding of National Sports Festival for Women annually preceded by similar festivals at lower levels.

(vi) conducting National Physical Fitness Programme to promote physical fitness and health consciousness of the people.

(vii) financial assistance for promotion of research and/or teacher training programmes in Yoga (other than the rapeutical aspects).

(viii) grants to National Sports Federations Associations.

(ix) Arjuna Awards are given to outstanding sportsmen and sports-women on the basis of their performance every year.

(x) a National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen has been created for the welfare of sportsmen.

Besides the above, the Central Government has also established two National Institutes in the field of Physical Education and Sports with a view to training of high calibre leaders in the field of sports and physical education. The administration and control of these two National Institutes has been entrusted, to an autonomous body, namely, the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) specially established for the purpose. The SNIPES is a registered body and its expenditure, maintenance as well as developmental, is met by the Government of India on cent-percent basis through grants-in-aid.

#### Proposal for National Institute of Port Management

7959. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:  
SHRI DAULATSINHJI  
JADEA:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to sponsor a National Insti-

tute of Port Management to develop managerial efficiency and offer consultancy services;

(b) if so, when and where this Institute will be established; and

(c) what facilities and education will be offered and for whom in detail?

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

(b) and (c) A final decision is yet to be taken.

#### **Non-payment of D.A., C.D.S., O.T.A. to Class IV employees**

7960. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7874 on 20 April, 1981 regarding non-payment of D.A., C.D.S., O.T.A. to Class IV employees and state:

(a) whether Service Books of Class IV employees have not yet been traced;

(b) whether Class IV permanent employees have not been paid arrears of DA since 1973 as recommended by Pay Commission;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these employees have not been paid CDS, money in lieu of uniforms and overtime allowance; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### **Clerks from Zonal Railway**

7961. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MA-DHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board in the administrative interest called for services of regularly appointed clerks from Zonal Railways/Attached Offices;

(b) if so, why on their absorption in Board's Office, they have not been assigned seniority from the date of their joining Railway Board; and

(c) if they were appointed for specific periods why they were not reverted to their parents offices on expiry of that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Some clerks were drafted to the Railway Board's office from the Zonal Railways on purely temporary and *ad-hoc* basis pending availability of recruits through the other channels prescribed in the Railway Board Secretariat Service Clerical Rules, 1970.

(b) and (c) However, after (considering representations from these *ad-hoc* clerks, and pursuant to deliberations in the Office Council of the Railway Board, it was decided to absorb such of them in the Board's office as fulfil/accept certain conditions in this regard including that relating to their seniority.

#### **Report of Committee for making long term projection for acquisition of Ships**

7962. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport appointed for making a long term



projection for acquisition of ships on realistic basis consistent with trade requirements has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee and what steps Government have taken to implement the recommendations; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delay?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):** (a) to (c). The Committee, after its study, has arrived at certain tentative findings. Certain important developments have since taken place in the international shipping scene. The findings of the Committee need further examination in the light of these developments. The entire matter is under review.

**Unloading of Boulders, etc. at Samastipur.**

7963. **SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether boulders, Metals Chips, etc. ordered by the Superintending Engineer, Jhanjharpur and Nirmali (Kosi Project) are unloaded at Samastipur or Loukaha Khutauna, Jhanjharpur and other Stations within Madhubani District for the last three years; and

(b) what is the quantum of the above goods unloaded at various stations during the last three years?

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

(b) The quantum of stone traffic unloaded at various stations for Superintending Engineer, Jhanjharpur and Nirmali Kosi Project during the

last three years viz. 1979; 1980; and 1981 is given below:—

(In Wagons)

Name of Stations	1979	1980	1981
Laukaha			
Bazar	—	24	557
Khutauna	1259	440	420
Jhanjharpur	116	257	197
Khajauli	2010	2305	470

**Railway Coach Factory in Bhopal**

7964. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Railway Minister had laid the foundation stone for a Railway Coach Factory in Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the land was a private land and the owner has now thrown out the foundation stone; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) For the Coach Repair Factory, approximately 200 hectares of land is required. A small portion of this land is already owned by the railways but the bulk of the land is owned by private parties. Action for acquisition of the land under private ownership is in progress. The foundation stone for the coach repair factory was laid only on the portion of the land owned by the Railways. This foundation stone was not thrown out by any private party.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की अन्य राज्यों को जाने वाली बसों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

7965. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की कितनी बसें अन्य राज्यों को जाती हैं, तथा किन-किन स्थानों के लिए जाती हैं; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा कितना लाभ कमाया जा रहा है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौताराम केसरी): (क)

विभिन्न राज्यों के लिये अन्तर्राज्यीय रूटों पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की 182 बसें चलती हैं, जो विवरण में दिखाई गयी हैं।

(ख) अप्रैल, 81 से फरवरी, 82 की अवधि में केवल परिचालन का कार्य लागत पूरा करने के बाद अन्तर्राज्यीय परिचालन में 122.50 लाख रुपये का 'कार्य लाभ' हुआ। फिर भी, अप्रैल, 81 से फरवरी, 82 की अवधि में मूल्यह्रास और ब्याज प्रभार का खर्च पूरा करने के बाद अन्तर्राज्यीय परिचालन में 48.36 लाख रुपये का निबल घाटा हुआ।

### विवरण

अन्य राज्यों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अन्तर्राज्यीय रूट

उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा, अंसालतपुर, बुलन्दशहर, बरेली, देहरादून, गाजियाबाद, हरिद्वार, खुर्जा, मुरादाबाद, मेरठ, सहारनपुर, वृन्दावन, लोनी खेरा।
राजस्थान	अलवर, अजमेर, भरतपुर, गंगानगर, जयपुर, खेतरी, झुंझुनु।
पंजाब	अमृतसर, भटिण्डा, बंगा, बेला, धुरी, होशियारपुर, माचीवारा, पटियाला, पठानकोट, लुधियाना, कपूरथला।
हिमाचल प्रदेश	बैजनाथ, मंडी, शिमला, धर्मशाला।
हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद, गुड़गांव, बहादुरगढ़, बल्लभगढ़, होडल, जिंद, कुरुक्षेत्र, पियाऊ, मनिहारी, रीवाड़ी, बादली।
मध्य प्रदेश	ग्वालियर।
संघ क्षेत्र	चण्डीगढ़।
जम्मू व काश्मीर	जम्मू।

**Proposal for University at Chhapra  
(Bihar)**

7966. PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have  
sent a proposal to the Central Gov-  
ernment for setting up a University  
in Chhapra;

(b) whether the Prime Minister  
has written to the Chief Minister of  
Bihar to take appropriate steps after  
examining the proposal for the set-  
ting up of a University in Chhapra;  
and

(c) steps being taken by Central  
Government in this regard and time  
by which University will be set up  
in Chhapra?

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

(b) A suggestion made to the Prime  
Minister by a Member of Parliament  
that a university be established at  
Chhapra, was forwarded to the Chief  
Minister of Bihar for appropriate  
action, in April, 1981.

(c) The matter is for the Govern-  
ment of Bihar to consider and decide.

**Express Trains between Rourkela and  
New Delhi**

7967. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the name of the steel cities  
which have been connected with pas-  
sengers/express/mail trains with the  
Capital of the country;

(b) whether proposal to introduce  
a daily express train between Rour-

kela and New Delhi/Nizamuddin/  
Delhi is under the consideration of  
the Government; and

(c) if so, when such proposal is  
going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-  
ARJUN): (a) Bhilai, Rourkela, Tata-  
nagar, Bokaro Steel City and Durga-  
pur and directly connected with the  
capital of the country by fast Mail/  
Express trains. Burnpur, a suburb of  
Asansol, is also connected with Delhi.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Electrification of Waltair-Raipur line**

7968. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal  
under consideration of Government  
for dieselisation of the engine/electri-  
fication of the line between Waltair  
and Raipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DE-  
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The traffic density on this sec-  
tion is very low as compared to the  
sections which are being electrified  
during the Sixth Plan.

**अटॉमेटेड ट्रेन अपरेटरों को खर्ची विपु जानें  
का प्रावधान**

7969. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या  
समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड  
और सभी राज्यों के सभी परामर्श-दात्री बोर्डों

के डाइवरों और जैस्टेटर आपरेटरों के वेतनमान एक समान है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जैस्टेटर आपरेटरों को बढ़ी न दिखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि डाइवरों को बढ़ी दी जाती है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पं. के. थुंगर) :

(क) जी, नहीं राज्य समाज कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्डों के कर्मचारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के नियमों और विनियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित हैं तथा उन्हें राज्य सरकारों के अधीन ममनून्य पदों के वेतनमान दिये जाते हैं । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन पुण्याय कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत है, अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को लागू नियम अपनाता है ।

(ख) भिन्न नियमों के लागू होने के कारण प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Unified Cargo handling agency and container cargo handling norms for Major ports**

7970. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) decisions taken in the recent Conference of the Chairman of Major Port Trusts regarding the establishment of a unified cargo handling agency and about implementing the container-cargo-handling norms stipulated by Government for the major ports; and

(b) the details of these norms and how these norms are going to be implemented in view of the fact that only one Shipping Company has a small cellular vessel and all the rest of the so-called container vessels are all merely container-oriented Vessels?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA

PATIL): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Major Port Trusts have not taken any decision in their conference held in January, 1982 with regard to establishment of a unified cargo handling agency or manning norms for handling of containers. They have, however, recommended that steps should be taken to evolve an integrated labour system to work both on board the vessels and on the shore with complete inter-changeability at the Major Ports where Dock Labour Boards have not been set up and at such of the Major Ports with Dock Labour Boards, where it is felt that integration can be considered, a beginning should be made by initiating discussions with the labour. No recommendation was made regarding manning norms for handling of containers.

**Agreement with Japan for modernising Cochin Shipyard**

7971. SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard has signed an agreement with a Japanese firm for modernising ship-repair facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Cochin Shipyard has signed an agreement with M/s Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. Ltd. (I.H.I.), Japan for technical collaboration for training shipyard personnel in modern methods of ship-repair work with modern technology. This agreement was signed on 27th July, 1981 and is valid upto 31st December, 1983. This will cost Rs. 104.76 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs 94.27 lakhs. The technical collaboration provides for:—

(i) preparation of a project report on manpower requirement, training and organisation set-up, ship-repair planning, material programme, specialised tools and equipments required, organisation of the commercial department and types of repairs envisaged and the financial projections;

(ii) training of shipyard personnel in Japan for a period of 34 man-months; and

(iii) providing to CSL services of competent engineers from I.I at Cochin Shipyard for a total period of 64 man-months.

#### Expansion of Madras Port

7972. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to expand the Madras Sea Port in view of heavy traffic in that Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). During the Sixth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 54.18 crores has been made for expansion and modernisation of Madras Port. In the Annual Plan for 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 17.59 crores has been provided. Some of the important schemes/projects aimed at expansion and modernisation of Madras Port sanctioned during 1981-82 were:—

(a) Container terminal (Rs. 22.60 crores).

(b) Extension of Jawahar Dock (Rs. 11.67 crores).

#### Irregularities about Appointments of Professors and Readers in NCERT

7973. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gross irregularities were brought to the notice of the Government about appointments of Professors and Readers in the NCERT; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken to inquire and ensure that such irregularities are not committed in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Appointments to all academic posts in NCERT are made through open advertisement on an all-India basis and on the recommendations of Selection Committees duly constituted for the purpose under the Regulations of NCERT.

Certain complaints about alleged irregularities in the appointments of Professors and Readers in NCERT were received by the Government. But, on detailed examination it was found that the selections had been made according to the regulations and procedures of NCERT.

#### Invitation of Tenders for Cycle stand at Allahabad Station

7974. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether open tenders for cycle Stand/Scooter contract at Allahabad Railway Station (City side) were invited by the Divisional Railway Manager, Allahabad, vide notification No CV/Car Parking Cum Cycle Stand/city side/ALD/30 dated 14 September, 1981;

(b) the names of the parties together with licence fees quoted by

them separately in the tenders opened on 15 October, 1981.

(c) whether in order to favour a particular party the Divisional Authorities made out justification for cancellation of tenders, which resulted in financial loss to the Railway Administration; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to fix responsibility for the financial loss?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The contract has not been awarded as the tender proceedings were cancelled due to upward revision of parking rates and fresh tenders have since been invited.

#### Statement

Name of the Party	Tendered amount
1. Smt. Sharda Devi, 17, Riwah Building Leader Road, Allahabad.	Rs. 1,60,000.00
2. Sri Jagdish Prasad, 78, Bhusawly Tola, Allahabad.	Rs. 1,56,735.00
3. M/s. Allahabad Shram Samvida Sahkari Sangh Ltd. 384 C/7 Sultanpur Bhawan, Allahabad.	Rs. 1,40,101.00
4. M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.	Rs. 1,25,101.00
5. Sri Mohd. Shabbir Khan, 126, Shah Ganj, Allahabad.	Rs. 1,31,101.11
6. M/s. Railway Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd.; 388, New Pan Dariba Shahganj, Allahabad.	—

#### C.G.H.S. Hospitals/Dispensaries in States

7975. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up C.G.H.S. hospitals in some State capitals;

(b) if so, the name of the Capitals of those States where hospitals or dispensaries under Central Government Health Scheme have been set up;

(c) whether any CGHS hospital has been set at Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(d) if not, whether any such C.G.H.S. hospital or dispensaries is proposed to be set up there; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) There is no CGHS Hospital in any State capital. However, CGHS Dispensaries Units are functioning in the State capitals and cities as per details given in the statement attached.

(c) No.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

## Statement

Name of State/U.Ts.	Capitals/Cities where CGHS is in operation.
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	Hyderabad
2. Bihar . . . . .	Patna
3. Gujarat . . . . .	Ahmedabad
4. Haryana . . . . .	Faridabad } Gurgaon } (under CGHS Delhi)
5. Karnataka . . . . .	Bangalore
6. Maharashtra . . . . .	i) Bombay ii) Pune iii) Nagpur
7. Rajasthan . . . . .	Jaipur
8. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	Madras
9. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	i) Meerut ii) Kanpur iii) Allahabad iv) Lucknow v) Ghaziabad (under CGHS Delhi)
10. West Bengal . . . . .	Calcutta
11. Delhi . . . . .	Delhi

**Purchase of Medicine from Unrecognised Firm by C.G.H.S.**

7976. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS made purchases of medicines from any unregistered firms during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, what are the names of such firms;

(c) value of medicines purchased from each firm;

(d) details of medicines which were found to be substandard, purchased from these firms (value and quantity) and name of medicines;

(e) what action Government have taken or propose to take against such firms; and

(f) what is Government's policy in regard to purchase of medicines from such firms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) C.G.H.S. makes purchases from registered firms only.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Silver Safety Medals for Drivers etc.**

7977. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Railway Board vide their letter No. E(G)-73-AW-1 dated 2nd March, 1973 had issued orders that railwaymen, working in categories classified as safety categories, like Drivers, Station Masters, Pointsmen, etc., on their retirement, should be given an award of Rs. 1000 in cash and a Silver Safety Medal, if their entire service was accident free;

(b) if so, how many such staff have been awarded since the letter was issued in 1973; and

(c) the number of such awarded staff category-wise, division-wise and year-wise?

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

been issued in Board's letter No. E(G)73 AWI-1 dated 2-3-1973 that Drivers/Motormen/Station Masters Assistant Station Masters/Switchmen/Cabinmen/Pointsmen who retire from service with a completely accident free record of service should be awarded a Silver Safety Medal with the name of the person engraved on it, and in addition, a cash reward depending upon their length of service may be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- in each case.

(b) 529 (excepting Eastern Railway).

(c) A statement indicating details in respect of Zonal Railways excepting Eastern Railway is attached. Figures in respect of Eastern Railway are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha





Railway	Division	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Southern	Trichy	1979	5	..	7	5	..	..	2	10	4	9	..	..	..
	Madurai	1979	2	..	16	4	..	..	..	11	..	7	..	..	..
	Mysore	1979	1	..	7	4	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..
	Madras	1980	2	2	13	5	..	..	1	9	1	4	..	3	..
	Palghat	1980	11	..	10	1	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	2	..
	Trivandrum	1980	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Trichy	1980	7	..	5	4	..	..	1	2	2	12	..	..	..
	Madurai	1980	3	..	6	4	..	..	1	9	..	11	..	..	..
	Mysore	1980	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
	Vijayawada	1977	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Central	Secunderabad	1977	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..
	Vijayawada	1979	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adra	1981	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..
	Nagpur	1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Bilaspur	1981	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Eastern	Bilaspur	1982	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bombay	1975	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Water-man
	Jaipur	1976	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratlam	1979	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Ajmer	1979	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western.	Ratlam	1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	

### Third Pay Commission recommendation for Pass & P.T.O.

7978. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the recommendation of Third Central Pay Commission in regard to Pass and P.T.O. facilities for Class I and Class II officers;

(b) whether the same has been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) The Third Pay Commission had recommended that number of passes of gazetted officers should be reduced to the level admissible to non-gazetted staff and the number of P. T. Os. should be reduced from 6 sets to 3 sets for both gazetted and non-gazetted employees.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The scale of passes and P.T.Os. admissible to Railway employees, in India was examined in the context of similar privilege to Railwaymen in other countries. As a result of this study, the Government did not find it desirable to implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. However, the following decisions have been taken with a view to releasing more accommodation for the general public.

(i) Use of inspection carriages which are popularly known as 'Saloons' by Railway Officers has been restricted; and

(ii) Travel entitlement for gazetted Railway Officers while performing rail journey on official tour has been

restricted to only two berths or a coupe in the train journey if accompanied by their families.

भारतीय रेलवे लेखा विभाग

7979. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में एक लेखा विभाग है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की ग्रेड-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपन्या (श्री भल्लिहार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ग्रुप 'क'	337
ग्रुप 'ख'	4224
ग्रुप 'ग'	23208
ग्रुप 'घ'	3349

पूर्व रेलवे के अधिकारियों की संख्या

7980. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्षों के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे के विभिन्न डिविजनों में रेलवे अधिकारियों की संख्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या की अपेक्षा कई गुना बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1972 में पूर्व रेलवे में विभिन्न डिविजनों में कार्य कर रहे प्रथम श्रेणी के और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों तथा इसके साथ साथ तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी थी और इस समय 1982 में, वहां कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों

और कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन दोनों श्रेणियों की औसत संख्या में अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल्वे राजपत्र एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपायुक्त (श्री भल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से

(ग). वृद्धि कई गुना नहीं हुई है लेकिन केवल राजपत्रित अधिकारियों के मामले में 161 और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के मामले में 23601 तक बढ़ी है जो कि संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है ।

### विवरण

वर्ष 1972 व 1982 में पूर्व रेलवे की विभिन्न मंडलों में राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या

मण्डल का नाम	राजपत्रित अधि- कारियों की संख्या		अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या			
	1972	1982	श्रेणी-3		श्रेणी-4	
			1972	1982	1972	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
आमनमोल	79	104	8765	11228	15133	15018
दानापुर	107	76	10025	6796	19311	11812
धनबाद	73	109	8153	12381	15341	18198
हावड़ा	109	139	14789	17694	26127	26133
सियालदह	104	124	10784	13346	16898	16953
मुगलसराय	*	81	*	8125	*	11243
जोड़	472	633	52516	69570	92810	99357

1972 की तुलना में

1982 में वृद्धि

राजपत्रित अधिकारी

161

अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी

23601

\* 1972 में

मुगलसराय मंडल अस्तित्व में नहीं आया था

भारत जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र सांस्कृतिक  
करार

7981. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार  
ने जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र के साथ कोई  
नया सांस्कृतिक करार किया है ;

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

(ग) इस नये करार और पिछले  
करार में क्या अन्तर है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज  
कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति  
शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग). जर्मन  
जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ सांस्कृतिक करार  
पर 1973 में हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे।  
इस सांस्कृतिक करार के अनुपालन में जर्मन  
जनवादी गणराज्य के साथ वर्ष 1982-  
1984 के लिये एक सांस्कृतिक विनिमय  
कार्यक्रम पर 11 मार्च, 1982 को हस्ताक्षर  
किये गये थे इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य है—  
शिक्षा और विज्ञान, कला और संस्कृति,  
जन संचार साधन, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य,  
खेल तथा कृषि आदि के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग  
के माध्यम से दोनों देशों के बीच पारस्परिक  
संबंधों और सूझ बूझ को सुदृढ़ करना।  
इसमें द्विपक्षी संबंधों को विकसित करने  
और दोनों देशों की उच्च शिक्षा संस्थाओं  
तथा आसुधान संगठनों के बीच आदान  
प्रदानों, शिक्षाविदों, शिक्षकों, अध्येताओं,  
पुस्तकों आदि के आदान प्रदान की व्यवस्था  
की गई है। इसमें हिन्दी जर्मन और जर्मन-  
हिन्दी शब्दकोषों के संकलन तथा प्रकाशन  
संबंधी कार्य को जारी रखने की भी व्यवस्था  
की गई है। इसमें लेखकों, थिएटर विशेषज्ञों,  
संगीत-शास्त्रियों, अभिनय दलों, प्रदर्शनियों  
के विनिमय, भारत में जर्मन जनवादी

गणराज्य संस्कृति के दिवसों तथा जर्मन  
जनवादी गणराज्य में भारतीय संस्कृति  
के दिवसों को मनाने, भारतीय  
फिल्म समारोहों में जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य  
द्वारा भाग लेने तथा एक दूसरे की फिल्मों  
को परदे पर दिखाने की भी व्यवस्था है।

कार्यक्रम में, रेडियो और दूरदर्शन,  
शारीरिक शिक्षा और खेल तथा  
सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सहयोग की  
भी व्यवस्था है।

नये सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रम में  
न केवल पूर्ववर्ती कार्यक्रमों में व्यवस्थित  
सभी लाभदायक विनिमयों को जारी रखने  
की व्यवस्था की गई बल्कि इसमें सहयोग  
के नये क्षेत्रों को भी शामिल किया गया  
है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नया कार्यक्रम तीन  
वर्ष की अवधि के लिये है जबकि पुराने  
कार्यक्रम केवल दो वर्ष के थे।

समान चढ़ाने उतारने के लिये ठेके :

7982. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या  
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे के कितने जंक्शनों  
पर समान चढ़ाने और उतारने हेतु ठेके दिये  
गये हैं ;

(ख) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें  
ये ठेके दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उन नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या  
है जिन्हें ठेके देते समय ध्यान में रखा  
जाता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबंधीय कार्य विभाग  
में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से  
(ग). क्षेत्रीय रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की  
जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी  
जाएगी।

परिवार नियोजन औषधियों (ड्रगों) का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों

7983. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में परिवार नियोजन से सम्बन्धित औषधियों (ड्रगों) तथा अन्य सामग्री का निर्माण करने वाले सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों की फर्मों के अलग-अलग नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मूल्य की औषधियों (ड्रगों) आदि का निर्माण किया गया है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को कितने मूल्य की औषधियों (ड्रगों) तथा उपकरणों का वितरण किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) देश में परिवार नियोजन के लिए दवाइयां और अन्य सामग्री बनाने वाली सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सैक्टर की फर्मों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. मुख्य-सेन्ध गर्भ-निरोधक  
मैसर्स आग्नन (इंडिया), लि०  
कलकत्ता

मैसर्स जर्मन रेमेडीज, बम्बई

मैसर्स सीवा—गीगी, बम्बई

मैसर्स पार्क डेविस, बम्बई

मैसर्स इथनोर लि० बम्बई

मैसर्स वाइथ लेब्स, बम्बई

मैसर्स सीयरले (इण्डिया) लि०,  
बम्बई

मैसर्स यूनिफैम, बम्बई

2. मैकेनिकल गर्भ-निरोधक

निरोधक मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लेटक्स,  
लिमिटेड, त्रिवेन्द्रम

मैसर्स लन्दन रबर कम्पनी, मद्रास

3. शुक्राणुनाशक गर्भ-निरोधक

(क) योनिगत-जैली-मैसर्स इथनोर  
लिमिटेड बम्बई ।

(ख) ज्ञागदार गोलियां-मैसर्स स्मिथ,  
स्टन स्ट्रीट

(ग) योनिगत क्रीम-मैसर्स इथनोर लि०  
बम्बई

(घ) योनिगत जेली-मैसर्स इथनोर लि०  
बम्बई

(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण  
मंत्रालय में यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) 1979-80, 1980-81 और  
1981-82 के दौरान खाई जाने वाली गर्भ-  
निरोधक गोलियों का राज्यवार मूल्य परिशिष्ट  
“क” पर विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।  
1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82  
के दौरान राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को जो  
प्रचलित गर्भ-निरोधक सप्लाई किए गए  
थे उनकी लागत परिशिष्ट “ख”, “ग” और  
“घ” पर विवरणों में दी गई है । विवरण  
सभा पटल पर रख गये । [ग्रंथालय में रखा  
गया । देखिए संख्या—3933/82]

रेलवे संगति की चोरी

7984. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और केन्द्रीय  
रिजर्व पुलिस ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे  
स्टेशनों और गोदामों से रेलवे सम्पत्ति चुराते  
हुए कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा है और उनसे  
कितने मूल्य का चोरीशुदा माल बरामद किया  
गया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबन्धीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) बुक किये गये परेषणों की चोरी/उठाईगिरी के मामलों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल/राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा 1980 में 5,232 तथा 1981 में 5,262 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उनमें 1980 में 27.38 लाख रुपये तथा 1981 में 33.67 लाख रुपये मूल्य का चुराया गया माल बरामद किया गया था।

(ख) इस प्रकार गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में से, 1980 में 653 व्यक्तियों को तथा 1981 में 503 व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया था। शेष व्यक्तियों के विरूद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमें चल रहे हैं अथवा विभागीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

निराश्रित महिलाओं के पुनर्वास के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने की योजना

7985. श्री निजान सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निराश्रित महिलाओं के पुनर्वास के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 में एक योजना तैयार की थी जिसके अन्तर्गत निराश्रित महिलाओं और उनके आश्रित बच्चों के लिए आवास/बाल देखरेख केन्द्रों और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 90 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कौन से स्थान हैं जहां स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा निराश्रित महिलाओं और उनके आश्रित बच्चों के लिए बाल देखरेख केन्द्रों और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और ऐसे संगठनों के नाम और पते क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सहायता अपंजीकृत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दी गई है और यदि नहीं तो ऐसे संगठनों को स्थापना के लिए किन औपचारिक एं पूरी करने की आवश्यकता है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. थुंगन) :  
(क) जी हां।

(ख) संगठनों का नाम, उनका पता, केन्द्र का स्थान और किस वर्ष में उन्हें सहायता दी गई, को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) अपंजीकृत स्वयं-सेवी संगठन सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं। संगठन को भारतीय संस्था पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम में 21) के अन्तर्गत एक पंजीकृत संस्था होना चाहिए या फिलहाल लागू किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड सार्वजनिक ट्रस्ट या समाज/महिला कल्याण को व्यवहार में लाने और बढ़ावा देने वाला पंजीकृत गैर-सरकारी संगठन होना चाहिए।

## विवरण

क्रम सं०	नाम और पता	केन्द्र का स्थान	जिन वर्षों में सहायता दी गई
1	लोक विकास परिषद् लाडोली, जिला-चमोली	लाडोली	1977-78
2	अर्जुन महिला कला केन्द्र, 115 "ओ" ब्लॉक, किदवाई नगर, कानपुर	कानपुर	1977-78 1978-79
3	गुरु नानक विद्यालय समिति, सुल्तानपुर	सुल्तानपुर	1978-79
4	आदर्श महिला शिल्प कला केन्द्र, सन्दिना (हरदोई)	सन्दिना	1978-79
5	सर्वोदय विकास आश्रम, मंडुहा, जिना-हमीरपुर	मंडुहा	1978-79
6	नेहरू वाल मंडल, प्रयाग इलाहाबाद	प्रयाग	1978-79
7	सरदार पटेल यू०पी० पिछड़ा वर्ग एवं दलित कल्याण समिति लखनऊ	लखनऊ	1978-79
8	चेतना, बी०-8, निरला नगर, लखनऊ	लखनऊ	1978-79
9	चिल्ड्रन ऐजुकेशन सोसाइटी, 58, नाजिर-विल्डिंग, नावास, लखनऊ-3	लखनऊ	1978-79
10	बांधीमत्वा बाबा, डा० अम्बेदकर स्मारक समिति, छितवापुर, लखनऊ-1	लखनऊ	1980-81
11	चिल्ड्रन केअर एण्ड ऐजुकेशन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी, आजमगढ़	आजमगढ़	1980-81
12	शहीद मेमारियल सोसाइटी, 24 ए, राजाजी पुरम, लखनऊ	लखनऊ	1981-82
13	भारतीय महिला औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जलालपुर, नानाकनागर, लखनऊ	लखनऊ	1981-82
14	छारा शिक्षा सदन, छारा, जिला-अलीगढ़	छारा	1981-82



भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् की  
परिषद् के चुनाव

7986. श्री. पृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थापना 1971 में की गई थी और क्या इस परिषद् के चुनाव, जो वर्ष 1976 तक हो जाने चाहिये थे, अभी तक नहीं कराये गए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके चुनाव कब तक कराए जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

(श्री. बी. शंकरानन्द) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Introduction of B.S.I.

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

—

(a) whether it is a fact that DSTE, S. E. Railway, Adra has introduced a new Block Signalling Inspection scheme over his Division; if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that in that scheme he has posted some Assistant Signalling Inspectors and Assistant Block Inspector without pro-

per training essential for safety signal gears; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) On the South Eastern Railway in the past there were posts of M. I. S. and M. I. B. in S & T Department, i. e., Maintenance Inspector, Signals and Maintenance Inspector, Block. They were handling separately the work of installation and maintenance of mechanical signalling equipment and electrical/block signalling equipment respectively. Based on the instructions issued by the Railway Board that the signalling Inspector should be utilised for the installation and the maintenance of both mechanical and electrical signalling equipments, the South Eastern Railway has introduced the B. S. I. scheme in all the Divisions including Adra Division and the scheme aims at dual training of all the signalling inspectors to enable them to handle the installation and maintenance of both mechanical and electrical/block signalling equipments. Barring a few inspectors, the entire cadre of signal inspectors has been covered by this training scheme. These few inspectors who do not have the requisite dual training are at present not allowed to handle the equipment for which they have not received the requisite dual training.

(b) No.

(c) Does no arise.

**Pay Scale of Life Guards and Cleaners of Swimming Pool of I.I.T. Delhi**

7988. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scale of pay recommended by IIIrd pay Commission for the post of life guards and cleaners of swimming pool of I.I.T. Delhi;

(b) is it a fact that the life guards and the cleaners of swimming pool of IIT Delhi are paid salary according to the IIIrd Pay Commission's recommendation w.e.f. March, 1973;

(c) what is the pay that is being paid to the life guards and the cleaners of the swimming pool, I.I.T. Madras; and

(d) if the life guards and the cleaners of Madras IIT are not paid as per the recommendations of the IIIrd Pay Commission, what is the reasons for the same and when this discrimination will be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). There are no sanctioned posts of life guards or cleaners in IIT Delhi or Madras. However, at IIT Madras, the life guards/cleaners are daily wage workers employed by the Swimming Club of the Institute and paid out of the earnings of the Club. Since they are not employees of the institute, there is no proposal to lay down a uniform scale of pay.

**Rise in Fares of Coastal Passenger Service Between Bombay to Panaji**

7989. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will be Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is asked that recently the fares for the coastal passenger shipping services on the Konkan Coast from Bombay to Panaji in Goa have been increased;

(b) if so, what is the actual fare-rise;

(c) whether in view of the latest fare-rise of State Transport buses, a considerable part of the State Transport passenger traffic was diverted to the coast passenger shipping services; and

(d) if so, whether this additional traffic lifted by Coastal Shipping is likely to suffer because of recent rise in the fares of coastal passenger shipping services on the Konkan Coast?

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

(b) The fares on the Konkan service have been revised as indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) There has been some increase in the passenger traffic on Konkan service during the last three months. As the revised fares of deck class on Konkan service are still much lower than the State Transport bus fares, it is expected that the increase in Konkan service fares would not reduce the traffic by sea.

## Statement

Bombay To	Deluxe 'A'		Deluxe 'B'		Cabin		Upper Deck		Lower Deck	
	Fares be- fore 24-3-82	Revised fares from 24-3-82	Fares be- fore 24-3-82	Revised fares from 24-3-82	Fares be- fore 24-3-82	Revised fares from 24-3-82	Fares be- fore 24-3-82	Revised fares from 24-3-82	Fares be- fore 24-3-82	Revised fares from 24-3-82
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaijag/Ratmagiri	90.00	140.00	75.00	125.00	65.00	115.00	28.50	45.00	19.00	30.00
Musakazi	105.00	165.00	90.00	150.00	75.00	135.00	34.50	48.00	23.00	32.00
Jaitapur	110.00	165.00	90.00	150.00	75.00	135.00	36.00	51.00	24.00	34.00
Vijaydurg	115.00	185.00	95.00	165.00	80.00	150.00	37.50	57.00	25.00	38.00
Devgad	115.00	185.00	95.00	165.00	80.00	150.00	37.50	60.00	25.00	40.00
Panaji	130.00	260.00	135.00	235.00	120.00	220.00	52.50	72.00	33.00	48.00

NOTE : In addition to the above fares, passenger wharfage fees at the rate of 10 Paise per adult passenger and 5 Pais per child will be collected from all the fare-paying passengers to and from all the ports except those travelling from Bombay to Panaji and Panaji to Bombay.

**Concession to disabled students**

7990. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the categories Government have selected for the disabled students particularly reading in the Primary Schools, in the Government Schools as well as in the Government aided Schools, so far the question of concession is concerned; and

(b) what are the details regarding the concessions being given to the students and since when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a). There are two Schemes with the Government of India under which concessions are available to disabled students. These schemes are:

(1) Scholarship for the Disabled Persons and

(2) Scheme of Integrated Education of Disabled Children. Under the Central Government Scheme of Scholarships for the Disabled Persons, the following categories of disabled students from Class IX onwards are eligible to get scholarships:

- (a) The Blind
- (b) The Deaf
- (c) The Orthopaedically Handicapped
- (d) Persons with multiple handicaps
- (e) Mentally Retarded

(f) Cerebral Palsy

(g) Any other disability, not covered under the above mentioned categories; which is certified by the Registered Medical Practitioner to have the effect on permanently reducing considerably such persons' capacity for normal work or engaging in gainful employment. Scholarships from Class I to VIII are given under the Schemes of the State Governments.

(3) Under the Scheme of Integrated Education, the following categories of disabled students are eligible to get concessions from Class I to Secondary level:

(i) The Blind and the Partially sighted.

(ii) The deaf and the partially hearing.

(iii) The Orthopaedically handicapped and Neurologically handicapped.

(iv) Children with multiple handicaps.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(1) The Central Scheme of Scholarships was started in 1955. As per the pre-revised scheme, the blind, the deaf and the Orthopaedically handicapped students studying from Class IX upto the pre-degree or equivalent examination, were entitled to the rates of scholarships as under:

**Statement****Rates of Scholarship**

Type of Course	Stage	Rate p.m.		Reader's allowance for blind only p.m.	Prosthetic/Transport allowance to Orthopaedically handicapped only	
		Day Scholar Rs.	Hosteller Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
For Blind, Deaf and Orthopaedically handicapped Academic . . . . .						
(a) Ninth Class to Pre-degree or equivalent examination . . . . .		40	60	30	23	15

Under the revised (with effect from 1-4-1982) scheme, scholarships available to the disabled students, at the school-level, are as follows:—

**Rates of Scholarships**

Type of Course	Rate per month for day scholars	Rate for month for hostellers	Readers allowance for blind only per month	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Class IX, X and XI . . . . .		60	100	50

In addition to the scholarship, the orthopaedically handicapped students will also be eligible for maintenance of prosthetic/orthotic aids at the rate of Rs 25/- p.m. and the transport allowance at the rate of Rs 50/- p.m. irrespective of the class and course subject to certain conditions under clause 5 of the rules.

(2) The Scheme of Integrated Education is in force since 1974-75 and the following concessions were available to the students under this scheme:

(a) Equipment allowance of Rs 500/- per child.

(b) Books and Stationery allowance of Rs 150/- per year.

(c) Transport allowance of Rs 25 p.m. for 10 months in a year.

(d) Readers allowance at the rate of Rs 30 p.m. for blind children.

(3) Under the revised scheme (With effect from 1-4-1982) concessions available to disabled students are as follows:

(1) Equipment allowance of Rs 800/- to be paid over 5 years per child.

(2) Books and stationery allowance of Rs 400/- per child per year.

(3) Transport allowance at Rs. 50/- p.m.

(4) Reader's allowance at the rate of Rs 50/- p.m. for blind children.

(5) Escort allowance of Rs 75/- p.m. handicapped children with lower extremety disability.

(6) Cost of board and lodging for children in hostels whose parent's income is less than Rs 750/- p.m.

#### Shortage of Isobenzacyl

7991. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints have been received by the Government regarding the shortage of ISOBENZACYL a drug essential for treatment of Tuberculosis;

(b) if so, whether this drug is also not available in the Government Dispensaries; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been made by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) ISOBENZACYL is a brand name. The drug consists of INH and Calcium Benzacyl PAS and is not included in the C.G.H.S. formulary. The anti-TB drugs provided by the Government Dispensaries are not in short supply.

#### Detection of Excess vendors at Allahabad Station

7992. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many surprise raids were organised by the Commercial Officers including the Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Allahabad, during the period 24 February, 1981 to 28 February, 1982 month-wise separately, to detect employment of excess vendors over and above the strength sanctioned to M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvidya Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad, relating to Miscellaneous articles contract at Allahabad;

(b) if so, what irregularities were detected together with details thereof; and

(c) whether any punitive action was taken for irregularities together with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Seven inspections were carried out. The month-wise position of the inspections, irregularities detected and action taken thereon are given below:

Month/Year	Nature of irregularities committed	Action taken
May '81	One unauthorised vendor detected selling miscellaneous articles.	Fined Rs. 25/-
June '81	Two unauthorised vendors detected selling chappals etc.	Fined Rs. 40/-
July '81	Three unauthorised vendors detected selling miscellaneous articles.	Warning issued.
Aug. '81	Two unauthorised vendors detected selling miscellaneous articles.	Fined Rs. 100/-
Oct. '81	Five unauthorised vendors detected selling miscellaneous articles.	Fined Rs. 500/-

Month/Year	Nature of irregularities committed.	Action taken
Oct. '81	Five unauthorised vendors detected selling miscellaneous articles.	Five vendors were prosecuted. Three vendors paid fine of Rs. 175/- each and two were sent to jail in default of payment.
Nov. '81	Unauthorised vendors detected selling miscellaneous goods	Vendors were prosecuted under Indian Railways Act and the Society fined Rs. 500/-.

### Para 1961 of Indian Railway Code for Engineering Department

7993. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is laid down in Para 1961 of the Indian Railway Code for Engineering Department that Railway quarters and other buildings not required for housing of railway staff or other railway purpose may be let out to outsiders: z

(b) whether three are applications from railway employees for allotment of such railway quarters to them at Khurda Road;

(c) whether Railway quarters have been allotted at Khurda Road to outsiders overlooking the appeals of railway employees for allotment of railway quarters and also violating the provisions made in Para 1961 of the Indian Railway Code for Engineering Department; and

(d) if so, when these railway quarters occupied by outsiders are expected to be made available for allotment to Railway employees at Khurda Road?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Only about 48 per cent of the staff is housed and rest are waiting for allotment. Question of

there being surplus railway quarters and allotment of the same to outsiders does not arise.

### Commission on Para Medical Staff

7994. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any commission on Para Medical Staff was set up by the Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, whether the commission has submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, what are the recommendations made by the commission; and

(d) how many of the recommendations have been accepted by Government?

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

(a) No Commission was appointed on Para Medical Staff but one man Sharma Commission was appointed by the Ministry of Railways to affect all round improvement in Health Services on Railways, including promotional prospects of para-medical staff as well.

(b) Sharma Commission has submitted its report in June 1976.

(c) Sharma Commission had made four recommendations in regard to improvement in the para-medical

cadre by way of enhancement of pay scales, etc.

(d) Out of four recommendations, two recommendations have been accepted.

#### Confirmation of Draftsmen, Estimators and Tracers

7995. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Draftsmen, Estimators and Tracers have been confirmed so far (zone-wise) and how many have not been confirmed;

(b) how many permanent posts of Draftsmen, Estimators and Tracers are available (zone-wise);

(c) what are the criteria for creation of permanent posts of Draftsmen, Estimators and Tracers; and

(d) whether Government have a proposal to create more permanent posts of Draftsmen, Estimators and Tracers with a view to issue confirmation to these categories of staff?

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

(a) and (b) Position as on 24-12-81.

#### Railways

Draftsmen, Estimators and Tracers	Central	Eastern	North-ern	N.E.	N.F.	South-ern	S.C.	S.E.	Western
Confirmed	553	272	407	127	88	566	466	575	274
Not Confirmed	688	374	52	63	30	144	363	292	138
Permanent Posts available	795	551	459	190	113	647	476	627	313

(c) and (d). Permanent posts are created based on work load justifying their creation or conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones. Temporary staff are confirmed as and when permanent posts are available, subject to their eligibility for confirmation. This is a continuous process.

#### Cycle/scooter contract at Aligarh

7996. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tenders for Cycle/Scooter stand contract at Aligarh were advertised by the Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Allahabad and last date for submission of Tenders was fixed for 23 October, 1981.

(b) the names and addresses of the parties, who purchased Tender Forms together with details of parties, who

submitted Tenders and how much amount was offered by each party for two years contract;

(c) the name and address of successful tenderer in whose favor the contract has been awarded together with date of commencement of fresh contract; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The contract has not been awarded as the tender proceedings were cancelled due to upward revision of parking rates. Fresh tenders have since been invited.



## Statement

Name of the party who purchased the tender forms	Name of the party who submitted the tenders	Tendered Amount
1. Sh. Raj Bir Singh S/o Sh. Mihi Lal Singh V. Hazipur Fateh Khan Musepur Jalal Distt. Aligarh.	—	—
2. Sh. Lal Sahab Singh S/o. Sh. Mihi Lal Singh V. Hazipur Fateh Khana P/O. Musepur Jalal Distt. Aligarh.	Sh. Lal Sahab Singh Vill. Hazipur Phateh Khana P/O Musepur Jalal Distt. Aligarh.	Rs. 32,000/-
3. Shri Sahab Singh S/O Shri Nake Ram V. Kamalpur P.O. Adhow, Distt. Aligarh.	Shri Sahab Singh S/O Shri Nake Ram Singh V. Kamalpur P.O. Adhow, Distt. Aligarh.	Rs. 36,000.75
4. Shri Raj Kumar Shyamnagar, Aligarh.	—	—
5. Shri Basdeo, Secretary, M/s. Bhartiya Rail Shram Sumvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd. 2/114 Panjabi Quarter, Shyam Nagar, Aligarh.	Shri Basdeo Secretary M/s. Bhartiya Rail Shram Sumvida Samiti Ltd. 2/114 Panjabi Quarter, Shyam Nagar, Aligarh.	Rs. 48,964/-
6. Shri T. Bhardwaj, 1/116, Vishnupuri, Aligarh.	Sh. T. Bhardwaj, 1/116, Vishnupuri, Aligarh.	Rs. 45,245.70
7. Shri Devendra Singh Shyam Nagar, Aligarh.	Sh. Devendra Singh, Shyam Nagar, Aligarh.	Rs. 61,999/-
8. Shri Ramesh Chandra C/O. Sh. Pyare Lal, 100, Mamoo Bhanja, Aligarh.	Sh. Ramesh Chandra C/O. Pyare Lal, 100, Mamoo Bhanja, Aligarh.	Rs. 36,150/-
9. Shri T.P. Mishra, Secretary, M/s. Rly. Cycle Stand Karmachari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd. 21, Ahmadganj, Allahabad.	—	—
10. Shri Rakesh Kumar Shyam Nagar, Aligarh.	—	—
11. Shri Tikha Ram Sarai Nawab, H.No. 821, Aligarh.	—	—

Freight Movement in 1980-81 and 1981-82

7997. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the freight movement position in various Railway Zones of the country in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether steps have been taken to increase the movement of goods in

the South Eastern Railway Zone;

(c) if so, the steps taken in last six months in the Khurdha Road Division of Orissa to expedite the movement of freight; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) The wagon loading position on different railway zones during 1980-81

and 1981-82 was as under:—

Railway	Daily Average Originating Loading			
	1980-81		1981-82*	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Central . . . . .	2436	13	2599	..
Eastern . . . . .	5758	..	6254	..
Northern . . . . .	2204	537	2488	717
North-Eastern . . . . .	6	947	30	731
Northeast-Frontier . . . . .	119	475	146	94
Southern . . . . .	919	699	1149	772
South-Central . . . . .	1710	561	1949	625
South-Eastern . . . . .	8455	..	9728	..
Western . . . . .	1894	1592	1927	1623

\* Figure provisional.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). Steps have been taken for all round improvement on all the Zonal Railways including Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway. Some of the steps taken are:

- (i) Segregation of roller bearing and centre buffer coupler fitted wagons from conventional wagons and forming them into express stream;
- (ii) formation of high capacity and high speed trains called 'jumbo rakes';
- (iii) end-to-end running of through goods trains;
- (iv) formation of closed circuit rakes;
- (v) top-level monitoring of operation, etc.

#### Double Track between Puri and Khurda Road

7998. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK: Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has sent a proposal to his Ministry to provide double track between Puri and Khurda Road of Orissa (44 Kms).

(b) whether the above proposal is under the consideration of Government;

(c) if so, when decision is expected to be taken on the matter; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

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

(a) No proposal has recently been received by this Ministry from Government of Orissa.

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

**Increasing Number of Coaches in Puri and Sri Jaganath Express Trains**

7999. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Puri and Sri Jaganath Express Trains in S. E. Railway are very popular;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that numbers of coaches in both these trains have been decreased;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and action taken by Government to increase the number of coaches in these trains to cater the need of the international tourists and countryside passengers and the date by which this proposal will be implemented;

(d) whether it is a fact that the First class coaches used in both these trains are of old days;

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to attach new first class coaches and the time by which this replacement will take place; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to attach more A/C 2 tier sleeper coaches in these two trains to meet the demand of more First class passengers?

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

(b) and (c). Prior to the introduction of Sri Jaganath Express in 1976, Puri-Howrah Express was running with 18 coaches hauled by two steam locomotives. After introduction of Sri Jaganath Express, the number of coaches on the route in fact increased by 8 coaches as both the trains carried 13 coaches each which is the maximum hauling capacity of single steam locomotive.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Not at present.

**Proposal for a Port berth at Paradip**

8000. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING & TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government of India are making imports of coal through Paradip Port to meet the requirements of neighbouring steel plants;

(b) if so, whether the exports and imports of coal will be more economical after having a coal berth at Paradip;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has made an estimate of this coal berth for Rs. 30 crores;

(d) whether his Ministry has sent this proposal to the Ministry of steel and Mines for their consideration for some time past;

(e) if so, the decision of the steel Ministry in this regard; and

(f) what action his Ministry has taken to obtain the final decision of the steel Ministry?

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

(b) A specialised coal berth can be economical subject to various conditions such as quantum of traffic, firm commitment and the investments that are needed.

(c) to (f). In connection with the establishment of a steel plant in the region, assessment of the port facilities were tentatively made. But a final view is yet to be taken. As the gestation period for the port facilities is less than the time taken for the construction of the steel plant, required port facilities can be established to match the needs of the steel plant.

**Oil terminal at Paradip Port**

8001. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has agreed to locate their Oil Terminal at Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the port authority have referred tentative sites to C.W & P.R.S. Pune for conducting model studies for finalisation of site for location of Oil Terminal;

(c) if so, the date when it was sent by Paradip Port authority and action taken by the Centre to expedite the finalisation of the site; and

(d) the expected time by which the site will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PTIL): (a) The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited had submitted a Study Report on Paradip Oil Terminal in November, 1981 to the Department of Petroleum.

(b) to (d). The oil products to be handled at Paradip are estimated only at about 2.5 lakh tonnes by 1985-86. To handle this quantity a separate oil jetty is not required. It will be possible to handle this traffic at the existing berths. Hence no model studies are needed.

**Compulsory Subject "Socially Useful Productive work" in the Schools**

8002. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Socially Useful Productive Work subject is compulsory in classes IX, X, XI and XII in all the schools of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the aided schools have not provided periods in the time-table for this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of aided schools have not qualified teachers for this subject;

(d) whether it is also a fact that instructions for marking of grades for S.U.P.W. subject to the students of class X, XII are given by the Principals of schools; and

(e) whether it is proposed to take examination of this subjects like other subject by the Central Board of Secondary Education to avoid irregularity in marking of grades in S.U.P.W.?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Assessment is made and grades are awarded for Socially Useful Productive Work to students of classes X and XII as per the guidelines issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education to which these schools are affiliated.

(e) No, Sir. Socially Useful Productive Work will continue to be assessed internally and the results of such internal assessment shall be expressed in terms of grades prescribed by the Board.

**Alleged surrendering of Sanctioned Budget by Medical Store Depot Organisation**

8003. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Store Depot Organisation, including Madras Depot are surrendering the amount sanctioned for the purchase and stock of the drugs and Instruments etc. if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) Depot-wise and year-wise details for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 of amount of budget sanctioned, sales made, amount surrendered and profit earned; and

(c) whether on account of the Tamil Nadu Government not drawing their requirements, particularly from Madras Depot has resulted in surrendering the budget sanctioned; and if so, what is the remedial action the Central Government have taken/propose to take to overcome the barrier?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A depot-wise and year-wise statement showing the amount of budget sanctioned, amount surrendered and sales during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and

1981-82 is attached. Full utilisation of the budget provisions depends on the Demand and Supply position of the various State Governments who avail the services of Medical Stores Depots.

Proforma accounts in respect of these three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 have not yet been prepared; therefore the figures of profit earned cannot be indicated.

(c) Health being a State subject, it is at the State's discretion to purchase their medical stores from Government of India Medical Store Depots or not.

## Statement

Name of Depot	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82			
	Budget Provision	Final Estimates	Amount surren- dered	Sales Made.	Budget Provision	Final Estimates	Amount surren- dered	Sales made	Budget provision	Final Estimates	Amount surren- dered	Sales made
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Madras . . . . .	45000	40000	38541	41000	20000	21000	24839	35000	20000	15000	..	
Bombay. . . . .	40000	40000	40131	40000	30000	101000	37498	40000	30000	10000	..	
Calcutta . . . . .	30000	19000	21755	29000	15000	14000	18451	25000	20000	5000	..	
Gauhati. . . . .	15000	12700	14778	15000	18000	13000	11827	20000	20000	..	..	
Hyderabad . . . . .	15000	14761	15586	15000	11000	4000	13238	15000	11000	4000	..	
Karnal . . . . .	45000	38000	38312	40000	42000	42000	49926	45000	35000	10000	..	
Total : . . . . .	190000	164461	169123	180000	136000	44000	154879	180000	136000	44000	..	

### Number of Indians Abroad

8004. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the total number of Indians living in various countries as on date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Uptodate information about number of Indians living abroad is being collected from all the Missions and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

### News item "Secret Seniority List for favoured Doctors"

8005. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-  
DASAN NADAR :

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

(a) whether it has come to his notice the news item captioned 'Secret seniority list for favoured doctors' in the Indian Express dated 21 March, 82; if so, Government's reaction;

(b) whether Government has issued directive to revise the seniority list against the accepted norms;

(c) whether Doctors have complained against it; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider the issue, anomalies if any, crept in the seniority list ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes. The news-item referred to is not based on facts.

(b) to (d). The provisional combined seniority lists of Specialist

Grade II officers including the names of officers belonging to teaching cadre and non-teaching cadre were initially prepared on the basis of dates of selection of the officers on a regular basis by the UPSC without making any adjustment in the inter-seniority of Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Associate Professors, all of whom were being recruited directly by the UPSC up to September, 1971 and after that date, the posts of Assistant Professors and Associate Professors were required to be filled through D.P.C. from among the officers working as Lecturers/Assistant Professors respectively. When the anomaly regarding some Lecturers/Assistant Professors being shown senior to the Assistant Professors/Associate Professors respectively on the basis of their having been recruited earlier, came to light, this anomalous position was rectified in accordance with Rule 8 (2-A) of the C.H.S. Rules by drawing out separate seniority lists for Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Associate Professors. The same are being circulated. It is thus incorrect to say that the seniority lists have been revised against the accepted norms.

Representations have been received from time to time against one or the other seniority lists and the same are dealt with in accordance with the rules.

डा० पीटर के भाय अखिल भारतीय  
आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के डाक्टरों  
द्वारा दिये गए धुर्घटकांड

8005. श्री रामप्रियादास यादवः क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मलेरिया के डा० पीटर उच्च अध्ययन के लिये अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली आये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि डा. पीटर इस संस्थान के डाक्टरों के व्यवहार से परेशान होकर विभाग को छोड़कर चले गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1979-80 में डा. पीटर ने कुछ डाक्टरों के दुर्ब्यवहार के बारे में भारत सरकार तथा इस संस्थान के निदेशक और मलेशिया सरकार को लिखा था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संस्थान के इन्द्रिय शल्य चिकित्सा विभाग के वरिष्ठ डाक्टरों के वर्ग के व्यवहार से तंग आकर अनेक अन्य अच्छे डाक्टर अपना अध्ययन पूरा किये बिना ही संस्थान छोड़ गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). संस्थान के पूर्ववर्ती निदेशक तथा पूर्ववर्ती अध्यक्ष द्वारा डा. पीटर यंग द्वारा लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच करवाई गई थी । संस्थान के अध्यक्ष ने डा. पीटर यंग को वयं भी बुलाकर उनकी बात सुनी थी और सभी संबंधित बातों पर विचार करके यह निर्णय लिया था कि उन्हें संस्थान में अध्ययन जारी करने के लिये अनुमति देने से कोई प्रयोजन सिद्ध नहीं होगा ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

Goods Handling Contract at Juhi

8007. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goods Handling Contract at Juhi Transhipment Point held by M/s Janta Labour Cooperative Society Ltd. Kanpur, was extended for a period of one year w.e.f. 1 January, 1981 to 31 December, 1981 on existing terms and conditions;

(b) whether the above-named society was demanding exorbitant rates at Kanpur Central Goods Shed;

(c) whether any action was taken in terms of clause (iii) of the agreement for goods handling contract at Juhi to add the work of Kanpur Central Goods shed, where similar conditions were prevailing; and

(d) if not, what action is proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a), (b) and (d). The contract of this society which was to expire on 31.5.81, was extended on existing terms and conditions from 1.6.81 to 31.5.82. The society represented against the same on the ground of labour rates having gone up. The rates were accordingly negotiated and the fresh contract was entered into for 2 years from 1.2.82 to 31.1.84. The society, however, managed the work on ad-hoc basis during the period from 1.6.81 to 31.1.82.

(c) No. Clause 1(iii) is not applicable as these are two separate contracts.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों तथा पुलों के बारे में प्रस्ताव

8008. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरियः : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऋण सहायता हेतु छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में



शामिल करने हेतु अन्तर्राज्यीय अथवा वार्षिक महत्व की सड़कों तथा पुलों के निर्माण के लिये कितने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं और इन सड़कों तथा पुलों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित सड़कों और पुलों की लम्बाई तथा अनुमानित लागत क्या है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रस्तावों की जांच करने के बाद सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ।

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राडग्र मंत्री (श्री सीताराम कोसरी) : (क) और (ख) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर अंतिम निर्णय स्रोतों के उपलब्ध होने और स्कीम विशेष की प्राथमिकता को मद्दे नजर रखते हुये किया जाएगा ।

### विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कों और पुलों अथवा आर्थिक महत्व से ऋण सहायता के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का विस्तृत विवरण

क्रम संख्या	सड़क/पुल का नाम	सड़क की लंबाई/पुलों की संख्या	कुल लागत लाख रुपये
1	2	3	4
		कि. मी.	
1	नरसिंहपुर, गोटेगांव शाहपुरा रोड, रा० रा० संख्या 12 जिसमें नर्मदा पुल भी शामिल है ।	42.00	284.00
2	पुलों सहित दमुआ-सारणी सड़क का निर्माण	39.40	220.00
3	मिधी जिला में निगरी महुवागांव बंजारी-झारा सराय रोड का पुलों सहित निर्माण	40.00	120.00
4	सिवनी-नैनपुरा-चिरदांगरी-किसली सड़क को चौड़ा और मजबूत करना ।	124.00	330.00
5	परसिया-दमुआ-चिन्दवारा सड़क (चौड़ा और मजबूत करना)	60.00	120.00
6	चिन्दवारा-नागपुर सड़क राज्य सीमा तक (चौड़ा और मजबूत करना)	73.00	200.00
7	अबैदुलगंज - नागपुर का सड़क जिसमें पुलों और पुलियों का सुधार कार्य भी शामिल है, को चौड़ा करना	257.00	430.00

1	2	3	4
8	कटनी-अम्बिकापुर सड़क (मजबूत और चौड़ा करना)	कि० मी०	
	I. हबलपुर जिला में कटनी से शहदोल जिला सीमा	38.00	76.00
	II. जबलपुर जिला सीमा से शहदोल	91.00	182.00
	III. शहदोल से सुरगुजा जिला सीमा (शहदोल जिला)	98.00	245.00
	IV. जिला सीमा से अम्बिकापुर (वाया) महेन्द्रगढ़-वैकुण्ठपुर और त्रिश्रामपुर	134.50	270.00
	V. चीड़ीमीरा-जागपुर सड़क	13.00	26.00
9	उज्जैन-बदनगर थंडला-लिम्बी सड़क पर दो पुलों का निर्माण	2	75.00
10	अम्बिकापुर-बनारस सड़क पर तीन पुलों का निर्माण	3	70.00
11	शिवपुर-खिटौली सड़क पर पार्वती पुल का निर्माण	1	120.00
12	अतरघाट पर पंतून पुल का निर्माण	1	30.00
13	बंदोल बखारी सड़क पर पुलों और पुलियां	9	22.00
14	बंदोल कलारबंकी सड़क पर पुल और पुलियां	5	8.00
15	मूंगबनी जामरोड़	12.0	13.50
16	सागर-मोरबोदी	13.6	31.00
17	भीमा बंदोल	21.6	50.5
18	कलारबंकी से खापा	14.0	25.00
19	चंदनवाड़ा से कलारबंकी	10.5	20.00
20	बंकी से मूंगवानी कटिया से होते हुए	12.8	30.00
21	बखारी से अमरवारा	19.5	34.00
22	जबलपुर दमोह रोड को चौड़ा और मजबूत करना	40.8	81.60
कुल :			3113.60

**Enquiry and Reservation Clerks on Ad Hoc basis in Northern Railway.**

8009. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Enquiry and Reservation Clerks in the Northern Railway are holding the posts on an ad hoc basis for the last four to seventeen years and have not been provided with regular posts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these ad-hoc appointees had been asked to appear in test in April, 1981 for making them regular;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the results of test has since been declared and communicated to candidates; and

(f) in case a candidate is not successful in the test what Government propose in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). The posts of Enquiry and Reservation Clerks Grade Rs. 330-550 are selection posts. Pending selections, ad hoc arrangements are made wherever required by promoting the senior most eligible staff.

On Delhi division of Northern Railway, certain Enquiry and Reservation Clerks have been officiating on ad hoc basis for 4 to 16 years. Whenever selection was held, these persons also appeared in the same but they failed to get included in the panels formed as a result of the selections. They were, however, allowed to continue to officiate on ad hoc basis on account of increase in vacancies coming up before the announcement of the panel. A selection to form an ad hoc panel for the post of Enquiry and Reservation Clerk was held in 1981 in which all Enquiry and Reservation Clerks who were officiating on ad hoc basis for 4 to 16 years were allowed

to appear in the selection. It has, however, not been possible to make the panel final and declare it. This is because of the fact that in 1978 the Government had taken a decision that the post of Enquiry and Reservation Clerks in Metropolitan cities should be filled only by women candidates and the appeal of the Government in the Supreme Court against judgements of certain High Courts striking down that decision is still pending in the Supreme Court. The ad hoc panel formed by the Delhi Division of Northern Railway is, therefore, subject to the final decision of the Supreme Court in the pending appeal.

**Flyover for the Traffic between New Delhi Railway Station and Plaza**

8010. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road between New Delhi Railway Station and Plaza Cinema is assuming greater traffic inflow thereby causing bottlenecks; and

(b) if so, whether a flyover is proposed to be constructed joining outer Connaught Circus with the road joining Ajmeri Gate with Paharganj so as to allow to pass the traffic going beyond New Delhi Railway Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The road between New Delhi Railway Station and Plaza Cinema is assuming greater traffic inflow. However, with a view to catering to the increased traffic on this road, a 20 ft. wide service road has since been constructed on either side of the main road to segregate the slow moving traffic from the fast moving traffic. This has provided a great relief to the traffic and no traffic bottlenecks have been observed on this road after the construction of these service roads.

(b) Does not arise.

### Concessional passes issued by DTC

8011. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC issues all-routes passes to persons who have enrolled themselves as students in the Language classes of Delhi University whose main interest has always been to get concessional travelling pass;

(b) if so, reasons why these passes are not refused to persons other than regular whole-time students;

(c) what is the number of such passes; and

(d) whether a scheme is to be drawn up to issue concessional monthly passes to the Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b) According to the Regulation governing the issue of concessional passes, the facility of student concessional passes is admissible to all the bonafide students of the educational institutions affiliated to the University of Delhi. Since the Department of Language is run by the University itself, the students of this Department cannot be denied the facility of concessional passes.

(c) In a month, on an average, the total number of all-route student passes come to 1,19,000 and destination passes about 1500.

(d) Monthly concessional passes for one return journey between two points daily to a holder forty single fares per pass, are already available to the general public including Government employees. A facility of monthly all-route pass for Rs. 70/- is also available the general public. No other scheme is under consideration of the D.T.C.

### More Counters for Issuing DTC Monthly Passes at Sarojini Nagar Depot

8012. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes a long time to get a DTC monthly pass issued from Sarojini Nagar DTC Depot where long queues are seen at all times;

(b) whether majority of persons taking passes from there are school and college going children/students; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the number of windows to reduce the waiting time or persuade the school authorities to issue passes from there only or increase the working hours of the pass issuing section or some other tangible steps taken to ensure that it does not take more than half an hour to get a pass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It does not take more than 15 to 20 minutes to get a pass issued from Sarojini Nagar Depot. During rush days the number of counters for issuing passes is increased by deputing extra staff. In Sarojini Nagar area, the DTC has provided the facility of issuing Students Concessional monthly passes through the educational institutions also.

### South Eastern Railway Routes being Electrified

8013. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of routes of South Eastern Railway where electrification work is in progress:

(b) whether Government have taken decision to electrify some of the rail routes under South Eastern Railway in 1982-83;

(c) if so, the details of rail routes of South Eastern Railway proposed to be brought under the electrification programme in the current financial year; and

(d) details about the cost of electrification of those routes and the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Work is in Progress on Koraput to Waltair section of Waltair-Kirandul line. Although Railway's work is over, it awaits power supply from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Electricity Boards. This section is expected to be brought under electric traction in 1982-83. The total cost of the project is expected to be about Rs. 53 crores. There are no other sections proposed to be taken up for Electrification in 1982-83 on South Eastern Railway.

#### Programme for Welfare of Women and Children

8014. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme for welfare for women and children under implementation with Central assistance;

(b) the names of the States where such programme is under implementation at present;

(c) whether such programme is a part of family planning programme;

(d) if so, whether it has been introduced in Orissa; and

(e) the details about the main objective of this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). The Ministry of Social Welfare is providing assistance for the following Schemes for the welfare of women and children, which are being implemented in almost all the States, including the State of Orissa:

(i) Functional Literacy for Adult Women.

(ii) Scheme of Assistance for the construction/expansion of Hostel Building for working women with a day-care centre.

(iii) Scheme of assistance for setting up women's training centres/institutions for rehabilitation of women in distress.

(iv) Balsevika Training Programme.

(v) Socio-economic Programme.

(vi) Condensed educational and vocational training courses for women.

(vii) Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for creches for working and ailing mother's children.

(viii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

(ix) Scheme for the welfare of the children in need of care and protection.

(x) Balwadi Nutrition Programme.

The objectives of these schemes include: educational and vocational training and economic activities for women; provision of accommodation for working women; day-care services for the children of poor working and ailing mothers; improvement in the nutritional status of children below 6 years and reduction in the incidence of malnutrition, mortality and morbidity among them; institutional and non-institutional care for destitute children; and training of

manpower required for the welfare schemes for women and children.

By improving female literacy and reducing mortality and malnutrition among small children, the above schemes provide support to the family planning programme. In ICDS projects, family planning activities, including maternal and child health, are closely coordinated with other welfare services for women and children.

#### Causes of Debacle of Indian Hockey Team in Asian Cup

8015. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the causes of debacle of Indian team in the Asian Cup Hockey Tournament held recently at Karachi (Pakistan); and

(b) what steps are being taken to improve the standard of the game and prepare the team with a good selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). While on such study is available so far, the Indian Hockey Federation normally evaluates the performance of its teams in major international tournaments and prepares a report regarding it. However, a Committee, is already monitoring the training and coaching of Indian competitors and teams, including the Hockey team, with a view to improvement of standards and adequate preparation for Asian Games 1982. The Committee is expected to advise the organisation concerned with the preparation and selection of the Indian Hockey Team to pay particular attention to the short-comings as may be identified by the above mentioned Committee on a consideration of the

opinions given to it by expert organisations and individuals.

The other steps being taken to prepare the Indian Hockey Team for the Asian Games, 1982 include holding of a number of zonal coaching camps and exposing hockey teams to international competition by participation in different tournaments.

#### Memorandum on Language Policy

8016. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the Hindustan Times of 15th March, 1982 under the heading 'Memorandum on language policy';

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the existing language formula;

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

(e) whether Government have made any assessment of the working of 10 plus 2 system of education;

(f) the names of States which have implemented this scheme and their experience and attitude in respect of this system;

(g) the names of States which have not so far introduced this system or have partially introduced it and the difficulties for which these States have not been able to implement it; and

(h) whether Government propose to make any changes in this system; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It has been stressed that the three-language formula may be implemented in spirit and not in letter and that the consent of the people from the southern and eastern parts of the country should be taken before introducing 'a single national language' in educational institutions in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). Except the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Mizoram, all the States and Union Territory have switched over to the 10 plus 2 system of school education. The main reasons for delay in the implementation of the programme are non-availability of trained teachers, lack of laboratories and equipment, paucity of funds and other administrative difficulties. It is too early at this stage to make an assessment at the national level about the working of the new pattern of school education.

(h) No, Sir.

**Change of name of station from "Burdwan" to "Bardhaman"**

3017. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Surveyor General of India approved the change of spelling of name of station from Burdwan to Bardhaman;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he agreed to change the spelling and instruction has been issued to the Eastern Railway Authorities; and

(c) if so, the reasons why it was not fulfilled?

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

(c) Necessary notification has already been issued by the Eastern Railway Administration and the work is under progress.

**Control on Unproductive expenditure in Railways**

8018. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways had made a study of unproductive expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the detailed steps proposed to control unnecessary and unproductive expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) With a view to checking avoidable expenditure and exercising effective control, an Expenditure Control Organisation was set up on each Railway in June, 1981. One of the existing posts of Additional General Managers at the Headquarter was re-designated as Additional General Manager (Expenditure Control). Similarly, one of the existing posts of Additional Divisional Railway Managers, in the Divisions, was re-designated as Additional Divisional Railway Manager (Expenditure Control). The incumbents of these posts have been asked to devote themselves fully to expenditure control work and made responsible for controlling expenditure through material control, inventory control, economies in personnel, fuel consumption as well as any other facets of Railway working.

(c) Expenditure control is a continuous process and efforts are made to identify new areas where avoidable

expenditure can be located and savings effected. Certain steps introduced so far which have produced positive results, are indicated below:

1. *Closure of Steam Sheds* on various Railways becoming necessary in the wake of progressive electrification and dieselisation and resulting in saving in coal and staff being rendered surplus.

2. *Control on Overtime Allowance;*

3. *Economy in Fuel:*

(i) Check on pilferage of coal and transit losses.

(ii) Enforcing a strict control on issues.

4. *Savings in Expenditure on Staff:*

(i) Continuation of ban on creation of posts except for operational, etc. needs;

(ii) Non-engagement of substitutes;

(iii) Re-adjustment of crew links of passenger trains;

(iv) Conducting Staff Inspection Unit study/cadre review of categories of posts where the same is due;

(v) Vacancies more than one year old to be filled only with the approval of Heads of Departments/General Manager;

(vi) Surrender of staff by making alternative arrangements to closure of running rooms;

(vii) Improvement in the pattern of working in sheds and Carriage and Wagon Depots;

(viii) Reduction in man-power due to introduction of track machines and laying of concrete sleepers;

(ix) Measures to rationalise the working of the Ballast Trains;

(x) Reduction in fueling points and utilisation of surplus staff;

(xi) Training of coach attendants as multi-purpose staff so that the

incidence of booking staff of other Departments on Trains is minimised.

5. Saving in Materials and Stores.

6. Improving wagons turn-round to effect a reduction in the hire charges.

As a result of introduction of the above-mentioned measures economy in Railway expenditure achieved up to February, 1982 has been of the following order:—

(a) Piecemeal savings.

Rs. 39.08 crores.

(b) Annual (recurring) Savings:

Rs. 8.36 crores.

**Introduction of plans/schemes aided by centre in West Bengal since 1980**

8019. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centrally aided plan/schemes of her ministry which have been introduced in West Bengal from 1980 so far;

(b) the names of such schemes which are under implementation at present in the State;

(c) what are the programmes and progress made under those schemes in West Bengal during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) West Bengal State was provided grants during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of the following central schemes which were under implementation in that State:—

(1) Non-Formal Education for Elementary Age-group children.

(2) Paper Assistance to States, Union Territories for production of



text-books and other literature for NFE Programmes.

(3) Population Education Programme.

(4) Educational Technology Programme.

(5) Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

(6) Preparatory Activities for launching of State Adult Education Programme.

(7) Development of Sanskrit Education.

(8) National Service Scheme.

(9) Grants to States Sports Councils.

(10) Grants to Physical Education Teachers Training Institutions.

(11) National Scholarship Scheme.

(12) Scholarship at Secondary Stage for talented children in Rural Areas.

(13) Development of Post Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology.

(c) A brief account of the programmes and progress made under these schemes in West Bengal during the above period is given in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

#### Introduction of Plans/Schemes Aided by Centre in West Bengal Since 1980.

##### 1. Non-Formal Education for Elementary Age-group Children:

A grant of Rs. 21.69 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 52.39 lakhs in 1981-82 was released to West Bengal State for establishment of Non-formal Centres to cater to the needs of those children who cannot afford to go into the formal schools. Under this programme, 15,940 centres were opened in 1980-81 with a student coverage of 88,200. In 1981-82, the number of Centres are likely to be of the order of 20,920 with an enrolment of 1,78,000.

##### 2. Paper Assistance to the States/Union Territories for production of

text-books and other literature for NFE Programmes:

Under this scheme, 140 metric tonnes glazed, 35 metric tonnes offset and 12 metric tonnes Art card paper were supplied to the State Government in 1980-81. The corresponding releases in 1981-82 were 200 metric tonnes glazed, 52 metric tonnes offset and 30 metric tonnes art card paper.

##### 3. Population Education Programme:

This programme was started in West Bengal in the second phase w.e.f. 1-4-1981 and an amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was released to the State Government through NCERT.

##### 4. Education Technology Programme:

This programme started functioning in West Bengal in 1978-79 and is continuing in the Sixth Plan and was being implemented in the State during 1980-81 and 1981-82. This programme involves setting up of educational technology cells with primary objective of removing the difference in teaching standards between urban and rural schools and for supplementing class room lessons in Humanities and Sciences except Mathematics. A sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was sanctioned in 1980-81 for the implementation of this programme in West Bengal. For 1981-82, the grant was of the order of Rs. 1.53 lakhs.

##### 5. Rural Functional Literacy Projects:

An amount of Rs. 74.49 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 26.60 lakhs in 1981-82 were given as grants to West Bengal State for setting up Adult Literacy Centres to reduce illiteracy in the State. According to the reports received from the State Government, as many as 8250 Centres were in operation under this programme with an estimated enrolment of 2.30 lakhs.

##### 6. Preparatory Activities for launching of State Adult Education Programme:

Under this scheme, grants are given to the States for strengthening of administrative structure for implementing the programme of Adult Education. In 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 3.71 lakhs was given as grants under this programme.

## 7. Development of Sanskrit Education:

Under this programme, assistance was provided to Sanskrit scholars and students of this State, details of which are given below:—

- (i) Financial Assistance to eminent Sanskrit scholars in indigent circumstances—the number of scholars benefited under this scheme was 163.
- (ii) Promotion of Sanskrit—Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned to honour 5 vedic scholars.
- (iii) Award of scholarships to Sanskrit students studying in High and Higher Secondary Schools—A sum of Rs. 18,000 is sanctioned for award of 50 scholarships Rs. 10 per month per scholar.

While a sum of Rs. 3.41 lakhs was released to the State Government during 1980-81 under this programme, the release of grant during 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 3.34 lakhs.

## 8. National Service Scheme:

This scheme was introduced in West Bengal alongwith the other States and has been in operation since 1969. Funds are released both under Plan and non-Plan. This scheme was in operation in 10 universities, covering 257 colleges and a student population of about 40,000.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82, however no grant was given out of Plan funds as the State had got sufficient unspent balances out of the grants released in earlier years.

## 9. Grants to State Sports Council:

Grants of Rs. 50,000 in 1980-81 were released to West Bengal for promoting sports in the State.

## 10. Grants to Physical Education:

## Teachers Training Institutions

A sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned as grants to the State Government for promoting physical education activities under this programme in 1981-82.

## 11. National Scholarship Scheme:

This scheme is in operation in the

State since 1961-62. The number of scholarships allotted to the State was 1,912 in 1980-81 and 2003 in 1981-82.

## 12. Scholarship at Secondary stage for talented children in Rural Areas:

This Scheme is in operation since 1971-72. Under this scheme 4 scholarships per Community Development Block for General categories, 2 Scholarships per Tribal Community Block for tribal children and 1 scholarship to Schedule Caste child in a Community Development Block with 20 per cent and above Scheduled Caste population, were awarded during 1980-81. In 1981-82, 3 scholarships per Community Development Block for general categories, 1 scholarship per Community Development Block for children of landless labourers, 1 scholarship per Community Development Block for Scheduled Caste child and 2 scholarships per Tribal Community Development Block for tribal children, were awarded.

## 13. Development of Post-Graduate courses in Engineering and Technology:

A sum of Rs 1.20 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 2.38 lakhs in 1981-82 was released to West Bengal under this programme.

## N.E. Railway non-Gazetted Posts surplus due to conversion

8020. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of non-Gazetted posts will be rendered surplus on N.E. Railway due to conversion to broad gauge;

(b) whether this will affect the promotional opportunities of the serving non-gazetted employees; and

(c) if the work load will be reduced by gauge conversion whether the number of gazetted posts will also be reduced?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

**Promotional avenues for Class I Medical and Class I Non-Medical Officers**

8021. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are disparities between the Class I Railway Medical Officers and the Class I Non-Medical Officers in the avenues of promotion;

(b) whether a large number of upgradation of Medical Officers in the first cadre review has not been implemented since August, 1981; and

(c) what Government are going to do in these matters?

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

(a) to (c). Posts are sanctioned in various Group 'A' categories (Class I cadres) according to worth of charge, not only for providing avenue of promotion to the officers. The Indian Railway Medical Service has comparable avenue of promotion with sister Service, viz Central Government Health Scheme.

The upgraded posts in Indian Railway Medical Service have already been filled in all Administrative Grades excepting Selection Grade, where eligible officers are not available at present. The filling up of upgraded posts in Senior Scale are also in the process of implementation, wherever not done.

**Extension of Howrah Madras Coromandal Express upto Trivandrum**

8022. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation for extending Howrah-Madras Coromandal Express upto Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) Yes.

(b) This has been examined but not found feasible due to line capacity constraints on sections enroute, inadequate terminal facilities at Trivandrum and shortage of coaching stock.

**Agency to handicapped Persons and Widows at Madras Port**

8023. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Shipping Corporation of India to grant agency to handicapped persons, widows, etc. at Madras in recent years; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). In a shipping company, Agency relates to handling of functions at Port where vessels call, such as booking of cargoes, arranging provisions, stores for vessels and arranging repatriation, hospitalisation of crew etc. etc. These functions/services connected with the shipping operations are specialised ones and as such entrusting these functions to handicapped persons or widows etc. does not arise.

**Unearthing of ancient sculptures at Talegaon near Amravati**

8024. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ancient sculptures, idols of religious figures and remnants of old buildings had been unearthed during digging operation at Talegaon near Amravati; 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) Yes. Sir.

(b) While providing a bund along the eastern bank of river Moti Kolasa, sculptures of Vishnu and Ganesh,

door-jamb with naga hood and a Garuda pedestal have been unearthed. An eight stepped ghat has also been exposed on the western bank of the same river.

**G.T. Road between Barakar and Kumardhubi**

8025. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grand Trunk Road in the region between Barakar and Kumardhubi is in a very bad shape causing accident and disruption of the traffic;

(b) whether it is a fact that Barakar Bridge connecting West Bengal and Bihar may crumble any time causing a major disaster;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government (P.W.D.) prepared a detailed estimate for the repair of the road and bridge and sent to the Centre on 13th March, 1981 which was returned on the ground that the new by-pass road would serve the purpose of the Grand Trunk Road;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that new by-pass road may aid but cannot substitute the G.T. Road in that region; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (e). The portion of the old G. T. Road passing through Barakar and Kumardhubi in Bihar has now been bypassed as a result of re-alignment of National Highway route in this reach to serve as approaches to the new bridge over the river Barakar which is already open to traffic. The responsibility for maintenance and development of the abandoned N.H. portion between Kapasara and Niamatpur (via Barakar and Kumardhubi) including the old existing bridge now rests with the State Governments concerned.

जी० आ० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० का बि०

8026. श्री हरिश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने आर० पी० एफ० के साथ जी० आर० पी० का विलय करने का निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो दोहरी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था से उत्पन्न विसंगतियों को किस तरीके से दूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं राजकीय रेल विभाग में उप मंत्र. (श्री भक्तिः नार्जन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस रेल परिसरों में कानून और व्यवस्था संबंधी समस्याओं का समाधान करती है तथा यात्रियों और उनके सामान की सुरक्षा भी करती है । राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस रेल संपत्ति विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले रेल संपत्ति की हानि के मामले भी दर्ज करती है तथा उनकी जांच पड़ताल करती है । रेलवे सुरक्षा बल का गठन रेल संपत्ति तथा बूक किये गये परेपणों/रेलवे को परिवहन के लिये सीपी गई संपत्ति की रक्षा, सुरक्षा करने के लिए किया गया है । दोनों ही बलों की जिम्मेदारी का क्षेत्र अलग अलग है, अतः किसी भी स्तर पर दोहरी जिम्मेदारी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

लखनऊ काठगोदान एक्सप्रेस में रामनगर के लिये जुड़े और डिब्बे

8027 श्री हरिश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ काठगोदान (नैनीताल) एक्सप्रेस में रामनगर के लिये जुड़े

सवारी-डिब्बे को गन्तव्य तक पहुंचने से पहले ही अलग कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत छः महीनों के दौरान यह सवारी डिब्बा कितनी बार रामनगर नहीं पहुंचा ; और

(ग) उनके क्या कारण हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि उक्त सवारी डिब्बा निरापवाद रूप से रामनगर पहुंचता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबंधी कार्य विभाग में उभय मंत्रों (श्री मलिनार्जुन) (क) से (ग). 8 डाउन नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस के विलम्ब से चलने के कारण, अक्टूबर, 1981 से मार्च, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान लखनऊ-रामनगर थू सवारी डिब्बा 140 बार रामनगर तक नहीं ले जाया जा सका। मेल लेने वाली 129 लालकुआ-रामनगर पैसन्जर गाड़ी को भी विलम्ब से नहीं चलाया जा सका क्योंकि यह गाड़ी दैनिक यात्रियों के लिये है।

लखनऊ-रामनगर थू सवारी डिब्बे का नियमित रूप से चालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, 8 डाउन नैनीताल एक्सप्रेस की समय पाबन्दी सुधारने के लिये कारगर उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में द्वारहाट में महाभारत काल के मंदिरों की जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था

8028. श्री हरेश गवत : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि द्वारहाट (विराट नगर), जिला अल्मोड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश में महाभारत काल के कलात्मक मंदिर जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उन मंदिरों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और जनसहयोग मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्रियों (श्री पी. के. धुंजन) (क) और (ख). द्वारहाट, जिला अल्मोड़ा स्थित केन्द्रीय परिरक्षित उन मंदिरों का रख-रखाव भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण करता है जो कि मङ्गलकाल के हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान विशेष मरम्मत के लिये 20,000/- रुपये की धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर खर्च 8029. श्री हरेश गवत :

श्री जय नागयण राठ : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर राज्यों ने कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश में नसबन्दी के कुल कितने आपरेशन किये गये ; और

(ग) इस संवत् में राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की क्या उपलब्धि रही ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी. शंकरानन्द) : (क) 15475.55 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम)

(ख) फरवरी, 1982 तक 124,576 नसबन्दी आपरेशन ; (अनन्तिम) किये गये।

(ग) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कार्य-निष्पादन के अलग अंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, 1981-82 के दौरान

31-1-82 तक राजस्थान राज्य में नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के जिले-वार अस्थायी आंकड़े संलग्न हैं ।

**विवरण**

1981-82 (अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी 1982) के दौरान राजस्थान में नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के जिलेवार आंकड़े ।

जिले का नाम	नसबन्दी आपरेशन
1. अजमेर	5,313
2. अलवर	5,156
3. भरतपुर	4,475
3. (ए) धौलपुर	1,798
4. जयपुर	13,610
5. सीकर	6,061
6. कडूक	5,750
7. टोंक	2,803
8. एम. माधोपुर	5,188
9. बीकानेर	2,834
10. गंगानगर	7,236
11. चुरू	3,080
12. नागौर	4,743
13. जोधपुर	4,893
14. जालोर	2,381
15. बाड़मेर	1,575
16. जैमलमेर	758
17. पाली	3,788
18. मिरोही	1,764
19. कोटा	4,300
20. बूंदी	2,145
21. झालावड	3,196
22. उदयपुर	6,003
23. चित्तौड़गढ़	3,975
24. भीलवाडा	3,924
25. दुर्गापुर	1,538
26. बांसवाड़ा	2,406
राजस्थान	110,693

**Doubling of Moradabad-Bareilly line**

8030. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was ordered for doubling of Moradabad Bareilly (broad gauge track);

(b) if so, when:

(c) when survey work was started; and

(d) how much time will be required to submit survey report?

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

(b) In August, 1980.

(c) In November, 1980.

(d) By end of 1982.

**Directorate for SC/ST**

8031. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate Directorate has been functioning viz. D.E. (R) which deals with the matters of SC/ST as well as the minority community employees;

(b) if so, what are the functions of this department and how the employees of the minority communities are being benefited by this department; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the functioning of the department during the last five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):  
(a) Yes. A separate Cell is functioning under Additional Director, Establishment (Reservation).

(b) Main functions are to ensure proper implementation of reservation rules meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The representations/complaints of Railway employees of minority communities are dealt with according to existing rules.

(c) Yes.

### Dissolved Railway Committees

8032. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of Railway Committees with names, addresses and qualifications of members including officials and non-officials constituted previously and dissolved in January 1982 (including non-dissolved) including standing voluntary help committee programme implementation committee, passenger amenities committee; Na-

tional Railway Users catering consultative council, Railway Reforms committee, official language implementation committee, Railway Hindi Shabdawali Committee, Railway Hindi Pustak Chayan Samiti, Railway Hindi Salahakar Samiti; and

(b) particulars of Railway Users Consultative Committee at Zonal and divisional levels, including National Railway Users consultative, Committees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Except Railway Reforms Committee (which is an expert body) and Official Language Implementation Committee (which has only officials as its members), all other undermentioned Committees were dissolved in February, 1982:

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	Total Membership
1	Standing Voluntary Help Committee	31
2	Passenger Amenities Committee	26
3	Programme Implementation Committee	29
4	National Railway Catering Consultative Council	23
5	Railway Hindi Shabdawali Samiti	12
6	Railway Hindi Pustak Chayan Samiti	8
7	Railway Hindi Salahakar Samiti	46
8	Nine Zonal Railway Users Consultative Committees	512
9	55 Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committees	1318

The names and addresses of members of Railway Reforms Committee and Official Language Implementation Committee, are given in the Statement.

The collection and compilation of other information as sought for about the dissolved committees is so voluminous that the same will not be com-

mensurate with the labour and expenditure involved.

No academic qualification is prescribed for membership of the Railway Committees.

### Statement

Names & Addresses of the Chairman and Members of Railway Reforms Committee.

1. Shri H. C. Sarin, Chairman Railway Reforms Committee, 14-A Friends Colony West, New Delhi.

2. Shri Ravi Mathai, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

3. Shri Russi Modi, Chairman TISCO Jamshedpur.

4. Justice H. C. Tripathi, Retd. Judge, Allahabad High Court, 15/17 Kamala Nehru Road. Opposite University, Allahabad.

5. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Member Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

6. Shri M. S. Gujral, Chairman, Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, Railway Board, Rail Bhavan, New Delhi.

7. Shri V. P. Sawhney, Ex-member, Railway Board, B-21, Greater Kailash Enclave-II, New Delhi- 110048.

**List of Members of Official Language Implementation Committee, Railway Board**

**Chairman**

1. Member, Staff, Railway Board.  
**Members**

2. Member, Engineering, Railway Board.

3. Member, Traffic, Railway Board.

4. Member, Mechanical, Railway Board.

5. Secretary, Railway Board.

6. Director, Establishment, Railway Board.

7. Director, Efficiency Bureau, Railway Board.

8. Director, Traffic (Commercial), Railway Board.

9. Director, Signal & Tele. Railway Board.

10. Director, Vigilance. (Representative of Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad).

11. Director, Official Language, Railway Board.

12. Additional Director, Pay Commission Railway Board.

13. Joint Secretary, O.L. Deptt Ministry of Home Affairs.

14. Joint Secretary, Railway Board

15. Joint Director, Safety (Coaching) I. Rly. Board.

16. Joint Director, Finance, (Estt.) I. Rly. Bd.

17. Joint Director, Traffic Commercial (G)-II Railway Board.

18. Director General (RHS), Railway Board.

19. Joint Director, Works, Railway Board.

20. Deputy Director, Finance (Exp.) Railway Board.

21. Under Secretary, Security Defence, Railway Board.

22. Under Secretary, (Admn.) Railway Board.

23. Section Officer, Establishments (Rep.) II, Railway Board.

24. Section Officer, ERB III, Railway Board.

25. Mukhya Raj Bhasha Adhikari, N. Railway, New Delhi.

26. Divisional Railway Manager, Delhi.

27. Railway Liaison Officer, Delhi.

28. General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Delhi.

29. Chief Project Officer, Metropolitan Transport Project (Railway) Delhi.

30. Executive Engineer, Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Delhi.

31. Dy. FA/C.A.O., Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Delhi.

32. One Representative of R.I.T.E.S. and I.R.C.O.N.



**.. Railway complimentary passes**

8033. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated guidelines for the issue of Railway complimentary passes for various classes;

(b) if so, whether he would lay a copy of the guidelines on the Table of the House; and

(c) the details of complimentary pass holders as on 15th March, 1982 which have not been cancelled?

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

(a) to (c) The broad guidelines laid down for the issue of complimentary passes to the non-railwaymen/Organisations are 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 SC/ST, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons etc.

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

The details of the complimentary card passes which are current on 15th March, 1982 are indicated in the list attached.

*Statement*

List referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8033 showing the details of the Complimentary Card Passes which are current on 15-3-1982.

1. One Ist Class card pass in favour of Shri B. G. Kelkar, Director Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, with one companion in Ist Class.

2. One Second class card pass in favour of two sisters of Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, an Organisation headed by Mother Teresa.

3. One Ist class card pass in favour of Shri Sheel Bhadrarayjee, Vice President INA Martyr Memorial Committee, with one attendant in IInd class.

4. One Ist class card pass to Shri S. L. Ratnakar, General Secretary, Nehru Kalyan Sangh, with one companion in Ist class.

5. One Ist class card pass to Shri Radhey Shyam Shukla, Deoria (U.P.)

6. One Ist class card pass to Smt. Kanta Manchanda, New Delhi, with one companion in Ist class.

7. One Ist class pass card pass to Shri Kanu Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class.

8. One Ist class card pass to Smt. Abha Gandhi Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd Class.

**Recovery of License Fees for Cycle Stand Contracts at Allahabad**

8034. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recovery of arrears of license fees etc. for cycle stand contracts at Allahabad (City side Civil Lines side) and Kanpur has been made from M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchhari Shram Samvida Sahakari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad from the payment due in respect of parcel handling bills of Allahabad for the month of December, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what other punitive actions were taken by the Divisional Authorities against the above-named Society for deliberate withholding of Railway dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PAR-

LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20,152.50 has been deducted from the payment due to the Samiti in respect of Parcel Handling Bills of Allahabad for the month of December, 1981.

(c) No action has been taken for the present.

**Licence Fees deposited by M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkar Samiti Ltd., Allahabad**

8035. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licence fees etc. deposited by M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd. Allahabad, in respect of miscellaneous articles contract at Allahabad for the period 24-2-1981 to 28-2-1982;

(b) how much investment has been made by the Society for carrying on this business and whether the Society is liable to be assessed by the Sales Tax Authorities;

(c) whether Audit of Account of the Society has been conducted for the financial year 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 by the Auditors deputed by Co-operative Department; and

(d) if so, how much profit has been earned by the Society during the above period year-wise separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Miscellaneous articles contract was allotted to M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd. Allahabad and the Samiti started working with effect from 26-2-81. Rs. 72,540/- have been paid by the Samiti as licence fee etc., for the period from 26-2-81 to 28-2-82 at the rate of Rs. 6,045/ per month.

(b) to (d). These issues are under the administrative control of the State Government and beyond the purview of the Ministry of Railways.

**Quit Orders to Indians in Sri Lanka**

8036. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians whose resident visas have expired have been asked to leave Sri Lanka immediately or face deportation;

(b) if so, how many Indians will be affected by the quit orders;

(c) whether plantation workers of Indian origin were unable to leave within the specified period because the estate management had not settled their dues; and

(d) if so, whether the High Commission has taken up the matter with the Sri Lanka Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). It was reported in the Sri Lanka press in March, 1982 that persons of Indian origin living in plantation areas, who had been given Indian citizenship under the 1964 Agreement were "reluctant" to leave Sri Lanka. It was also reported that the Sri Lanka authorities had warned such Indian citizens, awaiting repatriation to India and whose visas had expired, to leave Sri Lanka immediately. Government are not aware that any formal "quit orders" have been served by the Sri Lanka Government on Indian citizens awaiting repatriation to India under the 1964 Agreement.

(c) Government are aware that there are administrative delays in Sri Lanka in the payment of Gratuity and Employees' Provident Fund to prospective repatriates by plantation Management and such delays do result in a retardation of the repatriation process.

(d) Our High Commission has taken up the matter of delays in payment of Gratuity and Employees Provident Fund with Sri Lanka Government and they have assured us of suitable action in this regard.

मध्य प्रदेश रेलवे लाइन को सर्वेक्षण के लिये गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों द्वारा धन राशि का जमा कराया जाना

8037. श्री रामरू भूषण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों के प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षण के लिये गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों ने धनराशि जमा करा दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने इन रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेल इंजीनियर एवं संवर्धन कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) एक प्राइवेट साइडिंग के अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश में नयी रेल लाइनों को सर्वेक्षण के लिये किसी प्राइवेट पार्टी द्वारा कोई धनराशि जमा नहीं करायी गयी है ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

SCs/STs Faculty Members in Niepa

8038. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of the faculty in the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration;

(b) how many among them are Scheduled Tribes also Scheduled Castes faculty members;

(c) if so, details of the posts held by them;

(d) in case there are no scheduled tribe/scheduled Caste faculty members, the details of scheduled tribes candidates rejected alongwith their educational qualifications;

(e) will Government reserve faculty position for Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste candidates in National Institute of Education Planning and Administration; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). 33.

(b) 3 Scheduled Caste and 1 Scheduled Tribe.

(c) One Publication Officer (Scheduled Caste), three Senior Technical Assistants (Two Scheduled Castes and one Scheduled Tribes).

(d). Does not arise.

(e). For faculty positions the pattern of reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates laid down by the University Grants Commission is being followed.

(f) Does not arise.

**Bridges Over Railway Line and Yamuna in Delhi**

8039. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for construction of bridges over the Railway line and Yamuna in Union Territory of Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so details thereof with special reference to site chosen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no specific plan as such for the construction of bridges over Yamuna and over railway lines in Delhi. However, such bridges over Yamuna/over bridges across railway lines are being taken up as part of the normal road development programmes of the various concerned agencies in Delhi Union Territory. Under these programmes, Delhi Administration propose to construct two bridges over Yamuna viz., one near I.S.B.T. Delhi and another to connect NOIDA with South Delhi. Further the following road bridges across railway lines are under construction by the various agencies as indicated below:—

	Agency
(i) Flyover at Jail Road near Delhi Cantt. Railway Station—	M.C.D.
(ii) Flyover near Sewa Nagar—	—do—
(iii) Widening of existing road over bridge on Quens Road—	—do—
(iv) Flyover at School Lane—	N.D.M.C.
(v) Widening of existing road over bridges on Ring Road near Shakurbasti, Naraina. Ashram and Azadpur—	Delhi Admn.

(vi) On Road No. 26 across Delhi-Rohtak Railway Line—

Delhi Admn.

(vii) Road over bridge No. 40 on road linking Road No. 37 and G. T. Road, and

Delhi Admn.

(viii) On Road No 26 across Delhi-Ambala Railway Line.

Delhi Admn.

**M/s. Railway Sahkari Shram Samv.d. Samiti Ltd., Tundla**

8040. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state reasons for not renewing/extending the contract of M/s. Railway Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Tundla, in respect of parcel handling contract at Allahabad for a period of two years as per policy decision communicated to Zonal Railways vide Railway Board's letter No. 73/E(Coop)/142 dated 18-8-1979?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The contract to M/s. Railway Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Tundla, was awarded on 1-3-79 and continued working upto 28-2-81. Subsequently it was decided that the Parcel Handling work at Allahabad should better be given to a local cooperative society and the work was, therefore, awarded to M/s. Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.

The party (M/s. Railway Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Tundla) has gone to the Allahabad High Court and the matter is sub judice.

**Eradication of Malaria**

8041. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India, malaria is back with a bang and the number of malaria cases are increasing;

(b) if so, whether the co-operation of World Health Organisation has been sought by India to eradicate it; and

(c) the special efforts that are being made to eradicate it by Indian scientists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) to (c) Incidence of Malaria has been showing decline since 1977. Assistance from the World Health Organisation is received by way of advisory services, material and equipments, training facilities, Fellowships and subsidy for conferences. Assistance from Swedish International Development Agency is also being received through the World Health Organisation for the implementation of the P. falciparum Containment Programme and Applied Research in the areas where p. falciparum type of malaria is a problem. A Modified Plan of Operation under National Malaria Eradication Programme is also being implemented in the Country to contain the incidence of malaria under this Plan. Special efforts have been initiated for operational and Field Research as well as laboratory research under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research to find out answers to the various technical problems relating to this Programme.

#### Mobile under for Eye Care

8042. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by the Government to prevent blindness;

(b) whether there are any mobile units in operation in the country for establishing "eye-camps";

(c) if so, details of the same; and

(d) whether any steps are contemplated to improve the working of the mobile units equipped for the care of the eyes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) The Government of India has launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness. It aims to provide comprehensive eye care services, preventive, promotive curative and rehabilitative from peripheral to Apex level. Services had been planned to be developed in phases to cover the whole country.

The strategy of the programme is:—

- (i) Intensifying educational efforts on eye health care through all media on mass communication and extension education methods.
- (ii) Creation of temporary eye services in order to extend eye care to the most remote parts of the country through mobile units to restore sight and relieve eye ailments besides preventing eye diseases by adopting a comprehensive mobile eye unit approach.
- (iii) Establishing permanent facilities for eye health care as an integral part of general health services at different levels.

(b) Yes. There are 45 mobile units operating under the Programme.

(c) 45 mobile units are located at the following places:—

1. Medical College, Kurnool
2. Medical College, Warrangal.
3. Medical College, Gauhati.
4. Medical College, Dibrugarh.
5. Medical College, Surat.
6. Dr. R. P. Centre, New Delhi.
7. Medical College, Jamnagar.
8. Medical College, Rohtak.
9. Distt. Hospital, Dharamsala.
10. District Hospital, Bilaspur.
11. Govt. Medical College, Srinagar.
12. Medical College, Jammu.
13. Minto Eye Hospital Bangalore.

14. District Hospital, Belgaum.
15. Medical College, Kottayam.
16. Medical College, Calicut.
17. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
18. S. S. Medical College, Rewa.
19. J. L. N. Medical College, Raipur.
20. Govt. Medical College, Auran-  
gabad.
21. Distt. Hospital, Nasik.
22. Medical College, Nagpur.
23. Civil Hospital, Imphal.
24. Director of Health Services,  
Shillong.
25. I.S.C.B. Medical College, Cut-  
tack.
26. V.S.S. Medical College, Burla.
27. M.K.C.G. Medical College,  
Beharmpur.
28. Medical College, Amritsar.
29. Medical College, Patiala.
30. S. P. Medical College, Bikaner.
31. S. N. Medical College Jodhpur.
32. R.H.T. Medical College, Udaipur
33. Medical College, Madurai.
34. G. B. Pant Hospital, Agartala.
35. M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi.
36. B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakh-  
pur.
37. M.L.N. Medical College, Allaha-  
bad.
38. S. N. Medical College, Agra.
39. Regional Dir., Medical & H. S.  
Faizabad.
40. Medical College, Hospital,  
Calcutta.
41. Medical College, Siliguri.
42. B.S. Medical College, Bankura
43. Medical College, Goa, Panaji.
44. Director Health Services, Bihar.
45. Medical College, Mysore.

(d) Yes, The State Governments had been requested from time to time to appoint the full strength of the staff for the mobile units and achieve the

targets fixed for the purpose. The State Governments had also been requested to utilise the mobile units during the operational off season for carrying out survey of the population, screening of the school children and health education activity etc.

#### Criticism on Education being Imparted University Level

8043. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-  
PATI: Will the Minister of EDUCA-  
TION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the widely-voiced criticism that the education being imparted at present at the University level is only bookish;

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals to provide a practical basis to the courses at the University level to make such courses more purposeful; and

(c) if so, details of those proposals?

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

(b) and (c) The University Grants Commission has formulated a scheme for restructuring courses at the undergraduate level. The object of the scheme is to make courses relevant to the rural environment and to the development needs of the community, and to link education with work/field practical experience. For this purpose, the scheme envisages remodelling of the existing conventional three-subject courses into courses comprising two existing subjects and a third subject oriented towards field/practical work. Presently, the scheme is being implemented in 31 colleges and one University.

**Books to develop "Scientific temper Humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform"**

8044. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to develop in the student the "scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform" which is one of the fundamental duties laid down under Article 51A of the Constitution;

(b) have any books been prepared on the subject and the subject included in the curriculum of schools; and

(c) if not, whether such books are proposed to be prepared in different languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Frame-work of the Curriculum for the Ten Year School developed by NCERT states, "The teaching of science and mathematics will have to be upgraded and the curriculum continually renewed in order to give our children modern knowledge, develop their curiosity, teach them the scientific method of inquiry and prepare them for competent participation in a changing society and culture, increasingly dependent on a rational outlook leading to better utilisation of science and technology", and further, "All subjects should be taught in such a manner as to foster the spirit of scientific humanism".

Specific books on this subject have not been prepared by NCERT as these ideas are difficult to convey in isolation. However, in all textbooks of science and mathematics developed by NCERT an attempt has been made to fuse these ideas.

**Setting up of Inquiry/Review Committee**

8045. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many inquiry/review committees were set up by JNU till date;

(b) the purpose for which each of these committees was set up;

(c) the names of the convenors/chairmen of these committees, along with the names of the members;

(d) action taken by University/Government on the findings; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons for 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 compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Action taken on the recommendations to Tata Consultancy Services on Working of D.T.C.**

8046. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2405 on 4-12-1980 regarding recommendations of Tata Consultancy Services on working of D.T.C. and state:

(a) details of action taken on Serial No. 5 of Annexure II and whether Sena Bhavan has been included in the list of 41 heavy loading points;

(b) whether the city service is suffering from lack of cushion seats in buses particularly those operated by private operators; and

(c) details of examinations of serial Nos. 34 to 37 and 39 of Annexure II of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) D.T.C. checking staff has been posted at 80 heavy loading points in the city to ensure speedy clearance of traffic, formation of passengers queue and proper parking of buses.

The police personnel have been deputed on certain bus stops for maintenance of law & order.

Seva Bhavan is not a heavy loading point as the staff working there board buses mostly from Udyog Bhavan.

(b) No, Sir. All the D.T.C. buses have been provided with seat cushions made of rubberised coir with nylon foam at top. Most of the private buses under D.T.C. operation have cushioned seats. Some Private buses have coir padded soft seats.

(c) The details are given in Statement.

### Statement

Details of action taken on S. No. 34 to 37 and 39 of the Enquiry Committee on D.T.C.

#### 34. Mini Mudrika (Circular Route):

In accordance with the recommendations for introduction of circular routes in the 4 zones and keeping in view the movement and requirement of traffic and viability of the routes, following circular routes connection various parts of the city have been introduced.

I. *Laghu Mudrika*: I.S.B.T.—I.S.B.T. via Red Fort, Delhi Gate, Supreme Court, Baroda House, Vigyan Bhavan, Udyog Bhavan, Central Secretariat, Willingdon Hospital, Mandir Marg, Arya Samaj Road, Filmistan, Ice Factory, New Court and I.S.B.T.

II. *Shramika Seva*: G.T.B. Nagar—G.T.B. Nagar via Guru Tegh Bahadur Marg, Maharana Pratap Marg, Fly-over bridge, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Ashok Vihar, Lawrence Road, B-III, Ring Road, P. B. Terminal, Rohtak Road, J. J. Colony, Madi Pur, P. Bagh Extension, Paschimpuri Water Tank, Mangolpuri, Mangolpur Kalan, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Ring Road, G. T. Road and Mall Road

III. *Route No. 888*:—Janakpuri-Janakpuri. A circular service was introduced from Janakpuri to Janakpuri

via D-Block Janakpuri, Hari Nagar Clock Tower, LIG Flat Mayapuri, Raja Gardan, Mukherjee Park, Tilak Nagar, C-2B Janakpuri A-I Pankha Road, C-1 Pankha Road, C-4E Janakpuri, D.E.S.U. Colony and D-Block Janakpuri, but had to be discontinued due to non-availability of sufficient traffic. The route was introduced on 13-9-80 and discontinued on 7-5-1981.

IV. *Route No. 666*:—Poorvanchal Hostel-Poorvanchal via Godagari Hostel, J. L. N. University, R. K. Puram-I, Nauroji Nagar A.I. I.M.S., I.I.;I;T; Gate, J. L. Nehru University, Godawari Hostel and Poorvanchal Hostel.

V. *Route No. III*:—G. T.B; Nagar, University, Sri Ram Institute, Hans Raj College, Malka Ganj Road, Ramjas College, Maurice Nagar, Patel Chest, Khalsa College and G. T. B. Nagar.

#### 35. Other Mini Mudrika Routes:

For Central District, two circular routes, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road to Desh Bandhu Gupta Road and Patel Nagar to Patel Nagar have been recommended.

Various localities of the suggested routes have been covered by the Laghu Mudrika running from I.S.B.T. to I.S.B.T. Besides there are large number of other routes by which the localities falling in Central District are adequately served. At present there seems no necessity of introduction of any other circular route in the area.

#### 36. Trunk Routes for North, West and South Delhi:

The recommendation is for trunk routes from North, West and South Delhi; one for Connaught Place and Central Secretariat while the other for Railway Station, New Courts and I.S.B.T., Connaught Circus, Central Secretariat, I.S.B.T. and Railway Stations are already connected with certain areas of North, West and South Delhi by direct bus services. The residents of areas not linked by direct services can avail change over facilities at a large number of points.



However, possibility of introduction of certain trunk routes in Delhi is being examined.

37. Revision of some existing routes:—  
This recommendation is for reviewing the following routes:—

Sl. No.	Route No.	Destination.
1	152	S. P. Depot-Kingsway Camp.
2	153	Rajinder Nagar-Maurice Nagar.
3	218	S.P. Depot-I.S.B.T.
4	28	Rajinder Nagar-Mori Gate.
5	29	W. Patel Nagar-Rly. Station.
63	77	Rajinder Nagar (R-Block)-Railway Station.

No specific reasons for the necessity for reviewing the routes has been given. Routes 152, 28 and 29 cover a number of educational institutions and are patronised by a large number of students who are student concessional pass-holders. Therefore, the routes cannot be modified as it would be resented by the students. Viability of routes also cannot be examined because of majority of passengers being pass-holders.

### 39. Revision of route numbering:

The recommendation was that the present system of numbering of route needed revision.

Present system of route numbering which is in consonance with the nodal pattern of services introduced by the D.T.C. has become quite familiar with the travelling public, it is not considered advisable to change the system to come other as that would create confusion among the passengers.

### Alleged Corruption in State Transport Authority

8047. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forms which are to be supplied free of charge to the motorists invariably remain out

of stock forcing the members of public to buy the same from the people sitting outside State Transport Authority's Office in Delhi;

(b) whether the touts are active in these places and everything is guaranteed by them from a learner's licence to waiving of taxes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Secretary, Delhi Tempo Transport Union charged State Transport Authority of not maintaining the records of tax payment; and

(d) steps taken to cleanse the State Transport Authority's Department which has been in the news repeatedly in a short span of time and improve its affairs by completely overhauling it and its policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that all types of prescribed forms are supplied free of cost at the Enquiry Counter of the Directorate of Transport and its branch at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Various steps are being taken to eliminate the mal-practices in the working of the directorate. Periodic raids are also organised and visitors are warned through prominent display notices to avoid touts. Also periodic transfers of officers dealing with particular subjects are effected.

(c) The news item to that effect has been seen. Efforts are being made by Directorate of Transport to update the tax entries in the register. Post office have also been authorised to collect tax on behalf of this Directorate who prepare scrolls of tax payments with them.

कम्पूचिया में हिन्दू मंदिरों का जीर्णोद्धार

8048. श्री एन. ई. होरो : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पूचिया में एक हिन्दू मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार के लिये हाल ही में पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा बनाये गये दल के सदस्यों की संख्या तथा योजनाएं क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस दल के सदस्यों का चयन के लिये क्या मानद अपनाया गया है ?

जशिका तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. के. शुक्ल) : (क) अंगकार स्मारक समूह के परिरक्षण हेतु परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के नौ सदस्यों का एक दल कम्पूचिया भेजा गया है। दल के सदस्यों की अर्हतायें सलग्न विवरणिका में दर्शायी गई हैं।

(ख) सदस्यों के चयन का मानदंड, उनकी दक्षता, उनका अनुभव और कठिन तथा प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों में काम कर पाने की क्षमता है।

#### विवरण

#### भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण

क्रम सं०	नाम	पद नाम	अर्हताएं
1	2	3	4
1.	श्री कृष्ण मुरारी श्रीवास्तव	निदेशक (विदेश अभियान)	एम. ए.
2.	श्री एस. सुब्बारमण	उप-अधीक्षक, पुरातत्व रसायनज्ञ	एम.एस.सी. (रसायन विज्ञान) आई. सी. सी. आर. ओ. एम., रोम में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त
3.	श्री एम. एम. कानाडे	उप-अधीक्षक, पुरातत्व इंजीनियर	(i) सिविल इंजीनियरी में स्नातक (ii) प्रस्तर परिरक्षण तथा दक्षिण भारतीय मंदिरों के सुरक्षण में भाग लिया
4.	श्री आर. के. दत्त गुप्त	फोटो अधिकारी	इंटरमीडिएट

1	2	3	4
5.	श्री सी० एम० जयराम मुन्दरम	सहायक अधीक्षक पुरातत्व रसायनज्ञ	बी. एससी. आई० सी० सी० द्वार श्री एम० राम में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त
6.	श्री बलवीर सिंह	सहायक अधीक्षक पुरातत्व इंजीनियर	मैट्रिक
7.	श्री वी० राम मुन्नमण्यम	वरिष्ठ संरक्षण महायज्ञ	(i) सैकेंडरी स्कूल लीविंग सर्टिफिकेट (ii) लाइसेंसियेट इन इल इंजीनियरी
8.	श्री ए० टी. पी पोन्नुस्वामी	वरिष्ठ कलाकार	(i) डिजायनों में डिप्लोमा (ii) ललित कला में पांच वर्षीय - पाठ्यक्रम में उत्तीर्ण
9.	श्री एम० के० सिंह	रसायन सहायक	बी० एससी०

### Teaching Power Engineering

8049. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details about the teaching of power engineering in our country; and

(b) what are the proposals of the Government to take a wide programme in teaching power engineering to the students of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). In accordance with the general approved structure, teaching of Power Engineering at the undergraduate level is imparted through an elective in Degree Course in Electrical Engineering. At the post-graduate level, full-fledged courses are offered for Power Engineering.

Out of 149 institutions at the undergraduate level and 74 institutions at

the post-graduate level 104 institutions and 41 institutions respectively offer facilities for Power Engineering. These facilities are regarded as adequate to meet the present requirements. Proposals of additional facilities would be undertaken as and when the need for the same may be felt.

ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

8050. श्री चतुर्भुजा : क्या रेल उमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों को एक नियोजित कार्यक्रम के अर्न्तगत प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के रूप में उन्हें पूरा दर्जा देने का निर्णय किया है, यदि हां तो इस बारे में अनुदेश कब जारी किये गये थे; और

(ख) 23 फरवरी 1982, तक प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में बदले गये ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों की जोतवार संख्या क्या है

तथा ऐसे ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें अभी तक परिवर्तित नहीं किया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं सं. वि. कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिनकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) . 1978 में रेलों से कहा गया था कि रेलों पर इस समय मौजूद आस्ट्रेरिटी टाइप प्राथमिक स्कूलों को पूर्णरूपेण प्राथमिक स्कूलों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये, बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो और यह भी कहा गया था कि परिवर्तन का यह कार्य रेल मंत्रालय के पूर्वानुमोदन से चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के आधार पर शुरू किया जाये । फरवरी 1982 तक दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे पर 3 ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों को प्राथमिक स्कूलों में बदल दिया गया था । प्रत्येक रेलवे पर आवश्यकताओं का जायजा लेने के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और प्रश्नों पर दिवार किया जायेगा बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो । जिन ए० टी० पी० स्कूलों को अभी तक बदला नहीं गया है, उनके नाम रेलों से इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

रेल मंत्रालय एवं सं. वि. कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिनकार्जुन) : (क) जब विभिन्न कारणों जैसे अदालती मामलों, कर्मचारियों की बीमारी आदि या जब छुट्टियों या अन्य अल्पकालीन रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए स्थानापन्न व्यवस्था करनी होती है, और समय रहते प्रवरणों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सकता तब काम की अत्यावश्यकता देखने हुए तदर्थ नियुक्तियां/पदोन्नतियां की जाती हैं । ऐसी तदर्थ नियुक्तियां/पदोन्नतियों के लिए कोई समय-सीमा नहीं थी और न ही निर्धारित की जा सकती है । तथापि, 3 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए सम्बन्धित रेलवे के मुख्य कार्मिक अधिकारी का व्यक्तिगत अनुमोदन आवश्यक होता है और इस प्रकार पुनरीक्षा के लिए अवसर मिल जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि ऐसी तदर्थ पदोन्नतियों के लिये कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है ।

#### सड़क सख्या 40 का निर्माण

असतोत्तम ह. तदर्थ पदोन्नतियों का अवधि

8051. श्री चंतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) रेलवे विभाग में लागू आदेशों के अन्तर्गत वरिष्ठ और कनिष्ठ अध्यापकों को तदर्थ आधार पर कितनी अवधि के लिए पदोन्नत किया जाता है ; और

(ख) 23 फरवरी, 1982 तक वरिष्ठ और कनिष्ठ अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के उन मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें उपरोक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन किया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

8052. श्री चंतुर्भुज : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने गत वर्ष यह आश्वासन दिया था कि दिल्ली की सड़क संख्या 40 का निर्माण प्रशासन द्वारा अगले वर्ष किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मूल योजना में कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाने की संभावना है क्योंकि यह सड़क रेलवे लाइन, दो स्थानों पर हरियाणा सरकार की एक नदी नाला और समुना नहर से होकर गुजरती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई और प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या वह कार्य एशियाड-82 से पहले पूरा किया जायेगा ?

नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केशरी) :

(क) और (ख). जी नहीं, ।

(ग) और (घ). कालीदास नगर को पुरानी रोहतक रोड से जोड़ने वाली सड़क न० 40 के चरण के कार्य की अब स्वीकृति दे दी गई है । यह सड़क मौजूदा रेलवे अन्डर ब्रिज के उत्तर में है । इस सड़क का अब वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य दिल्ली प्रशासन के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने करना है । इस कार्य का एशियाड से कोई संबंध नहीं है । परन्तु तकनीकी स्वीकृति, कार्य का ठेका देना और भूमि अधिग्रहण करने आदि विभिन्न औषचारिकताएं पूरी होने पर काम शुरू करने की तारीख से यह कार्य 8 महीनों के अन्दर पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Extension Centre established by Jnu at Coimbatore Aryavidyasala

8053. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an extension of centre for Social Medicine and Community Health was established by JNU Administration at Coimbatore Aryavidyasala;

(b) if so, the criteria applied for establishing certension centres by Jawaharlal Nehru University, whether JNU Act has any such provision for establishing extension centres, if so, what is the relevent section;

(c) will Government conduct a high level probe into the motive for

establishing this extension centre; and

(d) what are the research projects successfully conducted at the extension centre till date with full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No. Sir. However, the Centre has set up a Unit at the Educational Foundation of Ayurveda at Coimbatore.

(b) Section 5(2) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act empowers the University to establish such units for research instruction necessary for the furtherance of the University's objects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Unit was set up in July, 1980. There have been interactions between the faculties of the Centre and the Unit on research, practice, education and training in Ayurveda, as an integral component of the community health services.

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान द्वारा इस्तेमाल न की गई औषधियों की वापस करना

8054. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया है कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में हृदय

शल्य चिकित्सा के लिये रोगी से मंगाई गई वस्तुओं, औषधियों/उपकरणों का इस्तेमाल न किये जाने पर भी उन्हें न तो रोगी को वापस किया जाता और नई उनका कोई हिस्सा रखा जाता है ; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने रोगियों को उनकी वस्तुएं वापस की गईं ? कि जिन वस्तुओं/उपकरणों/आदि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता उन्हें रोगियों/उके जिम्मेदारों को लौटा दिया जाता है। वैसे, मंथान द्वारा ई.का कोई विद्यमान लेखा नहीं रखा जाता।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ने यह सूचित किया है

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था द्वारा वैस्कूलर अपरेशन

8055. श्री राम विलास हासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था को "काडियो-थोरासिक और मस्क्यूलर" विभाग में पिछले तीन वर्षों में "लंग और वैस्क्यूलर सर्जरी" के कुल कितने आपरेशन किये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसके हृदय-वक्ष और वैस्क्यूलर विभाग में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 109 फेफड़े के आपरेशन और 208 वैस्क्यूलर सर्जिकल प्रक्रियाएं की गईं।

Restrictions Imposed by middle east Countries on recruitment of Foreign Nationals

8056. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Middle East countries including Libya have stopped recruitment of foreign nationals for employment in Government agencies and organisations;

(b) if so, which countries have so banned recruitment; and

(c) how many Indians having valid documents have been sent back this year as result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) According to our information, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has temporarily imposed a ban on the recruitment of workers and non-technical staff for Government Departments/companies/organisations. This, however, does not apply to Indian and other foreign companies operating in Libya, who are free to bring into Libya, workers and non-technical staff as before. We have no information about any other country in the Middle East having imposed a similar ban.

(c) We have seen Press Reports that some workers recruited by Libyan Government were sent back. However, Government of India have not received any complaint in this connection. These workers were recruited by the Libyan Government through private agencies.

Festival of India-U. K.

8057. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Festival of India was recently inaugurated in London on March 22, 1982;

(b) if so, whether Government of India collaborated in the matter with Government of U. K.; and

(c) what specific aspects of India's rrrr rrrr rrr a d- been depicted therein ?

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

(b) The Festival of India is being organised in U. K. jointly by the Governments of India and Great Britain.

(c) It is conceived as a series of exhibitions in the fields of art and culture, Science, Industry and Technology, living arts, contemporary art, films, books graphic, photography together with performances of music, dance and drama.

#### Expenditure on Projects of Cement Concrete Sleepers

8058. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) What are the details regarding the expenditure on projects of cement concrete sleepers during the last three years;

1979-80		1.75 crores
1980-81	2.43 lakh	1.69 crores
1981-82 (estimated)	65.00 lakh	0.35 crores

(b) Major suppliers the value of the contract placed on them and the value of supplies made at basic contract rates in 3 years referred to are as below:—

Name of the Supplier	Total value of contract in lakh of Rs.	1979-80 Value of supply in lakh of Rs.	1980-81 Value of supply in lakh of Rs.	1981-82 Value of supply in lakh of Rs. (upto 31-12-1981)
Days Egg. Works Pvt. Ltd., Gaya.	(i) 242.00 (entered on 2-2-72)	70.34	42.16	14.20
	(ii) 330.00 (entered on 24-5-80)	..	1.85	52.91
Indian Hume Pipe Ltd. Jhanai.	418.00	73.36	80.37	53.86
Mysore Structurals Ltd., Hyderabad.	235.00	67.26	42.45	33.62
Concrete Products & Constn. Co., Madras.	242.00	30.68	62.92	55.01
Jay Prestressed Products Ltd., Kosikalan.	135.00	6.73	18.45	23.25
Usha Prestressed Udyog, Bharatpur.	304.00	5.16	10.05	6.66
Orissa Concrete Products (Pvt.) Ltd., Jharsuguda.	135.00	12.47	13.70	14.49
Vaman Prestressing Co. Ltd., Bombay.	124.00	..	6.09	8.36

(b) the names of the major suppliers of such sleepers and the value of the supplies made by them during each of the three years and the value of the contracts for such supplies held by them, and

(c) the details regarding the practice adopted for the selection of suppliers and the award of contracts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Major part of the procurement of concrete sleepers is made through private entrepreneurs. Railways have set up two units—one near Allahabad with a planned annual capacity of 3 lakh sleepers at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.94 crores and the other at Khalispur with a planned annual capacity of 50,000 sleepers at an estimated cost of Rs. 98.27 lakhs. The expenditure for these Projects during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:—

(c) The selection of suppliers and award of contract is made through advertised open tenders depending upon the capacity, capability and experience in the production of same or similar products.

#### Acquisition of Ships during 6th Plan

8059. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is seriously considering a revision of the ceiling on acquisition of ships for the Public Sector during the 6th Plan period;

(b) whether this is in the light of massive expansion problems flowing in from shipping and non-shipping companies in the private sector;

(c) whether under the existing guidelines the private sector is permitted to retain only 45 per cent of the total tonnage in the shipping industry against 55 per cent for the public sector;

(d) whether the number of expansion proposals received from the private sector for exceeds this limit of 45 per cent for the 6th Plan period; and

(e) if so, whether final decision for revision of the ceiling on acquisition of ships for the private sector during the 6th Plan period has been finally taken?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (e). The Sixth Plan envisages addition of 2.5 million GRT to the national shipping tonnage; with the public and private sector acquisition in the ratio of 55:45. Public sector companies, viz., Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Ltd., have firmed up their proposal for orders on Indian shipyards but have not yet finalised their firm proposals for purchases from abroad. On the other hand, several private shipping and non-shipping companies have been coming forward with proposals for acquisition in India and abroad; acceptance of the same would

go beyond 45 per cent. The whole position is, therefore, being reviewed.

Recommendation of the nucted on Trade and Development

8060. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic shipping companies in developing countries are expected to get a boost in utilising their capacity;

(b) whether Shipping Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has issued a directive to exporters and importers of four bulk commodities to give preference to shipping owned or operated by developing countries in the movement of such cargo;

(c) if so, what are the recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and

(d) to what extent the shipping companies in India will be benefited by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Group of Experts had, as its terms of reference, examination and study of problems faced by developing countries in the carriage of bulk cargoes, such as Iron Ore, Rock Phosphate, Bauxite and Alumina. The recommendations of this Group are to be considered further by UNCTAD Committee on shipping at its 10th session. The recommendations of the Group by themselves will not give any boost to developing countries in utilising their shipping capacity unless they are incorporated in an International Instrument and the Instrument is later ratified and comes into force. Govt. are not aware of any directive issued



by Shipping Committee of the UNCTAD to exporters and importers of bulk commodities.

8061. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank Team visited India during March, 1982 and discussed with the Bombay Port Authorities and the port users the detailed project report for Nhava-Sheva Port;

(b) whether the team visited proposed site at Shiexapor and had discussion with the Western India's Shipper's Association; and

(c) the total amount of aid to be provided by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes. A Pre-Appraisal Team of the World Bank visited Bombay during March 1982 and had discussions with Bombay Port Authorities and some users of the Port.

(b) Yes. The Team visited Nhava-Sheva Port site

(c) The quantum of aid will be known only when the final appraisal is Completed by the World Bank.

Violation of weeding rules by Delhi University

8062. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that is has been reported that Delhi University has been violating its weeding rules;

(b) if so, whether this has been reported by the former Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University;

(c) if so, whether number of cases of violating its weeding rules have been reported during the last two years;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by the union Ministry; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Government are aware of some reports which appeared in the press about alleged destruction of answer scripts of certain examinations conducted by the University, in violation of the weeding rules. However, no such report has been made by any former Vice-Chancellor of the University.

(c) The specific instance mentioned in the reports has that the answer scripts of the Screening Test held in February 1981 for admission to MS/MD Courses were destroyed. The University had later clarified that the packets contain these scripts are intact.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Setting up of New Universities

8064. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Universities proposed to be set up by the Central/State Government in the Sixth Five Year Plan for which the clearance has been sought from the University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission;

(b) the decision of the University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission in each case; and

(c) the likely date by which Universities would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) The Central Government have a proposal to establish a Central University during the Sixth Plan in Pondicherry. There were consultations with the University Grants Commission and the Planning Commission on this proposal. The University will be established after the necessary legislation is passed by Parliament.

The precise number of Universities proposed to be set up by various State Governments do not always seek the Governments with Sixth Plan is not do not always seek the prior

concurrence of the University Grants Commission or the Central Government when establishing new Universities. However, such universities are required to be declared fit by the University Grants Commission for financial assistance from Central sources in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 12A of the UGC Act.

During the Sixth Plan, 10 Universities have so far been established in different States. There are some more proposals under consideration of various State Governments. The details are as follows:-

Name of the University	Year of Establishment	Remarks
1. Manipur University, Manipur	1980	UGC was not consulted before establishment.
2. Gulbarga University (Gulbarga (Karnataka))	1980	UGC was not consulted before establishment.
3. Mangalore University, Mangalore (Karnataka)	1980	UGC was not consulted before establishment.
4. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi. (Bihar)	1980	UGC was not consulted before establishment.
5. Jagannath Sanskrit Vishva Vidyalaya, Puri, (Orissa)	1981	UGC was not consulted before establishment.
6. Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur (AP).	1981	UGC accepted the proposal in principle.
7. Tamil University Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)	1981	UGC accepted the proposal in principle.
8. Vidyasagar University Midnapore (W.B.)	1981	UGC accepted the proposal in principle.
9. Bharthidasan University Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu).	1982	UGC accepted the proposal in principle.
10. Bharthiar University Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	1982	UGC accepted the proposal in principle.

Proposals for establishment of an Agricultural University in Jammu and Kashmir, a University in North Gujarat and a Technical University in the Konkan region of Maharashtra are at different stages of consideration in the University Grant Commission. Besides, a proposal for establishment of a university for the Union Territory of

Arunachal Pradesh is at a preliminary stage of consultation.

**Setting up of a Central University at Nalanda in Bihar for promotion of Buddhist Studies/Culture**

8065. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nalanda Vishvavidyalaya Samiti has presented a memorandum to the Government for the setting up of a Central University at Nalanda in Bihar for the promotion of Buddhist Studies and Culture on a international scale and thus provide facilities to the students from Asian and other countries to avail themselves of these facilities, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this demand?

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

(b) The Central Government have no proposal at present to set up a University at Nalanda. However, the memorandum would be examined.

#### Travel incentives to Foreigners vis-a-vis Indians

8066. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the incentives and concession being given to foreigners who come to India as tourists;

(b) the incentives and concession given to people within the country to travel from the point of view of education, enlightenment, communication and integration; and

(c) the steps proposed by Railways for encouraging domestic tourism to develop better understanding among the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) INDRALL PASSES are issued to overseas passengers against foreign exchange which entitles them for an unlimited travel on the entire Indian Rail System during the period of its validity. Within the country also, subject to certain conditions, Railways are extending travel concessions to Students, artists, Sportsmen, teachers, Kiangs and industrial labourers etc. and also to delegates participating in annual conferences of certain all India bodies of social, educational and cultural importance.

#### Visit of Bhutan King

8067. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :  
SHRI SAMINUDDIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the discussion with the Bhutan King during his recent visit India had agreed for greater cultural exchange and increased aid for Bhutan's development;

(b) if so, the provision made during the current financial year for the purpose ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India propose to enhance its contribution for the development of Bhutan; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The King of Bhutan visited India from March 16 to 19, 1982 primarily in order to address the Convocation of the Nagarjuna University in Andhra Pradesh. The University announced the establishment of a Chair for the study of mahayana Buddhism to be ultimately converted to a Centre, and named after His Majesty the King of Bhutan.

Before returning to Bhutan, the King visited New Delhi for talks with P.M., Foreign Minister and other leaders. It was agreed to enhance the cultural exchanges between India and Bhutan and to offer increased aid of Rs. 4 crores for Bhutan's Annual Plan for 1982-83.

(b) A budget provision of Rs. 21 crores was made in the budget estimates for 1982-83. In order to meet the increased commitment of Rs. 4 crores the necessary provision will be made in the revised estimates. In addition a budget provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1982-83 for cultural exchanges between India and Bhutan.

(c) India has been assisting Bhutan since 1961. Our contribution to Bhutan's 5th Plan (1981-87) has been fixed at Rs. 134 crores. The additional aid of Rs. 4 crores that was announced during the visit of the King will be met out of the overall Plan commitment of Rs. 134 crores. Therefore, the total assistance for the 5th Plan is not being enhanced; it has, however, been rescheduled.

#### Setting up of special grievance Cell for Working Women

8068. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are increasing instances of complaints of harassment and victimisation from working women in various offices in Delhi and other big cities ;

(b) whether the Government had planned to set up a special grievance cell under the Ministry of Social welfare for registering and investigating complaints from working women; and

(c) whether the same has been set up 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) There is no specific information to indicate that such instances are on the increase.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of a cover (b) above.

#### Women Khalasis

8069. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of women khalasis working in the Civil Engineering Department of the Railways ;

(b) whether Government are aware of their grievances ;

(c) if so, the detail of their grievance and the action taken in this respect; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider their services from the date of conferment of temporary status for the purposes of pensionary benefits ?

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

(d) In the case of all khalasis, men and women, half the period of the service rendered after 1-1-1961 from the date of conferment of temporary status till the date of regularisation is already counted for the purposes of pensionary benefits.

#### Construction working S & T Department

8070. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that much construction work in S&T Department is being done on contract basis on Southern Railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that only retired S&T Officers take such contract works ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the contractors using their influence utilise the EIRs and Railways materials for executing the contract works ;

(d) whether it is a fact that such works were carried out by S&T construction staff hitherto more economically than now; and

(e) if so, the arrangements made to abolish the contract system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Construction work in S&T Department, of Southern Railway is done to a small extent on contract basis.

(b) to (d). No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Payment of overtime to Madras Wireless Operators

8071. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some wireless operators at Madras on Southern Railway claimed overtime during 1979-80 for extra hours of work performed during Monsoon, running specials, etc ;

(b) whether it is a fact that similar claim was made by Wireless Operators at Madurai and Olavakode also for the same period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Wireless Operators at Madras treated as essentially intermittent for working out overtime even though they are given continuous classification in duty roster as per HER ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Wireless Operators at Madurai and Olavakode were paid fully treating them as continuous for the same period whereas the Wireless Operators at Madras were paid very less (only one third of their claim) treating them as essentially intermittent; and

(c) what are the reasons for such discriminatory treatment and whether Government would pay the balance to Wireless Operators Madras immediately?

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

#### Introduction of Trains with doubled Decker Coaches

8072. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce trains with double decker coaches on some routes;

(b) if so, what are the details in this respect and from when such trains are likely to start running;

(c) whether Government have with them the double decker coaches;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) how it is proposed to procure more double decker coaches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal at present, to introduce new trains with all double decker coaches.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A total of 36 double decker coaches are available on Indian Railways. All of them are in use.

(e) 12 double decker coaches are proposed to be manufactured in I.C.F. during 1982-83.

#### Payment of a Fixed Amount in lieu of L. T. C. Facilities

8073. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has requested the Finance and Home Ministries to consider the question of paying a fixed amount to Government employees in lieu of L.T.C. facility so as to ease pressure on railways;

(b) if so, what are the concrete proposals put forth by the Railway Ministry in this regard; and

(c) what has been the response of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance towards the above proposal of the Railway Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However, the Railway Tariff Enquiry Committee in their final Report, inter-alia, recommended that it may be worthwhile to provide an option in the form of cash benefit in lieu of leave travel concession offered to the employees by the Government. The aforesaid recommendation of the Committee has been referred to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance have not taken a final view in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Recognition of A.I.I.M.S. for Treatment of Central Government Employees

8074. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is not included among the hospitals recognised for the treatment of Central Government Employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such non-inclusion when the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is considered a prestigious hospital equipped for under latest methods of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The All India Institute has been recognised as a referral hospital for all Central Government employees who are either beneficiaries under the Central Government Health Schemes or are covered under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

#### Conversion of Happa-Okha Line

8075. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:  
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:  
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of rail line from Happa-Porbander-Okha on Western Railway is in progress;

(b) when this was originally to be completed;

(c) what are the reasons for delay; and

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

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

(b) End of June, 1982.

(c) Shortage of funds.

(d) End of 1984, if full funds are made available in 1983-84 budget.

#### Non-Completion of Science Practicals in Colleges

8076. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to press reports that due to lack of funds only half of the syllabus has been covered in science practicals in colleges as alleged by a Member of the Academic Council of Delhi University;

(b) if so, her reactions in the matter; and

(c) the names of such colleges and nature of action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, most of the colleges have fully covered the Science practicals during the current academic year. The University however received reports from two colleges about difficulties in completing the practicals due to inadequacy of funds. In one of them, namely, Sri Venkateswara College, practicals were completed with the funds provided by the management. In the other, namely, Motilal Nehru College, Physics practicals were not fully covered. The allegation that only half the syllabus has been covered by colleges is without any basis.

#### Shipping Agreement signed between India and Algeria

The revision in the syllabus following the introduction of the new pattern as well as the increase in the cost of materials have presented some difficulties in adjusting the expenditure within the grants sanctioned to the colleges. The University has already taken up with the University Grant Commission the question of an appropriate revision in the norms for recurring expenditure of the Science Laboratories in the Colleges.

8077. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any shipping agreement has been recently signed with Algeria; and

(b) if so, when and the salient features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. An agreement relating to merchant shipping was signed on the 16th October 1981 with the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

The agreement aims at developing maritime relations and for the purpose establishing effective working relationship between the two countries.

The agreement provides :

(i) that each country shall provide reciprocal treatment to the vessels of the other country as it would afford to its own vessels ;

(ii) that bilateral trade shall be carried by the respective merchant fleets of the two countries. In case the vessels of one country are unable to so carry the trade, it shall be offered to the vessels including chartered vessels of the other country;

(iii) that the designated commercial organizations of the two countries shall establish bilateral shipping service between the two countries for the carriage of national cargoes;

(iv) that the shipping lines of either country shall not participate in other country's third-country trade without prior consultation;

(v) that the compulsory pilotage shall not be exempt in the case of either country;

(vi) that each country shall recognise the seamen's identity documents of the other country;

(vii) that the payment of dues etc. shall be in accordance with the trade agreement; and

(viii) that each country shall afford assistance in the event of accidents, shipwreck etc.

The agreement shall come into force only after the commercial organizations of the two countries have entered into working relation ship. Efforts in that direction are in progress.

#### Number of passport applications received in R.P.O., Delhi

8078. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA Will the the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for Passports received by the Regional Passport Office in Delhi during the year ending December, 31 1981;

(b) the number of passports issued during the year and the number of pending applications as on 31 December, 1981;

(c) the average time taken at RPO in Delhi to issue a passport after receipt of application; and

(d) steps taken to expedite issue of passports?

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

(a) 88, 285

(b) 89,332 and 5,399 respectively.

(c) 4 to 5 weeks, subject to applications being properly filled in and complete in all respects.

(d) Passports are being issued expeditiously under the existing simplified procedure. To enable R.P.O., Delhi, to cope with the unprecedented demand for passports, steps were taken to ensure timely and regular supply of booklets to them. 26 additional posts were also sanctioned for the purpose during 1981-82.

### Electrification in Kerala

8079. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the percentage of electrification of railway lines in the country; and

(b) the percentage of electrification of lines in Kerala vis-a-vis the national average ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 8.93 per cent.

(b) Nil.

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में लोअर ग्रेडों में स्टेशन मास्टर

8080. श्री बालासाहिब पवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन मास्टर हैं जो पी. 16/ए कोर्स पास करने के बाद भी लोअर ग्रेडों में काम कर रहे हैं और ऐसे स्टेशन

मास्टर कितने हैं जो 550-700 रुपये के वेतन मान में काम कर रहे हैं, जब कि उन्होंने उक्त कोर्स पास नहीं किया है तथा तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 455-700 रुपये के वेतनमान में वर्ष 1976 में नियुक्त हुए स्टेशन मास्टर उसी वेतनमान में अब तक काम कर रहे हैं और 425-640 रुपये के वेतनमान में वर्ष 1978 में नियुक्त हुए स्टेशन मास्टर इस समय 550-750 रुपये के वेतनमान में काम कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1976 में ट्रेफिक अप्रेंटिस के रूप में नियुक्त हुये कर्मचारी इस समय 550-750 रुपये के वेतनमान में काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसी वर्ष में 455-750 रुपये के वेतनमान में नियुक्त हुये सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और स्टेशन मास्टर अब भी अपने उसी ग्रेड में काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे ट्रेफिक इंस्पेक्टरों और स्टेशन मास्टरों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें इस ढंग से पदोन्नत किया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल नंगल एवं संशोधन कार्य विभाग में उर संवो (श्री महि. कार्जुन) : (क) कोई नहीं।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) 455-700 रुपये अथवा 425-640 रुपये के वेतनमान में स्टेशनमास्टरों की कोटि में सीधी भर्ती नहीं की जाती है। लेकिन यातायात प्रशिक्षुओं के रूप में सीधी भर्ती की जाती है। और जिनमें से कुछ को सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के रूप में स्मार्हित कर लिया जाता है। 1976 में जिन यातायात प्रशिक्षुओं की भर्ती की गयी थी और जिन्हें 455-700 रु.

(स. वे.) के वेतनमान में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स के रूप में समाहित किया गया था, वे अभी उसी ग्रेड में काम कर रहे हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Expenditure on Indian Mission Abroad

8081. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Embassies, Consulates and Missions India has in Foreign countries;

(b) whether any evaluation had been made about the work load or performance of these missions;

(c) the expenses being incurred on these missions;

(d) what are the proposals under consideration of the Government to make these missions more functional and meaningful; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) there are 130 Missions/Posts under budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs. In addition there are 4 Consular representations under the budgetary control of the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) This is an ongoing process and carried out from time to time.

(c) The expenses being incurred on the missions under the budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs are as follows:

B.E. 1981-82	R.E. 1981-82 (In thousands of Rupees)
41,41,11	48,53,56.

(d) and (e) . In accordance with the Government's policy of keeping under review the functioning of various Missions/ Posts abroad, periodic visits of high powered Foreign Service Inspectors consisting of Officers of Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Finance are undertaken, to make an overall assessment of the performance of our missions in political, economic, consular and cultural spheres and recommendations made to the Government on various measures to make the concerned mission optimally functional.

#### Incentives to States for implementation of Family Planning Programme

8082. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the incentives now being given to the States who perform well in implementing the Family Welfare Programme and exceed the target laid down for them by the Centre; and

(b) whether to provide an attractive incentive to the States to implement this vitally important programme Government of India propose: allocation of additional Central assistance to the States fulfilling their targets to increase their Plan size?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The central assistance to all the States and Union Territories under the Family Welfare Programme is given as per the approved pattern of assistance. No separate incentives are given for performing well in the programme.

(b) The entire question of incentives in the National Family Welfare Programme is under review.

#### Health Guide Scheme

8083. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main object of the Centrally sponsored "66 Health Guide Scheme";

(b) the names of the States where such scheme has been introduced;

(c) whether the above scheme has been in Orissa;

(d) if so, since when it has been started implementation in that State;

(e) the financial allocation made to Orissa for implementing such scheme since its inception (year-wise); and

(f) the achievement made under such scheme in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The main object of the Centrally Sponsored Health Guide Scheme is to secure community involvement and Participation in tackling its own Health problems by training volunteers selected by the community in preventive and promotive aspects of health, family planning and M.C.H. and also to provide treatment for minor ailments and first-aid during accidents and emergencies.

(b) The Scheme has been taken up in all the States and Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh, who are implementing alternate schemes.

(c) to (f) Orissa has been implementing the Scheme from the very beginning. On:



basis of the reports received from the State, 16 Primary Health Centres in Orissa have been covered under the scheme, and 11,581 Health Guides have been trained upto 31-12-1981. Financial assistance provided by the Government of India to Orissa for the implementation of the Health Guides Scheme, since inception, year-wise, is as under :—

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1. 1977-78 (Oct. 1977 to March, 78)	6.38
2. 1978-79	124.53
3. 1979-80	106.69*
4. 1980-81	80.19*
5. 1981-82	128.72*

\*During 1979-80, the Scheme was changed from a 100% Centrally Sponsored one to 50 : 50 sharing basis. It has again become a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1-12-1981.

#### Steam Engines On Electrified Sections

8084. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) Whether on electrified sections steam engines are still used for all-stations-ropping passenger trains although they are less economic than the electric ones ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) how much coal is consumed and savings thus lost which otherwise could have occurred through electric traction ;

(d) comparative figures of passenger Kms that can be attributed to steam-traction, diesel-traction and electric-traction and also of the expenditure incurred on them ; and

(e) annual expenditure incurred on repairs of steam-engines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b) : Some of the trains are being hauled by steam Locomotives. These are short distance passenger trains where utilisation of electric locomotives is not considered operationally advantageous.

(c) The coal consumption is about 6,000 tonnes annually. As mentioned in reply to

(a) and (b) above, steam locomotives are utilised for operational reasons. As such, the question of savings does not arise.

(d) The total passenger and proportion of mixed vehicle kilometres during 1980-81 / was as under :—

Steam	:	24.27 lakhs.
Diesel	:	21,115 lakhs.
Electric	:	10,484 lakhs.

Expenditure incurred on passenger service is not separately compiled.

(e) During 1980-81, the expenditure incurred on Repairs and Maintenance of Steam Locomotives was Rs.119.41 crores.

‘कोच अटेंडेंट’ के लिए ‘रनिंग रूम’ सुविधा

8085. श्री हीरालाल शार० परमार :

श्री विलास मुत्तेवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या ‘कोच अटेंडेंट’ डी० टी० ई० और कंडक्टर ‘रनिंग रूम’ सुविधा के हकदार हैं,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें चारबाग, लखनऊ, देहरादून तथा अन्य स्टेशनों पर ड्राइवरों और गाड़ों के साथ ठहराना पड़ता है।

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को महसूस करती है कि बिना विश्राम ड्राइवर सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा कर सकता है; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संप्रदाय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मलिकारजुन) :

(क) डिब्बा परिचर, चल टिकट परीक्षक और कंडक्टर रनिंग कक्षाओं का इस्तेमाल करने के पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि रनिंग

कर्मचारियों के लिए अपेक्षित स्थान के अलावा स्थान उपलब्ध हो।

(ख) देहरादून, चारवाग/लखनऊ में चल टिकट परीक्षक, डिब्बा परिचर तथा कंडक्टर मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ड्राइवरों के साथ नहीं ठहरते हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) उपलब्ध संसाधनों के भीतर रनिंग कक्ष सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि ड्राइवर पर्याप्त विश्राम कर सकें।

#### Electric Trains For the Capital

8086. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government propose to introduce sixty new electric trains round the Capital by the middle of this year.

(b) if so, whether the electric train service will be on the pattern of Bombay and Calcutta ; and

(c) what are the details in this regard ?

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

(c) E.M.U. Services when introduced on the Ring Railway would serve all the existing stations. One additional crossing station is being provided at Pragati Maidan for serving the Trade Fair Complex. In all about 80 services shall be running when fully energised. During the morning and evening peak period it would provide 15 minute service in peak flow direction and 30 minutes service in non-peak flow direction. Besides this skelton services will also run from Shakurbasti to Delhi and Delhi to Tughlakabad and vice versa.

बसई, दारापुर से दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को बसें चलाने संबंधी मांग

8087. श्री संजयन कुमार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेजिडेंस वेल्फेयर एसोसियेशन, सुदर्शन पार्क ने बहुत से श्रम्यावेदनों में बसई दारापुर से दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को बस चलाने के लिए मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां से अब तक कोई बस न चलाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) बसई दारापुर से कब तक बसें चलाई जायेंगी ; और

(घ) इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र (श्री सीताराम शर्मा) :  
(क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) बसई-दारापुर से बस सेवा चलाना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि कालोनी के पहुंचमार्ग, जो तंग पुल के उपर से गुजरते हैं, भारी गाड़ियों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। कालोनी के निवासी कीर्तिनगर बस स्टाप के निकट बहुत सी बसों का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

#### Public Undertakings Under Ministry Of Railways

8088. SHRI BILALKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings Boards/Committees/Councils, etc. under the administrative control of his Ministry and the constitution of their Boards along with their tenure ;

(b) the date from which these Boards/Committees/Councils, etc. were constituted and when their present term is expiring ;

(c) details of SC/ST representatives appointed on Boards/Committees/Councils, etc. to watch the interest of SC and ST employees ; and

(d) in case no representation has been given, what steps are contemplated to implement Government policy of reservation for SC and ST on Board/Committees/Councils etc. ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs**

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d)  
There are two Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Railways, namely, Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) and Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd. (IRCON). These Undertakings came into existence in 1974 and 1976 respectively. The Board of Directors of RITES includes one Chairman (part-time), one Managing Director, one Director Technical, one Director Finance in addition to 4 ex-officio part time Directors from Ministry of Railways and other Ministries.

The Board of Directors of IRCON includes one Chairman (part-time), one General Manager and part time Director, in addition to 4 ex-officio Directors from Ministry of Railways. There is no tenure for the Boards of Directors of these Government undertakings.

A High Power Committee known as Railway Reform Committee is also functioning on the Railways. This Committee was constituted on 12-5-1981. This Committee includes one Chairman and 6 members. The tenure of this Committee is 2 years.

There is no Member belonging on SC or ST on the Boards of Directors of the above companies or on the above Committee. As for the Companies are concerned majority of the Directors occupy the position in ex-officio capacity. As for as Railway Reforms Committee is concerned, persons with expertise in specific spheres related to Committee functions have been nominated as Members on this Committee by the Government. The question of specific representations of SC or ST representatives on these Companies or on the Railway Reforms Committee, therefore, does not arise.

परिचालन के लिए बड़ी और छोटी लाइन के कोचों की संख्या

3089. श्री मंत्रीमहोदय और चौधरी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में बड़ी लाइन और छोटी लाइन के कितने कोचों और बेगनों की मांग की है और कितने दिए गए; और

(ख) उनकी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कब तक?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संबंधी कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : पश्चिम रेलवे सहित अलग-अलग रेलों द्वारा सवारी तथा माल डिब्बों की मांग प्रस्तुत नहीं की जाती है। समूची भारतीय रेल प्रणाली की यातायात संबंधी समग्र आवश्यकता के लिए वार्षिक चल स्टॉक कार्यक्रम के जरिये सवारी तथा माल डिब्बों का संयुक्त प्रावधान किया जाता है जो धन की उपलब्धता, उत्पादन क्षमता की सीमाओं तथा अन्य उत्पादन संबंधी दवाओं पर निर्भर करता है।

प्रत्येक रेलवे को सवारी तथा माल डिब्बों का आवंटन प्रत्येक रेलवे पर ऐसे गतयायु स्टॉफ, जिन्हें नाकारा करना और बदलना जरूरी होता है, विभिन्न रेलों पर आवश्यक आवरहालिंग आदि के लिए उपलब्ध अनुरक्षण क्षमता तथा यातायात की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे को आवंटित किये गए सवारी तथा माल डिब्बों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :-

वर्ष	सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या	
	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन
1978-79	49	73
1979-80	101	17
1980-81	72	17
माल डिब्बों की संख्या (चौपहियों के हिमाब से)		
	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन
	795	481
	502	476
	535	105

बहरहाल, सम्पूर्ण माल डिब्बा स्टाफ का एक पूल माना जाता है और अलग-अलग माल डिब्बों के स्वामित्व या किसी रेलवे विशेष के माल डिब्बों के सम्पूर्ण स्वामित्व का लिहाज किये बिना उद्भूत यातायात पर आश्रित प्रत्येक रेलवे की मांग दिन प्रतिदिन पूरी की जाती है।

#### Western Railway 50-storey building for Clerical Establishment

890. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Railways have plans to replace Bombay Central Railway Station with a 50-storey building to accommodate its clerical establishment and a hotel; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) In connection with proposal of extension of the existing platforms to accommodate the longer trains, tentative general plan for construction of a multi-storeyed (50-storey) building in replacement of the existing building at Bombay Central has been prepared, and submitted to Bombay Municipal Corporation, and the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority for their approval. On receipt of their approval, the details of the proposal and its cost, provision of operational facilities and the utilisation of the space will be considered, keeping in view the actual height upto which the building is permitted.

#### Vacancies of Junior Doctors in Delhi Hospitals

891. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are vacancies of 200 junior doctors in Delhi Hospitals which have not been filled so far;

(b) if so, whether this is due to the delay in declaration of MD/MS results; and

(c) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are very few vacancies

at the level of junior class I doctors of the Central Health Services in the various hospitals in Delhi which are participating in the Central Health Service.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Claims of compensation for loss of goods in transit, pilferage and theft

892. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims and the amounts involved in the pending claims before the various Zonal Railways for loss in transit pilferage, theft and other reasons during 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) the zone-wise break-up of the amounts settled against such claims during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Number of claims pending on the Railways as on 1-4-1981 and 1-4-1982 were 63,160 and 94,818, respectively. Statistics in respect of amount involved in pending claims cases are not maintained.

(b) Zone-wise break-up of amount of compensation paid for claims settled during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below:

Railway	1980-81 (Rs. in lakhs)	1981-82* (Rs. in lakhs)
Central . . . . .	172.60	212.85
Eastern . . . . .	255.77	540.52
Northern . . . . .	167.55	206.75
N. Eastern . . . . .	66.91	87.52
N. Frontier . . . . .	114.10	190.65
Southern . . . . .	156.43	208.59
S. Central . . . . .	74.50	89.20
S. Eastern . . . . .	172.33	188.77
Western . . . . .	223.87	264.86
Total . . . . .	1404.66	1989.67

\*Provisional

#### Study Group of alternative strategy for Health

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

(a) whether an alternative strategy for health as proposed by a study Group, set up jointly by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research, has been submitted to the Government and it recognises the importance of mass movement to ensure the implementation of the new strategy;

(b) if so, the outlines of the infrastructure proposed in this strategy by the Study Group and approximate population likely to be served by each one of the Health Sub-Centre, P.H.Cs, and the C.H.Cs;

(c) whether the lower population has been suggested for coverage by these institutions in case of hilly and tribal areas;

(d) if so, the nature of the relaxation allowed for each institution in these areas;

(e) the number of P.H.Cs, C.H.Cs and Sub-Centres likely to be set up in addition to the existing ones for total coverage of the population of the country on the pattern suggested by this strategy; and

(f) the nature and scope of the mass involvement in the implementation of this strategy?

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

(b) The infrastructure recommended by the study Group is as follows:

(i) One male and one female Community Health Worker for every 1000 population.

(ii) One Sub-centre with two multipurpose workers, two medical attendants and five beds for every 5000 population.

(iii) One Community Health Centre with 30 beds with common specialities and X-ray and laboratory facilities for every one lakh population.

(iv) Primary Health Centres have not been included in the infrastructure suggested by the Study Group.

(c) and (d) The Study Group has not suggested any different norm for hilly and tribal areas. However, the norms adopted by the Government envisage establishment of one Sub-centre for 3000 population and one Primary Health Centre for 20000 population in hilly and tribal areas, as against 5,000 and 30,000 respectively in other areas.

(e) The population norms for setting up CHCs and Sub-centres (other than those in hilly/tribal areas) proposed by the Government are the same as those recommended under

the alternate Strategy. The Study Group has estimated the requirement of 9000 CHCs and 1,30,000 Sub-centres by 2000 AD. However it is proposed to set up 315 CHCs and about 40,000 Sub-centres during the Five Year Plan, 1980-85. It is also proposed to open 756 additional PHCs during this Plan period in order to achieve, in a phased manner by 2000 A.D. the norms of a PHC for 30,000 population in general and for 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas.

(f) The Study Group has felt that the new system of health services should be strongly based in the community so that the people could be intensely involved in planning and implementing programmes for their own health care and that more than half the expenditure on health services should be incurred within this community. Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions or where they are not good, constitution of representative committees of the people at various levels has been suggested.

#### Road Transport Corporation

8094. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States and Union Territories where Road Transport Corporation are working; and

(b) the financial positions of each of the Corporation separately for the year ending 1981-82 showing profit and loss separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Road Transport Corporation are set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950. The States/Union Territories where such Corporations are functioning are as under:

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Assam
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Gujarat
- (5) Himachal Pradesh
- (6) Jammu & Kashmir
- (7) Karnataka
- (8) Kerala
- (9) Madhya Pradesh
- (10) Maharashtra
- (11) Manipur
- (12) Meghalaya
- (13) Orissa
- (14) Punjab
- (15) Rajasthan
- (16) Tripura

- (17) Uttar Pradesh  
 (18) West Bengal  
 (19) Delhi

(b) The financial year 1981-82 has ended on recently. The final figures in respect of the same are not yet available.

### प्रचलित नागरिकता प्राप्त भारतीय

8095. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने भारतीयों ने अमरीकी नागरिकता प्राप्त की ; और

(ख) उनमें भारतीय मूल के कितने वैज्ञानिक हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) और (ख) यह सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और जितनी जल्दी संभव होगा इसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

### Further Sino-India Talks to Normalise Relations

8096. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether both China and India have desired to have a cautious approach to talk with each other on the outstanding issues between the two countries ;

(b) if so, whether China conveyed the Indian Government a date for next round of talks; and

(c) if so, whether India has agreed to that date ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) As the House has been informed on several occasions in the past, it is the policy of the Government to seek to normalise relations with China fully and to settle all outstanding bilateral problems. As part of

this policy bilateral talks to the level of officials have been initiated; the first session of talks was held in Beijing in December 1981. The dates for, the other matters relating to, the next round of talks, which will be held in Delhi, are to be settled through diplomatic channels.

### Agency system for repair and Maintenance of National Highways

8097. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present agency system for repair and maintenance of National Highways in different States often leads to delays and complications ;

(b) whether it is proposed to review the existing system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI) : (a) to (c) : Presumably the Member is having in mind the News Item appearing in various News Papers, including Statesman dated the 18th March 1982, regarding the High Powered Committee set up by the Govt. of India to review the functioning of the National Highway System in the context of the present and the future demands of the National Highway system and to suggest measures for improving the performance of the system. A copy of the Resolution giving the composition of the Committee and its Terms of Reference is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library (See no I.T-3934/82).

### Travelling of passengers on footboards and roofs of Railway Compartments

8098. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers travel on footboards of railway compartments and on the roof of the railway compartments; and

(b) if so, steps taken to check the travelling by passengers on footboards or on roofs so as to ensure railway travel safe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Instances of passengers travelling on roofs and footboard of railway compartments have come to the notice particularly during melas, fairs, holiday rush, seasons movement of labours, etc.

(b) Roof top and footboard travelling are offences under the Indian Railways Act. Checks are conducted by Ticket Checking Staff with the help of RPF/GRP to prevent the passengers from travelling on the roof and footboards. They are repeatedly warned through public address system at stations to refrain from roof travelling and posters depicting hazards of roof travelling and footboard travelling are displayed at prominent places at stations.

टूंडला रेलवे यार्ड से चोरियां

8099. श्री धाला साहिब पवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे यार्डों से इस तथ्य के बावजूद प्रतिदिन चोरियां होती हैं कि वहां सुरक्षा बल के जवान ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस समय सबसे अधिक चोरियां टूंडला यार्ड, रेलवे लोको शेड और बोयला गोदाम अथवा इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में होती हैं जबकि वहां रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के अधिकारी भी तैनात रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि टूंडला में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के अधिकारी चोरियों के मामले में रेलवे प्रशासन का पूरा सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदाध्यक्ष कार्य विभाग में उा मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Shortfall in Railway Haulage

8100. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the transportation requirements of various sectors by the Railways ;

(b) the shortfall in the originating traffic to be hauled by the Railways;

(c) the sectors, and industry to be affected adversely; and

(d) programme of action under consideration to avoid break-down of the economy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) For 1981-82 target for loading of various commodities by rail was originally fixed at 215 million tonnes which was revised upward to 220 million tonnes subsequently.

(b) There is no shortfall in the loading of originating traffic. Actual loading has been more than the target.

(c) In the year 1981-82 loading performance has been best as compared to any other year. As such the various industries have been looked after well.

(d) No breakdown of economy due to shortfall in rail transport is apprehended.

कीर्ति नगर और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के बीच और अधिक धर्से

8101. श्री सञ्जन कुमार : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कीर्ति नगर बस स्टैंड से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तक प्रातः 8.40 पर बस केवल एक ही बार चलती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को कठिनाई होती है ;

(ख) इस मार्ग पर और वसें कब तक चलाये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतार भ केरूर) : (क) से (ग) यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से कीर्तिनगर के लिये रूट संख्या 810 पर केवल एक ट्रिप बस चलती है । इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिये केन्द्रीय सचिवालय

तक के लिये काफी बस सेवायें उपलब्ध हैं जिसमें रूट सं० 810, 820, 830, 910 और 408 शामिल हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये सचिवालय जाने के लिये पर्याप्त बस सेवाओं के संबंध में [दिल्ली परिवहन निगम से सर्वेक्षण कराने को] कहा गया है जिससे यह मालूम हो सके कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये ये सेवायें पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से यदि पता चला कि उनकी सेवायें कम हैं तो पर्याप्त बस सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

पाकिस्तान में गैर-मुस्लिम लोगों को मंदिरों को मरम्मत न करने विषय जाना

8102. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान, दिनांक 24 जून, 1981 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की और आकर्षक किया गया है कि पाकिस्तान में नये मंदिरों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है ; -

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सच है कि गैर-मुस्लिम लोगों को पाकिस्तान में पुराने मंदिरों की मरम्मत तक नहीं करने दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास इस आशय के पुष्ट समाचार नहीं है। यह मामला अनिवार्यतः पाकिस्तान सरकार के आंतरिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है।

#### Post of Director Tourism for Palace on Wheels

8103. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that paucity of maintenance facilities for coaches and wagons in railway workshops, Railway Ministry had ordered old saloons to be rehabilitated and refurnished completely to form the Tourist Special namely 'Palace on Wheels' ; and



(b) whether it is also a fact that for promoting business for 'Palace on Wheels' a separate post of Director Tourism has been created in the Ministry of Railways and an officer has been posted against this post instead of requisitioning the services of an expert from the Ministry of Tourism ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No. It is not a fact that rehabilitation of the saloons affected the maintenance facilities for coaches and wagons in the railway workshops. The saloons were in service and were being regularly sent to the workshops for maintenance and periodical overhaul. The work of refurbishing was therefore phased out at these workshops without in any way affecting their capacities.

(b) No. It is not a fact that for promoting business for 'Palace on Wheels', a separate post of Director Tourism was created in the Ministry of Railways. The Directorate of Tourism was established in pursuance of the announcement made by the Minister of Railways in his Budget Speech for 1981-82 and was carved out of the erstwhile Commercial Directorate. It has been assigned, besides the work of promotion of tourism several other important functions of erstwhile Commercial Directorate. These include activities like development of inter-modal traffic, container services, passenger services and fare structure, prevention of ticketless travel and alarm chain pulling etc. The question of entrusting these functions to an expert from the Ministry of Tourism does not therefore arise.

### Number of Ships Purchases By Public Sector

8104. SHRI. C. GHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number [of ships together with their tonnage and value acquired by the Public Sector during the last two years and the countries from whom purchased ;

(b) the comparative prices in other countries ; and

(c) the number proposed to be purchased in current year and the price at which proposed to be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):(a) Information is given in Statement

(b) In keeping with the general practice in the Shipping Industry, the offers received from various Shipyards with reference to the required design and specifications, were examined by the Public Sector Under takings namely Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Ltd. The prices of the ships were determined taking into account the valuation certificates from International valuers, the international shipping scene etc

(c) As a part of Sixth Plan, Shipping Corporation of India envisaged acquisition of 21 vessels in Phase I expansion programme (1981-83) involving a financial outlay of about Rs. 508 crores. Except for 3 ships from India, for which letter of intent has been issued by Shipping Corporation of India to the Cochin Shipyards Limited, the Corporation has not yet submitted its firm proposals to Govt. Mogul Line Ltd.'s 1st Phase expansion Programme (1981-83) envisaged acquisition of 10 ships at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 200 crores. They have placed orders with Hindustan Shipyards for three vessels including investment of about Rs. 54 crores. They also propose to purchase two vessels from Karnataka Shipping Corporation at a price of about Rs. 6.5 crores.

Further proposals in respect of the balance are awaited.

## Statement

*Ships acquired by Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Limited during the last two years.*

Shipping Corporation of India	1980-81	1981-82
1. No. of ships acquired . . . . .	13	2
2. DWT . . . . .	2 6,224	117,507
3. Total price . . . . .	Rs. 106.01 cr.	36.84 cr.
4. Countries from whom purchased:		
G.D.R. . . . .	1 (Cargo Liner)	
Yugoslavia . . . . .	2 "	
U.K. . . . .	6 "	
Poland . . . . .	4 "	
India . . . . .	1 (Bulk Carrier)	
Japan . . . . .	1 (MRT)	
<i>Mogul Line Limited:</i>		
1. No. of ships acquired . . . . .	1	..
2. DWT . . . . .	26999	..
3. Total price . . . . .	11.27 crores	..
4. Country from whom purchased . . . . .	India	

**Proposal for creating National Academy of Engineering**

8105. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal made by the Institution of Engineers (India) in its 62nd Annual Conference for the creation of a much desired and much needed National Academy of Engineering ; and

(b) if so, the Government's thinking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). At the 62nd annual convention of the Institution of Engineers (India), the need for the establishment of a National Academy of Engineering was highlighted by its President in his inaugural address. No formal proposal has, however, been submitted to the Government by the Institution in this regard.

12-00 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a notice regarding the discovery of high explosive rockets in the Bokaro Steel Plant... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up: I will allow 377.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not 377.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): What is the exact position. Not 377.

(Interruptions)

Let the hon. Minister tell us the position.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): We want to censure the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और भी चर्चा करना चाहेंगे तो करवा देंगे ।

श्री हरश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :  
9 राकेट पकड़े गये हैं और ये सब सेना के हैं , बड़ा गंभीर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे आपको संतोष नहीं होगा तो कालिग अटेंशन ले सकते हैं ।

श्री हरश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिग अटेंशन होना चाहिये ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के महान स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी श्री परमानन्द जी का निधन हुआ और इनका स्टेट फयूनरल नहीं किया गया जबकि परम्परा रही है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के लिये स्टेट फयूनरल किया जाता है। इतने महान स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी जिनका 40 वर्ष तक जीवन जेलों में बीता हो, उनको इस तरह से उपेक्षा किया जाना दुःख का विषय है। इस पर सरकार बकबव

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गेहूं की फसल आ रही है, लेकिन अभी तक सपोर्ट प्राइ घोषित नहीं की गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज एग्रीकल्चर की डिमांड्स पर चर्चा हो रही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डिमांड्स में तो बोलेंगे ही, लेकिन अगर इससे पहले सपोर्ट प्राइस बता दें तो उस पर भी टिप्पणी की जा सकती है ।

श्री रामविलास शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं यह सवाल उठा रहा था कि बोकारो की घटना बहुत बड़ी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में बता दिया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं कि सब जगह पर चुनाव हो रहे हैं पर दिल्ली में चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है। दिल्ली की कानून-व्यवस्था खतरनाक है, यहां तक कि संसद सदस्यों के घर पर हमला हो रहा है, रोज डकैतियां हो रही हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुन लिया है, अब बैठिये । नाट एनाउड !

istry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**  
Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1982-83. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3892/82].

**REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN SHIPYARD LIMITED, COCHIN 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 each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3893/82].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report\* of the Moghal Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3894/82].

**DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1982-83. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3835/82].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATIONS) ACT 1951, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAITHWAITE AND COMPANY, LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 AND BHARAT BRAKES AND VALUES LTD., CALCUTTA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1979, ETC ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 123(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1982 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 125(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1982 regarding continuance of management of Messrs India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore (West Bengal) beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 134(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1982 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar beyond five years.

[Placed in Library, See N\*, LT-3896/82].

\*Annual Report was laid on the Table on 8th April, 1982.

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1976:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed IN LIBRARY. SEE No. LT-3897/82].

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the period ended 31st March, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the period ended 31st March, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed IN LIBRARY. SEE No. LT-3898/82].

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Industry for 1982-83.

[Placed IN LIBRARY. SEE No. LT-3898/82].

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. 3900/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF  
MANGANESE ORE (INDIA) LTD. NAG-  
PUR FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND  
— STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARAN-  
JIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the  
Table a copy each of the following papers  
(Hindi and English versions) under  
sub-section (1) of section 619A of the  
Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on  
the working of the Mangānese Ore  
(India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year  
1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Mangānese  
Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the  
year 1980-81 along with the Audited  
Accounts and the comments of the  
Comptroller and Auditor General  
thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LI-  
3701/82].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF MOTILAL NEHRU  
REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,  
ALLAHABAD FOR 1980-81, CENTRAL  
SCHOOLS ORGANISATION (KENDRIYA  
VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN) FOR 1980-81,  
STATEMENTS FOR DELAY IN LAYING  
THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS  
OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE  
MUSEUMS CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81  
AND SCHOOL OF BUDDHIST PHILO-  
SOPHY, LEH, LADAKH FOR 1978-79,  
1979-80 AND 1980-81.

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  
Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering  
College, Allahabad, for the year 1980-  
81 together with Audit Report there-  
on. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
3902/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual  
Accounts (Hindi and English versions)  
of the Central Schools Organisation  
(Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan  
for the year 1980-81 together with  
Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-  
lish versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-3903/82.]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3904/82].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, Ladakh, for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year and reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-3905/82.]

**INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SIXTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1980-81 AND DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR 1982-83.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1142 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1981 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3906/82].

(2) A copy of the Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-3907/82].

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Communications for 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. 3908/82].

**DELHI SEGREGATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PERSONS OR ANIMALS (DISEASED OR SUPPOSED TO BE DISEASED) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Segregation and Management of persons or animals (diseased or supposed to be diseased) (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 500/Spl. Cell. PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st March, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3909/82].

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1982.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1982, under sub-section (5) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3910/82].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944. CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK ACT, 1873.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English ver-

sions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 302(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1982 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 250/79-CE dated the 17th August, 1979 so as to clarify that aviation turbine fuel is leviable to same rate of effective duty as applicable to kerosene.

(ii) G.S.R. 303(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1982 together with an explanatory note so as to provide for the set-off of the duty paid on articles not specified in Tariff Item 15A (2) when used as raw material or component parts in the manufacture of finished exciseable goods, subject to the observance of the procedure prescribed in Notification No. 201/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1979.

(iii) G.S.R. 304(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1982 together with an explanatory note exempting articles not specified in Tariff Item 15A(2) from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon if utilised within the same factory or in any other factory of the same manufacturer.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3911/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English version) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 308(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April,

1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding duty exemption on import of raw material against Advance Licences.

(ii) G.S.R. 309(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding duty exemption on import of certain raw materials specified in the Schedule to the Notification under Import Replenishment Licences issued in terms of Appendix 29 of the Import Policy, 1982-83.

(iii) G.S.R. 310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from the levy of auxiliary duty of customs materials when imported under Import Replenishment Licences.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3912/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

(i) The Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982.

(ii) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3913/82.]

12405 hrs.

A32

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
FORTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Defence—Military Engineer Services.

12406 hrs.

v

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-EIGHT REPORT & MINUTES

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Indian Telephone Industries Limited—Research and Development and New Projects and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Zail Singh.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENT IN AN M.P.'s FLAT IN SOUTH AVENUE, NEW DELHI ON APRIL 14, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, On 14th April, 1982, at about 7.15 A.M., two intruders one of them carrying a revolver, entered the residence of Shri Dalbir Singh, Member of Lok Sabha from Shahdol Parliamentary Constituency in Madhya Pradesh. After entering the

premises, the intruders ordered some guests of the Member of Parliament, who were in the drawing room, to squat on the floor. They enquired about the whereabouts of Shri Dalbir Singh.

Shri Dalbir Singh, who was in an adjoining room and was listening to the intruders, managed to escape along with some other guests including a M.L.A. and the maid servant, even though the intruders had fired shots in his direction. Five guests of the Member of Parliament who were in the drawing room were however held hostage by the intruders.

The Police Control Room received information at 7.30 A.M. about the presence of armed intruders, who had opened fire. Senior Police Officers, including the Commissioner of Police, immediately rushed to the spot. They encircled the premises, thus, confining the intruders. The intruders threatened to shoot the hostages in case the police forced entry into the house and in the event of the Government's failure to meet their demands, relating to coal-mine workers of Jhagra Khand in Madhya Pradesh.

Through persuasion and tact, the police could enter the premises at 4.15 P.M. In a swift operation, the police overpowered the intruders one of whom was armed with a loaded and cocked revolver. The police have registered a case and investigation is in progress.

The Government views this incident with great concern. I am sure the House will join me in condemning such acts of violence. The Government on its part will spare no efforts in dealing firmly with such situations.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अगर दलबीर सिंह जी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो हम लोग सुनना चाहेंगे ।

श्री राम विश्वनाथ पासयान (हाजीपुर) : मेम्बर यहाँ बैठे हुये हैं । बोले, उनका क्या कहना है ? अगर मेम्बर ही इतने इनसिक्क्योर हो गये हैं तो व्हट एबाउट अदर पीपल ?



MR. SPEAKER: I will allow him under 377.

Now, the Minister of External Affairs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN APPOINTING OBSERVERS FROM "NORTHERN AREAS" ON THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): On April 4, 1982, the Pakistan President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq is reported to have made an announcement appointing three observers from "Northern Areas" on the Federal Council.

This is the first time that the Pakistan Government have given such a "representation" to the areas which are juridically and constitutionally part of the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir. Our CDA in Islamabad has already lodged a protest over the matter with the Pakistan Foreign Office.

President Zia-ul-Haq is also reported to have made a statement on April 12, 1982, in which he declared Gilgit, Hunza and Skardu in Pakistan-occupied northern Kashmir as parts of Pakistan. He is also reported to have stated that the three territories are part of Pakistan and not "disputed areas"—a description which the Pakistan Government has, without any justification, been giving to Kashmir.

The Pakistan CDA in Delhi was summoned to South Block on 13-4-82 and was asked to give us an authentic version of President Zia's statement on the subject. He was told that Government take serious objection to Gen. Zia's reported statement. Our wellknown position, viz. that juridically areas mentioned above are part of the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir, was reiterated to the CDA.

We shall await the authentic version of the position of Pakistan on this question.

12-10 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : स्वतंत्रता सेनानी परमानन्द के बारे में क्या नीति है सरकार की ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : कोई नीति तो बनायें (व्यवधान) यह बोल नहीं सकते क्योंकि यह मामला ऐसा ही है।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Regarding the statement made by the Minister I have a very important letter...††

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पुलिस को दीजिये न, यहां क्यों उठाते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान)

No, please. It is not your job. It is Mr. Dalbir Singh's job. He will do it.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी घटनाओं के बारे में ? ...

(Interruptions)

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part-II Section 2, dated 15-4-82.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

††Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: He had not sought my permission. How can it be on record? Don't insinuate things. I never expunge. Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record. You should not do it again and again. I warn you not to do it again and again. I can never expunge.

श्री अर. एन. राकेश : आपने ऐक्सपंज किया है जब मैंने वाक आउट किया . . . .

(व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Either you are right or I am right. Nothing is expunged. Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record. You can come and see me. This is not the way to do it.

श्री हरशं कुमार नंगवार (पौलीभोत) : सरकार की क्या पालिसी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सब के लिये एक सी है, नहीं तो आजादी से कौन बोल सकता है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पंडित परमानन्द जी को स्टेट फयूनरल देने के बारे में कुछ बतायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्ञानी जी, स्टेट फयूनरल की बात कर रहे हैं, आप बता दीजिये ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : स्टेट फयूनरल होता है स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जै. सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, अब तक स्टेट फयूनरल नहीं दिया गया । हमने कोशिश की थी, 1, 2 और भी हमारे ऐसे भाई थे, लेकिन दिल्ली में स्टेट फयूनरल नहीं दिया गया था । प्रांतों में सरकारें कभी कभी करती है, वह स्टेट फयूनरल नहीं होता, बल्कि पुलिस आनर होता है । मुझे याद है जब मैं मुख्य मंत्री था तब हमारे 3, 4 बहुत बड़े बड़े फ्रीडम फाइटर्स भी थे, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी थे, मिनिस्टर्स भी रह चुके थे और एक, दो पार्लिटिवल पार्टीज के नेता थे । मैं चाहता

था कि उनको स्टेट फयूनरल दिया जाय । लेकिन दिया नहीं जाता यह एक जनरल पौलिसी है । मगर स्टेट अपना फैसला कर सकती थी केवल पुलिस आनर का । . . . पुलिस आनर का भी यूनिवर्सल टेरिटरी में रिवाज नहीं है ।

एक ममवीर्य सदस्य : वह होना चाहिये ।

श्री ज. सिंह : जहां तक मेरी जाती राय का सवाल है, मैं फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को सबसे ऊंचा समझता हूं । उन्हीं की वजह से हम यहां बैठे हैं । (व्यवधान) मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये । सिटिंग मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट या स्टेट मिनिस्टर का भी स्टेट फयूनरल नहीं होता, तब भी पुलिस आनर होती है अब तक यह रिवाज रहा है । इसलिये हम पंडित परमानन्द का स्टेट फयूनरल नहीं कर सके । पंडित जी के लिये हमारी श्रद्धा है, सत्कार है, सम्मान है ।

उनकी एडाप्टिड बेटी है । हमारे कायदे-कानून के मुताबिक फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की घर्मपत्नी को पहले 100 रुपये पेंशन मिलती थी । अब उसे 200 रुपये कर दिया है । मगर बेटी के लिये प्राविजन नहीं है । इसके लिये भी मैं स्पेशल इजाजत लूंगा कि उनकी बेटी को वह पेंशन दी जाए । उनके क्रिया कर्म के लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स रिलीफ फंड से 5,000 रुपये मंजूर फिर दिये गये हैं । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कहा गया है कि उनकी आखरी रस्म के लिये पूरी कोआपरेशन दी जाय, सबको दावत दी जाय और शोक सभा भी हो ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वासुदेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उनका कोई स्मारक बनना चाहिये । (व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission never record anything. Whatever is said without my permission will never go on record.

12-18 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) INCIDENT AT THE SOUTH AVENUE RESIDENCE OF SHRI DALBIR SINGH, MP

श्री हजबोर सिंह (शहडोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1982 को मेरे निवास में घटित घटना के सम्बन्ध में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि पूरा मामला पुलिस छानबीन के अन्तर्गत है, जिससे स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि पिस्तौलधारी का वास्तविक उद्देश्य कालियरी श्रमिकों की समस्या की आलोचना खीचना था या कि उसकी आड़ में कुछ और था।

जहां तक झगराकांड एरिया की समस्या का सवाल है, पहली बात यह है कि यह क्षेत्र मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में नहीं आता, केवल तीन चार कालियरियां आती हैं। मेरे समक्ष जो समस्याएं लाई जाती हैं, उनके समाधान के लिए मैं भरसक प्रयत्न करता हूं और अपने क्षेत्र की कालियरियों का दौरा करके स्थानीय तौर पर निदान भी कराया करता हूं। मेरा प्रयत्न रहता है कि कालियरी क्षेत्र में निहित स्वार्थ जैसे सूदखोर, कोयलेका अवैध धंधा करने वाले और भ्रष्ट अधिकारी पनपने न पाएं। इस लिए मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय तथा संसद तक अपनी बात पहुंचाता हूं, जिसके कारण इन तत्वों और इनके सरक्षणकर्ताओं में बेचैनी अवश्य है, यह बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कालियरी श्रमिकों की कोई समस्याएं नहीं हैं, किन्तु कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के उपरांत वेतन, सेवा-शर्तों तथा सुविधाओं में भारी वृद्धि हुई है, किन्तु समयानुसार उनमें श्रमिक वृद्धि भी होती रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन वे समस्याएं इतनी गम्भीर भी नहीं हैं कि उनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाने के लिए एक संसद-सदस्य की हत्या का प्रयत्न किया जाए, और ऐसे लोगों द्वारा, जो श्रमिकों से सीधे तौर पर सम्बन्ध नहीं।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सारे मामले की सी० वी० आई० से जांच कराई जाए।

12-20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

(ii) ALLEGED CRISES IN COAL INDUSTRY DUE TO SHORTAGE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance. The coal industry is facing serious crisis because of dearth of mining engineers. The Government of India has raised the production target of coal for the sixth Plan period. Coal is the primary source of energy in the country and the mining engineers play an important role in the production of coal. But it is regrettable that there is dearth of mining engineers in various coal fields of the country.

Central Coal Fields Ltd. alone requires at present nearly 24 mining engineers to fill up the vacancies of under managers, asstt. managers and managers. This scarcity of qualified mining engineers is due to the fact that conspicuous less number of young men are opting for this technical faculty in course of last several years due to comparatively good facilities and amenities offered to electronics, electrical, mechanical and chemical engineers. With the decision of the Government of India for the introduction of modernisation scheme of the coal mining projects, large number of mining engineers will be required in various coal fields.

Unless some urgent steps are taken to provide adequate mining engineering education and training facilities in the country the demand of the mining engineers for various coal fields cannot be met. It will hit the production target of coal to a large extent which will adversely affect the economy of the country. Therefore, it is necessary to set up more number of

mining engineering colleges in the coal reserve states like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The Mining Engineering Schools functioning in these States should be upgraded to graduation and post-graduation level and funds should be allocated by the Government of India for implementing upgradation programme. Better facilities and amenities should be made available to the coal mining engineers. This matter concerns the future progress of the coal mining projects of the country. Therefore, it deserves the special attention of the Government of India.

In view of this I urge the Government of India to fill up the vacancies of mining engineers in various coal fields. At the same time, I demand that urgent and effective steps should be taken to overcome the deficit of mining engineers in the near future.

(iii) ALLEGED SLAUGHTER OF RHINOS AND OTHER ANIMALS IN ASSAM AND ORISSA

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent public importance. The slaughter of Rhinos in the Kaziranga National Park of Assam by poachers especially in the rainy season and the systematic slaughter of animals recently in the Simlipal Forest Reserve in Orissa by the tribals are two reprehensible things to be dealt with firmly in the interest of preserving rare species and environment.

It is a pity that the other day thousands of tribals armed with bows and arrows split into several groups and in a systematic manner lit several fires to form 'burning rings' in which the animals were trapped and made it easier to hunt the entrapped animals and killed them in a large number.

Surely the officials guarding the reserve could not have been unaware of the presence of so many tribals, yet they were not able to bring to book

anyone. This is all the more surprising considering that the tribals were in no hurry to leave. The officials have identified 113 fires on which they roasted the slaughtered animals and feasted on them before departing.

It is not as if this is the first time the tribals have raised the sanctuary. In fact the 'Akhand Shikhar' has become an annual ritual. The neglect of the officials is thus doubly deplorable. They must tighten measures to protect the animals or see them quickly decimated. But it needs to be stressed that the tribals are resorting to such raid because the authority failed to provide them with the means of livelihood in spite of the best of efforts by the Government. The Forest Development Corporation have not always been able to do well by them and the benefits of welfare activities worth crores of rupees have not gone to them.

Hence, in the best interests of all, the Government at the Centre, I urge strongly, should take measures to help protect the rare species of animals in the country and to see as well that the tribals are best protected with assured alternative means of livelihood for which crores of rupees are being budgeted every year.

(iv) NEED TO CONSTITUTE ONE OR TWO BENCHES OF INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL AT COIMBATORE

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Coimbatore city, the Manchester of South India is having 105 Textile Mills and a large number of Engineering, Foundry, Hosiery, Plantation, Transport, Trading Companies and concerns. In view of the large number of units, there are about 30 Income-tax Officers, 5 Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) at Coimbatore to look after the Income-tax assessments and appeals. There are also a number of Income-tax officers within a radius of

about 100 Km., at Gobi, Pol-lachi, Erode and Tiruppur. All appeals against the orders of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) and Appellate Assistant Commissioner are to be filed and heard at the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal at Madras which is about 50 Km., from Coimbatore. The Income-tax Assesseees at Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Trichy, Pudukottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli find it difficult and very costly to prefer appeals to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal in view of the location of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal at Madras.

At present, in the South, Income-tax Appellate Tribunals are functioning at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Cochin and Madras, the headquarters of the four Southern States. A number of Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal are sitting at Madras. This has resulted in rush and inadequate space for the members of the Tribunal and for the assesseees and the Representatives of the clients and the Revenue.

In view of the large number of Income-tax appeals to the Tribunal from the various districts in the South it will be convenient and useful for the Assesseees in the South if urgent steps are taken to constitute one or two Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal at Coimbatore.

In this connection, it is to be noted that there is already a Tribunal Bench for Sales-tax Appeals at Coimbatore.

#### (v) CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास और बेरोज़गारी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विशेष उपाय का न किया जाना, एक चिन्ता का विषय है छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी

उत्तर प्रदेश में पाये जाने वाले अनेक कच्चे माल (रा मैटीरियल) पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के द्वारा उस क्षेत्र की बढ़ती हुई बेरोज़गारी को नियन्त्रित करने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाया जा सकता है। अतः सरकार को चाहिए कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक पूंजी निर्धारित करे ताकि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के द्वारा युवकों में बढ़ रहे असंतोष को, बेरोज़गारी का अन्त करके, दूर किया जा सके।

#### (v) WITHDRAWAL OF P.A.C. AND RE OPENING OF DARUL-ULOOM (UTTAR PRADESH)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The Darul Uloom, a renowned institution of Islamic learning which has been attracting students from all over the world, is closed for about six months. The P.A.C. has been posted at the Institution. The Rector of Darul Uloom has urged the Centre to withdraw the P.A.C. which has failed to normalise the situation. The Rector had decided to open the institution in phases but he was prevented from doing so by the authorities. If there was any need for some reform in the functioning of the Uloom, it should have been done keeping in view the objectives that the Founding Fathers of the Darul Uloom had laid down. There was need to evolve a broad consensus among the people concerned for any change if necessary. To allow non-academic considerations to come in the way of smooth functioning of this great centre of learning is, to say the least, reprehensible.

I demand that immediate steps should be taken to restore normalcy at darul Uloom by withdrawing the P.A.C. and by allowing the Rector and other Uloom authorities a free hand in running the institution the continued closure of which has attracted adverse notice.

(vii) SETTING UP OF MORE INDUSTRIES  
IN WEST BENGAL

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA** (Vishnupur): Sir, as per official press release, the Government of India have selected some districts in different states for industrial development. Out of 16 districts in West Bengal, 15 districts are industrially backward. But Government selected only five districts of West Bengal for industrial development. The claim of even more backward districts of West Bengal have been completely ignored by the Government of India, particularly the Industry Ministry. Even the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Industry Ministry at the Centre are not being implemented nor the requests of the Left Front Government in West Bengal are attended to by the Central Government. The Central Government is not setting up any modern industry in West Bengal and the letters of intent or applications and licenses for setting up industries in West Bengal are not properly entertained or are withheld or rejected on some grounds. The assurance for setting up a ship repairing yard, a ship building yard, electronic unit, petro-chemical complex, coal-based chemical industries etc. are some such projects which were neither meted out nor the modernisation and expansion were made in any of the Central Public Sector Undertakings situated in West Bengal.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Central Government to come forward to set up more industries in

West Bengal and declare some more districts on Government's list for industrial development.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has been permitted to make his statement under Rule 377. And as assured by the Speaker, Calling Attention will not be allowed.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Sir, Calling Attention must be there. The Speaker has assured the House. How do you say it will not be allowed?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You can raise it afterwards.

(viii) ENQUIRY INTO AN ATTEMPT TO  
BLOW UP BOKARO STEEL PLANT

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अत्यन्त ही लोचक महत्व विषय की और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

समाचार पत्रों की खबरों के अनुसार दिनांक 13-4-82 को एशिया के सबसे बड़े बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को नव (9) शक्तिशाली राकेटों से उड़ाने की कोशिश की गई। कुछ श्रमिक जब रेल बैगन से चूना पत्थर निकाल रहे थे तब उनकी दृष्टि उन शक्तिशाली राकेटों पर पड़ी। समाचार पत्रों की खबरों के अनुसार ये राकेट आमतौर पर भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा युद्ध काल में प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। यदि मजदूरों को निगाह नहीं पड़ी होती तो भयंकर घटना घट जाती। इस षडयंत्र के साथ ही कई सारे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल जुड़ जाते हैं।

अतः घटना की उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराई जाए और उसकी रिपोर्ट सभा के पटल पर रखी जाए।

12-33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1982-83—

*Contd.*

MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain to continue. Shri Vir-dhi Chander Jain.

Nothing other than his speech will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basir-hat): Sir, may I crave your indul-gence? The point is if you disallow something, that is all right. But if an Hon. Member does not say anything which is unparliamentary, why should you strike it off from the record?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because I have gone to the next item.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You can disallow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can we conduct the deliberations of the House then?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am talk-ing of the record. You disallow any-thing you like, but why do you strike it off the record?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Spea-ker has already said whatever is spo-ken in this House without the permis-sion of the Speaker will not go on re-cord. The Rule is if anybody wants to speak or make a statement, he should get up and get the permission of the Speaker. But these things are done without permission and such things will not go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So you rule it out. Why should you strike it off the record?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Such things only will not go on record. Any

statement or anything against the rules will not go on record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, I am on a point of order. - Sir, discussion will not be meaningful unless the Minister for Agriculture announces the support price policy for wheat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can make out your case in the speech.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, can't you direct the Minister? Sir, we can make our comments if the price is less.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Go-rakhpur): Sir, my point of order is that support price for wheat should be declared first and then the discussion should be continued.

श्री राम बिलस पासवान : जब मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, तो सपोर्ट प्राइस डेक्लेयर करने में क्या दिक्कत है। अगर सपोर्ट प्राइस डेक्लेयर कर दी जाती है, तो हमें बोलने के लिए एक डाइरेक्शन मिलेगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can make these points when you discuss this. You are going to discuss this. Press these points then. And when the Minister speaks, he will definitely reply. You can make out these points. The Minister will reply. There will be intervention also by the Minister of State. Then they can reply. This is the parliamentary procedure.

Now the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN. *(Interruptions)* Make your points. They will reply. There are chances now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is delay in announcing the sup-port price for wheat; and we want to register our protest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right. You are entitled.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : गेहूं की सपोर्ट प्राइस क्या देंगे क्या आप बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मंत्री जी, बात नहीं मुन रहे हैं।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAVEE: Their policy is an anti-farmer policy. Deliberately they are delaying the announcement of the support price for wheat. We want to register our protest.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : सपोर्ट प्राइस हॉट की क्या होगी, यह अ बताएं। .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सपोर्ट प्राइस न घोषित करने के विरोध में हम वाक-आउट करते हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसके विरोध में हम भी वाक-आउट करते हैं।

12-36 hrs.

*Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House.*

श्री वृद्धि चंद्र जैन (वाड़पेर) : उदाहरण महादय भारत देश में मानसून को अनिश्चितता के कारण कभी राजस्थान प्रान्त में, कभी आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, कभी कर्नाटक में और कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में अकाल की स्थिति बनी रहती है। अभी भी अकाल की स्थिति राजस्थान में है और राजस्थान प्रान्त 5 वर्षों से अकाल से प्रभावित है। राजस्थान प्रान्त के लिए और विशेषतया रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिए यह शताब्दी का सबसे भयंकर अकाल है। इस अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमारी राज्य सरकार सक्षम नहीं है। जिस प्रकार की

विपदा हमारे राजस्थान प्रान्त में आई है, जा एक राष्ट्रीय विपदा है, राजस्थान को सरकार किसी भी सूरत में इस का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। अभी राजस्थान सरकार ने एक मेमारेण्डम प्रस्तुत किया है, प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है और वह 29 मार्च, 1982 को प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी एक अध्ययन दल, एक स्टडी टीम वहां पर भेजे और वहां पर एसेस कर के जल्दी से जल्दी यह निश्चित करे कि कितनी राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को देने जा रही है। पहले भी सिनिग फिक्स करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दो महीने लगा दिये थे। दिसम्बर, 1981 में एसेस किया गया था, यहां से एक स्टडी टीम वहां गई थी और उस ने वहां स्थिति का अध्ययन किया था परन्तु दो महीने के बाद, 22-23 फरवरी का राशि को सीलिंग निर्धारित की। इस के कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हुई कि दिसम्बर में कोई राहत कार्य वहां नहीं चला।

दिसम्बर, अक्टूबर में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति होने और राहत कार्य न चलने के कारण वहां लोगों में भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। अगर अभी भी स्टडी टीम नहीं भेजी गयी और समय पर सीलिंग फिक्स नहीं की गयी, धनराशि से मदद नहीं की गयी तो राज्य सरकार की फाइनेन्शियल पोजिशन बहुत खराब होने की वजह से वह भी लोगों की सहायता करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। उस पर 324 करोड़ रुपये का ओवरड्राफ्ट है और वह 340 करोड़ का हो गया है। नान-प्लान में वह कोई एक्सपेंडीचर नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिये वहां जल्दी से जल्दी टीम भेज कर, अप्रैल मास के अन्दर ही सीलिंग फिक्स की जाए। 183 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गयी है।



[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

वहां अभी जल अकाल राहत कार्य चालू करने हैं, उनमें अप्रैल में 6 लाख, मई में 8 लाख, जून में 10 लाख और जुलाई में 6 लाख मजदूर अकाल राहत कार्यों में लगाने हैं। जो मार्जिन मनी है वह 7.74 करोड़ है और पांच परसेंट एडवांस्ड प्लान की है। प्लान 340 करोड़ का है और इन 6 महीनों के लिए जो प्राविजन करना है वह 4 करोड़ मार्जिन मनी और 17 करोड़ एडवांस्ड प्लान, अर्थात् 21 करोड़ रुपये से करना पड़ेगा। इस भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति का मुकाबला इस से नहीं किया जा सकता है।

पीने के पानी का प्रश्न भी है। वह भी एक विकराल रूप धारण कर रहा है। राज्य सरकार के पास टैंकरों की कमी है। राज्य सरकार ने 35 टैंकरों के लिये आप से रिक्वेस्ट की है। ये खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जाए। पीने के पानी के संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए ट्यूबवैल्स भी खोदे जा रहे हैं। उनके लिये रोटरी रिम्स की कमी है। राज्य सरकार ने पांच रिम्स मांगे हैं।

जो गांव हर साल इस से प्रभावित रहते हैं उनके लिए टैंकर भेजे जाते हैं। आपकी मिलिट्री टैंकर की व्यवस्था करती है। गांवों में पी. एच. ई. डी. प्राथमिकता दे रही है और योजना बनायी जा रही है। उसके लिए भी भारत सरकार को मदद करनी है। पीने के पानी का सवाल भी एक विकट सवाल है। हर साल जो मिलिट्री की सहायता दी जाती है, अप्रैल से लेकर जून तक, वह मिलिट्री की सहायता देना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसलिये आप मिलिट्री की सहायता करने की भी व्यवस्था कीजिए। इस संबंध में मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

सेवन्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन ने मार्जिन मनी 7.74 करोड़ रुपये फिक्स की है। 1-4-82 से पहले राजस्थान का मार्जिन मनी 10.19 करोड़ थी। उसको रिड्यूस करने का यह कारण बताया गया है कि मार्जिन मनी जो फिक्स की जाती है वह नौ सालों—1969-70 से 1978-79 तक का एवरेज निकाल कर की जाती है। उसमें एम्प्लायमेंट के रिलीफ के इन्फ्रेडियेन्ट्स इन्कलूड नहीं किये गये हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर लोगों को मजदूरी नहीं दी जाएगी तो फिर कैसे उन्हें भूख से बचाया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आठवां फाइनेंस कमीशन जल्दी बैठने जा रहा है। उससे द्वारा यह भी मार्जिन मनी फिक्स करते समय एम्प्लायमेंट जैसे इन्फ्रेडियेन्ट्स भी इन्कलूड किये जाने चाहियें। उनको इन्कलूड करने से 25 करोड़ रुपये राजस्थान को मिल सकते हैं। ताकि उससे समस्या का कुछ निदान हो सके। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि 4 करोड़ रुपया मार्जिन मनी, 17 करोड़ रुपया एडवांस प्लान ये जो राशि है, उसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार को सेवन्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार मदद देनी चाहिए, जो सीवियरिटी की स्थिति है, उसका देखते हुए सारी मदद सबसिडी के रूप में दी जानी चाहिये। अगर 50 प्रतिशत सबसिडी और 50 प्रतिशत लोन दिया गया, तब भी राजस्थान सरकार पर बड़ा बजन पड़ेगा और समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार इसको राष्ट्रीय विपत्त मान कर सीवियर की स्थिति को हल करने के लिए पूरी मदद दे।

दूसरी बात जिस पर मैं विशेष तौर से प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ वह है एन आर ई पी प्रोग्राम के बारे में। फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम में जो इंपेक्ट पैदा किया, एन आर ई पी प्रोग्राम में इंपेक्ट पैदा

नहीं किया गया। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ अकाल है वहाँ एन आर ई पी के अंतर्गत एक किलो प्रति व्यक्ति पर डे देते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक किलो भी कहां मिलता है ?

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : हां, एक किलो भी नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए इस मात्रा को बढ़ाकर 3 किलो किया जाय। फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम से लाभ हुआ था। इसी प्रकार पंचायत गृह बने हैं स्कूल भवन बने हैं, गांवों का विकास हुआ है। प्राथमरी स्कूल के निर्माण में जो मदद मिलती है, मिडिल स्कूल के निर्माण के लिए भी वह मदद मिलनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूं सेंट्रल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट जो जोधपुर में है और जो 30 साल से फंक्शन कर रहा है और रिसर्च कार्य कर रहा है, लेकिन उस रिसर्च का किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। किसानों तक उसका लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए विज्ञान केन्द्रों को खोलने की आवश्यकता है। कृषि-विज्ञान केन्द्र जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर में चाहिए ताकि उन अनुसंधानों के बारे में डिस्ट्रिक्ट एग्रीकल्चर आफिसर, एक्सटेंशन आफिसर को ट्रेनिंग देकर लाभ लिया जा सके।

राजस्थान में जो पेड़ पौधे होते हैं, वहां के क्षेत्र को देखते हुए वे इस प्रकार के हैं कि उनसे वहां के पशु ह्यूम-पुष्ट होते हैं और वे उनके लिए पोषितक आहार हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में इन पेड़-पौधों के इंप्रूवमेंट के बारे में कार्य किया जाना चाहिए। जिस तरह से ये 10 साल के बजाए 5 साल में तैयार हो सकते हैं, इनकी किस्म में किम तरह से सुधार किया जा सकता है, तभी

हम कोई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर सकेंगे। अगर इजराइल या अन्य रेगिस्तानी स्थानों के पेड़ वहां पर लगाएंगे तो उनसे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है और ये उस क्षेत्र के लिए सूटेबल नहीं होंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे पेड़ और घास, सेबण घास है, छामन घास है, इस तरह के पोषितक आहार पशुओं के लिए और किसी क्षेत्र में पैदा नहीं होते। बाहर की घास का कोई लाभ नहीं है, हमारे पेड़ खेजड़ी हैं...

वे दरख्त बहुत चारा देते हैं, बहुत उपयोगी होते हैं। कोशिश की जानी चाहिए कि जो अनुसंधान काजरी में हो रहा है उसको डायरेक्ट किया जाए कि वे खोज इकी करें। उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है।

Dr. Mann said that CAZRI had developed the technology for sant dune fixation, afforestation and shelter-belt establishment, arid horticulture, range management and live stock development, dry land agriculture, drip irrigation, water shed management, optimum use of water, solar energy utilisation, rodent pest management etc.

इन सब के बारे में अनुसंधान किए हैं इन अनुसंधानों से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को लाभ हासिल किया जाना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से भी हो इन क्षेत्रों को इन अनुसंधानों से लाभ पहुंचे।

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जंगलों का जब तक विकास नहीं होता है तब तक वे उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं। अभी स्थिति यह है कि वनों का अस हो रहा है, उनका डेस्ट्रक्शन बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जल्दी से जल्दी फारेस्ट कंजर्वेशन बिल सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए। ठेकेदारों द्वारा आज बहुत ही

[श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

बेरहमी के साथ बहुत ही—बुरी तरह से पेड़ों को काटा जा रहा है। जंगल इस प्रकार से नष्ट हो रहे हैं। आदिम जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग तथा गरीब लोग और वीकर सैक्शन भी दरदत काटते हैं क्योंकि उनके वास्ते कोई रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि जिस तरह से फैमिली प्लानिंग को नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस दी गई है उसी तरह से वन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों को भी नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस दे कर उनके विकास का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

डैजर्ट एरियाज में नेशनल डैजर्ट पार्क की स्थापना के सिलसिले में काजरी ने अनुसंधान किया है। उस अनुसंधान से इन क्षेत्रों में फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिए। सैंड स्टेबेलाइजेशन आदि के बारे में जो अनुसंधान किए गए हैं उनका लाभ इन क्षेत्रों को मिलना चाहिए, नेशनल डैजर्ट पार्क में उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। पत्रों द्वारा या अतारांकित प्रश्नों द्वारा मैंने आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है कि चीज के मैन्युफैक्चर में जो अमूल डेरी में या दूसरी पब्लिक सैक्टर डेयरीज में बनता है, नान वैजिटेरियन रेनेट यूज करते हैं। यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट चीज है। लेकिन कहीं टोन पर भी यह लिखा नहीं जाता है कि यह जो चीज है इसमें यह यूज होता है। इस प्रकार से चीज का मैन्युफैक्चर नहीं होना चाहिए। बाई-स्लाटरिंग काऊज एंड काफ और उसके रेनेट से यह चीज बने, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। वैजिटेरियन से वह बने या बाहर से इसको मंगाया जाए इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

आई आर डी का जो प्रोग्राम है वह 1 करोड़ 50 लाख परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाने का प्रोग्राम है। अब इस कार्यक्रम का जिस प्रकार इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है पंचायत लेबिल पर वह भी ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि जिस उद्देश्य के लिये वह लोन लेते हैं, जो चीज

खरोदते हैं, कहीं कहीं तो वस्तु में बैलगाड़ी या ऊंटगाड़ी नहीं खरीदते और इस तरह जिस परपज के लिये कर्ज लेते हैं उसमें उस धन का उपयोग नहीं करते। आई आर डी प्रोग्राम का उद्देश्य गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लोगों को उठाना है। अतः इसके लिये हमें गृह उद्योगों का पनपाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 22 hon. Members from the ruling party who want to speak on this Ministry. If you take more time, to that extent the time available to the other Members would be less. So, you would be doing an injustice to your own colleagues. Apart from that, those members would find fault with me for giving you more time and no time to them. Therefore, you must save me and save your colleagues also.

Generally, in Parliament there should not be much of political speeches. One should speak to the point within 10 or 12 minutes and one should be more concerned about one's constituency and also the nation. It can be done within 10 or 12 minutes.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन छठी योजना में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख परिवारों को आप उंचा नहीं उठा सकते जिस प्रकार इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है। राजस्थान में और विशेषकर मेरे क्षेत्र में जहां फेमिन की हालत है वहां यह प्रोग्राम किसी तरह से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि जो ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स पर, ब्लॉक सेन्टर्स पर हैं वहां पर ऊन की बुनाई, गलीचा उद्योग, रंगाई छपाई आदि के बारे में लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय जिससे उनकी अर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सके। ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिए।

"Sacrifice of animals, including birds, in any place of public worship or any other place for the purpose or with the intention of any deity

should be banned all over the country and for this purpose necessary legislation, either at the Central level or State level, be initiated."

कमेटी फौर प्रीवेंशन आफ क्लूएलिटी टू ऐनीमल्स ने 1954 में इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की थी। कुछ स्टेट्स ने इसका पालन किया है। मध्य प्रदेश ने मार्च 1981 में कानून भी बनाया लेकिन उसको अभी तक राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। ऐसे कानूनों को शीघ्र प्रेसीडेंट की असेंट मिलनी चाहिये। पशुपक्षी जो मंदिरों और धार्मिक स्थानों पर बलि की बेदी पर चढ़ाये जाते हैं यह बन्द होना चाहिये। इस बारे में बने मध्य प्रदेश के कानून को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए और दूसरे राज्यों में भी ऐसे कानून बनाने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए, या केन्द्र की तरफ से ऐसे कानून बनें ताकि पशुओं और पक्षियों की रक्षा की जा सके।

\*SHRI ZAINA ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a village based country and hence its economy is also based on agriculture on the success of agriculture depends the development of our industries and the overall development of the country. 80 per cent of our people live in the villages and 70 per cent of our working population is engaged in agriculture. Therefore the level of the living standard of our rural population should be the yardstick for measuring the success of our agriculture. If we look towards the lakhs of villages it will be clear to us how much success we have achieved in the field of agriculture in the 34 years of post independence era. Out of a total of 5,75,933 villages of our country, several crores of poor people living in over 2 lakhs of villages are yet deprived of pure drinking water facilities. In lakhs of vilages there is not a single dispensary or subsidiary health centre. Millions of our rural people breathe their last without pro-

per treatment and without medicine. In lakhs of villages no primary school has yet been started and the children has not been able to attain the minimum literacy. Thousands of our vilages are to this day cut off from the civilized world for want of roads. Lakhs and lakhs of our village people do not have a hut of their own for shelter. Out of 30,46,13000 people of our country who live below the poverty line, 25,27,74000 belong to the rural areas. Millions of our farmers are groaning under the burden of debts. Even today lakhs of our vilage people go without food at night as a rule. A few lakhs of bonded labour exist even today as a blot on our nation. Why is the situation like this? We are fortunate to have all the ingredients necessary for the success of agriculture. This country is endowed with unlimited natural resources. We have plenty of fertile land, and unlimited supply of water. We are equal to many advanced countries in the field of technology also. Moreover we can grow crops in this country practically throughout the year. Therefore we can become the biggest exporting country, in the world. But inspite of all this at the end of six five year Plans, we find that in the field of our agriculture there is a wide gulf between the possibilities and the success achieved. The causes for this are, on the one hand wrong and faulty agricultural policy, wrong planning, wrong pricing policy and wrong procurement policy and on the other hand the consequential neglect and indifference towards agriculture are standing in the way of achieving our expected goal. The path of radical land reforms have been abandoned. Efforts are going on to establish capitalist landlordism on the decaying foundations of old feudalism. The various developmental programmes are being chalked out only with an eye on increasing production at the cost of the interest of the actual farmers. Keeping in view the important role of agriculture in our economy, it should have been given due priority

\*Original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

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in our five year plans but that has not been done. This will be clear from the allocations made for agriculture out of the total budget during the various five year plans:

Five year plan	Percentage of total budget allocations.
First	14.80%
Second	11.50%
Third	12.70%
Annual Plans	
1966-69	16.71%
Fourth	14.70%
Fifth	10.94%

In the Prime Minister's new 20-point programme, 13 points relate to agriculture and rural development. But allocations for both these heads have surprisingly been reduced. In 1979-80 2.1 per cent of the total budget was allocated for rural development. But in 1982-83 the allocation has been reduced to 1.8 per cent. The same is the case for small scale industries and village industries. Sir, 1982 has been declared as the 'year of productivity'. But in this year gross injustice has been done to the largest field of production viz., agriculture. Therefore, those 13 points in the Prime Minister's programme has been marked only as the "unlucky thirteen" for the rural population.

Sir, when we are discussing the budget allocations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, it is relevant to point out that a effort has been made through the Economic Survey presented to this House, and through the budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, to paint a bright and colourful picture before the people about the achievements and progress achieved in the field of agriculture. As a proof they have stated that agricultural production, particularly foodgrains production has gone up. If we go beneath the surface, then the baselessness of this claim becomes apparent. According to official index, from 1971-72 to 1980-81 i.e. in 9 years

agriculture production has gone up by 21 per cent. If we take into account only foodgrain production, the figure is the same. But this increase in the field of production has failed to keep pace with the increase in population. In 1971, the per capita net availability of foodgrains was 468.5 grams. In 1981 that has gone down to 459.5 grammes. Therefore we are reminded of that old adage "Paddy and poverty go together." This is true at least in the case of our country. Foodgrains production is increasing and so is increasing the poverty of the rural masses who do not get two square meals a day. Where is the increased production going? There is a saying that the hen lays the eggs but the inspector eats it'. The same situation we find here also. The poor farmer raises the crop but the result of his labour is appropriated by a handful of jotedars, landlords, hoarders and profiteers. When the tillers are being ruined they are getting fatter. This is the result of Government's agricultural policy. Due to this unrealistic policy on agriculture, we are today faced with stagnation in every sphere of our agricultural system. We are rejoicing that in 1981-82 we will have a production of 134 million tons which is a record. Even then, the rate at which production had gone up between 1975-76 and 1978-79 could not be maintained between 1979-80 and 1981-82. The average production per hectare is also not very encouraging. The average yield of wheat per hectare in the rest of the world is 2100 Kg. Whereas in India the average yield per hectare is only 1400 Kg. The position in respect of other foodgrains also is more or less the same. The number of countries where the average production is less than ours is also very few what has been said by the Union Agriculture Secretary, Mr. S. P. Mukherjee recently at a meeting of the National Seed Corporation is also very significant in this context. He has said that the target of foodgrains production in 1981-82 was 138 million tons. Whereas the expected production is 134 million tons i.e.

there is a shortfall of 4 million tons. Can we term the failure to achieve the target in production as a measure of success? Within the sixth Five Year Plan i.e. by 1984-85, a target has been fixed to produce 154 million tons of foodgrains. To achieve that target, in the remaining years of the 6th five year Plan 6.6 million tons of additional production will be necessary on an average. Now the question arises whether it is possible to achieve that. The answer to that is clearly a big 'No' Sir, Punjab, the heart land of the green revolution has almost lost its capacity for additional production. The 'economic survey' also admits that. It has been stated therein that "The per hectare average yield of wheat in Punjab in 1980-81 has been lower than the 1979-80 level. In case of rice also, the yield per hectare in Punjab has tended to stabilise after 1978-79.

Therefore, whether it will be possible to reach that target or not depends on how much additional land can be brought under improved methods of cultivation. For improved cultivation it is necessary to provide for more irrigation facilities. Till this date out of 142.9 million hectares of cultivated land only 38 million hectares i.e. about 30 per cent have been brought under irrigation. The remaining 104.9 million hectares are devoid of irrigational facilities and totally dependent on rainfall. The Government has of course decided that in the remaining years of the 6th Five Year Plan, 3 million hectares on an average will be provided irrigation facilities. But a report has been published in the 'Economic Times' dated 30-3-1982 that the Ministry of Irrigation has already asked for a sum of Rs. 2600 crores from the Planning Commission in addition to the amount allocated to it in the Sixth Five Year Plan for providing more irrigation facilities. Unless this additional amount is made available, they will not be able to meet the target of increased irrigation acreage. In the context of rising prices and fall in the value of money,

the other Ministries also will perhaps ask for additional funds in the coming year. Will the Planning Commission be able to provide more funds? Or the death-knell of planning itself has started ringing! But even if we are able to achieve the targets of irrigation, there is no certainty that it will be possible to achieve the targets of food production. Because the success of irrigation depends on the use of fertilizers and the availability of electricity. Till now in the field of commercial Energy Consumption, the share of agriculture is only 7 per cent and if we take into account total power consumption then the share of agriculture comes to 15 per cent. Therefore, if more irrigation facilities are sought to be provided, then the Government will have to recast its energy policy also.

Sir, during the last three years a situation of stagnation has been noticed in the use of fertilizers also.

In 1975-76 the use of fertilizers increased by 12.5%  
 In 1976-77 —do— —do— 17.9%  
 In 1977-78 —do— —do— 25.7%  
 and in 1978-79 —do— —do— 19.4%

That is in 4 years the average increase in consumption was about 20 per cent. In 1979-80 the increase in fertilizer consumption was of the order of 2.7 per cent. It can of course be said that this year the consumption of fertilizers was below expectations because of wide spread drought. But what about 1980-81? This year the increase was only 4.9 per cent. For the 1981-82 kharif season the estimate of consumption of fertilizers (Nutrients) was 27.85 lakh tons. But the actual consumption was only 23.05 lakh tons. For the current rabi season of 1981-82 the estimate of fertilizer consumption (nutrients) is 41.62 lakh tons. But from the trends of fertilizer consumption it is apparent that the actual consumption will not be anywhere near that figure. During 1979-80 fertilizers consumption was to the tune of 5.3

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million ton. Till the end of the 6th Five Year Plan the target of fertilizer consumption has been raised to 9.7 million ton. The rate of increase has been estimated at 12 per cent to 13 per cent per year on an average. During the last kharif season it was expected that the use of fertilizers will go up by 18 per cent. But the actual increase was only 7 per cent. Therefore the target of 21 per cent increase in fertilizer consumption during 1981-82 kharif and Rabi seasons taken together will never be achieved. Hence the target of 9.7 million tons of fertilizer consumption in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) will also not be achieved and the production of 154 million tons of foodgrains will also not be possible. 4

Abnormal increase in the price of fertilizers is the root cause of this stagnation in the use of fertilizer. In June 1980, the price of fertiliser was increased by 38 per cent. Again in July 1981 it was increased by 18 per cent. From the year 1974-75 to 1978-79 the use of fertilizer was almost doubled. The reason was that the whole sale price index of fertilizer came down from Rs. 222/- in 1974-75 to Rs. 165 in the year 1978-79. The fertiliser price index went up by 3 per cent in the next year. But by December 1980 the index jumped to Rs. 259. That means, in comparison to 1978-79 there was an increase of 57 per cent. By raising the price in this manner the profit of fertilizer producers can be increased but you cannot increase the welfare of the farmers nor can you increase the production.

In case of small and marginal cultivators, non-availability of institutional loans was another reason for the stagnant use of fertilisers. The complicated procedure of bank loans, security requirements, conditionalities of repayment of loans and non-cooperation of the bank officials with the cultivators—all these factors stand as hurdles in getting loans. In the year

1980 only 17.7 per cent of the total bank loan came to the agricultural sector. Who are those cultivators, who have enjoyed the lion share of this bank loan? The cultivators with big holdings are getting the benefit. If a loan is sanctioned for purchasing a tractor, will it be treated as agricultural loan? Sir, the defective pricing policy and procurement policy of the Government has ruined the farmers. The Government fixes the support price for agricultural produce on the basis of recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission. But what is the basis of the recommendations of the A.P.C.? It is primarily the cost of production. Now, there is such a wide divergence in the cost of production between one area and another, between one farm and another, between one variety and another that the concept of average cost of production becomes meaningless. Because of this, the support price fixed by Government fails to support the farmer. Due to the same reason the procurement price also is not acceptable to farmer. Therefore the Government fails to procure the targetted quantity of foodgrains. In 1981-82 the target of wheat procurement was fixed at 95 lakh tons but the actual procurement was of the order of 65 lakh tons only. The reason advanced by Government for this shortfall in procurement is "offer of higher price by traders." In this way the foodgrains are going in the godowns of the hoarders and the stocks in Government's godowns are getting depleted and they are importing foodgrains from abroad to make up their stocks. This year itself the Government is going spend a few hundred crores of our precious foreign exchange to import 22.65 lakh tons of wheat from U.S.A and Australia. Twenty eight poor farmers were shot dead by the police when they embarked upon an agitation demanding just and fair price for their produce. Even then the Government could not accept their demands. But they are importing foodgrains from abroad at a price much higher than that demanded by

our poor farmers. This is the example of the Government's love for our farmers. To save the farmers the Government should make monopoly purchase directly from the farmers, at a just and fair price, of all their cash crops like sugarcane, jute cotton etc. as well as their surplus foodgrains through Government's own agencies like J.C.I. the F.C.I. and the cooperatives. In many countries there are provision for subsidy on foodgrains both the farmers as well as for the consumers. I will not mention about the socialist countries. Even the 10-nations European common market has decided this year to give a subsidy of 14,400 million dollars to the farmers for their foodgrains. In our country, which is a country of 63 crores of people, the amount of subsidy on food is only Rs. 650 crores. A major portion of this subsidy is utilised in the urban areas. This is another example of the Government's sympathy and love for the millions of our poor villagers.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contoi):** The Agriculture Minister is not present and the Deputy Ministers are also not hearing his speech. They are engaged in gossiping. What is this!

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Everything is being recorded. A Cabinet Minister is here. It is joint responsibility. They are going to reply tomorrow and you will see answers to all these points.

**\*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:** Due to want of necessary arrangements by the Centre, the food deficit States specially West Bengal is finding it difficult to keep their public distribution system functioning. West Bengal is a deficit State in food. In addition there was unprecedented drought in last September and October, and pest attack on crops in some districts. Recently there was a severe cyclonic storm in Midnapur and 24-Parganas

districts which created widespread destruction of crops. In the above context it was expected that the Centre will take a sympathetic attitude towards this State and come to its help in a big way. But on the contrary we observed with dismay that in recent months there was a drastic cut in foodgrains allocation to West Bengal. The Government of India however assured that all possible steps will be taken so that the reduced quantity at least reach the State in time. But that too remained a pious hope. As a result of Government's inaction, the stock of foodgrains in West Bengal which stood at 5.25 lakh metric tonnes on 1-7-81, dwindled to 3.32 lakh metric tonnes on 19-12-81. Similarly, the sugar allocation for West Bengal was 22,000 metric tonnes per month. But during November only 6,227 metric tonnes reached the State. In December last, again, only 13,553 metric tonnes was supplied. Out of the total allocation for 1981, some 37,000 metric tonnes are in arrears and yet to be received in West Bengal. The picture is more or less the same in respect of kerosene, edible oils and other essential items. The centre is saying there is a shortage of wagons and other difficulties are being cited as the cause for this situation. Due to this step-motherly attitude of the Centre, the rationing system in West Bengal has come almost to a standstill. The non-cooperation of the FCI has made the situation more complicated. It was decided to hand over the responsibility of procurement and distribution of food grains to the West Bengal Government from the FCI. Even the date of this transfer was also fixed. But this could not be done as the Centre changed its mind. The deputed employees of the FCI demanded that they should be absorbed in that organisation. In collusion with the Zonal headquarters they have threatened



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that unless this is done, they will bring the Public distribution system of the State to a grinding halt. Will the Central Government play the role of a silent visitor in such situation? And is it because of the fact that West Bengal is not a Congress (I) ruled State? It has been proclaimed that a very important goal of our planning is that the eradication of poverty and unemployment. Many programmes have also been undertaken towards this end. In spite of this, unemployment and poverty is on the increase all over the country, specially in the rural areas. The reason is, that there is poverty in the policy for removing unemployment, poverty in the programmes and poverty in implementation. In this context I will refer to the N.R.E.P. For this project a sum of Rs. 980 crores has been allocated in the 6th Five Year Plan. In the current year's budget Rs. 190 crores have been provided and an equal amount is expected to be provided by the State Governments. 2/3rd of this amount will be paid as wages and this will generate 350 crores man-days. At this rate each family in the rural areas who live below the poverty line will get an additional income of Rs. 50 per year through this programme. This is too insignificant an achievement. Moreover, when the 'Food for Work' programme was changed to NREP, the agricultural labourers started getting payment in cash in place of the earlier mode of payment in foodgrains. The inevitable result is that with their cash income they have to approach the village jotdars, landlords and hoarders for buying grains. These people get an opportunity to fleece these poor people and raise the price of foodgrains. By discontinuing the system of payment in foodgrains, the poor masses in villages have been thrown at the mercy of the rural exploiting class.

Another such important programme is the I.R.D.P. Through this program-

me, 600 families are sought to be helped each year in each block. In this way it is expected that during 6th Five Year Plan 3000 families in each block will be pulled above the poverty line. Under this programme each block will receive an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs in 5 years. Out of this amount, in the current budget each block will get Rs. 8 lakhs this year. Now the number of families living below the poverty line in each block number about 10,000 to 12,000. Out of them only 3000 families will get assistance. That means that even at the end of the 6th Five Year Plan about 70 per cent families will still remain below the poverty line. Another inherent weakness of this programme is that there are complications in the way of ensuring that the benefits of this programme reach the actual target group i.e., the poorest of the poor. What percentage of the amount allocated for this programme actually reach the target group? Sir, the I.R.D.P. is basically an asset based programme. Hence the land owners are distributing land among their children, proving them as marginal farmers and taking away the benefits under this programme. Those who have no assets are not getting any benefits under this programme. The Reserve Bank in their guidelines to other banks have directed that out of the total loans sanctioned by them for agriculture and allied activities, 50 per cent must be given to small and marginal farmers and to landless agricultural labour. Similarly, out of the total amount of loan sanctioned by commercial banks for small scale industries, 12.5 per cent must be given to village artisans, craftsmen and cottage industries. The nationalised banks have stated that in this country where only 20 per cent of the cultivable land is in the hands of 80 percent of small and marginal farmers, where is the scope for advancing 50 per cent of the bank loan meant for the agricultural sector, to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers etc. Similarly where are sufficient number of village

artisans, craftsmen etc. who may be given 12.5 per cent of the bank loan meant for small scale industries? They have further stated that the weaker sections of our society shall have to be covered by the criteria of viability fixed for grant of bank loans. Now the success of the programmes like N.R.E.P. and I.R.D.P. wholly depends on the question whether the poor people own any land or not.

Therefore, Sir, most vital question that confronts us for rural development and rural reconstruction, is the question of radical land reforms. Without this all the programmes like N.R.E.P; and I.R.D.P. are bound to meet with failure. The Central Government has time and again proclaimed their sincerity about effecting land reforms but how far have they progressed?

Sir, 40,43,823 acres of land have been declared as surplus. Out of this, 18.34 lakh acres i.e. 46 per cent of the declared surplus have been distributed. The declared surplus land is only a fraction of what was estimated to fall surplus under the amended ceiling land. Again, the Government has not been able to take possession and distribute a big portion of the land that has already been declared surplus. What is the reason for this? The main reason is the intervention by law courts. They are tied by court injunctions.

The Centre has been saying for some years that with a view to expedite land reforms and to prevent interference by courts, they will carry out necessary amendments to the Constitution. All ceiling laws shall be included in the Ninth Schedule so that the courts can not challenge them. But this is not becoming a reality. Because to do this a strong political will is needed and that is what is lacking. Sir, the West Bengal legislature passed the Second amendment to the Land Reforms Bill, 1981 with a view to remove the drawbacks of the existing land reforms Act. Now it is

awaiting the President's assent for nearly a year to become a law. But the assent has been withheld. When this legislation becomes effective, it will be possible to distribute much more land to the cultivator. Why is the Centre so reluctant to approve this legislation? They issue ordinances on the slightest pretext. Why can they not approve this piece of legislation in the interest of the poor rural masses?

In the end Sir, I will draw the attention of the Government to the acute problems faced by thousands of farmers in the district of Murshidabad in general and in my constituency in particular. Due to the erosion and eating away of the banks by the rivers Padma on one side and Bhagirathi on the other hundreds of acres of cultivated land in the district of Murshidabad are getting submerged in the river been every day. Not only that, even bamboo fields, orchards and houses too are vanishing in these rivers. To stop this destruction, according to the recommendations of the Pritam Singh Committee' the Centre will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 293.7 crores. An unanimous resolution was passed in the West Bengal legislative Assembly to this effect and the request was forwarded to the Centre. But there has been no response. I demand that the Centre should accept the responsibility of implementing the recommendations of the Pritam Singh Committee.

Apart from this, since the functioning of Farakka Barrage Project, thousands of acres of land on both sides of the feeder canal are lying submerged throughout the year. As an indirect result of the Farraka barrage, thousands of acres more are lying uncultivable for the last 7/8 years. As a result, thousands of cultivators have become landless and have been reduced to destitutes. I demand that steps should be taken to drain those water logged lands and to make them fit for cultivation. The cultivators should also be given adequate compensation.

With this Sir, I oppose the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and rural Development and conclude my speech.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): The debate on the subject to-day holds a very high significance for India, India with such a vast population of 700 million people and 777,000 villages with rural development, rural upliftment and also grain production—the subject, in my view, is one of the most important subjects of the era for this particular country and it has to be viewed and assessed *apropos* the allround situation.

I will try to contribute in my humble way some viewpoints analytically. The first point I have noticed arising from the side of the Opposition Benches was a little disturbing, unfit and unfair—that such and such price or support price has not been declared and so we should quite. Is this the manner and is this the faith you want to have in this particular debate? Is this the way we have to grapple with the bigger problems of the country as they concern the stomachs of the millions of the people? No, I would recommend very humbly that approach was not correct.

All big leaders from the Opposition side—I do not see them....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about that side?

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I agree. This applies to all. But nevertheless the critical side of it which would wish to think in their own terms and put the boat in the right direction, is missing altogether. So this is not the way we have to view this problem. This is a problem which we have to view from a bigger perspective and I must say on that account, I have also been seeing and all of you my friends have been seeing as to where India was, where it was coming to and where it holds its position to-day—which is something incredibly remarkable, the way we have come up. I remember,

I come from a small little village. There was nothing three decades previously, nothing at all whatsoever. I may not be a very good farmer. I am a small man..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not know, Mr. Verma, Jai Jawan Jai Kisan.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: It is noble of you to say so.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is both.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: There you have seen everything dry and the burnt of the whole situation was felt and there was not enough to eat for the poor teeming millions, Harijans, Adivasis and Backward Classes, small scale farmers, artisans, the workhands on the farms, so on and so forth—80 per cent of the total population. I must say—give full credit to our Government for what we are to-day. The Indian Government has progressed so very remarkably well.

Now I can give you a small example of the late years. Speaking as a farmer of the late years, there was a tremendous type of upheaval that took place in the oil rich areas. You will agree that they put a price hike to such a limit that it was very difficult to cope up with such a rise in price which has doubled or trebled and even the whole world had to face the pinch of it. It was something wonderful that

our High Command under the leadership of Shrimati Indra Gandhi with her team of workers could handle this thing. What was the significance of it—let me explain. In India, during this oil crisis, if we had not handled our affairs in an adroit fashion and if we had not known to which way the bread is buttered and if we had not known who were our friends and so on and so forth, we would have gone down the drain. Just imagine—not even a truck, a scooter or even a big vehicle had moved from place to place not to talk about drawing water from pumps. At that time, if we had antagonised

would have helped you when the oil was at that price? It was a remarkable feat from the economist's point of view that we carried on working as best as we could. Not only that. We were self-sufficient in food. I remember those days of PL 480 when worm-eaten types of wheat had to be eaten by us and we had to go with a begging bowl in our hands. The crisis was, however, handled and averted in a very big way. We have gone far enough now. We are holding on our own to-day. There are certain surpluses. We are now thinking of—not importing—but exporting on a proper grid as one would do on the economic plane. In so far as the farmer is concerned, the peasant is concerned, the worker is concerned or the *khet mazdoor* is concerned, this particular Government has done remarkably well. I do not want to decry what had happen in 1978-79. We have talked about it so many times previously. I cannot forget that incident when 26,000 tonnes of potato were rotting in our fields in Punjab, in Haryana and in some parts of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh and nobody lifted them up. That was something which we felt so bad about when still, there were pockets in India—it may be Madhya Pradesh, it may be Bihar or it may be U.P. and so many other places—where so many people felt stomach—hungry and, at that time, the then Government could have done better. Now they (present Government) have handled the things in a remarkable manner. We can to-day say with some kind of assertion that economically it is on a wide plane that the whole country is working collectively. Some people had raised the question of price of such and such a commodity. I, as a farmer, agree with them that such and such a commodity should be given so much of price. Everybody wants to work out where one stands economically. We are all awakened: the adivasis, the harijans and the backward classes are all awakend. A small farmer is awakened and he wants to

have all these facilities and he wants to equate himself with the overall economy of the country. He also sees the people moving about in air-conditioned cars in long limousine cars and so on and so forth. We have to make ourselves so important in creating the economic plane of a socialist type that it will help India to go ahead as a super-power. In that connection, I cannot forget to mention here that even subsidy is being given by the present Government where necessary. The wonderful Ministry of Agriculture under the leadership of Rao Birendra Singh—he is not here at the moment—has done a remarkable job of work by handling the whole thing so adroitly, so very well, by subsidising fertilisers, subsidising loan facilities and so on and so forth. Irrigation schemes are being coordinated with States as also facilities are being given for enhancement of Electric power. All these things are being dovetailed apropos other Ministries, the ultimate aim being upliftment of the population of the rural areas which is a very big mass out of the total population of India.

Sir, one thing that struck my mind was that things are happening in a planned manner. There are many things one can recommend and suggest because the subject is very vast. We are at the developing stage and India being a large country, developing stage is one of the most difficult ones. We are going through that and the contribution of the Agriculture Minister and his team has been, I must say, highly commendable. This I say with some experience of having been also the Punjab Agriculture Minister along with Cooperation, Food and Supply and Revenue. So, having handled these subjects I can well assess rightly to a certain extent as to how the pulse is ticking. It is ticking rather well.

Sir, now I would like to put up a few recommendations for my High Command to look into so that we may keep progressing forward and become

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

a super country. We are super even in our industrial production. We are in the first seven in the world. We are super in relation to nuclear fission and the atomic energy side of it. We are self-sufficient in so far as our food supplies are concerned. We know the difficulties and weaknesses even now in the distribution system. It is not ticking well in the matter of movement from one place to another. The FCI godowns remained filled up and the contents start getting rotten. We have to tone down the weaknesses where they exist. So, Sir, first of all I say that you have to carry the States with you (the Centre). At the moment the States and the Centre in so far as our rural uplift and agricultural production is concerned are not working as a very cohesive team. There are some difficulties. In that I wish to recommend that there should be no reason why a coordination committee to adequately deal with it in a standing manner should not be established. There should be a standing coordination committee for dealing with this problem vis-a-vis the States.

The other point I want to make is that the loaning system needs to be looked into very cogently. The loan from the RBI starts at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent trickling down to the lap of the farmer and by the time it reaches the farmer he has to pay 14 per cent to 15 per cent on that particular loan. I say by simply travelling from Bombay or Delhi to Jullunder it fattens up. Direct release of loans to Kisans should be arranged. From 5 per cent or 6 per cent it goes up to 14 per cent or 15 per cent. The interest rate on the loans taken from the financial institutions swells to such an extent when they reach the farmers. I know that is a fiscal problem. I know that there is some difficulty about it. But one has to look into the aspect so that we help the farmers and give relief to them wherever we can.

Then, Sir, I have to suggest to you that the promotion of Agro-Industry

is essential. It has not been properly co-ordinated all over India. Why do I say "all-over-India"? The simple reason is that if one State does something very good, then the other States should also do it. I think you will agree to this. But it is not done. They feel a little bit off-balanced and lop-sided. Another point is that Tractor/Machine Centres should be established at the Block level. A poor farmer cannot afford a tractor. But he can get his land ploughed with the help of others for which he has to pay. But the condition of the farmer is such that he cannot even afford to mention his bullocks and he is not in a position to feed them with fodder. Therefore, Sir, in those States where it is possible to establish tractor centres at each Block level, the Government should initiate a proposal on these lines so that the poor farmer can get his land ploughed with the tractors provided by these centres. Such farmers can make entries in his copy book after his land has been ploughed and after six months or so he can pay the cost of ploughing his land. It will work out a very little amount. I have worked out the cost and it will be very very small. Moreover, if they want other inputs like fertilizer, etc. they should be made available to them. All aides should be made available at these Tractor/Machine Centres.

Then, you will also have to establish Work Wage units to form part of these Centres. These Work Wage Units will have to be set up at these Tractor/Machine Centres. Then other centres of Cottage Industry like Poultry farming, Fish farming, Animal Husbandry, etc. should be established. Necessary help should be extended for disposing of the eggs produced for disposing of the eggs produced at these establishments all over India, will help grow Agro-industry which will benefit the rural people. The economy of the country will have a boost at the rural level and the benefit will also start flowing into the urban areas. In this way

the farmers would earn money and they can pay back the loans.

Another thing is that there should be a quality control machinery to test the farm machinery. The quality of the implements that the farmer is using today is of very very poor quality. The quality of steel used in the manufacture of these implements and the spare-parts for the tractors are of doubtful quality. So, you have to have a quality control machinery through legislative measures or through administrative measures and this machinery should be established all over India. Let so many consumer goods be produced in small industries particularly in the rural areas. No harm is done. We want to encourage the small industries, mini-industries, medium industries. But along with those centres, we should have quality control machinery so that highly genuine quality production and supply of spare-parts, agricultural implements and tractors are ensured. If the bevel pinion of a tractor is broken, the farmer has to search for the spare-part. He will be going to each and every shop enquiring about the part. Someone says that the particular spare-part is available in a particular shop. The price of that part may be Rs. 50 or so. But when he goes and asks for the spare-part the shop-owner would charge him Rs. 300 or so and still the farmer is not sure about the quality of the spare-part.

My next suggestion is that the industries should be shifted to rural areas. If you want our country to become industrially advanced, if you want our people to come up and if you want to bring our country to the fore-front like the European countries or America, Government should take necessary measures to shift the important and vital industries to the rural areas and also by establishing all those Centres mentioned by me.

We have the finest and the best brains in India ever produced on Earth. Can't we then shift the industry over

into the interior—the small scale, mini, medium, heavy—so that labour is available at site? The wife or the daughter of the man who is farming, could come to that place, earn something as a result of being a work-hand there. So, it will be unnecessary to import labour from outside. And it works both ways. So you may wish to make a shift. I reckon it from tomorrow we shift the industry into the rural areas and not just in Delhi or Ludhiana alone, you will bring India up within no time, within ten years. You will be number one country in the world.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पैरो साहब ने अपने भाषण की शुरुआत की कि विरोधी पक्ष वाले गेहूं की कीमत तय नहीं करने के लिए बाहर निकल रहे हैं। मैं उन से और उन की सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने खुद अपना कानून और नियम बनाया हुआ है कि किसी भी फसल को किसान बोयेगा उस के पहले हम उस की कम से कम कितनी कीमत उस को देंगे, यह गारन्टी करेंगे। यह कानून कोई हमारा बनाया हुआ नहीं है, आप ने ही बनाया है तो इस की इज्जत करना आपका धर्म है। गेहूं की फसल मैदान में आ गई और आज अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि भाव अब बताएंगे कि कितने में हम खरीदेंगे, कितनी मिनिमम प्राइस देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि जरा इतना लाइटली इन चीजों को न लें तो अच्छा होगा।

इस देश में मुझे दुर्भाग्य लगता है। स्पैरो साहब ने बड़ी तारीफ की कि इस में छटे हैं, इस में हम पांचवें हैं, इसमें यह है। आप सब कुछ हैं। परन्तु यह तो सोचें कि आप खाली और कृषि के उत्पादन में कहां पहुंच गए हैं ?

13.52 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

[श्री. माधुसूदन मिश्रा]

1950 में हम इस देश में 50 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा कर रहे थे जब हमारे देश की आबादी कुल 26-27 करोड़ थी पाकिस्तान थोड़ा अलग होने के बाद और आज हम 70 करोड़ हो गए और खाद्यान्न का फ्लक्चुएशन दालों को मिला कर 109 मिलियन टन से 129 मिलियन टन है। अब की आप कहते हैं कि 132 मिलियन टन होगा। कहां थी मंजिल और हम कहां तक पहुंचे हैं? आप का ही बनाया हुआ कृषि आयोग है। आप ने यह कहा था, सरकार ने कि भाई, कुछ हम को बताओ कि आबादी कितनी बढ़गी, कितने धान और अन्य खाद्यान्न की जरूरत होगी, डिमांड्स का एस्टीमेट करके करो और उस के बाद क्या रास्ते अख्तियार करें ताकि इस मांग को पूरा कर सकें, इस के बारे में सुझाव दो। कृषि आयोग ने पांच साल तक काम किया। अपनी रिपोर्ट दी कि 1985 तक देश में कितनी चीजों की जरूरत होगी सब लोगों के कन्जम्पशन के लिए, उस के लिए एस्टीमेट दिए। उन के उत्पादन के लिए क्या तरीका होगा, उसके रास्ते सुझाएं। किसी ने बैठ कर देखा है उन लक्ष्यों को जिन को पूरा करना आप का धर्म है? आज तक क्या इस सरकार ने कभी उस के बारे में बताया है? मैंने तो कई दफा मांग की कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का मौका दें। खैर, मौका देने का तो आप के लिए प्रश्न ही नहीं है। आप तो छटी योजना भी पूरी बना डालते हैं। सदन में उस पर बहस करने को जरूरत नहीं समझते, जो कागज पर लिख दिया उस को पढ़ लो। . . . (व्यंग्य)

... मैं भगवान देव जी से इन बातों पर बहुत गहराई के साथ सोचने के लिए निवेदन कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि आप की पापुलेशन तो लॉस एंज बाउण्ड्स से बढ़ रही है और आप का कृषि का उत्पादन

और अन्य चीजों को उत्पादन जो है उस की रफ्तार बहुत कम है। नतीजा क्या है कि पिछले साल भी आप घबड़ा कर 25-30 लाख टन गेहूँ बाहर से मोल लाए हैं। वह किस भाव पर लाए हैं? कितना महंगा लाए हैं? और यहां के किसान को 140-142 देने की बात आप का प्राइस कमीशन कहता है, अब आप कितना करेंगे, यह मालूम नहीं। अगर बताते तो हम भी उस पर कुछ कमेंट करते। पिछले साल मैंने कहा था कि आप को गेहूँ स्टोरेज के लिए यहीं मिलेगा? पर आप ने क्या किया? मैंने कहा था कि आप को गरीबों को देने के लिए गेहूँ नहीं मिल पाएगा। आज राजस्थान में आ कर देखें। गांवों में इतना अकाल है, बताइये एक छटांक भी सस्ता गेहूँ क्या कहीं दे रहे हैं? शहरों में आप दो-चार किलो देते हैं। गांवों में जो करोड़ों गरीब लोग हैं उनको देने के लिए आपके पास दाना भी नहीं है। सप्लाई की दुकानों तो आपने बहुत सारी खाले दीं लेकिन आज भी गांवों में लोगों को चीनी नहीं मिलती है। आपकी एक चीनी तो 6 रुपये किलो वाली है और दूसरी साढ़ तीन रुपये किलो वाली है। गांव वालों को 6 रुपये किलो वाली चीनी खानी पड़ती है।

इसी तरह से आपने एक पालिसी सीमेंट के संबंध में बनाई है। सीमेंट के भी दो भाव रहेंगे। एक सीमेंट 65 रुपये बोरी वाली होगी और दूसरी 35-36 रुपये बोरी वाली होगी। सीमेंट के लिए पर्ची ब्लाक का अफसर काटेगा। वह 15-20 रुपये एक बोरी सीमेंट काटने के लिए लेगा। हमारे देहात में नालियां बनाने के लिए भी दो बोरी सीमेंट नहीं मिल रही है। तो आपकी नीतियां जो हैं वह बड़ी सुन्दर हैं लेकिन नेट रिजल्ट

क्या है? चारों तरफ भ्रष्टाचार है और पालिसीज को इंप्लीमेंट करने का कोई तरीका नहीं है।

आज खाद्य उत्पादन के लिए किसान को चाहिए अच्छा बीज लेकिन उसमें क्या हो रहा है? नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन में 10-12 महीने से कोई चेयरमैन ही नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ बीज का उत्पादन करने वाले हैं जो स्टेट कार्पोरेशनस हैं, एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज जो नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन है उनमें आपस में कोई भी ताल-मेल नहीं है। कितना बीज पैदा करना है अच्छी क्वालिटी का, उसको कैसे पैदा किया जायेगा, एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज ने क्या रिसर्च की है और स्टेट्स ने सीड कितना मल्टिप्लाई किया है और कितने बीज का वितरण हुआ इन सभी बातों के लिए आपस में कोई भी ताल-मेल नहीं है।

इसी तरह से खाद की बात है। आप की रिपोर्ट में यह है कि पिछले साल खाद का वितरण भी कम हो गया। आपने यह रीजन दिया कि उसके वाम ऊंचे हो गए और फिर यह भी कहा कि अकाल की स्थिति थी। अब स्थिति में सुधार आ रहा है। कृषि आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि अगर 1985 तक 9 मिलियन टन खाद का उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो आपका जो 155 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करने का टारगेट है—बढ़ती हुई आबादी को खिलाने के लिए—वह पूरा पूरा नहीं होगा। अभी तो आप 132-133 मिलियन टन खाद्य उत्पादन पर ही चल रहे हैं और उसमें भी कोई स्टेबिलिटी नहीं है। अगर एक भी अकाल पड़ जाए तो पता नहीं क्या स्थिति होगी। खाद्यान्न के मामले में अकेले अमरीका को छोड़कर कोई भी मुलक सरप्लस नहीं है। अमरीका के साथ जैसे हमारे रिश्ते चल रहे हैं, पता नहीं किस

भाव पर वह हमें खाद्यान्न देगा। अजेंटोना हमको कितना अनाज दे सकता है।

जहां तक तिलहनों का संबंध है, पिछले साल सरसों का भाव 500 रुपये क्विंटल था जो अब 300 रुपये क्विंटल है। उस में दो सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की गिरावट आ गई है। आप किसान को 500 क्विंटल का भाव न दे लेकिन कितना देंगे यह तो तय करें। मूंगफली के भावों का भी यही हाल है। फिर आप किस तरह से तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं?

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : हम समझते हैं तेल सस्ता हो गया तो मजिद करके क लिए मिलेगा।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आप बिना तेल खाद्यान्न के भी रह सकते हैं, गन्ने नहीं। आप इस देश की हानत बहुत नाजुक है, यह बात मैं बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ।

प्लान में आपने बीस परसेंट की अधिक व्यवस्था कर दी लेकिन फील्ड में क्या हो रहा है? वहां पर खाने वालों की कितनी बड़ी चैन है? आप एक काम शुरू कर दें उस में कई नीचे बाबू से लेकर ऊपर अफसर तक मिल कर 35-40 परसेंट खा जाते हैं। (बयबधान)  
14.00 hrs.

श्री राम प्यारे पन्डित : इसको कैसे दूर किया जाए?

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : इसको दूर करने के लिए आप लोगों का नैतिक करैक्टर ऊंचा जाए, तो काम खटाखट हो जाएगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पन्डित : नैतिक करैक्टर सभी का।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैं सभी के लिए नैतिक करैक्टर की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसके लिए मैंने पहले भी कहा था। आज आपकी पार्टी में 365 आदमी हैं.... (बयबधान).... मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि खाद्य का उपयोग अगर खेती में कम होगा....



**सभापति महोदय :** आप संक्षेप में जिन बातों को कहना चाहते हैं, कह दीजिए।

**श्री नाबू राम मिर्धा :** मैं संक्षेप में ही अपनी बात कहूंगा। आप का हुकम होगा उतना कहूंगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** मेरा सुझाव है कि आप जिन बिन्दुओं को यहां रखना चाहते हो, वे रख दें। अपनी बात चार-पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दें।

**श्री नाबू राम मिर्धा :** आपने मुझ से उक्त इनाज पूछा, तब मैंने कहा है।

**प्रचार्य भावराव बेव :** मेरे प्रति प्रेम है, इसलिए मेरी तरफ देख रहे हैं।

**सभापति महोदय :** प्रेम है, लेकिन आपको प्रेम आमन के प्रति रखना चाहिए।

**श्री नाबू राम मिर्धा :** सभापति महोदय मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि देश में कृषि का उत्पादन बहुत ही नाजुक स्थिति में है। तेल हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, चीनी हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, धान हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, और इस पर भी हम बड़े खुश हैं कि हमारा संसार में पांचवा छठा नम्बर है और खेती के मामले में हमने इतनी तरक्की कर ली है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी खेती के मामले में हमें सब से ज्यादा खतरा है। कृषि आयोग ने देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए 1985 तक का जो लक्ष्य दिया है, उसको पूरा करने में हम कहां खड़े हैं? इस बारे में डिप्टीस आप सदन में बताइए।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जैसी प्रधान मंत्री के होते हुए, जिनके पीछे 365 सदस्य हैं, राष्ट्रीय जल, जो कि हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति है, वे विभिन्न राज्यों के विवाद अभी भी खत्म नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि और उलझ गए हैं।

**श्री राम शारें पनिया :** काफी मुलझ गए हैं।

**श्री नाबू राम मिर्धा :** कुछ हल नहीं हुए हैं। मेरे राजस्थान में 17 मामले हैं, जिनको अभी तक हल नहीं किया गया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सिंचाई के ये विवाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के राज में खत्म नहीं हुए, तो फिर कब होंगे। जल का उपयोग खेती के लिए नहीं किया जाता है। राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स आपके हैं, यहां बैठ कर बोलडली इन समस्याओं को दूर किया जा सकता है। यदि जल का विभाजन सही तरीके से नहीं करेंगे तो खेती का उत्पादन कभी भी इस तरीके से नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

समय की कमी को देखते हुए, मैं चन्तू बाते पशुधन के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। डेयरीज कार्पोरेशन और दूसरी योजनाएँ बनाई गईं कि गांव के किसानों से दूध खरीदकर उनको अच्छे दाम दिए जायेंगे। इस दृष्टि से आज भी दूध के दाम गांवों में बहुत लोगों को कंजूसी से दिए जाते हैं उनको उपयुक्त दाम नहीं दिया जाता है। क्योंकि शहर वालों को सस्ता दूध लाकर पिलाना है। गांव में आज भी चारा भी 50-60 रु. क्विन्टल से कम नहीं है। राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल पड़ा था, जिसकी वजह से पशुधन का बहुत नुकसान हो गया।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंदिरा गांधी जी के राज में गौ-बध अभी तक बन्द नहीं हो पाया है। आचार्य विनोबा जी ने उन से कहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर दो-तीन जगहों पर जोरदार गौ-बध होता है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में गौबध बन्द होना चाहिए। इस हिन्दुस्तान में जब तक गौ-हत्या और गौवध की हत्या बन्द नहीं होगी, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान कभी भी सुखी नहीं हो सकता। इन्दिरा जी के सब दोस्त और मित्र और उनके बोटर ही उन को समझाएँ कि जहाँ पर गौ-हत्या का कानून अभी तक लागू नहीं है, वहाँ भी इसको लागू करवाएँ। उन के फालोअर्स इन्दिरा जी को समझा कर उन से यह कदम उठवाएँ, आप लोग ही उन से यह कदम उठवाएँ, तो गौ-हत्या बन्द हो सकती है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आपने अपने काल में क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मेरा काल नहीं था। वह तो थोड़े दिनों के लिए ही टोपी सिर पर आ गई थी। मेरा काल आएगा तो मैं करूँगा।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अब नहीं आएगा।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आएगा, तो मैं करूँगा। नहीं आएगा तो आप करें। इस गौ-हत्या को आप बन्द करवाएँ। इसका बन्द होना जरूरी है। और मैं राव साब से और इन्दिरा जी से अपील करता हूँ कि वे गो-हत्या को तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द कराएँ।

सीमेंट और चीनी के बारे में जो कुछ हं रहा है, उसका मैंने पहले वर्णन कर ही दिया है। मैं डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के बारे में दो शब्द निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कोल्ड डैजर्ट, हॉट डैजर्ट और टेम्परेट डैजर्ट, इन सब के लिए

कृषि आयोग ने कुछ सिफारिशों की हैं, जिनको सरकार को लागू करना चाहिए। बहुत से इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं और वहाँ पर इतना प्रोग्राम को लागू करने के लिए सेन्टर को, केन्द्र को पूरे पैसे का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। जनता सरकार जब आई थी, तो उस समय भी इसके लिए कहा गया था। आधा पैसा भारत सरकार देगी और आधा राज्य सरकार देगी, ऐसा कहा गया था लेकिन राज्य सरकार की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह इसके लिए पैसा दे सके। राजस्थान सरकार की वित्तीय स्थिति आज भी ठीक नहीं है और राजस्थान वित्त के मामले में ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। डैजर्ट की योजना के लिए उसके पास धन नहीं है और दूसरे राज्यों की हालत भी ऐसी ही है। इसलिए इस प्रकार के जितने भी प्रोग्राम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए हैं, उन इलाकों में इन योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए और कृषि आयोग की जो सिफारिशें हैं, उनको लागू करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैं आपकी बात का आदर करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

\*SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANAIDU (Anakapali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the Economic Survey 1981-82, in agriculture,

a growth rate of 3 per cent has been achieved during 1981-82 on top of 15.4 per cent achieved in 1980-81. Food-grains production is likely to be around 134 million tonnes which will exceed the peak level achieved in 1978-79. As a result, the gross national product is likely to increase by 4.5 per cent during 1981-82 on top of 7.5 per

[Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu]

cent growth during 1980-81. This means that we would be turning the corner and could comfortably look forward to a very satisfying year ahead on the food front. My congratulations to the Minister of Agriculture for this laudable achievement.

The year 1982 is the "Productivity Year". To make it a grand success, our revered Prime Minister announced the revised 20-point programme which, in so far as agriculture and allied sectors are concerned, aims at (i) increased irrigation potential, development and dissemination of technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture; (ii) special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds; (iii) strengthening and expanding coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programme; (iv) implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing administrative and legal obstacles; (v) review and effective enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labourer and (vi) vigorous pursuits of programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources. Within this frame work, a comprehensive programme has been worked out for the all-round development of agriculture and to step up substantially the production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and dairy, poultry and marine products. If this programme is implemented in right earnest, there is no reason why it should not usher in a meaningful change for better in the lives of our rural brethren. This is more practical, pragmatic and uniform in its approach and benefits the middle and lower income groups, than the hollow promises of our champions of rural economy on the opposite side in this House, who think and act like Kulaks.

Sir, I am a Kisan and I represent a rural constituency. I am well conversant with their problems and

therefore, venture to speak with authority.

India now occupies the first place in sugarcane production in the world and third from the point of sugar production. The country is now in the list of countries exporting sugar. The yield of sugarcane per unit area is, however, far from satisfactory on an all-India basis. The southern States which are well placed climatically for sugarcane growth and have adequate irrigation facilities have a moderate yield per hectare. While the varietal front is satisfactory, modern technology in agronomy and plant protection methods have yet to reach out the growers. I hail from an area, which produces sugarcane and jaggery. I would like to take this opportunity to ventilate their grievances.

Andhra Pradesh lies well within the tropical latitudes and hence it is climatically well suited for the growth of sugarcane. Nearly cent per cent of the cane area is irrigated and the availability of water enables optimum fertiliser application. Yet, the return is not commensurate with the labour and efforts put in. Braving many a difficulty, the kisans are carrying on the production. But they are not being rewarded for the labour and risk they take. Frustrated, many of them are moving towards towns by selling whatever they have in the villages. The result is increasing unemployment, decline in the number of consumers. If this trend is allowed, people would starve, become restless and a situation may fast develop resulting in social tensions which would be fraught with grave consequences in the countryside.

Out of the 21 districts in Andhra Pradesh, the six coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Vijaya nagaram and Krishna are the main sugarcane areas with more than 20,000 to 30,000 hectares under cane in each district. Of these, the districts of West Godavari and Visakhapatnam cover each over 20,000 hectares under

cane. Of the 23 sugar factories, 19 are situated in the above six districts.

Sugarcane production is a laborious and strenuous job which involves field preparation, planting, ensuring proper irrigation and drainage, weed control, application of fertilizers at the appropriate time, ratoon management, disease and pest control, harvesting and post-harvest operations to manufacture sugar and gur. If we take a standard family unit as consisting of 2 adults and 2 minor children, who work on an acre throughout the year, their return, after an investment of Rs. 3,000 per acre, hardly ranges from Rs. 500 to 1,000. It also depends on the mercy of the nature. In addition he has to pay tenancy charges. This puts them among out 40 per cent unfortunate brethren in the rural countryside, who live below the poverty line. Let me give you a break-up of their investment and return on an acre of land for sugarcane production. Excluding capital and interest, it costs Rs. 300 to plough and harrow the field; Rs. 450 towards 2½ tonnes of stalks; Rs. 100 towards the nursery treatment; Rs. 100 towards preparation of beds; Rs. 300 for preparation of setts and drainage; Rs. 1000 towards application of fertilizers and insecticides; Rs. 500 towards irrigation facilities; and Rs. 360 towards cutting, packing and cartage to factory. The total investment on an acre thus comes to approximately Rs. 3100 and the return is only around Rs. 4,000 if everything goes off well, for its 20 or 25 tonnes yield which fetches Rs. 185 per tonne. It is, therefore, very much necessary that the Government should increase the support price of Rs. 250 per ton. It is hardly encouraging and the flight to towns is, therefore, quite understandable.

Sugarcane production is expected to show a significant increase in 1981-82 over that of the previous year. It increased in terms of gur, to 15.4 million tonnes which 17.7 per cent higher than the 13.1 million tonnes in 1979-80. Sugar exports which had reached 7.2

lakh tonnes in 1978-79 had declined to 5.7 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. With the emergence of domestic shortage in 1979 and 1980, sugar exports declined precipitously to 0.7 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. On the other hand, 2.16 lakh tonnes of sugar had to be imported to meet the festival demand.

We have in my constituency four major sugar factories, viz., Anakapalli, Chodaveram, Koppaka and PayakaraoPET sugar factories, covering an area of 29,820 hectares with an average yield of 50 tonnes per hectare. They have a crushing capacity ranging from 350 to 1,500 tonnes per day. The total yield is 14.66 lakh tonnes, whereas the factories can accommodate only 6.21 lakh tonnes, thus leaving out an additional quantity of 8.45 lakh tonnes. Instead of depending on imports and subsidies, it would be more profitable in the long run, if we go in for more sugar factories like Kotha Kota Sugar Factory for which licence has been already granted. I also request the Government to provide necessary help for the construction of this factory.

The farmers of our State, hard working and ever willing to adopt modern methods of cultivation, have periodically faced natural calamities like cyclones, floods and drought and have been put to great loss. We thought of various means to minimise these losses and to encourage the peasants to strive for higher production. We came to the conclusion that crop insurance was the only way out and accordingly decided to implement it in phases. But the scheme needs intensive implementation and the Central Government should step in to aid the State Government to make this far-reaching measure for the benefit of our farming community, the backbone of our economy, a success.

Anakapalli is a major centre for production and marketing of jaggery. The trading community is faced with the problem of acute shortage of wagons. During the period August 1980 to July 1981, the arrivals into the market were of the order of

[Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu]

99,31,371 Kgs. Each jaggery lump weighs 13 Kgs., and each wagon load constitutes 1,400 lumps while each lorry loads 800 lumps. During the period 807 wagons were loaded besides another 7,639 lorries which is a costlier mode of transportation and also becoming dearer to the consumer. The result is that huge stocks are accumulating since the market receives arrivals from other centres as well. During August 1981 and February 1982, the arrivals into this market were 76,82,612 Kgs., whereas only 1,165 wagons and 5,692 lorries were loaded. The price of jaggery has fallen to half of the previous years price. The Railways should come to the rescue to the merchants of the area, by listing the centre under "D" Category and substantially improving the supply of wagons on a priority basis.

The Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh has long suffered because of recurrent drought and famine and the demand for the diversion of Krishna waters to the area was a long-standing one. The Planning Commission recently agreed to the execution of Srisaillam Right Bank Canal Project, which will free Rayalaseema from the scourge of famine. That should be implemented immediately. Another important project for which the foundation was laid recently is the Polavaram Barrage Scheme across the Godavari, which will enable us to divert the surplus Godavari waters to the Krishna river and provide adequate water supply to the first shore-based integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, besides helping improve irrigation facilities in East and West Godavari, Krishna, Vishakhapatnam districts, inland waterways and power generation. I fervently appeal to the Government of India to assign top priority to it and help it financially to expedite execution of this project, which will go a long way in ameliorating the living conditions of people in the famine and drought-prone areas of the State.

The Congress Party has an ambitious programme and formulated policies to revitalise our economy. We have a dynamism leader in our Prime Minister to implement them and achieve results. The need of the hour for our countrymen is to imbibe the spirit of her motto: "SHRAMA EVA JAYATE". Let us join together and strengthen her hands in leading the country forward in the right direction:

(1) Krishilo naasti durbhi-kshma  
(It you strive, there will be no adversity).

(2) Sarve janah sukhino-bhavanthu. Let all we happy.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am taking only three minutes to point out the difficulties of the cash crop cultivators of Kerala.

As you know, we are coming from South, far away from Delhi. We are cultivating the cash crops which will take 7 to 8 years for yield. Unfortunately, the Government is importing those cash crops and the cultivators are not getting fair price. For example, coconut. Coconut will take 7 or 8 years to give the yield. Unfortunately the coconut oil and copra are imported into this country. Once the coconut oil was the costliest oil in India. Now, even the groundnut oil is costlier than coconut oil. Now, the price of coconut oil has crashed. There is a Coconut Board for the development of coconut plantation. Unfortunately no fund is allotted for the coconut development scheme. Even the staff of the Coconut Board is struggling for want of good salaries. They have evolved a big and ambitious coconut development scheme. Unfortunately, there is no fund for executing this big scheme. As in the case of rubber there is no replanting subsidy and there are no interest-free loans also for the Coconut Board. Most of the plantation in Kerala is affected by the root-wilt disease, thereby more than three million marginal cultivators are affected. They

are having only from half-an-acre to one acre of land each in Kerala. Unfortunately there is no protection from the root-wilt disease. The result is that production has gone down considerably. In this connection, I would request the Minister of Agriculture to use his influence on the government and stop the import of coconut oil and save the poor farmers of Kerala.

Sir, we are traditionally exporting pepper for the last more than 2000 years. Unfortunately pepper is imported now into this country. I do not know the reason for it. Again, the Government has to protect the interests of the poor spices cultivators of Kerala. In respect of nutmegs and cloves it will take about 8 to 10 years for getting the yield. After planting a nutmeg, it will take 7 or 8 years for flowering. Then only we can identify whether it is a male or female tree. Male trees will not yield fruits, it is only the female trees which will bear fruits. So, we are taking a lot of risk in planting nutmegs. Until 1977, for four years, the Government had been encouraging the cultivation of nutmegs, but from 1977 onwards the Government has changed its policy and now they are importing nutmegs and cloves under the OGL. If the Government feels that there is shortage of these commodities in India, let them import them through the STC. So, I request the Minister for Agriculture to use his influence to stop the import of nutmegs and cloves. These are all traditional items. Formerly the Arab and West European countries were taking our commodities to the Western countries. Now we are importing these commodities. We are far away from Delhi and so nobody is here to protect our interests.

Another point is that there is no minimum price fixed for all these commodities. We have to wait for nearly 8 years to get income from these commodities.

About cocoa, the All India Radio, the State Government, the Agricul-

tural University and the Central Government are encouraging us to plant cocoa, but there is nobody to purchase cocoa. Even now, the cocoa and the cocoa powder are imported into this country. I do not know the reason for it. They are saying that there is a acidity in cocoa, but the FAO experts tested the cocoa and certified that there is no acidity in cocoa. The Minister for Agriculture is telling that there is no import. I am very glad to hear from the hon. Minister that he is stopping all these imports into this country. I would request the Minister to fix some minimum price for all these commodities so that the long term cultivators are saved. In North if paddy is not giving profit, the cultivators go to wheat or groundnut. They can change the cultivation. In Kerala there is long term cultivation. It takes seven to eight years to get income. If we are importing all these commodities, nobody will cultivate this crop. After the land reforms, the cultivated area for the cash crop is limited. The area is fragmented and only marginal cultivators are there now in Kerala after the land reforms. Manure and pesticides are very costly. We are struggling for foreign exchange. There is scarcity of sugar and cement. All these things we have to get from other States. I request the Minister to supply all these because he is incharge of civil supplies. Let him supply more cement to Kerala. We can save foreign exchange by not importing all the agricultural commodities. Let the essential commodities only be imported. In this way kindly save Kerala.

I congratulate the Minister and I support the Demands for Grants.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबट्सगंज) :

मभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस कृषि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया अभी मैं विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था, और आपके सामने ही माननीय मिर्धा जी को, जो अपने को कृषि विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं, उःको

[ श्री राम प्यारे पनिकः ]

भी सुना और जनता पार्टी से संबंधित लोगों को भी सुना। मान्यवर याद होगा, दो, ढाई साल पहले जब इनका शासनकाल आया तो उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 पैसे किलो भी कोई आलू लेने वाला नहीं था, लाखों टन आलू सड़ गया इनकी कुव्यवस्था के कारण। जो चीनी नीति इन्होंने बनायी या अपनायी उसके कारण जनता सरकार के समय खेतों में गन्ने को जलाया गया, उसको लकड़ी के भाव पर भी कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं था। यह लोग किसानों की बात करते हैं कि उनके मसीहा इनके नेता ही हैं। लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि यह देश फ़ेमीन प्रोन रहा है, जी 1980 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सत्ता सम्हाली तो इस साल इतना आलू उत्पन्न होने के बाद भी उसकी इतनी अच्छी व्यवस्था की गई कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में या जहां जहां आलू होता है कोई खाल कठिनाई नहीं हुई। यही नहीं, जी चीनी की दिक्कत हुई थी वह जनता शासन की देन थी, जिसके कारण कृषकों ने गन्ने अधिक पैदा की नहीं किया। लेकिन इस साल गन्ने का रेकॉर्ड उत्पन्न होने जा रहा है। हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोग अपने देश में 30, 35 साल में हुए कृषि विकास के इतिहास को भूल जाते हैं। गेहूं 1950-51 में 56 मिलियन टन हो रहा था, लेकिन आज 133 मिलियन टन गल्ल हो रहा है। फिर भी उनको कोई तरक्की नहीं दिख रही है। गेहूं और चावल का कई गुना उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। 1950-51 में से 1980-81 के बीच देखें मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं, गेहूं जहां 6.8 मिलियन टन था 36 मिलियन टन हो गया, राइस 22.10 की जगह 56 मिलियन टन हो गया, काटन 1.8 की जगह 10.1 हो गया। आलू का उत्पादन बढ़ गया। रुई का उत्पादन आठ गुना बढ़ गया। मैं ज्यादा इसमें नहीं जानना चाहता, लेकिन जहां तक गन्ने का उत्पादन है, उसके बारे में इनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब इनकी सरकार आई तो ऐसी स्थिति

कर दी गई कि किसानों को गन्ना जलाना पड़ा, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की व्यवस्था में आप देखें कि जहां गन्ना पहले 70.5 मिलियन टन था, वहां वह 152 मिलियन टन हो गया और एक वर्ष तो वह 177 मिलियन टन तक हो गया था।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में इस सरकार ने देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का कार्य किया है। 1965 तक हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर का एरिया बढ़ता रहा लेकिन 65 के बाद देश में श्रीमती इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में जो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का नारा दिया गया उसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारा देश हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ा है चाहे गन्ना हो या अन्य सब हों।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उत्पादन क्यों बढ़ा है? यह इसलिए बढ़ा है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री, उनके सहयोगी, माइंटिस्ट्स और फार्मर वर्गैरह ने बहुत प्रयास करके इन उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है। मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे बीजकी बात हो या खाद की बात हो क्या उसमें तरक्की नहीं हुई है?

सभापति महोदय : वह आपकी बात सुनने के लिये नहीं है, आप उनका बानों को छोड़कर अपनी बात कहिये।

श्री राम प्यार पनिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारा इरिगेशन का क्षेत्र नहीं बढ़ा है? आप केवल 2, 3 साल का प्रॉक्शन ले लें, जहां इंडस्ट्रियल स्ट्राइक्स हुई हैं, वहां सीमेंट का उत्पादन 60 परसेंट बढ़ा है। कोयले का उत्पादन 11 परसेंट बढ़ा है। हमारे एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स बढ़ा है। 150 परसेंट फर्टिलाइजर्स का उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

मैं ज्यादा इन बातों में न जाकर यही कहता हूँ कि जो हमारा इस साल का बजट है वह हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ गया है। अभी ये नैतिकता की बात कर रहे।

सभापति महोदय : आप इन सबों में क्यों जाते हैं? अपनी बात आप कहिये।

श्री राम चारे पत्रिका : कृषि मंत्राय बहुत बड़ा मंत्रालय है, इसमें उत्पादन है, कृषि है, खाद्य विभाग है, पशु विभाग है, पशुपालन विभाग है, हम हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की देखते हैं, लेकिन इनको कोई तरक्की दिखाई नहीं देती ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार है, नै उसको बधाई देना चाहता हूं और यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जो रूरल डेवलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 6 प्रकार के बैंकवर्ड एरिया आइडिएन्टिफाई किये हैं—

1 डैजर्ट एरिया, हिली एरिया, क्रानीकली फलडड एरिया कोस्टल सैलाइन एरिया, ट्राइबल एरिया तथा ड्राउट-प्रोन एरिया । यह छहों एरिया हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं । खास तौर से हमारे मिर्जापुर का जनपद ऐसा है कि वहां कभी सूखा हो जात है, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है दोनों के अलावा प्राकृतिक अन्य आपदाएं भी आ जाती हैं । इस वर्ष ओला वहां पर 75 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक पड़ा है जिससे तमाम फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं । ये इस सरकार का आभारी हूं कि वहां जब भी प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आती रही हैं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी वहां के लोगों को सहायता देती रही हैं । मैं कृषि मंत्री और राज्य कृषि मंत्री जो उपस्थित हैं, उनसे निवदन करना चाहता हू कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की रिपोर्ट यह आ गई है कि सर्वेक्षण की टीम अभी त वहां नहीं गई है । मिर्जापुर में जो भी प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आई थीं, उससे अब कहीं अधिक कठिनाई है । 1979-80 में मिर्जापुर में जो कठिनाइयां थीं उससे कहीं ज्यादा आभ है । वहां की चार तहसीलों में से तीन तहसीलें—चुनार, मिर्जापुर सदर और राबर्टसगंज—तो पूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित हैं और चौथी—दुडी—का कुछ क्षेत्र प्रभावित है । 20 ब्लाक्स में से 18 ब्लाक ओले से पूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित हैं । वहां के किसानों में बड़ा असंतोष है । प्रदेश सरकार अपने स्तर पर राहत पहुंचाने का

कार्य कर रही है, लेकिन अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे जनपद की भरपूर सहायता नहीं करेगी, तो वहां भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम का विस्तार किया जाए और युद्ध-स्तर पर काम चलाया जाए । वहां पर भरपूर गल्ला किया जाए, जिसमें लोगों को बचाया जा सके । जहां तक फ़ैमिन कोड का सम्बन्ध है, वह बहुत पुराना है और उसमें सुधार की जरूरत है । मिर्जापुर में शत-प्रति-शत फसल नष्ट हो गई है । प्रदेश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी वैसी ही स्थिति है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां लगान माफ़ नहीं किया जाता है, केवल स्थगित किया जाता है । इसका कुपरिणाम यह होता है कि किसान पर कर्ज का बोझ बढ़ता जाता है । जब उसे एक-साथ सब लगान देना पड़ता है, तो वह बैल आदि खेती के सब साधन बेचने के लिए विवश हो जाता है । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि उसके बस में हो, तो वह स्वयं कार्यवाही करे, वना वह प्रत्येक राज्य को यह निर्देश दे कि अगर किसानों की फसल नष्ट हो गई है, तो उनका लगान माफ़ किया जाए, क्योंकि आज की स्थिति बहुत पुराने वंगाल फ़ैमिन कोड की धाराओं पर चलने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । इसके साथ ही सिंचाई के करों को भी माफ़ किया जाए और किसानों की अन्य आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा किया जाए । वहां पर चारे की भी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और जो विद्यार्थी कालेजों में पढ़ रहे हैं, उनकी फ़ीस भी माफ़ करनी पड़ेगी । इसके अतिरिक्त और भी जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, उनमें गति लानी होगी, तभी वहां के लोगों को बचाया जा सकेगा ।



( श्री राम प्यारे पनिका )

मैंने अभी छः प्रकार के बैंकवर्ड एरियाज की बात कही है। हमारे प्रदेश में वे छहों एरियाज हैं और दुर्भाग्य से हमारे जनपद मिर्जापुर में उनमें से चार—हिली एरिया, फ्लड्डिड एरिया, सूखा एरिया और ट्राइबल एरिया—हैं।

**समापति महोदय :** बाकी दो को आपने नहीं आने दिया ?

**श्री राम प्यार पनिका :** इस साल वहां पर रूरल डेवेलपमेंट के कार्यक्रम में कम रुपया दिया गया है, उसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। एन ई आर पी के बारे में यह प्रावधान है कि आधा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट खर्च करे और आधा केन्द्रीय सरकार दे। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है—मंत्री महोदय रिपोर्ट मंगा कर देखें—कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो एलोकेशन किया है, राज्यों ने उसका प्रयोग नहीं किया है। जिससे यह योजना पूरी नहीं हो रही है। रूरल डेवेलपमेंट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्रति-वर्ष हर ब्लॉक में 600 परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना है। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह जो कार्यक्रम दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब उसको भूलेंगे नहीं। लेकिन आज बैंक हमें सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं। मिर्जापुर में 12,000 एप्लिकेशनज दी गई थीं, लेकिन उनमें से 200 को भी ऋण नहीं मिला। यही स्थिति प्रदेश के अन्य हिस्सों में है। इस प्रकार हमारा जो सपना है कि हम छठी योजना में 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठावेंगे, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

स्पेशल काम्पोनेट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब-प्लान में यही हो रहा है। कृषि मंत्रालय एक बहुत बड़ा मंत्रालय है, इसलिए इसमें विकास के सभी विभागों की एक को-ऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनानी चाहिए। वह केवल रुपया देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अगर बैंक इस बारे में सहयोग न दें, तो उन्हें दंडित किया जाए। अगर आवश्यकता हो तो, इस कार्यक्रम में योगदान करने के लिए बैंकों को अतिरिक्त स्टाफ़ दिया जाए। कृषि मंत्रालय, बैंकिंग विभाग और राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि मिल कर यह तय करें कि इस योजना को कैसे कार्यान्वित करना है। इस प्रकार आपस में समन्वय हुए वगैर 50 प्रतिशत आबादी को छठी योजना में गरीबों की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का सपना पूरा नहीं होगा। जबकि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी दिल से इस काम को करना चाहती हैं। इसलिए ये कृषि मंत्रालय से और विशेष रूप से कृषि मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वे स्वयं इस कार्यक्रम पर ध्यान दें तभी इसमें सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है।

कृषि मंत्रालय ने फ़ारेस्ट ऐक्ट में जो परिवर्तन किया है उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में और बिहार में...

**समापति महोदय :** अभी शायद कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री राम प्यार पनिका :** जी नहीं, हो गया है।

जो आदिवासी किसान हैं वे शिफ्ट कल्टिवेशन करते हैं। दो वर्ष एक स्थान पर खेती करते हैं और वहां की फ़र्टिलिटी समाप्त होने पर दूसरे स्थान पर चले जाते हैं। इस कानून के आ जाने से अब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनके खेतों को न तो रेग्युलराईज कर सकती है और न ही खेत आवंटित कर सकती है। इतना ही नहीं, वन भूमियों पर जो विकास के कार्य चल रहे हैं, जैसे सिंचाई के कार्यक्रम, सड़कों का निर्माण, फ़ैक्टरीज का निर्माण, उनमें भी अब रुकावट आ गई है।

अब जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार पुनर्विचार करके परिवर्तन नहीं करेगी तब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास यह शक्ति नहीं है कि वे कहीं पर बंधा बनवा सकें, कोई सड़क बनवा सकें या आदिवासी किसानों को कोई भूमि का आवंटन कर सकें।

सिंचाई के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश के जो इलाके हैं, बुन्देल-खण्ड का इलाका है, मिर्जापुर का इलाका है या बिहार के इलाके हैं वहां पर छोटी छोटी बंधियों की योजनायें बना कर उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाए। बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है इसलिए बंधियों की छोटी छोटी योजनायें लागू की जानी आवश्यक हैं। पावर के लिए अवश्य बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाकर कार्यान्वित की जायें।

डेयरी फार्मिंग के लिए गांवों में जो गाय-भैंस देने की योजना चल रही है उसका लाभ किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। यह सारा रूपया कहां पर किसके पास चला जाता है—यह हम जानते हैं। आई० आर० डी० पी० के अन्तर्गत जो आपने बहुत सी स्कीमें चलाई है उन पर आप विचार कर के देखें कि वास्तव में गांवों की जरूरत क्या है और कौन से काम किए जायें जिन से ग्रामवासियों को लाभ मिल सके—ऐसा कर के ही सही रूप में ग्रामों का विकास हो सकता है। इस पर आपको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा।

मैं अन्त में पुनः आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल मिर्जापुर जिला ओलों से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है। केवल मिर्जापुर ही नहीं, उसके आस-पास का जो इलाका है, जैसे इलाहाबाद और बनारस का

हिस्सा तथा पूर्वांचल, वह भाग भी बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। मेरी कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि वे वहां पर एक केन्द्रीय टीम को भेजें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से इस सम्बन्ध में लिखकर आ चुका है। कृषि मंत्री जी की बड़ी झुपा रही है, 1979-80 में सूखे के समय में उन्होंने वहां के न केवल इंसानों बल्कि पशुओं को भी बहुत बड़ी विपत्ति से बचाया था। ट्रेनों के जरिए से पानी तक सप्लाई किया गया था। लेकिन उससे भी बड़ी कठिनाई इस वर्ष उपस्थित हो गई है। ओले से शत प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम प्यारे पन्ना : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ, एन० आर० डी० पी० के अन्तर्गत जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट द्वारा 50 परसेंट खर्चा करने का नियम है उसको स्थगित कर दें तथा केन्द्रीय टीम भेजकर शत प्रतिशत अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास साधन नहीं हैं।

श्री नवीन खान (अमरेली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस संबंध में जो विचार यहां पर प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, उनको मैंने बहुत गौर से सुना है। हमारे आयोजनों का उद्देश्य का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम प्रतिधोषित होता है—इन सब कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं।

[श्री नवीन हवणी]

हमारा पिछले तीस वर्षों का अनुभव ऐसा है कि हमारा उद्देश्य चाहे कितना ही महान हो, हमारे कार्यक्रम के हेतु कुछ भी ह: लेकिन नीचे के स्तर के लोगों तक लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। सीमान्त किसान और खेत मजदूर की स्थिति में ज्यादा मुधार नहीं हुआ है। सिद्धांत में हमारे अभियान उनको ऊंचा उठाने और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने का है। लेकिन उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हमारी योजनाओं का अमल ऐसा होता है कि उनको ज्यादा लाभ नहीं मिलता है। ज्यादा लाभ उद्योगपतियों और शहरों में रहने वालों को मिलता है। अब हम उद्योग और कृषि योगदान का विचार करें तो सिर्फ पिछले पांच सालों में उद्योगों ने जो काम किया है इस से उद्योग की पैदाईस दुगुने से ज्यादा बढ़ी है। ये सब चीजें किसानों को खरीदपी पड़ती हैं। इस भारी कीमत का बोझ किसान के सर पर आता है। किसान की पैदावार का दुगुना भाव हो जाए तो कोई शिकायत नहीं है परन्तु किसान को इम्पोर्ट का दुगुना हो जाए भाव बढ़ जाए और किसान की पैदावार का 15 प्रतिशत से 20 प्रतिशत भाव घटे तो किसान की हालत क्या हो जाती है। सभापति महोदय, पिछले पांच सालों में पिछले उद्योग की पैदाईश के जो दाम बढ़े हैं, उन के आंकड़े मैं सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। 1976 में सीमेंट की एक बोरी की कीमत 18 रु थी, आज सीमेंट की एक बोरी का दाम 68 रु है। क्रुड-आयल के एक बैरल का दाम 180 रु था और आज 550 रु हैं। डीजल आयल के एक लिटर का दाम 1 रु 20 पैसे था, आज एक लिटर का दाम बढ़कर 3 रु 60 पैसे हो गया है। पांच होर्स पावर के इंजन का दाम

1100 रु था आज बढ़कर वह 3500 रु हो गया है। स्टील का होल सेल एक टन का दाम दो हजार रुपये था और आज वह बढ़कर 4200 रु हो गया है। टायर का दाम भी इसी प्रकार 115 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है तथा फर्टिलाइजर का दाम 70 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है। ये आंकड़े सरकारी किताबों के हैं। जब सीमान्त किसान खरीदने जाता है तो इस प्राइस पर नहीं मिलता है। मगर सीमान्त किसान को इनके कम्पैरीजन में जो प्राइस मिलती है वह इस प्रकार है। गेहूं का दाम 110 रु से बढ़कर 130 रु हो गया है। गन्ने का दाम, कुछ प्रदेश में बढ़े हैं, सौराष्ट्र जैसे पिछड़े इलाकों में 20 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़े हैं। कांटन पैदा करने वाले किसान गुजरात में डूब गए हैं। पांच साल में कांटन की कीमत 3 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है। इन आंकड़ों से फलित होता है कि हम किसान और सीमान्त किसानों की रक्षा नहीं कर पाए हैं। यह बहुत दुःखपूर्ण बात है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी हमने कैसी नीति बनाई है कि उद्योगपति और पूंजीपति जो चाहे और मांगते हैं, उनको मिल जाता है, लेकिन किसान द्वारा पैदा की गई वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ाने में मुश्किल ही होती है। यह कौन सा तर्क है? उद्योगों के 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ावा मिलता है और किसानों को 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ावा देने में कठिनाई होती है। क्या ऐसी नीति से हम कृषि और उद्योग, गांव और शहर का संतुलित विकास कर पायेंगे? मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि किसान की प्राइस दो गुनी हो जाए। गेहूं और चावल के दाम बाजार में दुगुने हो जायें यह कहना तो अवास्तविक होगा, इस से तो देहातों में रहने वाले खेत

मजदूरों की स्थिति और ज्यादा बढतर हो जाएगी। मैं इसलिये मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के इनपुट्स के भाव स्थिर करें और किसान द्वारा पैदा की गई वस्तुओं के उनको रिम्यूनेरेटिव दाम दें। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन के पास एषि की पैदाइश और उद्योग पैदाइश की प्राइस पैरिटी के लिए ट्रेस आफ रिफ्लेस रखे जायें।

सभापति महोदय, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम हमने गरीबों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए शुरू किया था। मगर हुआ क्या—शहरों में फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स ज्यादा खुलीं और देहातों में कम। 1979-80 में 800 करोड़ रुपये का वितरण शहरों में हुआ और 800 करोड़ 80 का वितरण देहातों में हुआ। देहातों को आबादी 76 परसेंट है। इस तरह से शहरों के मुकाबले में उन ग्रामवासियों को एक-तिहाई आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन लोगों को चीनी की जरूरत नहीं है और क्या देहात के लोगों को मीठी चीज पसन्द नहीं है। दिल्ली और बम्बई में एक हफ्ता चीनी लेट मिलती है, तो अखबारों में निवेदन आने शुरू हो जाते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब और प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास डेपूटेशन आने शुरू हो जाते हैं। आप ने कभी सोचा है कि देहातों में जो माल भेजा जाता है, वह वहां पहुंचता भी है या नहीं और अगर पहुंचता है, तो उसका वितरण अच्छी तरह से होता है या नहीं। 3-4 महीने के बाद आप को ख्याल आता है क्योंकि लैंडलैस लैबरर्स की आवाज राजधानी तक पहुंचती नहीं है। जो कुछ हुआ, सो हुआ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों के मुकाबले में देहातों के

लोगों के लिए वितरण पद्धति में परिवर्तन करेंगे जिस से वहां देहात के लोगों को भी ये चीजें परिमाण से मिलें और कब उनको ये चीजें मिलेंगी।

मैंने अभी अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा किया था और धारी, कुंडला और अमरौली जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं पिछड़े हुए लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए जो आप की योजनाएं हैं उनका वे लाभ ले रहे हैं, उनको कुछ फायदा भी हुआ है लेकिन चार महीने ही उनको रोजी मिलती है और बाकी आठ महीने वे लकड़ी काटते हैं, उस से कोयला बनाते हैं और सब्जी भी उगा लेते हैं लेकिन उस के लिए जो पूंजी चाहिए, उस को उन को मनीलैंडरों से लेना पड़ता है और वे लोग 100 रुपये पर 20 रुपये और 25 रुपये सूद लेते हैं। इस तरह से जो उन की चार महीने की आय होती है, वह इसी में चली जाती है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि हमारे जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, वे क्या कर रहे हैं। जब हम ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था, तो इरादा यही था कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को बैंक पर्याप्त मात्रा में लाभ पहुंचायेंगे। हम ने व्यापारियों के लिए बैंक बनाए, हमने उद्योगपतियों के लिए बैंक बनाए और हमने किसानों के लिए बैंक बनाए और हमारी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस साल को उत्पादकता का साल कहा है और श्रम एव जयते की बात कही है लेकिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद भी जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं, उन के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस श्रम साल

—[श्री :वीन खाणो]

में जो किसानों को निर्धारित क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज दी गई है वैसे ही ये क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज लैंडलैस लैबरर्स को देने की सदन में भी घोषणा करें, जिससे वे भी सम्मानपूर्ण जीवन जी सकें और अपनी रोटी कमा सकें। मैं गर्व के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि उनको जो लोन मिलता है, उसको वे लोग लौटा देते हैं और चाहे रिक्शा वाला हो और चाहे कोई आर्टीसन हो, वे सब लोन को लौटा देते हैं और बड़े लोगों जैसे सिक यूनिट नहीं बनाते। बैंकों का करोड़ों रूपया इन सिक यूनिटों में डूब रहा है लेकिन हरिजन आदिवासी, और दूसरे ऐसे लोग जो ये पैसा लेते हैं वे ऐसा नहीं करते उस को लौटा देते हैं।

गुजरात बड़ा कोस्टल एरिया है और मेरे क्षेत्र जाफराबाद और कोड़ीनार में मछियारे हैं और वे लोग मछलियां पकड़ते हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत लैंडलैस लैबरर्स से भी बदतर है। उनको भी साल में चार मास काम मिलता है। उनके रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, उनके लिए रास्ते नहीं हैं और पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं है। डीप फिशिंग के लिए तो लोन मिल जाता है मगर छोटे मछियारों के लिए बैंकों के दरवाजे बन्द हैं। पीने के पानी की जो स्थिति है मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बताता हूँ कि कोड़ीनार ताल्लुका में एक गांव बैलन है फिर बैलन में पीने का पानी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। इसलिए जब बैंकवाटर जो आता है, तो हमारी बहनें दूसरे किनारे पर कमर-कमर मानी में चल कर उस पानी को लेने के लिए जाती हैं। मैंने अपनी आंखों से यह दृश्य देखा है। ऐसे फिशिंग बिलेज देश में और जगहों पर भी होंगे। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से

यह निवेदन है कि ऐसे फिशिंग बिलेज के लिए एक टास्क फोर्स की रचना वे करें और उसकी रचना कर के इन फिशरमैन को ऊपर उठाने के लिए कदम उठाएं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सौराष्ट्र में करीब एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की मूंगफली पैदा होती है मगर उस की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जो रिसर्च होनी चाहिए वह रिसर्च नहीं हो रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी इस के लिए कदम उठाएं ताकि देश में मूंगफली की पैदावार बढ़े। आज देश में एडिबिल आयल्स की कमी है। अगर मूंगफली की पैदावार बढ़ेगी तो एडिबिल आयल की कमी भी दूर हो जाएगी और सौराष्ट्र के किसानों की जो यह कौश क्राप है, उसका फायदा उन को भी मिलेगा। किसानों को रक्षण देने के लिए हमने बहुत सी स्कीमें बनायी हैं। मैंने सौराष्ट्र के बारे में मंत्री जी को एक खत भी लिखा था। आपने उसके बारे में इंतजाम भी किया।

सौराष्ट्र में आलू प्याज और काटन की खरीद समय पर न होने से किसानों को बहुत नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ा है। इस साल काटन पैदा करने वाले किसानों की स्थिति बहुत बदतर हो गयी है। गुजरात सिविल सप्लाइज कारपोरेशन ने सीमांत किसानों, आदिवासी किसानों का धान, रायडो, मक्का परचेज कर के उन्हें उचित दाम दिया है, यह सराहनीय कार्य किया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने आपके माध्यम से किसान की बात की, सीमान्त किसान की बात की, हरिजन, आदिवासी की बात की, फिशरमैन की बात की है।

इन सब बातों पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करें। अब मेरा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह यह है कि उनके लिए आप जो योजना बनाएं उन पर तुरन्त अमल करें और जिन के लिए आपने योजनाएं बनाई हैं उन से उन्हीं लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाएं। ऐसा नहीं है यह कार्य हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। कार्य विकट है लेकिन इससे भी विकट कार्य हमने कामयाब बनाये हैं। परन्तु हमने संकल्प कर के इस से भी विकट कार्यों को किया है।

सभापति जी, एशियन गैम्स को कामयाब बनाने के लिए आयोजन कर के हमने थोड़े से समय में एक जटिल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा कर दिया ताकि वे कामयाब हो सकें। हम यूनिडो जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का भी अच्छी तरह से आयोजन कर सकते हैं। हम समुद्र में से तेल निकाल सकते हैं। जब हम किसी कार्य के लिए शासकीय और राजकीय संकल्प कर लेते हैं तो उस कार्य को बहुत सफलतापूर्वक करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम मुश्किल से मुश्किल काम कर सकते हैं अगर उसके लिए हम संकल्प कर लें। क्या ऐसा संकल्प हम गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीने वाले लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रश्न के साथ मैं अपना भाषण पूरा करता हूँ।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के ऊपर मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मुझे यह शिकायत नहीं है कि इस विभाग के माननीय मंत्री जी कृषि के संबंध में जानकारी नहीं रखते। मुझे

यह भी शिकायत नहीं है कि कृषि मंत्री जी के मन में किसानों के हित की भावना नहीं है। मुझे यह भी शिकायत नहीं है कि मंत्री जी इसके लिए प्रयत्न नहीं करते। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि उनकी करनी से उन्हें सफलता भी मिली है अपेक्षाकृत और मंत्रियों के। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि मंत्री जी के सामने कठिनाई यह है कि उनके चारों तरफ जो लोग उन्हें घेरे हुए हैं वे किसान नहीं हैं। आप जरा इन आंकड़ों को देखिए।

जहां पहले आई, ए, एस, अफसरों की संख्या 12 प्रतिशत किसान परिवारों से आती थी वहां 1974 में केवल 14 प्रतिशत हुई है। सन् 1952 में मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट 26 प्रतिशत किसान थे। आज उनकी बढ़ कर संख्या 36 प्रतिशत हुई है। अब भी किसानों का बहुमत नहीं है। अगर हम मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्रियों पर निगाह डालें तो सिवाय कृषि मंत्री जी के शायद ही कोई किसान परिवार से आया हो।

सभापति महोदय : स्वयं स्पीकर किसान परिवार के हैं।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : लेकिन वे कैबिनेट में तो बैठते नहीं हैं। वैसे हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी भी किसान हैं, स्पीकर साहब भी हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे मंत्री जी किसानों की उन्नति करने के कार्य में सफल हो जाएं तो जहां कृषि से हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का 40 प्रतिशत पैदा होता है, हमारा जो निर्यात होता है, उसका 60 प्रतिशत कृषि के उत्पादन से होता है जो यह सब बढ़ सकता है। अगर किसानों को उन्नति करने के अवसर दिए जाएं।

14.59 hrs.

(SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair.)

तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कृषि से हमारी

[श्री दिगंबर सिंह]

राष्ट्रीय आय का 80 प्रतिशत तक पैदा हो सकता है। कृषि के कारण हमारी दुनिया में प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है और हमारी प्रधा। मंत्री जी जब विदेश जाती हैं तो वहां इसी के कारण उनकी बहुत तारीफ़ होती है।

15.00 hrs.

तो वहां कहते हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि में आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है और इसका श्रेय किसानों को जाता है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि हम कारखानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर निर्यात बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमारी प्रतियोगिता अमरीका से, जापान से, यूरोप से होगी, उनके मुकाबले हम उस तरह से अभी सामान पैदा नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन अगर कृषि की तरफ़ ध्यान दें उसका उत्पादन बढ़ाएं तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुपात भी बढ़ेगा और निर्यात भी अधिक कर सकेंगे।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी किसानों की हालत जानते हैं। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जिस तरह से हरियाणा और पंजाब में कार्य किया गया है, इस तरह से अगर राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वोत्तर जिलों में, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार में कर दिया जाए तो एक-एक प्रदेश ऐसा है जो अपने लिए तो क्या पूरे देश के लिए अनाज पैदा कर सकता है और अनाज का निर्यात किया जा सकता है। इस से देश की प्रतिष्ठा को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं इन कार्यों के न किए जाने के बारे में मंत्री जी से विचार करने के लिए निवेदन करता हूं।

इसका कारण क्या है? यदि आप पिछले आंकड़े उठाकर देखें तो पता लगेगा कि जिस वर्ष खाद्यान्न का मूल्य

बढ़ता है, तो उत्पादन भी बढ़ जाता है और जिस वर्ष मूल्य गिर जाता है तो उत्पादन भी कम हो जाता है। इसलिए इसका कारण यही है कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अधिकारी खाद्यान्न बेचने वाले नहीं, बल्कि खरीदने वाले हैं। अधिकतर लोग जिनके हाथ में ताकत है वे ऐसे हैं जो अनाज खरीदते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आप कहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र है। मैं कहता हूं कि जब सनाहकार समिति में माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने विरोधी दलों के ही नहीं, बल्कि सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों ने भी सर्व-सम्मति से यह तय किया था कि गेहूं का मूल्य 175 रुपये होना चाहिए, क्यों नहीं हुआ? अगर माननीय मंत्री जी प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास रखते हैं तो पार्लियामेंट के सामने रख दें कि गेहूं का क्या भाव तय करना है और उसकी बात को मान लें, तब मैं समझता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी में आप विश्वास करते हैं।

जितने भी माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोले हैं और आगे भी बोलेंगे, एक भी व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं होगा जो इस बात की शिकायत न करता हो कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता। मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े पेश कर सकता हूं, लेकिन बहुत से सदस्य आंकड़े दे चुके हैं, इसलिए मैं इस में समय लेना नहीं चाहता।

इस में मंत्री जी की विवशता क्या है, इस ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। 7 जुलाई, 1980 को जब बजट पर मैंने कहा था कि किसानों को भूमि का उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलता

है तो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि हम इस विचार से सहमत हैं, हम जानते हैं कि किसानों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और हम जल्दी ही लैण्ड रिक्लूटमेंट एक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह की घोषणा मंत्री महोदय ने राज्यसभा में भी की। कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी उन्होंने कहा। यही नहीं माननीय प्रधान मंत्रों जी ने भी 16 फरवरी को किसानों के सामने घोषणा की, जैसा कि हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा, उन्होंने कहा कि लैण्ड रिक्लूटमेंट एक्ट में जो अन्याय होता है किसानों के साथ, उस में हम संशोधन करेंगे। 90 वर्ष पुराने एक्ट द्वारा किसानों का शोषण हो रहा है, लेकिन पिछला बजट सेशन निकल गया।

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Civil Supplies

श्री वारेन्द्र सिंह : आएगा, आपके सामने आएगा।

श्री शिगन्धर सिंह : मैं मजबूरी बता रहा हूँ आपकी।

प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैंने पत्र लिखा कि आपने किसानों के सामने घोषणा की थी और मंत्री महोदय ने लोक सभा में आश्वासन दिया था और फिर भी यह काम नहीं हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि मैं कृषि मंत्रालय से बात कर रही हूँ।

श्री वारेन्द्र सिंह : कितने लोगों को इस में दिलचस्पी है, इसका अंदाजा तो लोक सभा में उपस्थिति से ही लगाया जा सकता है।

श्री शिगन्धर सिंह : लोक सभा के सदस्यों को मंत्री जी पर विश्वास है कि वे कुछ कर नहीं पायेंगे।

फिर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा कि बजट सेशन निकल गया और कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि आने वाले सेशन में वह इसको लें आयेंगे लेकिन नहीं आया। फिर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहा। तीन पत्र मुझे प्रधान मंत्री ने इसके बारे में लिखे हैं। मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। पिछले सेशन की बात इनको याद है। मैंने कहा था कि आपने आश्वासन दिया था उसका क्या हुआ। इन्होंने कहा कि भोष्म नारायण सिंह जी से कहें इनको तैयार करने में लाने के लिए तैयार हूँ। तब तो तैयार हो गया लेकिन वह विधि मंत्रालय में पहुंच गया। विधि मंत्रालय किसान नहीं है। वे जमीन को खरीदने वाले हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि मसले मजान बनें और किसानों का शोषण हो। आप चाह कर भी इसको नहीं कर पाए हैं। आपको इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। एक और मेरी प्रार्थना है वह इसका उत्तर बाद में दे सकते हैं। कृषि मंत्री तो मुझ से ज्यादा जानते ही हैं। इनको अगर कहा भी जाएगा तो यह कह देंगे कि ये सब जानते हैं। यह ठीक भी है हमने इन से कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी का कृषि मंत्रालय को जो सलाहकार समिति है उस में बुला लें। इन्होंने कहा था कि आप उनको लिखें। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का पत्र लिखा। मुझे उत्तर आया कि कृषि मंत्रालय के साथ मैं विचार कर रही हूँ और मैं तैयार हूँ। विचार करने के बाद वह नहीं आ पाई। अब पता नहीं कि वह आ नहीं पाई या कृषि मंत्रालय ने उनको आने नहीं दिया। अगर वह आती तो हम बताते कि किस तरह से किसानों को समस्याओं को हल करने से किसान का ही नहीं बल्कि देश का भी हित होता है। अगर किसान



[ श्री. दिगम्बर सिंह ]

की हालत अच्छी होगी तो सब की हालत अच्छी होगी मजदूर, दुकानदार, सभी गांवों की, कस्बों की और शहरों की हालत अच्छी होगी और अगर किसान की हालत खराब तो सब की हालत खराब । बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे लगा देने से उस प्रान्त का भला नहीं हो सकता है, देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है। आप देखें कि बिहार में कितने ही भारी उद्योग धंधे लगे हुए हैं लेकिन वहां किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं है और लोगों की भी हालत अच्छी नहीं है लेकिन पंजाब, हरियाणा में वे नहीं हैं, वहां किसान की हालत अच्छी है और वहां पर कैपिटल इनकम अच्छी है। बिहार में पर कैपिटल इनकम उतनी नहीं है जितनी यहां है । किसान की हालत अच्छी होगी तो देश की तरक्की हो सकती है। देश की हालत अच्छी करने का एक मात्र तरीका यही है कि किसान की हालत को बेहतर किया जाए, किसान को सुविधाएं दी जाएं उनको उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य दिया जाए ।

आप तो जानते हैं कि हमारे स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी सब किसान हैं। लेकिन हमारे जो अधिकारी हैं वे किसान नहीं हैं। उन अधिकारियों से फाइलों को निकालना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। मैं आपको 1955 की एक घटना बताना चाहता हूं । तब मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य था। यहां पर एक श्रो चिन्तारिया हुआ करते थे जो किसान थे । वह खड़े होकर जोर जोर से भाषण दे रहे थे। कह रहे थे कि डैमोक्रेसी कहा है? डैमोक्रेसी में किसान का हाथ नहीं तो डैमोक्रेसी कहाँ? बेचारे कहते कहते गिर गए और उनका हार्ट फेल हो गया। हाउस में ही यह घटना घटी वह किसानों के पक्ष में

बोल रहे थे और आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी के ही सदस्य थे ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप किसानों की समस्याओं को देखें । आज हालत यह है कि 38 अरब रुपया किसानों के उपर कर्ज का है । एक वर्ष के उत्पादन से भी इस कर्ज को नहीं चुका पायेंगे। आप देखें कि जिस किसी साल गन्ने का उत्पादन गिरता है उस से पहले साल किसानों को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है इस वास्ते उत्पादन गिरता है। जब उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो उनको उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है किसी चीज का उत्पादन बढ़ जाना है तो उनका उसका मूल्य गिर जाता है । किसान से व्यापारी गिरे मूल्य पर खरीद लेता है। जब किसान के घर में चीज निकल जाती है तब सरकार व्यवस्था करती है कि इसका निर्यात किया जाए । नतीजा यह होता है कि उमका फायदा किसान को न मिल कर व्यापारी को मिलता है। किसान की हालत खराब होगी तो देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। किसान को तरक्की का एक मात्र तरीका यही है कि किसान का उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य दिया जाए कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिन में वैज्ञानिकों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, किसानों को वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा समझाया जाए इसकी जरूरत नहीं होती है। मोटी सी बात है कि किसान को जितने पानी की आवश्यकता है उतने पानी की आप व्यवस्था कर दो, जितनी खाद की आवश्यकता है उतनी खाद की व्यवस्था कर दो थोड़े से माधन उसको दे दो खेती के और किसान अपनी उपज दुगुनी तिगुनी कर के आप को बताना देगा वह जानता है कि पैदावार को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसके लिए उसको किसी वैज्ञानिक की जरूरत नहीं है। अब इसलिए उत्पादन बढ़ा नहीं पाएँ उसके खेत सूखते हैं बिना पा

मैं जबकि शहरों में घास तक को पानी दिया जाता है। बिजली उसके ट्यूबवैल के लिए बन्द रहती है और यहां मकानों को ठंडा और गर्म करने के लिए बिजली मिल जाती है। 1955 में भी मैंने कहा था और उसके बाद भी कहा था कि देश की तरक्की करनी है तो बन्द कर दो दिल्ली में बिजली देना किसी भी लखड़ी के आइटम के लिए, पेट्रोल लखड़ी के काम में इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह सब सामान कृषि उत्पादन के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए प्रयोजन किये जायेंगे। बुरा न मानिये, अगर आप प्रधान मंत्री बना दिये जायें तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि 2, 3 साल में ही तरक्की हो जायगी क्योंकि आप किसानों की समस्या जानते हैं और उनको तरक्की करा देंगे। मंत्री जी मुझे क्षमा करें, मुझे डर लग रहा है, आज वह समय नहीं है जो 1952-57, 1957-62 और 1962-67 के बीच था। उस वक्त कोई ऐसा मुख्य मंत्री नहीं था जो भाषण में ऐसे कहता हो जो एक मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि अवतारों की पूजा करना ही हमारा धर्म है और नेहरू परिवार हमारा अवतार है इसलिए हम उस परिवार की पूजा करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मंत्री ने कहा है कि कृष्ण महाभारत में हमें प्रेरणा देते थे उसी तरह से प्रेरणा हमारे राजनीति के नेता . . . . .

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : चौधरी चरण सिंह प्रेरणा-हरिद्वार में ले आये कि नहीं? आप चण्डीगढ़ क्यों नहीं गये?

श्री विगम्बर सिंह : सभापति जी, क्या मुझे बहस करने का अधिकार है कि मैं चण्डीगढ़ गया कि नहीं?

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप इधर उधर की बात कर रहे हैं, इसका क्या मतलब है?

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहिए। इनका कहने दीजिए।

श्री विगम्बर सिंह : सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में सलाहकार समिति है, मैंने मंत्री जी से कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आप-रेटिव ऐक्ट में ऐसा नियम है कि अगर चुनाव न हों तो उसका सब का सब मैनजमेंट अपने आप हट जायगा। और चुनाव कौन करायेगा? रजिस्ट्रार। रजिस्ट्रार चुनाव न कराये तो समिति समाप्त हो जायेगी। तो कौन मैनजमेंट चलायेगा? मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वह इसका पता लगायेंगे, और अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा है तो मैं विचार-करूंगा कि उनको अधिकार दिया जाय कि नहीं। आप पता लगा लीजिए, अपने प्रदेश भी दिया था अपने अधिकारियों को पता लगाने का और उनका पता लगा है कि ग्राम स्तर की समितियों में कोई चुनाव नहीं हुआ, सभी मनोनीत हैं। सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में अलीगढ़ में एक मंत्री ने भाषण दिया और उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे सहकारिता विभाग से इसलिए अलग कर दिया गया क्योंकि मैं पूजापतियों का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, और सहकारिता के अन्दर पूजापतियों का प्रभाव है और हमारी सरकार में पूजापतियों के समर्थक हैं इसलिए मुझे इस विभाग से हटा दिया गया। मेरे पास अखबार की कटिंग है, आप देख सकते हैं। तो यह विचार कांग्रेस के एक मंत्री के हैं। तो सहकारिता नहीं वह तो सरकारी विभाग बना हुआ है। कोई चुनाव हुआ नहीं है, सब मनोनीत हैं। और आप कहते हैं कि सहकारिता के लिए व्यवस्था करेंगे। आपके पत्र की मेरे पास कापी है

-[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

जिसमें आपने मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा है आपके यहां से कोई जवाब नहीं देता । मैं आपके इस भाव से सहमत हूँ । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि किसानों की समस्याओं का कैसे हल किया जा सकता है । आप प्रधान मंत्री से कहिए जितने संसद सदस्य बोले, उनके जो कृषि के सम्बन्ध में विचार हैं, उत्पादन का किस तरह से भाव रखना चाहिए, उत्पादन के भाव घटने और बढ़ने से उत्पादन पर क्या असर पड़ता है, यह सब बातें आप जानते हैं । आंकड़े इस बात के प्रमाण हैं कि जिस वक्त उत्पादन का कम मूल्य मिलता है तो उत्पादन गिर जाता है । इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान में रख कर आप उचित कार्यवाही करें । और जैसा आप कह रहे थे कि लैण्ड ऐक्वीजिशन ऐक्ट में आप संशोधन ला रहे हैं, आप उसको लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । आप कोशिश कीजिए नाकि कैबिनेट आपको यह बिल लाने की अनुमति दे दे । अगर ऐसा हो गया तो 2, 3 मालों में जा पहले किसानों के साथ न्याय होता था, फिर वैसे अन्याय किसानों के साथ नहीं होगा जो अब तक होता रहा है ; जो अन्याय अब तक होता रहा है, जिसको आप भी मानते हैं, हमारे माननीय सदस्य भी मानते हैं, स्पीकर साहब ने भी कहा है, मंत्री महोदय ने पहले ही कह दिया कि भावना, विचार सब एक है । यही निवेदन है कि अब उम काम में सफलता हो जाये, और आपके साथी अधिकारी इस के लिए राजी हो जायें । प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी हमें विश्वास है कि अगर आपके साथी साथ दें, तो वह इसमें बाधक नहीं होंगी । लेकिन आपके और प्रधान मंत्री जी के चाहने हुए भी आपके साथी इसमें सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर किसानों की हालत खराब हुई, तो छविराम जैसे लोग पैदा होंगे, उसको कोई रोक नहीं पायेगा । उनको रोकना है तो किसानों की हालत अच्छी कीजिए, तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि समस्या का हल होगा और दूसरा कोई तरीका समस्या के हल करने का नहीं है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम ( गया ) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी द्वारा जो डिमांड इस सदन में प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ और कृषि मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कृषि के हर क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त की है ।

जब यह मांगें सदन में प्रस्तुत हुई थीं तो हमारे माननीय साथी विरोधी दल के श्री भोमसिंह जी ने 1977-78 के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि उम समय प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा था । हालांकि यह उनका एक दिवा-स्वप्न था कि हमने प्रोडक्शन के पैमाने पर एक रिकार्ड दिया था । 1977 में वह हमारी उपलब्धियों का अपनी उपलब्धि मानकर इस मदन का गुमराह कर रहे थे ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : आर्थिक समीक्षा देख लीजिए, उसमें लिखा है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपने उसे ठीक से नहीं पढ़ा लगता है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के समक्ष इस बात का कहने के लिए बाखूबी तैयार हूँ कि हमारी जा प्रगति हुई है कृषि क्षेत्र में, उसमें अमरीका जैसा देश जो हमारा बहुत बड़ा आलोचक है, जिसे हमारी तरक्की पसन्द नहीं है, उसे भी शंका पैदा हो गई है

कि हिन्दुस्तान खाद्य एवं कृषि के उत्पादन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो रहा है। 'इंडिया अग्राड' एक अखबार निकलता है, उसमें एक हैडिंग है — इस ग्यूज में आप देखेंगे कि हमारी सरकार अपने आप में एक मिसाल है। उसने लिखा है —

"US EXPERTS SEE GAIN IN INDIA'S WHEAT CROP Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture expect a good wheat crop in India this year; and that would mean that the Indian Government would probably not have to purchase wheat from the US. as it did last year. Wheat harvest in India is just getting underway and Robert Torren, US Agriculture Official said that unofficial estimates suggested that the yield would be 3 per cent more than last year's harvest of 36.5 million metric tonnes."

दूसरी बात उन्होंने लिखी है :—

"This would mean an increase of 1.2 million tons or thereabouts just short of the 1.5 million tons India had to purchase from the U.S. last year, when monsoons heavily damaged India's crop."

आप जानते होंगे कि कभी तो हमारी कृषि सुखाड़ की चपेट में चली जाती है और कभी बाढ़ की चपेट में। कभी ओलावृष्टि आदि प्राकृतिक आँइस आपदाओं से किसानों की तैयार फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इन सब के बावजूद हमने कृषि के क्षेत्र में तेजी से प्रगति की है। यह तथ्य बताता है, और श्री भीमसिंह को जवाब देता है कि हिन्दुस्तान कृषि के मामले में काफी आत्म-निर्भर होता जा रहा है और इसका सारा श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर का है।

हिन्दुस्तान सात लाख गांवों का देश है। यहां की 80 फीसदी जनता खेतों में काम करता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यद्यपि कृषि में देश को 80 फीसदी आबादी काम करती है और कृषि का क्षेत्र देश का बहुत बड़ा एम्पलायमेंट दे रहा है, लेकिन उसे एक उद्योग का दर्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अगर कोई मामूली इंडस्ट्री खोलता है, तो बैंकों का इंड्रक्शन दी जाती है कि उसे काफी लोन दिया जाए, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी दी जाए। लेकिन कृषि के प्रति ऐसा विपरीत रवैया क्यों है? सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की कृषि को एक इण्डस्ट्री क्यों नहीं मानती? जब तक कृषि का इंडस्ट्री नहीं माना जाएगा, तब तक हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

माननीय सदस्य कृषि पर बोले हुए किसान की बात करते हैं। लेकिन किसान के साथ खेत में काम करने वाले हरिजन-आदिवासी और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले अन्य लोग भी उसके अंग हैं। किसान का मतलब सिर्फ वे बड़े बड़े किसान ही नहीं हैं, जिनके पास दस सौ, चार सौ बीघा, सीलिंग से ज्यादा, जमीन हो। इसलिए किसान को परिभाषा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और किसानों की भलाई के साथ खेतों में काम करने वाले एग्रो-लेबर के कल्याण का भी जोड़ना चाहिए। एग्रो-लेबरज 43 परसेंट किसानों के यहां काम करते हैं। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जिसकी खेती से ज्यादा मुहब्बत है उसके पास खेती नहीं है और जिसकी खेती से नफ़रत है, उसके पास अपार सम्पत्ति है

आप गांवों में जा कर देखिए। वहां पर हरिजन और आदिवासी सबेरे 6 बजे से ले कर शाम 5 बजे तक खेतों में काम करते हैं। बड़े किसान खेत में खुद फावड़ा नहीं चलाते हैं। लाठ और सिचाई के अन्य साधनों पर एग्रो-लेबरज ही काम करते हैं। कृषि में प्राइव्शन बढ़ने का सारा

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

श्रेय हिन्दुस्तान के एगो-लेबरर्ज का देना चाहिए, जं देश के रिमोट विलेजिज में रहते हैं और काम करते हैं। इसलिए किसान की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

मंत्री संसद् की चार-दंवारी में ब्रैड कर और कृषि भवन में ब्रैड कर अपने अफसरों से विचार-विमर्श कर के कृषि में उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त कर लें। इस प्रकार आंकड़ों की खेती तः कर सकते हैं। आंकड़ों की खेती तो वह कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वह जरा रिमोट विलेजिज में जा कर देखें कि एगो-लेबरर्ज के साथ क्या व्यवहार हो रहा है। यदि आप गांवों में जाएं, तः आंका पता चलेगा कि कौन किसका घर है। कहां आदर्मः रहते हैं और कहां पर उनके जानवर रहते हैं और कहां उन लोगों की जवान बेटो, बहू रहती है और कहां पर उनके बच्चे सोते हैं। जब तक आप उन लोगों के स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे तब तक में समझता हूं कि कृषि और किसान की कल्पना आपकी अधूरी रह जाएगी और एक दिवास्वपन होगी।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी काफी मुस्तैदी के साथ उनके डवेलपमेंट में लगी हुई है। छठी चक्रवीय योजना में हरिजनों के लिए, गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए काफ़ी ध्यान रखा गया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है, जब जब इस देश में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के कल्याण की बात की जाती है, तो विरोधी दल के लोगों द्वारा उनको डिस्टर्ब करने की कोशिश होती है। आप 1972 का इतिहास देखिए, हमने 11 वाइंट का रिजोल्यूशन एडॉप्ट किया था, जिसमें गांव के उत्थान की बात कही गई थी। सीलिंग

करके जमीन हासिल करके उसे गरीब लोगों को बांटा जाएगा। विरोधी दल के चाहे हमारे माननीय सदस्य चौधरी चरण सिंह हो या चाहे हमारे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हो या और दकियानूसी विचारधारा वाले लोग हों, सोचते हैं कि गरीबों का डवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, हमारी राजनीति की रोटी कैसे बनेगी। कहते हैं कि विधानसभाओं को भंग करो, पार्लियामेंट को भंग करो। गरीबों का उत्थान उनके भाषणों से नहीं होगा, एक्शन में होगा। समाजवाद को परिकल्पना, जिसकी आप करते हैं, उसको एक्शन में लाना होगा, भाषण से कुछ नहीं होगा। आज उन्हीं के ब्लेक-मार्केटीयर्स और प्रोफेटीयर्स देश की इकानॉमि को कोलैप्स कर रहे हैं, और साथ बैठते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि हम समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं। लेकिन उनको अपना चित्र हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की नज़र में आ रहा है, जो माफ करने के काबिल नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, डिमांड, जं डिस्कस हो रही है, वह ऐसे समय में डिस्कस हो रही है जब कि हम इस वर्ष को उत्पादन वर्ष के रूप में मना रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था कि कृषि का भी उद्योग का दर्जा दिया जाए और उसको उद्योग का दर्जा दे कर सिचाई को व्यवस्था करिए। जब तक कृषि की सिचाई के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक कृषि का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ बातें और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन आप घण्टी बजा रहे हैं। आप तो काफी प्रगतिशील व्यक्ति हैं और .....

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको 15 मिनट का समय दे चुका हूं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं सिर्फ पांच मिनट बोला हूं और मुझे बहुत सी प्राबलम मंत्री महोदय के समझ है।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप थोड़ा जल्दी कीजिए और भी बहुत से सदस्य हैं, जिनको कि बोलना है।

**श्री रामस्वरूप राम :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहते कि उत्पादन बढ़े तो आपको उनके लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, अन्यथा इसके बगैर उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। आप उनके लिए बिजली मुहैया करिए। बड़े-बड़े लोग तो ट्रैक्टर से खेती कर लेते हैं और उनके लिए पम्पिंग सेट्प की सुविधाएँ हैं। लेकिन मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और लघु किसानों के लिए कोई अपननी पुंजी नहीं है, ढाई एकड़ जमीन तक की सुविधा नहीं है यदि उतकी खेती मारी जाती है, तो साल भर की कमाई खत्म हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय अपना जबाब दें, तो वे इस बारे में भी बतायें तथा इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मार्जिनल किसानों और लघु किसानों की आप का इंशोरेंस करिए। जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स हैं, जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है, उनकी फसलों का आप बीमा कराइये नहीं तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति दिन व दिन खराब होती चली जाएगी। इसको आप को नोट करना चाहिए और इसका काँगनीजेंस लेना चाहिए।

**राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** नोट कर लिया है।

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम :** आप क्रोप इन्शोरेंस कराइए मार्जिनल फार्मर्स की फसलों का। 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन वाले किसानों की फसलों का आप बीमा कराइए क्योंकि उन की फसलें मारी जाती हैं। मैं बिहार की बात नहीं करूंगा कर्णा। बिहार में तो यह हो रहा है लेकिन सारे देश में इस को आप कराइए

केन्द्रीय स्तर पर ऐसे सारे किसानों को सहूलियतें दीजिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में लोग बैठे हुए हैं और उन के खेतों में हरिजन खेती कर रहा है। आदिवासी खेती कर रहा है लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था कि जिस को खेती से मुहब्बत है, उस के पास तो खेती है नहीं और जिस को मुहब्बत नहीं है, उसके पास खेती है। इसलिए लैंड टू दीटिलर होनी चाहिए। अगर लैंड टू दि टिलर हुई, तो लैंड रिफार्म्स आटोमैटिकली हो जायेंगे। सीलिंग की वजह से जो परेशानी होती है, वह भी नहीं होगी। अगर लैंड टू दि टिलर करने में कोई दिक्कत हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए आप एक बिल लाइए और इसी सत्र में इस तरह का एक कानून बनाइए और कानून में इस बात की हिदायत करें कि लैंड टू दि टिलर होगी ताकि गरीबों को, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को और जो लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे के हैं, उनको फायदा पहुंच सके। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और इस की आप काँगनीजेंस लें।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह रूरल रीकंस्ट्रक्शन की बात है। यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में एन० आर० ई० पी० और डाऊट प्रोन एरियाज के लिए प्रोग्राम आते हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस देश में जो 5000 डेवलपमेंट ब्लॉक्स हैं, उन में हर साल 600 प्रति ब्लॉक फैमिलीज को बिलो पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाने की बात है और इस तरह से राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा में लाने की आप कोशिश करेंगे। मैं

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

समझता हूँ कि छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो इनका इरादा है वह बहुत नैक इरादा है और उसमें मुझे कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन इस में लैग-पुलिग बहुत होती है और जिन के ऊपर आप ने इस प्रोग्राम को पूरा करने का भार रखा है, उस में एक एजैन्सी बैंक की है। बैंक की जो शाखाएं गांवों में काम कर रही हैं, वे इन गरीब लोगों की कहां तक हैल्प कर रही है, यह आप को देखना होगा। हर बैंक में आप जाकर देखेंगे तो यह पायेंगे कि बन्डल आफ एप्लीकेशनस रखा हुआ है। चाहे गाय के लिए कर्जे की बात हों, भैंस खरीदने की बामे हो या पीगरी के लिए हो या फीशरी के लिए लोन लेने की बामे हों, उनको लोन नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के लिए आप को कड़े निर्देश देने होंगे। बैंको के साथ बैठ कर कड़ाई से इस काम का कराना होगा और उन को हिदायत देनी होगी। एक टास्क फोर्स बना कर और एक टाइम-बाऊन्ड प्रोग्राम बना कर इसको आप को कराना होगा। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जब आप इस बहस का जवाब दें, तो इसके बारे में भी बताएं। छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना का आपको एक साल बिता दिया और मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अपेक्षा करूंगा कि जब सरकार की ओर से प्रगति प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करें तो यह बताएं कि एक साल के अन्दर कितने गरीब लोगो को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया है ताकि हम समझ सकें। यह तो हम जानते हैं कि देश में खेतों बहुत हो रही है। आप अगर पूरे देश में न जा सकें तो किसी एक प्रदेश में जाइए प्रदेश में नहीं आप गया जिले में उजाइये या वहां के किसी एक गांव में जाइये और बताइये कि आप ने कितने लोगो को ऊपर उठाया

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका आप जवाब दे सकेंगे।

सभापति जी आपने मुझे बोलने का बहुत समय दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। आज प्रातः प्रश्न काल के पश्चात् श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी घड़ियाली आंसू बहा रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि गेहूँ की प्राइस निश्चित करनी चाहिये। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी किसान परिवार से आते हैं और वे किसानों के लिये जो कुछ करते हैं उनको बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन एक अर्ज में उनसे करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक प्राइस फ्रिक्सेशन बोर्ड बनाइये। इस में एक और तो यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि कृषि में उत्पादित वस्तुओं के दाम नीचे क्यों जा रहे हैं और फ्रैक्ट्रियों में उत्पादित वस्तुओं के दाम आगे क्यों चले जा रहे हैं? इन दोनों में कोई समानता लायी जानी चाहिये इन दोनों की प्राइमिज में एडजस्टमेंट होना चाहिये, कोई रेशो फ्रिक्म होनी चाहिये। प्राइम फ्रिक्सेशन बोर्ड में फार्मर्स, कृषि में कार्य करने वाले लेबर के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये, फिर गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये और चौथे उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये ताकि उनको पता लगे कि एक किलो गेहूँ कितनी पूंजी लगा कर पैदा किया जाता है और एक फावड़ा बनाने में कितनी पूंजी लगती है। जब तक आप यह बोर्ड नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक आप की प्राइमिज में डिस्पैरिटी रहेगी और बहुत-सी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते रहेंगे।

सभापति जी मेरी मांग है और अनुशंसा कि लैंड टू ड टिल्लर करिये।

येने प्रेजीडेंशियल एड्रेस पर भाषण करते हुये कहा था कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या एक समाजादी समस्या

है। जब तक आप इनके लिये एक अलग से मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक समाजवाद एस्टैब्लिश नहीं हो सकता है। यह एक सोशलिस्टिक यूनिट है। यह समाज का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण अंग है जिसकी 20 प्रतिशत आबादी है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप इनके लिये एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनावें और उनका विकास करें।

कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग को आप आन्दोलन के रूप में चलायें।

ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट स्कीम को आप चलायें।

प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड आप बनायें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। पिछले 34 वर्षों के दौरान भारत सरकार ने अपनी पांच पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा 14 हजार करोड़ रुपया कृषि के विकास और 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया सिंचाई के विकास पर लगाया। यानी कुल 25 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगाया। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हम अनाज के दृष्टिकोण से स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो पाये हैं। अभी भी हम विदेशों से अनाज आयात कर रहे हैं। दुर्भाग्य से इस वर्ष भी हम डेढ़ लाख मिट्टिक टन अनाज विदेश से, अमेरिका से गेहूं मंगा रहे हैं।

इतने वर्षों से जो हमारे देश में योजनाएं बनी हैं, उनमें लगता है कि जो व्यावहारिकता होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं आ पाई है। चाहे वे कृषि विकास की हों या सिंचाई के विकास की हों।

भूमि सुधार के विषय में बहुत चर्चा होती है। बी.ए. सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी भूमि सुधार की बात है, लेकिन अभी भी यह कार्य ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा हुआ है। विश्व खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन ने विश्व के सभी विकसित-शील देशों को यह निर्देश दिया है कि विश्व में गरीबी समाप्त करने के लिये तात्कालिक और दीर्घकालिक कार्यवाही पर और इसके उपायों पर दृढ़ता से विचार किया जाय, क्योंकि अगले बीस वर्षों में जन संख्या 6 अरब से अधिक होने वाली है। भ्रष्ट वर्ष में भी जन संख्या 94 करोड़ हो जायेगी।

जब हमें 20 करोड़ टन अनाज की आवश्यकता है तो सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1.54 करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जाए तो शुभ बात होगी।

पिछले 35 वर्षों से 40 करोड़ व्यक्ति, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जी रहे हैं, वे अभी भी संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। 80 प्रतिशत जनता कृषि में लगी हुई है। अभी तक गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीने वाले लोगों के लिये 5 करोड़ खेतीहर, भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिये आपकी योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाया है। अभी भी उनको कम मजदूरी मिलती है, आवास नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बहुत सी योजनाओं का बयान किया है, लेकिन योजनाओं का लाभ इनको नहीं मिल पाता है। जो दृश्य सामने है, जो सच्चाई सामने है, इसको मानना पड़ेगा।

राज रवीन्द्र सिंह : कहीं आपके ऊपर भी चित्त बसु जी का असर तो नहीं आ गया।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं कह रहा था कि निर्धन किसान और भूमिहीन



[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर हमारी अगली योजनाएँ बनानी चाहियें, ताकि दरिद्र नारायण की आर्थिक हालत में सुधार हो सके ।

मैंने बताया कि हमारे देश में 20 करोड़ टन अनाज चाहिये और 170 लाख टन दालों की आवश्यकता है, जबकि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 125 लाख टन तक पहुंचने की बात है । तिलहन उत्पादन बढ़ाने की भी आवश्यकता है । 600 करोड़ रुपये का 10 लाख टन खाद्य तेल हम आयात कर रहे हैं । यह हमारे लिये दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि इतने समय पश्चात् भी हम अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

भूमि वितरण की जो व्यवस्था है, उसमें भू-स्वामित्व का प्रश्न भी कोई ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि 2.5 करोड़ भू-स्वामियों में से 1.22 करोड़ अनुपस्थिति भू-स्वामी हैं । याने वकील, मिनिस्टर, डाक्टर और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और इस प्रकार से संपूर्ण देश की भूमि में से 69 प्रतिशत गरीब और छोटे किसान अपने उत्पादक श्रम को जमीन पर लगाते हैं, लेकिन कुल मिलाकर कुल भूमि का 20 प्रतिशत ही उसके स्वामित्व में है । मंजोले किसान भी अपना श्रम लगाते हैं और अधिक श्रमशक्ति दूसरे से खरीदते हैं और इसी तरह से 60 प्रतिशत भूमि पर केवल 16 प्रतिशत धनी और बड़े किसान मालिक बने हुये हैं । इस कारण से जमीन के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पाता । पुनर्वित्त और पुनर्विन्यास के आधार पर व्यक्तिवाद से ऊपर उठकर संपूर्ण समाज के विकास के दृष्टिकोण से इस पर विचार होना चाहिये । तभी इस दिशा में हम अगे बढ़ पाएंगे ।

भारत में कृषि का महत्व कितना पुराना है इसके इतिहास में अगर आप जाएं तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हजारों वरस पहले यूनानी मानचित्र में जो विश्व का सब से पुराना मानचित्र है उस में भारत का ही नाम आता है यूरोप का नहीं । हैरोडाटस ने अपने मानचित्र में भारत का नाम रखा है और बताया है कि पोप की आज्ञा से सिकन्दर से ईस्ट इंडिया तक और कोलम्बस से वासकोडे गामा तक भारत की खोज के लिए जब निकले इसलिए कि भारत की धरती शस्य श्यामला है, सब से अधिक उपजाऊ है, यहां का पानी सूक्ष्म है जलवायु बहुत अच्छी है और अथाह सम्पदा के स्रोत हैं और जलपथ से पुर्तगाली पूर्व गोलार्ध और स्पेनिश पश्चिमी गोलार्ध पहुंचे तो वहां से वापिस जा कर पोप से मिले तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम भारत नहीं पहुंच पाये लेकिन दोनों को संतुष्ट करने के लिए दोनों की खोज को उन्होंने ईस्ट इंडीज और वेस्ट इंडीज का नाम दे दिया । भारत में कृषि सब को लालायित करती रही है और विश्व के सभी देशों की नजर उस पर टिकी हुई थी । मैं समझता हूं कि हम कृषि के विकास पर उतना जोर नहीं दे रहे हैं जितना देना चाहिए, उतनी दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं, जितनी लेनी चाहिए । कृषि को हमका एक उद्योग समझ कर चलना होगा और उसके विकास के लिए योजनाएँ बनानी होंगी । खुशी की बात है

है कि इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने आई० सी० ए० आर० की रचना की है और उसका बजट प्रतिवर्ष सौ करोड़ का होता है। इसमें 35 अनुसंधान करने वाली संस्थायें हैं, 21 कालेज भी हैं, लेकिन लगता है कि इसके कार्यक्रमों से जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए नहीं मिल रहा है। कृषि अनुसंधान में संस्थाओं में व्यक्तिगत चलता है, व्यक्ति पूजा होती है और राजनीति का बोलबाला है। कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की बराबर वहां अवहेलना की जाती है। यही कारण है कि इस संस्था को एक प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज की तरह से छोड़ दिया गया है, इसे हम देख नहीं पाते हैं। इस संस्था के द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन कितना बढ़ता है और इस दिशा में वह कितनी सफल होती है इस पर बराबर निगरानी रखने की जरूरत है। यह दुखद प्रसंग है कि वहां पर 1960 में डा० एम० टी० जोसेफ 1970 में डा० एस० एम० वत्रा, 1972 में डा० विनोद शाह, 1975 में मिस के० ज्योति, 1976 में श्री वी० चन्द्रशेखर, 1978 में श्री एम० विद्यासागर मैनन और 1980 में श्री एस० की वी राघवन को आत्म हत्या तक करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा। कारण यही था कि वहां पर वैज्ञानिक को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। वहां केवल व्यक्ति की पूजा हो रही थी। जो निदेशक हैं वे सर्वोच्च हैं मंत्री भी कुछ देख नहीं पाते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में भी कई बार इसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है। कृषि मंत्रों को का ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित किया जा चुका है। यह कहा गया है कि कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए। नौकरशाही के द्वारा जो लिख कर भेज दिया जाता है उस पर विश्वास कर लिया जाता है। देश के लिए इसके परिणाम कितने भयावह हुए हैं यह इसी से पता चल जाता है

कि अभी भी डा० वाई० पी० गुप्ता और डा० टी० एस० रमन नाम के दो वैज्ञानिक पिछले 31 वरस से कार्यरत हैं और उन्हें अभी भी कोई पुरस्कार या प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला है, और कई सालों से उनको वही तनख्वाह मिल रही है और उस में कोई बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है। यह उनको वेडज्जती है। वे मानसिक तनाव से घिरे हुए हैं जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में आया है।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : जो रिपोर्ट हमने टेबिल पर रखी है उसको पढ़ कर देखिए।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : इन-क्वायरी रिपोर्ट तो दे देते हैं, लेकिन उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ यह कोई नहीं देखता। आखिर इतने आदिमियों ने क्यों आत्म हत्या की? इस देश में ऐसी संस्थाओं पर निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। उनको किसी व्यक्ति के चंगूल में नहीं डालना चाहिए। इसको देश के हित में लगाना चाहिए और काम करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के प्रति विशेष चौकसी रखनी चाहिए किस को कहां तक बढ़ाना चाहिए, कौन उत्तम कार्य कर रहा है इसको देखने के लिए एक सैल बनानी चाहिए जो निष्पक्ष भाव से जांच पड़ताल कर के अच्छे वैज्ञानिकों को आगे बढ़ाये। यही वजह है कि कृषि उत्पादन की यह दुर्दशा है।

इस देश में 1 लाख 67,750 एकड़ बन मीटर जल सम्पदा है जिस में से 55,000 एकड़ घन मीटर जल सिंचाई तथा अन्य कामों में हम ले सके हैं। हमारी जल सम्पदा अमरीका से ज्यादा है, हालांकि क्षेत्रफल अमरीका का उससे ढाई गुना ज्यादा है, फिर भी अंग्रेजों के समय में हमारे देश की कृषि भूमि

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

का 15 प्रतिशत सिंचित हो रहा था उसको 25, 30 साल के बाद केवल 25, 30 प्रतिशत तक ही बढ़ा पाये हैं आप देखें कि करोड़ों रु. का किस तरह दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। जमीन पर जो वर्षा का पानी है अगर देखा जाय तो 15 प्रतिशत जमीन पर 2,000 मिलीमीटर वर्षा होती है, यानी 80 इंच वर्षा होती है। 40 प्रतिशत जमीन पर 2,000 से 1,000 मिलीमीटर यानी 80 इंच से 40 इंच वर्षा होती है और 35 प्रतिशत जमीन पर 1,000 से 500 मिलीमीटर यानी 40 इंच से 20 इंच वर्षा होती है और सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत भूमि ऐसी है जहां 500 मिलीमीटर यानी 20 इंच से कम वर्षा होती है। भारतवर्ष में जल की समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन उसके संरक्षण और समावर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां 300 करोड़ एकड़ फीट वर्षा का पानी होता है लेकिन उसका सदुपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं और समुद्र में वह कर चला जाता है। इसी तरह से 40 करोड़ एकड़ कृषि भूमि के अन्दर 22 करोड़ एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकती है जब कि हम केवल 10 करोड़ एकड़ की सिंचाई ही अभी तक कर पाये हैं। हमारे देश में 88 ऐसे जिले हैं जिन में 33 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि अभी भी मौसम पर निर्भर करती है जहां खेती कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी का 40 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी बहता है, इसके साथ ही 18 करोड़ एकड़ फीट पानी भूतल से प्राप्त है जिस से अगर हम चाहें तो 500 मील लम्बे, 100 मील चौड़े और 5 फीट गहरे जलाशय का निर्माण

कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस दिशा में हमारा कोई कार्यक्रम सही नहीं चला है।

इसी तरह से वाटर रिसोर्सेज के बारे में बिहार के कालेज आफ इंजीनियरिंग ने एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है water resources study programme. और बिहार की दर्दशा की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। सरकार का जो अभी पूंजी का निवेश कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए होता है वह अभी भी पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसलिए सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में जितनी पूंजी लगाई जाती है, उसमें से राष्ट्रीय आय कर 40 प्रतिशत अगर ग्रामीण विकास के लिए लगाया जाये तो गांव का विकास हो सकता है।

मैं केवल एक ही दिशा पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। अगर गांव का सही दिल से जो समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास योजना है और सीमान्त कृषक योजना है, इसके अलावा और बहुत सी योजनायें हैं, या जितने अधिकरण सारे देश में हैं, उनमें पता नहीं क्या हो रहा है, केवल कुछ ही लघु और सीमान्त कृषक दिखाई पड़ते हैं जिनके द्वारा सिंचाई के परियोजना का कुछ काम हो रहा है, इसके अतिरिक्त भी काफी दृष्टि कोण से विचार करना चाहिए। बहुत से कृषि मूल्यों के विषय में अपनी तैयारी है लेकिन गांवों के विकास के लिए ग्रामीण बैंकों की पर्याप्त शाखाएं नहीं हैं। 20 हजार की जनसंख्या पर हर जगह बैंक अनिवार्य होना चाहिए, उसे खोलना चाहिए और इसमें नीति उदार करनी चाहिए।

देश में 1 लाख पंचायतें हैं 6 लाख गांव हैं। अगर हर पंचायत में 10 ट्रेक्टर को व्यवस्था कर दें, और लैवलर व ट्रैक्टर और उन्नत कृषि यंत्रों की व्यवस्था हो तो योजना बद्ध तरीके से सारी जगहों का कृषि का विकास हो सकता है।

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डिरी फार्म, मत्स्य पालन वगैरह यह प्राकृतिक. देन है जं: कि हर गांव में है । हर गांव के पास नदी और नाले हैं, अगर उन्हें बांध लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन के द्वारा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दें तं: उससे बड़ी अच्छी सिंचाई को व्यवस्था हो सकती है ।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAJK (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India being a vast country with a vast population, it has rightly given importance on agriculture. Now also, agriculture has received the priority attention in the Sixth Plan and under the new 20-point programme. Rightly so, because it contributes half of the national income and provides livelihood to three-fourth of our population.

15.56 hrs.

Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair.

The Prime Minister has declared the year 1982 as the year of Productivity. I am glad that the Budget of the Ministry of Agriculture endeavours to translate this goal into effective action. The outlook of agriculture production in the year 1981-82 is full of promise and optimism. The food production will reach a record level of 133 million tonnes and the production of sugar cane, pulses and oilseeds will also reach a new height. In this background, the year 1982-83 should be a year of assured agricultural production. The fact that we have achieved self-sufficiency in food production inspite of the rise in population for the last 35 years is a measure of success to be emulated by the developing countries of the world.

The country's agriculture today shows some regional imbalances. The growth of the Eastern region, what we call the traditional rice bowl of the country, is lagging behind. The indication of growth such as the yield rate, the use of fertilizer, pesticides and the agricultural credit flow

are much less in the region. So, a conscious and multi-pronged strategy should be evolved in this region. I would advocate new and imaginative schemes under the Central sector or specially should be earmarked additional Central assistance to these States for higher production keeping in view the resources constraint that the States have to face. The development of agro-based industries, rural storage programme and dry land farming are some of the programmes I would suggest for taking greater interest in this year. Let us take, for example, sugar, textile and oilseeds in the eastern region particularly the States like Assam, Bihar and Orissa do not have many such agro-processing industries. But the climatic conditions are suitable. So, the preferential issue of licences for these agro-based industries combined with interest subsidy would go a long way in establishing these agro-based industries in these States.

16.00 hrs.

The dry-land farming as an important ingredient of 20-point programme should be intensified in non-irrigated hilly and tribal regions. There is low volume of credit flow in these areas. I may give you an example. The banks are disbursing one-third of the entire amount meant for IRD programme and two-thirds of the amount is lying with the banks even after the identification of beneficiaries. The result that farmers and agro-based industries and others face difficulty.

Besides this, there is a guideline of the Government of India for banks to disburse the composite loan upto a certain amount without asking for any guarantee. But generally the banks do not adhere to this guideline and they ask for a guarantee from the farmers.

Then the agricultural loans should be disbursed in time. Supposing the loan is required in the month of July and it is disbursed in the month of September, then the farmers definitely will face difficulty. I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that the

loan assistance is given properly and in time.

I would also suggest that the newly constituted National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development should concentrate on this area. In addition to this the crop insurance should be implemented irrespective of certain areas. The Government should take a liberal view towards the drought affected areas and see that the assistance is given as desired by the State Governments so that it will help the farmers to a great extent.

The States like Orissa often face natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclone. Since the funds allotted to the State Governments are not sufficient, I would request the hon. Minister that besides providing more assistance, permanent measures should be taken in this regard. All of us should be proud of our agriculture research which is second to none in the world. Our scientists have obviated our dependence on transfer of technology in the field of agriculture from abroad. But, however, an impression is still there that the time taken for the fruit of research to reach the farmer's field is a long way. The delivery system should be speeded up. Once a new high-yielding variety comes from research laboratories, a mechanism should be created to make it available quickly in sufficient quantity to the farmers in different parts of the country.

The production of fertiliser has vastly improved. New plants are being put up to reduce the dependence on imports and to achieve self-sufficiency. Promotional measures should be taken for wider use of fertiliser. Though there is an increasing trend in the consumption of fertiliser, sometimes the unprecedented drought situation leads to the fall in consumption of fertiliser, which of course causes our concern. Besides this many rural interior areas do not get fertiliser in time either through private or

through cooperative channels. So, the distribution system needs further improvement.

I am thankful to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development and Civil Supplies who has taken last year the decision to declare the block-headquarters as railway headquarters for the purpose of transport of fertilisers.

But still transport to some remote areas remains a great constraint.

Transport subsidy should be provided for reaching fertiliser to remote areas where no agency for fertiliser has yet developed. Availability further down the remote areas should be streamlined.

Protection of forests has aroused national concern. Thanks to the Prime Minister's emphasis on the development of forests and plantation, has now assumed an overwhelming important programme.

I am happy that the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, has stopped diversion of nearly 1.5 lakh hectares of forest land annually.

The intention of the Government of India to bring about a comprehensive legislation to replace the existing India Forest Act is a timely and welcome step.

The programme for protection of forests should, however, go hand in hand with a comprehensive programme for providing suitable sustenance to the poor tribals who sometimes destroy the forests to make a living.

The objective of a humane forest policy should be protection of forests and of the people living in those forests ing the profits of forest contractors.

Emphasis on horticulture and forest based industries located on the fringe of forests is important.

The decision taken to have a Horticulture Division is a welcome feature but all the district headquarters in the country should be selected for intensive vegetable cultivation.

Social forestry and farm forestry had to be fully geared so that the genuine needs of the villagers are met without encroaching on reserve forests.

Intensification of bio-gas development is a very welcome feature. This should contain exploitation of forests for fuel.

The programme of animal husbandry has assumed new dimension owing to the mounting emphasis on beneficiary-oriented programmes like IRD, ITDA etc. The number of upgraded animals in many States is very much less in number and in many of the States it far surpasses the availability and hence needs improvement of their programme.

I would suggest that deficient States of upgraded animals should be helped to set up Government-owned progeny farms at least one at each divisional headquarters.

Fishery potential in many of our States particularly in the coastal States of the Eastern region is yet to be harnessed appreciably. Vast inland water spread areas in this region can be used for pisciculture to provide means of sustenance to million of poor fishermen. While the technology is fully available, administrative arrangements should improve in the States. As far as brackish water is concerned, the technology needs to be fully geared and brought within the reach of common fishermen. The Minister has admitted that Orissa has immense fishing potential. I request the Minister, who is very sympathetic to our State, that the setting-up of a fishing harbour at Paradeep, which is a long-felt demand, since a long time, may kindly be expedited keeping in view the potentialities and also the backwardness of the State.

Soil erosion in the catchment of inter-State rivers is a major problem.

This affects the life and utility of our river valley projects. I understand that a decision has been taken by the Minister of Agriculture to provide 100 per cent funds required for soil conservation measures in inter-State river catchments in the Central sector. This is a welcome step. Funding should be adequate in the national interest.

I have already said that we should develop our technology. Interduction of modern technology in the field of agriculture is important. The absorption of technology is a matter not merely of calculating costs and benefits, prices of technology, costs of labour displaced or revenues of product achieved. Technology has an impact on society. Of course it cannot be abruptly imposed; it has to be a gradual process; it has to be fitted in with the indigenous culture and capabilities. Wherever it is beneficial, the latest technology should be adopted. Satellite photography for resource mapping climate prediction, aerial seeding of forestry species in desert and hill areas, improvement in the technique of capture and culture fisheries in inland waters and in the ocean, development of system of soil, plant and animal health care and development of climate models which will assist us in the introduction of alternative cropping strategies are to be taken into account when we consider the modern technology.

With these suggestions, I fully support the Demands for Grants presented by the Ministry of agriculture.

**चौधरी मुलतान सिंह (जलेसर) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान-मांगों पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय दिया।

मुझे कृषि मंत्री जी से कोई शिकायत नहीं है।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** और किस से है ?

**चौधरी मुलतान सिंह :** मुझे शिकायत आप की सरकार से है और आज से नहीं

[श्री. मुलता: सिंह]

बल्कि 35 सालों से है कि यह शहरों को बढ़ावा दे रही है, और किसानों को मिटा रही है। आज तक के इतिहास में, जब से आजादी मिली, 83 फीसदी रुपया तन्ख्वाहों में गया है, जिसमें से 73 प्रतिशत रुपये शहरों के आदमी को मिले हैं और 10 रुपये गांवों के लोगों की। विकास में 17 रुपये लगे हैं, जिस में से 15 रुपये शहरों में लगे हैं और 3 रुपये देहातों में। ऐसा कर के 85 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को जो दिया है वह 13 रुपये है और 15 प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों को जो दिया है, वह 87 रुपये है। यह आप ने 35 सालों की आजादी में गांवों के लिए किया है। जहां तक सरकार का ताल्लुक है, इस ने शहरों को बढ़ावा दिया है और गांवों को इसलिए दबाया गया है कि इनकी गद्दो कायम रहे। श्री दिगम्बर सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जब 85 फीसदी जनता गांवों में रहती है तो हाऊस में 25 फीसदी मेम्बर किसान आत हैं जहां तक आप के कृषि विभाग का ताल्लुक है, मैं समझता हूं और मैंने पहले भी कहा है, कि उस में चपरासी से ले कर मंत्री तक किसान होना चाहिए लेकिन उसमें 5 फीसदी भी किसान नहीं हैं ?

जहां तक किसानों की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य देने का सवाल है, वह आप ने अभी तक मूल्य घोषित नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि महंगाई के अनुपात से दाम बढ़ा दीजिए चाहे कोई साल आप फिक्स कर लें। जैसे 1967 में एक लहर आई थी, और आप भी मुख्य मंत्री थे और आज भी देश के कृषि मंत्री हैं। आप देखिए कि और चीजों के मुकाबले में अनाज की कीमत कितनी नीचे है। इसके लिए आप कोई मिसाल ले लीजिए। और चीजों के दाम हर साल जिस रेशो, जिस अनुपात से बढ़े हैं उस अनुपात से खेती से पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं।

आप 1967 के भावों से आज के भावों की तुलना कर लीजिए। उस वक्त ईंट का दाम 40 रुपया था, आज 300 रुपया है। ट्रेक्टर का दाम 14 हजार रुपये था आज 60 हजार रुपये है। खाद का दाम 60 रुपये बोरी था आज 105 रुपये बोरी है। डीजल 12 आने लीटर आता था आज सवा तीन रुपये लीटर में आता है। लोहे का दाम 1100 रुपये से 11000 रुपये हो गया भैंस एक हजार रुपये में आती थी, अब चार हजार रुपये में आती है। उस समय किसान को बैल डेढ़ हजार रुपये में मिनता था, अब वह चार हजार रुपये में मिल रहा है। गेहूं का दाम उस वक्त मार्केट में सौ रुपया क्विंटल था तो आपने उसका कंट्रोल प्राइस 75 रुपये क्विंटल रखी थी। जो 151 रुपये क्विंटल था अब सन 82 में 85 रुपये क्विंटल है। यह कौन-सा न्याय है कि किसानों के माल के दाम तो गिरते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

कृषि मंत्री जी स्वयं किसान है। हमारे सरकार के कृषि मंत्री भी किसान थे लेकिन वे भी वैसे ही निकले। आप भी वैसे ही हालत में हैं। फिर किसान का मंत्री बनाने से किसान को क्या फायदा हो रहा है। हम तो यह बात आप पर ही छोड़ते हैं। आप ही अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से किसानों की उपज के दाम तय करवा दीजिए। या हर प्रदेश के किसानों के प्रतिनिधि कृषि मूल्य आयोग में रखिये और जो भाव तय करें वह मूल्य होना चाहिये।

आजादी के बाद से आपने बाहर के मुल्कों से खरबों रुपये का अनाज मंगवाया। आपने अमेरिका और आस्ट्रेलिया के किसानों को मालदार किया और यहां के किसानों को भूखों मारा। जब से देश आजाद हुआ तब से सौ अरब रुपये की आपने

तेल को चीजें मंगवायीं। अगर आप यहीं किसान के तिलहन का दाम बढ़ा देते तो किसान यहीं तेल पैदा करने लगता। आपने अमेरिका से 210 रुपये क्विंटल में गेहूं मंगवाया और यहां के किसान को 130 रुपये क्विंटल दिया। आप उनको डालर और सोना दे रहे हैं जिसकी कि हमारे यहां कमी है। हमें कागज के नोट दे रहे हैं। क्या आजाद आप ही लोगों को मिली है, सरकार का ही मिली है? इस देश में जो 85 प्रतिशत आबादी किसानों की है वह गुलाम ही है।

रोज-रोज कहा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े किसान हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आपने जमीन को खींचते खींचते 18 एकड़ तक कर दी। और इस से आगे आप इसे कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं? लेकिन आपकी तरफ से उन उद्योगपतियों के बारे में कोई नहीं रोता जो कि बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं। उन पर कोई हमला नहीं करना। हमला होता है तो बड़े किसान पर होता है जो है ही नहीं। अगर आप बड़े उद्योगपति पर सीलिंग नहीं लगा सकते तो किसान पर भी कोई सीलिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए, कतई सीलिंग नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर हो तो उद्योगपति की भी हो। आपने छविराम का नाम लिया है। अगर आपने यह सीलिंग की तो हमारे जमाने में तो माधो सिंह, फूलन-देवी, मोहर सिंह, महावीर, मलखान सिंह, अनारसिंह, अर्जुन दासी, मानसिंह, पोथी राम हुए हैं, शायद और भी लाखों ऐसे हो जाएंगे यदि किसान की पैदावार की ठीक कीमत नहीं दी गई तो लोक सभा की एक एक ईंट उठा ली जाएगी, देश में चीन जैमी वार होगी कि बीस साल में भी हालत ठीक नहीं हो सकेगी। यह चीज हमारे लिए और देश के लिए अच्छी नहीं होगी। आज आप देखिए कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में

क्या हो रहा है, वहां की क्या हालत है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप अनार सिंह, पोथी राम का नाम लेंगे तो और क्या होगा ?

बोधरा मुलान सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं आप को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पूरे देश के कुल 32 करोड़ हेक्टेयर क्षेत्रफल में से केवल 17 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खेती होती है और छः करोड़ हेक्टेयर में वन हैं। जो जमीन कृषि के लिए उपयुक्त है और बेकार पड़ी हुई है, उसको रिक्लेम किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न पैदा हो सके। इसी प्रकार वनों का हद बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। वे धीरे धीरे कम होती जा रही हैं वनों की हालत यह है कि न अरावली पहाड़ की शाखाओं पर और रेल की पटरियों के सहारे कोई पेड़ है। डी. सी. या कलेक्टर की मंजूरी ली जाएगी तब पेड़ काटा जाएगा। इसलिए किसान पेड़ ही नहीं लगाएगा, क्योंकि पेड़ बिकता है 200 रुपये में और डी. सी. तक पहुंचने के लिए 300 रुपये रिश्वत चाहिए। इसलिए पेड़ क्या लगाया जाए। सही बात यह है। लिहाजा इस तरह को रुक बट नहीं होनी चाहिए। वनों पर इतना रुपया खर्च किया गया, लेकिन उससे इनकम कितनी हुई, इसकी जानकारी कभी नहीं दी गई। कहीं तिवारी जी, कहीं बहुगुणा जी, कहीं संजय जी पेड़ लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन ये पेड़ कहां जा रहे हैं पता नहीं। क्या नदी में बह गए? सड़कों की मिट्टी तो नदी में बह गई, आपके इंजीनियर कहते हैं, लेकिन क्या ये पेड़ भी बह गए? लगाते हैं 5 बताते हैं करोड़। कौन खाता है इस पैसे का? लक्ष्य करोड़ों का दिखाते हैं।



[जी. मुलतान सिंह]

कीमतों के बारे में तो मैं बता ही चुका हूँ कि देश में कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है, जिसका दाम न बढ़ा हो।

एक सुझाव मेरा यह है कि कृषि विभाग में चपरासी से ले कर मंत्री तक किसान का बेटा होना चाहिए। एग्रीकल्चर पढ़ने से थ्योरी की जानकारी तो प्राप्त हो सकती है, लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल जानकारी नहीं हो सकती। अभी हम देखते हैं कि कोई अरोड़ा है, कोई श्रीवास्तव है कोई जैन—कोई गुप्ता है, कोई दीनानाथ है, कोई खत्री है कोई कुंजरू है। कोई हरीराम है, लेकिन किसान के बेटे बेचारे का कहीं नाम ही नहीं है। मैं जब मीटिंग में आपके साथ गया उस समय नैने मूली का बीज मांगा, सेंगेरे का बीज दे दिया, सलाद का बीज मांगा त धनिये का बीज दे दिया — तो इन अरोड़ों का क्या करें? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये नालायक हैं, वे किसी दूसरे सब्जेक्ट में लायक हो सकते हैं, लेकिन कृषि में किसान का बेटा ही लायक हो सकता है—दूसरा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मेरे इस निवेदन को स्वीकार किया जाए, तभी कृषि की उन्नति हांगो और देश की उन्नति होगी।

इसी प्रकार मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान के पास पूसा, पन्तनगर, कानपुर, हिसार रिसर्च कालेजों के जाने का टाइम नहीं है। किसान देख कर विश्वास करता है। बताने से नहीं इसलिए हर पंचायत में एक-दो एकड़ का एक सरकारी एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च फार्म खोल दें जिसे देख कर किसान विश्वास कर सकता है। जितना पैसा आप किताबें लिखने में खर्च कर रहे हैं उसका इस कार्य के लिए खर्च किया जाए तो उससे लाभ हो सकता है। किताबें लिखने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि लिखने वाले भी किसान नहीं हैं। इसके लिए ग्राम सभा

की या कोई और जमीन ली जा सकती है, उसके लिए मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है। इस पर आप विचार कीजिए।

मेरा अगला सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक ब्लाक में मिट्टी और पानी की जांच को सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए ताकि किसान को जानकारी मिल सके कि उसको कितनी खाद डालनी है और कितने पानी की जरूरत है।

जानवर और फ़मल बीमा योजना भी तुरंत लागू करनी चाहिए, ताकि कृषक को प्रकोप से बचाया जा सके। कभी अंला पड़ जाता है, कभी मर्दी मार जाती है कभी आग लग जाती है। बोनो से पहले ही आप लक्ष्य बना देने हैं, लेकिन हम अगर बोएंगे ही नहीं तो आपका लक्ष्य कैसे पूरा होगा? मबाल यह है कि तेल और खाद इतने महंगे हो गए हैं कि किसान ने इम्नेभाल करना छोड़ दिया है। इस साल आप 1-2 अरब का अनाज लाए हैं, लेकिन अब 40 अरब का लाना पड़ेगा। आप जितना पैसा अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और दूसरे देशों को देते हैं, उतना पैसा आप सिंचाई में लगा दें तो इस देश में गल्ला बाहर जाता और किसान का कल्याण हो जाता। किसान का भाग कल्याण होता, शहर का भाग कल्याण होता और सरकार का भाग कल्याण होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

किसान को रात में बिजली दी जाती है और उद्योग को दिन में। किसान को दिन में बिजली दी जानी चाहिये और कम से कम बाह्र घंटों दी जानी चाहिये। बिजली न मिलने, सिंचाई का पानी समय से न मिलने पर उसे मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये। किसान को बिजली कम कीमत पर दी जानी चाहिये। क्योंकि उसकी उगाई

फसल से गरीब का पेट भरता है। उद्योग में बनी कोई चीज गरीब के काम नहीं आती। आप गरीब के हिमायती बनते हैं और बिजली सस्ती देते हैं, बिड़ला को, हिडालक को। उनको दो पैसे से 11 पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी गई है जबकि किसान को 27 पैसे के हिसाब से दी जाती है। खेती को उद्योग मानने हुये जोतबन्दी का सीमा को समाप्त कर किया जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि उद्योगों पर किसी प्रकार की कोई सीमाबन्दी नहीं है इस वास्ते कृषि के लिये भी सीमा बन्दी समाप्त होनी चाहिये। इसको भी उद्योग मान लिया जाय और इस पर जोत सीमा को खत्म कर दिया जाय। ट्रैक्टर, कृषि यंत्रों, खाद, बीज आदि पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी समाप्त की जानी चाहिये। ट्रैक्टर लेने पर किसान की जमीन तक को गिरवी रख लिया जाता है, उसके ट्रैक्टर को गिरवी रख लिया जाता है और दो दो जमानतें ली जाती हैं और उनकी जमीनों को भी गिरवी रख लिया जाता है। पांच छः हजार तो रजिस्ट्री में उसके लग जाते हैं। लेकिन टाटा बिड़ला और उद्योगों का जब करोड़ों का कर्ज भी दिया जाता है तो कोई चीज गिरवी नहीं रखी जाती है। कर्ज अदा न करने पर किसान की जमीन, टूटा फूटा इंजन नीलाम कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता है, उनका कुछ नीलाम नहीं होता है।

प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमि संरक्षण का कार्य हो रहा है। यह विभाग ही विभाग है, यहां पला फावड़ा भी नहीं है। मेरा मुझाव है कि हर जिलों में पांच पांच बुलडोजर दे दिये जायें और जमीन को एक सार कर दिया जाए। मेरे क्षेत्र में सोंगर, सिरसा ईसन चम्बल नदियां है। जमना और चम्बल का एक इतिहास भी उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। यहां सारी भूमि को एक बार कर

दिया जाये तो मेरा ख्याल कि देश की पैदावार ड्याँढ़ी हो सकती है और डकैतों की समस्या भी हल हो जायेगी। यहां पांच लाख से दस लाख हेक्टेयर के बीच में जमीन पड़ी हुई है। सौ फुट से पांच सौ फुट तक गहरे गड्ढे यहां है। यहां हमेशा डकैत पैदा होते हैं। क्योंकि लोग भूखों मरते हैं। महर्षि वाल्मीकि जो वाद में ऋषि बने यहीं पर पैदा हुये थे। पांडवों ने यहीं वनवास काटा था। आणक्य ने चन्द्र गुप्त मौर्य की फौज को नन्द के खिलाफ यहीं तैयार किया था और विष कन्या भी यहीं तैयार हुई थी। सम्राट अकबर ने आगरे में जा कर किला इमी डर से बनाया था। आपकी भी सरकार का शायद नाश उधर से ही होता दीख रहा है। वहां जमीन को लेवल किया जायें। बुलडोजर वहां चलाये जायें इस काम के लिये। वहां सड़के बनाई जायें। स्कूल खोले जायें। बड़ी इंडस्ट्री खोली जायें। कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन दी जाय। नौकरी कम्पलसरी तौर पर उन लोगों को दी जाए। यह सब कुछ किया जाय तो वहां की जो डाकू समस्या है वह भी खत्म हो सकती है।

मेरी मांग है कि गेहूं का दाम पांच सौ रुपये मुकर्रर किया जाय, दलहनों का 800 रुपये और निलहनों का एक हजार रुपये। इनसे कम लागत नहीं आती। अगर आपने कम दाम दिया तो आपको अमरीका जा कर इन चीजों की तलाश करनी पड़ेगी, विदेशों से इन वस्तुओं के आयात के लिये विवण होना पड़ेगा।

आप सिचाई की बात को लें। आजादी के पहले सवा 2 करोड़ हेक्टेर जमीन में सिचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी और 13 करोड़ हेक्टेर जमीन में-खेती होती थी। इस तरह 17 फीसदी जमीन अंग्रेज सिंचित छोड़ गये थे। अब पांचवें प्लान तक साढ़े 5 करोड़ हेक्टेर जमीन की सिचाई की सुविधा

[चौ० मुलतानिंह]

मिल पाई है जबकि खेती 17 करोड़ हेक्टर जमीन में हो रही है। इस तरह 33 फीसदी जमीन की सिंचाई की सुविधा मिल पाई है। सरकार जब 30 वर्ष में 16 फीसदी जमीन को सिंचाई दे पाई है। तो बाकी 65 फीसदी जमीन की सिंचाई की सुविधा देने में 120 वर्ष और लगेंगे।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को सिंचाई पर ज्यादा धन देना चाहिये और सारी जमीन को सिंचाई मिलनी चाहिये। क्यों कि इसीसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और किसान खुशहाल होगा और जमीन भी उपजाऊ होगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि खेतों को पानी पहुंचाने के साथ पानी की निकासी की भी सुविधा होनी चाहिये और ऐसी ही सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ पास होनी चाहियें जिनके साथ साथ जल निकासी की सुविधा भी हो। किसानों को जितने पानी की जरूरत होती है उतनी पानी नहीं मिलता है। जरूरत पर पानी नहीं मिलता और जरूरत न होने पर बम्बे चलते हैं। नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के साथ साथ पुराने सिस्टमों का सुधारना जाना चाहिये ताकि किसानों को पानी मिल सके। पहले गांव में जोहड़ या पोखर होते थे जिस से किसान आबपाशी करने थे और बर्षा के समय उसमें पानी भी इकट्ठा होता था। लेकिन वह जमीन भी सरकार ने बेच खाई और सारे में गगर्की आ गई है। इस लिये पुराने सिस्टम को भी सुधारना चाहिये जिससे सिंचाई भी हो और बाढ़ भी न आये।

सिंचाई आयोग और कृषि आयोग ने 1972 और 1976 में कहा कि सिंचाई के लिये बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं से जितना पानी मिलता है उसका पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं होता है जिनके लिये उन्होंने

कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट का सुझाव दिया है जिसमें हर खेत तक नाली बनाने, खेतों को समतल करने, चकबन्दी करने तथा ड्रेन बनाने की पेशकश की है। इस काम में तेजी लाई जानी चाहिये। कमांड एरिया में ऐसे ही आदमी होने चाहिये जो खेती के बारे में जानते हों और एम. एस. सी. (एग्री) हो या एग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियर हों लेकिन क्या हो रहा है? पढ़े लिखे लोगों को कुपड़ पड़ा रहा है? बी. डी. ओ. बी. ए. पढ़ा लिखा और उसके नीचे एग्रीकल्चर इम्पेक्टर है पी. एच. डी. या एम. एस. सी. (ए. जी.)। उस को बी. डी. ओ. की बात माननी पड़ती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम ब्लाक में जितने भी कर्मचारी/अधिकारी हों वह एग्रीकल्चर के आदमी हों, और नहर विभाग के काम करने वाले कृषि के बारे में जान रखने वाले हों। नहरों को गांव वाले काट लेते हैं। चकबन्दी हुई तो रास्ते नहीं छोड़े। नहरों से जोड़ दिये/गांवों को रास्ता नहीं बचा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिनके बम्बे की पटाईयां हैं, उनको पक्की कर दीजिये। हर गांव को पक्के रास्ते से जोड़ दीजिये। हर गांव में स्कूल हो, 20, 30 गांव में एक हस्पताल भी होना चाहिये। यह हस्पताल दिल्ली और बम्बे में ही क्यों हों। हर जिले में एक ऐसा हस्पताल हो जिससे किसानों को दिल्ली बम्बे न भागना पड़े। किसान के पास पैसा नहीं है। ग्रामीण विकास की बात आप करते हैं, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है?

दूध योजना का मतलब यह है कि दिल्ली में इस योजना को 30 करोड़ रुपये अनुदान दिया गया है जब कि आई. डी. सी. जो पूरे देश में दुग्ध विकास का काम देखता है, उसको केवल 39 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया है। पहले दिल्ली मिल्क

स्क्रीम किसानों से सीधा दूध लेती थी और किसान को 2 रुपये प्रति लिटर मूल्य मिलता था। अब को प्रापरेटिव और ठेकेदार बोच में डाल दिये गये हैं, अतः दूध मिलता है तो 3 रुपये 5 पैसे प्रति लिटर है पर किसान को 1 रुपये 80 पैसे ही मिल पाता है और बाकी ठेकेदार को जाता है ?

दिल्ली में दूध 1 रुपये 80 पैसे बेचा जाता है जब कि उसकी लागत फूट निकाल कर 2 रु. 80 पैसे आती है। यह नहनिमत सिर्फ दिल्ली को ही क्यों है कि सड़े तीन रुपये की चीज हम उसे 2 रुपये में दें। यह सुविधा सारे देश को क्यों नहीं है ? यह सरकार तो गरीबों की हिमायती है लेकिन यह दूध सड़क खाने वाले को या गरीबों को नहीं मिलता ; यह बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को मिलता है।

सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने समय दिया।

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and would like to submit a few points. The achievement of record production of 134 million tonnes of foodgrains expected for the year 1981-82 is the result of various measures adopted by this Government, as also the Governments since independence to boost the Agricultural production. Today, our agricultural economy is stable and sound. Progress made by India in the field of agriculture has been acclaimed globally. The Food and Agriculture Organization has lauded India's achievements in their review of world food and agricultural situation. In spite of natural calamities like floods and droughts, we could maintain the tempo of our progress in the field of agricultural production. The quantity of foodgrains has more than doubled since

independence; so also the extent of irrigated land. The Government has paved the way for the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation. There is an increased application of fertilizers and high-yielding varieties of seeds and seedlings by the agriculturists. We cannot feel content with or complacent about the present achievements. In spite of our remarkable performance, our per-unit production is very low while comparing it with other neighbouring countries like Japan and Thailand. But production in our National Demonstration Plots is of course comparable to the best in the world. So, necessary impetus has to be given to the agriculturists for better production. Scientific methods of cultivation have not fully reached the nook and corner of this vast country and it has not reached to all sections of the people—the poor down-trodden, and weaker sections—to the extent desired by the Government. The intention of the Government in this regard is not fully translated into action. The huge allotment of funds has failed to reach the intended persons. Still many engaged in traditional methods of cultivation and they find it difficult to adopt the new methods of to them and they have to be persuaded to adopt the new methods of cultivation.

Eighty per cent of the people of this country are dependent on agriculture. So, progress of the country depends on the agricultural progress. But agriculturists face some problems. Agricultural labourers who contribute their energies in agricultural production, are not the owners of the land. In the interest of the poor agriculturists land ceiling legislation should be effectively implemented. In spite of the efforts made by the Government, the Banks are not giving the loans to the ordinary agricultural labourers. They face lot of difficulties in getting loans from the Nationalised banks as compared to the loan facilities given to the well-to-do people. There-

fore, they borrow money from the private agencies at high rate of interest. The result is that immediately after the harvest, they have to sell their produce to the hoarders and subsequently have to purchase the same at the time when price is very high.

Now, in regard to minor irrigation, I would like to suggest that the tanks have to be improved at proper time and it has to be seen that funds are allotted to them at proper time.

Fertiliser subsidies should be increased to the small and marginal farmer. They should be supplied with more and more high-yielding variety seeds.

To regulate the control and proper use of water to each and every field, Command Area Development programme has to be implemented extensively.

Crops insurance scheme also is to be implemented more extensively. In certain States it has been implemented, but in others it has yet to be implemented. Agricultural crops are subjected to natural calamities like floods, droughts and pests and diseases. Therefore, crop insurance has to be extensively implemented.

Market facilities should also be arranged for the agriculturists more extensively.

Low interest loans have to be given to the small and marginal farmers and also to the agricultural labourers as they are being granted to certain industries.

Water flowing waste in the sea has to be diverted to the drought-prone areas and it has to be utilised for agricultural purposes.

Agricultural labourer should be provided with pension. Some steps have been taken in this regard in some States; and they have to be extended to others.

These agricultural labourers have no security in their old age unlike employees. So, a pension scheme has to be introduced extensively.

Steps have to be taken for consolidation of holdings, to step up production.

Regarding rural development rural India is the real India. Development of the village is the development of the nation. Rural people form 75 per cent of the population. They are in a majority; and so, the majority has to be developed, for the development of the nation.

Only by the development of rural economy and eradication of poverty there, can the economic condition of the nation be developed. In spite of the implementation of five-year plans and implementation of several schemes and programmes for the uplift of the rural poor, there is no satisfactory improvement in their condition. The majority of the people live below poverty line; and they do not have adequate food, clothing and shelter. There is illiteracy and insanitation. There is no supply of clean water for them to drink. Many villages are like slum areas. There is unemployment rampant in these villages. They have no purchasing power, and the wage they get is also very low, they also do not have adequate landed properties.

The prevailing wide disparity between urban areas and rural areas has to be narrowed down, by providing more and more facilities to rural areas. In a country where nearly half the people are under poverty line, i.e. about 325 million people, the most important task should be to increase the income levels of the poorer and weaker sections. At the same time, it is essential to exercise some control on high incomes and non-functional incomes.

The rural people should utilize whatever is allotted to them. Now, some intermediaries are exploiting the benefits given to the poor people. Banks

also should provide real help to the rural people.

Several programmes and measures are adopted by Government for the uplift of the poor. The implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in all the blocks of the country, would accelerate the development of the poor. This Programme, as also the Rural Employment Programme, would not only provide employment opportunities, but also build permanent assets for the rural people. The benefits of these schemes should go to the poorest of the poor.

Steps have to be taken to reduce the existing inequalities and to prevent the creation of further inequalities and concentration of economic power. Tackling poverty by generating employment opportunities would be the right thing to do. The rural population are faced with the twin diseases of poverty and unemployment.

Regarding fisheries, our country is blessed with a long coastline. The scope for the exploitation of the sea wealth increases with the extension of sea zone by 200 miles from the coast. The fishermen, in general, are very poor. They are carrying on fishing by using traditional equipments like catamarans and country boats. They are depending on sea. Fishing is seasonal. During off season, they have no secondary work or subsidiary work. So, during off season, they are facing lot of difficulties. These poverty-stricken people have to be provided with subsidiary occupation during off season. Majority live below the poverty line and they have no fishing utensils of their own. They are labourers. They are in debts. Their condition has to be improved. Long term and short term subsidy should be given to them to purchase fishing utensils of their own.

Often there is sea erosion causing loss and damages to them. Permanent remedial measures have to be provided to stop sea erosion. Now they are facing lot of difficulties because of sea

erosion, and they could not operate their fishing utensils because of sea erosion. Survey of fishing resources should be conducted and information furnished to fishermen for their exploitation. That would help them in exploiting fishing resources.

Regarding the establishment of fishing harbours in certain areas, particularly in the West Coast of Tamil Nadu, there is ample scope and opportunity for the establishment of fishing harbours in that locality. I request the hon. Minister to take appropriate steps for the establishment of a Fishing Corporation in the West Coast of Tamilnadu.

Now the fishing industry is affected by the scarcity of diesel. Arrangement has to be made for them to get diesel.

Now I would like to bring to the notice of the Government one aspect regarding poaching of foreign vessels in our sea waters. Recently, legislation has been enacted by this House, but even then poaching is carried out in our sea waters by foreign vessels. We do not have adequate trawlers and we have not fully exploited the sea resources. That is also one of the main reasons for foreign vessels to enter into our sea waters violating the international law regarding the use of sea waters. They are engaged in poaching and also in fishing in our sea waters. That has to be stopped effectively by providing more and more sea guards. The number of sea guards has to be increased for an effective check on poaching in our sea waters.

Another point which I wish to mention is regarding demarcation of the fishing zones. In some States, legislations have been passed regarding demarcation of the fishing zones. There are frequent troubles between the mechanised boat men and the country boat men regarding demarcation of zones. The mechanised boat men are entering into the fishing zones of the country boat men and are creating a lot of trouble in their fishing opera-

tion. So demarcation of fishing zones has to be made by legislation. In some States legislation has been enacted and in some States no legislation has been enacted. So, a Central legislation should be enacted to protect the interests of the country-boatmen.

Regarding the forests, comparing the development of people who live in other parts with that of the people who live in forest areas or hilly areas, their condition is very bad regarding sanitation, transport facility telephone communications and literacy and in other matters. Adequate number of schools are not provided, in the hilly areas. So those hilly and forest areas have to be improved and developed. The forest resources should be preserved and fully exploited. Forest-based industries should be set up by utilising the raw material like bamboo, soft and hard woods. Such measures would improve the economic condition of the people living in and around the forest areas, namely Adivasis and other traditionally poor people who live in those areas.

People encroach upon forest areas and fell out trees, disturb the wild life in the forests and destroy the natural resources there.

There was a programme called the Western Ghats Hill Development Programme. The implementation of which has been pending from 1974. That Programme has to be implemented effectively by formulating a sub-plan for all talks and places touching the Western Ghats.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Moti Bhai R. Chaudhary. You have to complete your speech within five minutes. That is a gentlemen's agreement.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाणा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस कृषि प्रधान देश में शाब्दिक तब से बुरी हालत इस देश के कृषकों को है। उसका कारण

यह है कि कृषि को पैदावार का भाव न बढ़ने देना भारत की जो नीति रही है, वही इसका मुख्य कारण है। किसान रात-दिन खेत में सर्दों में, बागिस में, धूप में काम करता है। ज्यादा खच करके खाद डालता है, सिंचाई के पीछे बहुत खच करता है। पांच-पांच सौ फीट गहरे नलकूपों पर उसे खच करना पड़ता है। इस साल तो माच का महीना बारिस का महीना रुका है। इससे कई प्रकार के रोग लग गये हैं अब उसे रोकने के लिये पेस्टीसाइड पर खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। इसके भाव कहीं के कहीं पहुंचे हुये हैं और उनमें मिलावट अलग होती है।

इस कृषि प्रधान देश में हम दूब बहर से मंगवते हैं, तेल बहर से मंगवते हैं। इन साल तो गहूं मंगवाने की नीति तका आ पहुंची है। हमारे यहां बाजार में गेहूं आ गया है लेकिन अभी तक उसकी सपोर्ट प्राइस तय नहीं की गयी है। काटन का दाम किसान को पूरा नहीं मिल रहा है। वह नीचे आ रहा है। फिर भी काटन की भरीट प्राइस निश्चित नहीं की गयी है। हमारे यहां पूरे के पूरे एरिये में कई-कई जगह काटन होता है। उः इनके में किसान की कितनी बुरी हालत है? क्योंकि वहां इसकी पैदाश नहीं होती और कपास के भाव कहीं गिरे हुये हैं। काटन के बारे में आप कुछ भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। किसान आज खत्म हो चुका है।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप तो कृपया हैं, आप किसान के बारे में क्यों नहीं देखते हैं? किसान को आज उसकी चीजों का पूरा भाव नहीं मिल रहा है। आज तक उसे उतका पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलेगा तब तक वह कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा। किसान आज लाचार है। किसान के लिये और कोई बुद्धिमत्त आदमी कृषि में नहीं लगेगा। किसान को भी

दूसरा काम नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिए वह भी ऋषि में लगा है। नहीं तो वह ऋषि को छोड़ देता।

17.00 Hrs.

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ऋषि के उत्पादन मूल्य के बारे में सोचा जायगा और खर्चों को देखते हुये अच्छा मूल्य तय किया जाएगा, ताकि किसान को उचित लाभ मिल सके।

एक बात को और मैं विशेष रूप से मंत्री महोदय का और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ऋषि कार्य में लग चुके करोड़ों छांटें छांटे विभाजित हैं। इनके पास बहुत कम जमीन है और उनकी ऋषि का मूल आधार बँल है। बँलों की सहायता से वे खेती करते हैं, लेकिन आज बँल को गाय को मारा जा रहा है। आज हजारों गायों का मांस बत्ल होकर निर्यात किया जा रहा है। पाँच साल साल में चालीस गुना मांस निर्यात हो रहा है।

राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी और लाखों स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की इच्छा क्या थी? जिनकी वजह से हम आज यहाँ बैठे हैं। उनकी इच्छा थी कि स्वराज आयेगा तो शराब बन्दो होगी, गोब्रध बन्द हो जायगा और देश में सारा कारोबार अपनी भाषा में होगा, लेकिन इन सब में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं उल्टा हो रहा है। अधिकांश गाय और बँल काटे जा रहे हैं।

आज ऋषि प्रधान भारत की नगरी दिल्ली में जहाँ इरविन पैकट हुआ था, वहाँ पवित्र पुरुष मुनि ज्ञान चन्द जो गाय को रक्षा के लिये उपवास कर रहे हैं। रामचन्द्र जी के जन्मदिन 2 अप्रैल से उपवास कर रहे हैं और आज उपवास का 14वाँ दिन है। उन्होंने यह उपवास ऐसे ही शुरू नहीं कर दिया है। उन्होंने 17 फरवरी, 1980 से लेकर 17 मार्च, 1982 तक 9 पत्र प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखे हैं। अक्तूबर, 1980 से

लेकर मार्च, 1982 तक 2-2 दिन का उपवास देश के कई लोगों ने किया। 30 जनवरी, 82 जो महात्मा गांधी का निर्वाण दिवस से लेकर 22 फरवरी, 82 तक हजारों लाखों लोगों ने एक-एक दिन का उपवास किया। इतना करने के बाद उन्होंने उपवास शुरू किया। आज भी देवनार-बम्बई में हजारों लोग सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपिता की यही इच्छा थी, कि देश में गोहत्या बन्द कर दी जाय। जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी यही बतलाया था और कहा था कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी इस देश में गोहत्या नहीं होनी चाहिये। संविधान की 48वीं धारा भी यही कहती है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का भी यही मत है, देश को 2-2 प्रधान मंत्रियों ने आश्वासन दिया है कि इस सदन ने भी प्रस्ताव पाम किया है कि इस तरह का केन्द्रीय कानून बनाया जाएगा। इतना सब होने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। अभी 77 साल के मुनि ज्ञान चन्द जी ने उपवास शुरू किया है। उनकी उम्र बहुत है और उनका शरीर कमजोर हो रहा है, डाक्टरों ने बताया है कि उनके खून का दबाव घट रहा है, यूरिया बढ़ रहा है, शुगर भी कम हो रहा है, एसीटोन बढ़ रहा है। इसलिये इस पवित्र पुरुष का जीवन बचाने के लिये और ऋषि के आधार को बचाने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कोई रास्ता निकाला जाय और इसके लिये केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का आश्वासन दिया जाए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसकी ओर सदन का ध्यान जायेगा और जल्दी से जल्दी इस पवित्र पुरुष की जिन्दगी बचाने के लिये उपाय किया जायगा तथा गाय को बचाकर इस देश को बचाया जाएगा।

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, I wish



to make a few suggestions. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

After independence we have made remarkable progress in our agriculture because of vigorous implementation of a variety of schemes by the Government. India is an agricultural nation and the vast majority of our people depend upon agriculture and its allied avocations like fisheries, animal husbandry, poultry etc. for their livelihood. This factor cannot be a matter of controversy. By the use of machinery our agriculture has acquired a scientific base and this has enabled us to have the record production of 134 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1981-82. Our agricultural scientists have contributed much to this significant achievement by their inventions of improved variety of high-yielding seeds of paddy, wheat, edible oils, sugarcane etc. The vital role played by the nationalised banks and by the Cooperative Banks in extending timely credit facilities cannot also be under-estimated.

Sir, though agriculture has been successfully professionalised by the use of machinery and scientific methods of cultivation, though after independence, we have been able to get rid of the scourge of famine and starvation, though we have reached nearly the stage of self-sufficiency in agricultural production, yet the economic conditions of peasants continues to be unsatisfactory. There is no substantial improvement in their economic status. I would like to substantiate this contention by referring to the lot of farmers in Thanjavur, where paddy cultivation is the mainstay of the population. The agriculturists there justifiably feel that they have not been getting remunerative prices for their produce. While fixing the minimum price the interest of consumers seems to get higher priority than that of the producers. The cost of cultivation has not been given

the prime consideration in fixing the minimum price for paddy. This is obvious from the minimum price of Rs. 115 per quintal. Though the Government professes that the agriculturists can sell their produce at competitive prices it is well-nigh impossible for them to hold on till they get better prices. Firstly they have no holding capacity at all. Secondly, they are to honour their other commitments like the return of loans, etc. Thirdly, they have to meet their personal needs also. In actual practice they are compelled to sell their produce at the minimum price.

In these circumstances, it is the bounden duty of the Government to protect the interests of the producers. The interests of consumers should be no doubt taken care of but it should not be at the cost of producers. The agriculturists in Thanjavur feel that unless they get Rs. 150 per quintal of paddy it will not be profitable at all for them. I demand that the Government should fix a minimum price of Rs. 150 per quintal of paddy. Last year the minimum price of sugarcane per tonne was Rs. 175. This year the State Government of Tamil Nadu has fixed the minimum prices of Rs. 165 per tonne. I wonder on what basis the price per tonne of sugarcane has been fixed this year at ten rupees less as compared to last year. It is necessary that the Government should announce the support price for the sugarcane forthwith at Rs. 250/- per tonne.

In Thanjavur, which is commonly known as the granary of Tamil Nadu, irrigation from river water is the primary source for agriculture. I mean that Cauvery water is the main source in Thanjavur. Unless the Cauvery water dispute is resolved soon, the agriculturists here will come to grief. Without Cauvery water the green fields here will become gratesque arid zone. The Government of India should take initiative in the matter of resolving Cauvery water dispute in the interest of farmers in Thanjavur. Simi-

larly, the Government of India should examine the feasibility of diverting the waters of west-flowing rivers. Which flow into the sea now, for making the parched earth in southern districts of Tamil Nadu as green pastures. The Central Government sanctions funds for tube-wells. It is very essential to ensure that these tube-wells are located at useful points. In order to prevent the frittering away of limited resources available for this purpose, a high-level Committee should be constituted to lay down guidelines etc. The Members of Parliament should also find a place on this Committee.

I would like to refer to another important problem confronting the farmers in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government have taken coercive steps for the recovery of loans from the farmers who could not pay back the loans to the nationalised banks and the Co-operative Banks. Annoyed by this abrupt high-handedness, the agriculturists have started agitation, dharna etc. Before this takes into any ugly turn adequate steps are to be taken. No doubt it is just and proper that the loans to commercial banks and co-operative banks must be returned by them. At the same time we have to bear in mind their economic plight. During period of the three years consecutively they have been battered by hail storms, cyclone, floods and droughts. They had invested the bank loans and their meagre personal savings in cultivation. Now they stand helpless because they have lost their crops continuously during those three years. They deserve relief. At the time of Elections, the ruling party in Tamil Nadu had assured them that their loans would be repealed irrespective of the size of the holdings if the party was returned to power. After coming to power, the agricultural loans of farmers owning less than 5 acres alone had been repealed. For others the ruling party is seeking shelter under excuses. Besides, steps are being taken to recover the loans forcibly from them. The State Government is explaining to the farmers that the Central Government

is compelling the State Government to recover the loans forcibly, and that though the State Government is willing to repeal the loans and return those loans to the Banks from the resources of the State Government, the Central Government is insisting that it should not be done in that manner. I do not know whether the State Government has apprised the Central Government of the actual conditions of these farmers, who are not wilful defaulters in its strict sense but who are compelled by consecutive natural calamities to seek debt relief. It is also a matter of doubt to me that the State Government is not above enacting double role here also. The Central Government should have an impartial assessment of the whole situation and if the State Government has expressed its readiness to meet the financial obligations from its own resources, then the Centre should approve it without hesitation in the interest of suffering farmers in Tamil Nadu. The Centre should take steps to remove the misapprehensions of the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, there is no protection at all for the farmers from the recurring ravages through hailstorm, floods, droughts etc. As has been pointed out by the hon Members who preceded me, crop insurance should be introduced all over the country. For taking water from tube wells, diesel-engines are used by the farmers. Presently there is acute diesel scarcity in Tamil Nadu. Adequate supplies of diesel should be immediately made available to the farmers in Tamil Nadu so that their diesel-engines do not come to a grinding halt in the midst of agricultural operations.

For achieving the objective of integrated rural development, the Central Government has sponsored I.R.D.D., N.R.E.P. and such other programmes which have been entrusted to the State Governments for implementation. The final executing agencies are the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. In Tamil Nadu for many years we do not have these elected bodies in the rural areas.

The elections for these bodies also seem to be a distant dream. Meanwhile these institutional arrangements are in the grip of bureaucrats who are not imbued with the same sense of dedication like the elected representatives of the people. Funds allotted for these schemes are misused and there are many deficiencies in their implementation. The Committees meant for supervising the implementation are also ineffective. I demand that a high-level Committee should be set up to go into the implementation of these worthwhile schemes for rural development. The Government should also ensure that loans and credit facilities from the Banks are made available at the appropriate time.

Before I conclude, I would like to request the Central Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development that the interests of agriculturists in Tamil Nadu should receive greater attention at the central level.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary): My speech is going to be a short one. At the same time I would like to make my points very clear and pointed to our hon. Minister who is also a great champion of the farming sector. While the Prime Minister time and again has been stressing the importance of rural development and building up the necessary infra-structure on sound lines on one hand and the Indian farmer on the other has always risen to the occasion, there is a big gap between intention and implementation of laudable rural programmes.

As I have said earlier, the Indian farmer in this country has performed the miracle of the twentieth century by which I mean that the Indian farmer with his broken plough, half-starved bullock and an exploited farmer, has not only been able to feed  $\frac{1}{2}$  India but has risen to great heights whenever demanded upon. As I have

said earlier, the Prime Minister on one hand again and again has emphasised the importance of the farmer and the rural infra-structure as the most vital aspect of the Indian economy and on the other hand the farmer as I have said, has risen to the occasion over and over again, why then there has been this step-motherly attitude towards the farmer and the farm produce? I personally feel, much depends upon implementing all the programmes on a war-footing and monitoring the same timely. I would say without hesitation that there has been a gap between intention and implementation. This is among the many reasons why many laudable programmes of the Government have not reached the door-steps of the farmers. The white collar attitude of some of the bureaucrats sitting in air-conditioned offices in Delhi and state capitals, who never visit the district headquarters to find out how these national programmes are implemented, is one of the many factors between the intention and implementation. They never find out where the bottlenecks are and report them back to the concerned authorities. As the hon. Minister knows me well, being a member of the Parliamentary Farmers Forum, the spirit to which I am saying all these. It is not for criticism that I am saying certain things but only to bring about in the clearest fashion that is possible and also to assist in trying to implement our own Government's programmes. The Prime Minister's intention is to see that the infra-structure in the rural India is developed on sound lines but whereas in reality the interest of agriculturists is always subordinated to those of the urban consumers, industrialists and public exchequer.

I must say that the benefit of higher production does not accrue to the producers. While the Ministry claims that the price of the agricultural products is higher than that of the industrial products percentage-wise, I really fail to understand whether the benefit actually goes to the growers or has it

been snatched away by the middlemen. It is high-time, the Ministry makes a thorough study into this aspect. I would not hesitate to say whatever frings benefit the farmer is supposed to have received has basically gone to the middlemen. In fact, neither the consumer nor the grower has been benefitted.

If we do not accept or evolve a pragmatic agricultural policy based on export-oriented programme, it will be very difficult to achieve the desired results.

You would appreciate that in our country, 80 per cent of the population, if not more, directly or indirectly is engaged in agriculture or rural India. Then why are we afraid and shy to adopt a pragmatic export-oriented programme for rural India.

I would like to draw your kind attention to one example. You take coffee or tea as I am coming from Karnataka. I am assuring you that the internal market prices of coffee have been stable over the last ten years, if not more. The only reason is that we have been able to export our coffee and we have been able to get a better price for our coffee abroad. Hence, the consumer who has always talked about in season and out of season, is really taken care of because of this factor. No other commodity in this country can claim this. Hence I really fail to understand where is the difficulty in adopting a pragmatic export-oriented programme for the agricultural sector also.

While I am on the subject, I would like to ascertain from Government whether when it exports agricultural product like wheat, rice, etc. the higher international price that they have received for the agricultural products exported has been passed on to the growers? As in the case of coffee, the higher prices received is passed on to the growers.

I am confident that the Indian farmer is second to none and if we give him the assurance of remunerative prices and price stability for at least three years, he will grow anything under the sun. He is second to none in the world. He has proved it again and again that he can produce, the only assurance he wants is, stable and remunerative prices for his commodities. I am confident that the Ministry will give its top most priority to this aspect. I also appeal to the hon. Minister that this is the right time to implement a pragmatic agricultural policy when the Prime Minister herself is so concerned and has expressed her feelings again and again regarding the future of the agricultural sector and the infrastructure to be formulated on sound lines in the rural India. Then why are we shy about adopting a pragmatic export-oriented agricultural policy? I appeal to the Hon. Minister to take up the matter on a war footing. Further the Minister knows well that we the members of the Parliamentary Farmers Forum are prepared to cooperate with the Agricultural Prices Commission and to tell them what exactly should be the prices that should be given to agricultural produces.

Before I proceed to some of the other aspects, I would like to share the views expressed by my hon. friend from Tamil Nadu regarding the laudable schemes of the Government and the necessary monitoring that is required. Take, for example, the IRD programme where Rs. 190 crores have been sanctioned to be spent in nearly 5000 and odd development blocks. Here also, I would like to express my fears that unless proper timely funds are given and proper evaluations and monitoring are done, I do not think that these laudable schemes are really going to produce the desired results in its totality. These difficulties in particular have been experienced in respect of rural development programmes.

[Shri R. Y. Ghorpade]

If the finances do not reach in time, these laudable schemes remain only on paper. Above all, the officers and the block development people who are in-charge of the schemes must not only be knowledgeable but they should be committed to the programmes. Only then these schemes can become operative and meaningful to the rural folks.

The same is being experienced as far as the NREP programme is concerned, which is another excellent scheme. I understand that the data have not been properly collected at the State level. Hence the Central Government does not really know how far these programmes have been useful and how far these programmes are reaching the common man in its totality. This reflects on the attitude of the people implementing the above programmes.

Another programme is about the drought prone areas. As you will see, nearly Rs. 40 crores have been allotted in this budget also. But unless proper monitoring is done, it is not possible for these laudable schemes to be properly implemented. Even in the Report for the year 1981-82, it is stated:

"Many difficulties have however stood in the way of the optimum flow of benefits. Some of the major snags have been the dis-integrated implementation and apathy to a collaborative approach, piecemeal conceptualisation of the felt needs and the problems of their development, lack of formulation of plans, etc. etc."

What I am trying to bring to your notice is that in spite of all these laudable schemes, our monitoring is so casual and we are indifferent towards the results. When any scheme is being implemented, we must follow it up and monitoring must be proper and timely. Otherwise, it will not reach the common man.

The farmers have always had the problem of holding their stocks due to non-availability of godowns, wagons, etc. At the same time, I would like the hon. Minister to note as to why there should be this wide-ranging disparity between the prices from state to state. For example, the wheat price ranges from Rs. 135 to Rs. 225 per quintal. I do not know why there should be such a big disparity.

The APC recommendations are accepted because they suit the interests of the consumer.

But when it comes to the recommendations suggesting reduction in input prices they are not accepted. Why? When it comes to reduction of input prices to agricultural commodities it is not accepted and when it comes to fixing up of remunerative prices, the APC does not take into consideration the cost of input prices of the agricultural commodities. When it comes to the industrial sector the attitude is different and they could raise the cost of product as and when they feel so. Cost of input must become the basis for fixing fair and remunerative prices to farm produces.

It is a well known fact that the APC always relies upon figures which are about a year old. When prices are shooting up for various reasons, how can it be fair or compatible to rely on year-old figures?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ghorpade told me that his speech would be the shortest.

MR. R. Y. GHORPADE: This is a subject that concerns us and is of vital importance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You made a commitment. That is why, I am persuading you to conclude your speech early.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: This is the only speech that I made during the

budget. Hence please give me another five minutes and I will conclude my speech.

The APC should also realise that those Members of Parliament who have a farmer's background must also be taken into confidence and I would like the Hon. Minister to make a note of it, that, we parliamentary farmers' Forum of which the Hon. Minister has been a member and still continues to be one. I am confident, he will appreciate that the members of Parliament coming from the farming sector should have a larger say in the APC.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Indian is a son of a farmer. If it is not my own father, my forefathers were farmers. Therefore, everyone of us is a farmer.

MR. R. Y. GHORPADE: Sir, while I appreciate what you say, let us leave our forefathers for the time being and let us make the APC appreciate at least the present members who are farmers. I am sure Prof. N.G. Ranga would also support me that members of Parliament with agricultural background should have a meaningful say in matters connected with the agricultural sector. I would strongly recommend to the Hon. Minister through you, Sir, that they must change this attitude of 'touch me not' to people who know the subject. It should not appear that I am against the bureaucrats. I have the greatest regard for them. Many of them have served with distinction. The nation is not only proud of such officers but salute them. At the same time, there are certain officials at the state and Centre who do not understand the problems of the farmers. They seem to only understand the five star hotels. The day the officers at all level also goes down to the farmer's level and try to understand the brown-clad peasant, then he will appreciate and understand the problems of the peasant who is the real backbone of our country.

It is with great feeling I am saying this, irrespective of whatever it may

mean to some. We must change our present attitude towards farmers. The present attitude would cost us heavily in time to come. I think that I would be failing in my duty as a Member of Parliament if I do not draw your attention to this aspect of "attitude" which is causing a great concern to all. The farmer's position is pitiable. A farmer is worse than a leon of a nationalised bank. I do not think that the Hon. Minister would like this condition of the farmer to continue.

Now coming to the aspect of the crop insurance, we must take it up on a war-footing. Why should we not do it when we have only 472 districts. We have hardly taken up a pilot scheme of 77 districts.

I would urge upon the Hon. Minister through you, Sir, that this is a laudable scheme and we must take note of the scheme and see that this scheme is implemented in all its letter and spirit.

The scheme of the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) is going to be implemented in July, 1982. I understand that the Reserve Bank of India staff are not very happy to go to the rural sector and if this is so, the Hon. Minister should take note of this fact. At the same time I would like to draw the attention of the Minister through you, Sir, the fact that the element of risk involved in the agricultural sector like that of floods, drought, etc. is greater and should not be lost sight of.

Hence I would like the Hon. Minister to take note of this. Further, what do we find in the Annual Report? Even after 34 years, not much has been done to develop improved bullock-drawn implements and tools required for small and marginal farmers. It is unfortunate that only Rs. 5.5 crores have been allotted in the Sixth Plan. When there is so much of development in science and technology, why is this aspect neglected which I fail to understand.

Lastly I would like to say something about the forest which is another important factor. The total forest area in India is 75.06 million hectares which is hardly 22.88 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. It is just 1.85 per cent of the world forest. And what is our population? It forms 15.64 per cent of the world population. Our per capita forest is hardly 0.11 per cent of as against seven per cent. I would like the Hon. Minister to take note of this because the Prime Minister is very keen about ecology and what happens to flora and fauna of this country.

The last point I would like to make rather hurriedly is this. It is an acknowledged fact that only 14 per cent of the available water resources is utilised for irrigation purposes in our country. 86 per cent of the water flows into the seas. With this 14 per cent utilisation of water resources, our farmer has been able to produce 135 million tonnes of foodgrains. If we double the availability of water to him, I am sure the Indian farmer will produce foodgrains not only for our own country but for the entire world. The Indian farmer is second to none in the world. /

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir many hon. Members have spoken and have raised many points. My friend, Mr Ghorpade, has drawn my attention particularly because I am also, like him, an active member of the Farmers' Parliamentary Forum. I know what he has in his mind. To all these points, my senior colleague, Rao Birendra Singh, will give proper replies while winding up the debate. Tomorrow my colleague, Shri Balashwar Ram, is also going to speak. I will speak only on the points relating to the department with which I am dealing.

I will take up, first, animal husbandry. Animal husbandry is very important in this country. The outlay that we have provided in the Sixth Plan for this is about 26 per cent more than in the Fifth Plan. This shows that we are giving more importance to animal husbandry. Also we have got a scheme for cross-breeding of our animals because not only milk-yielding animals like cows but also draught animals are very important. After the introduction of land ceiling, lands have been fragmented and many farmers cannot afford to have tractors and other mechanised implements. That is why, draught animals are very important. For farmers who have got more than five acres of land, unless sufficiently sturdy draught animals are there, they cannot have the land cultivated. This is one of the aspects.

For providing better milk-yielding animals, we have got a plan. From the nutrition point of view our per capita requirement of milk is 201 grammes. In the year 1973-74 the availability was 110 grammes, but today it has gone upto 125 grammes and in the Sixth Plan we have got a scheme to increase it to 146 grammes. This shows how much importance we are attaching to dairy development and milk production schemes.

Already Operation Flood I scheme has been successfully completed. Now we have taken up Operation Flood II in the right earnest. Operation Flood I was only in the metropolitan cities. In Operation Flood II we are concentrating on 155 milk sheds in 150 cities. Therefore Operation Flood II will be very successful in our country. We have also got a Rural Management Scheme in Anand to augment this scheme.

Poultry is very important and what we have produced in previous years was 2800 million eggs in 1960-61 and to-day our production is 13,000 million eggs in 1981-82. Therefore, poultry is also assuming more importance.

We are also sufficiently concentrating on the grandparents and parents stocks scheme. We are now contemplating ban on import of grand-parent and parent stocks of the chicks.

Under the IRD programme we have got a plan to develop the small farmers, marginal farmers and the landless labourers by creating poultry farms in their fields....

**SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY** (Adilabad): May I know from the Minister? Is he thinking of planning or they have started planning?

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Just we are contemplating and we have not planned.

Another aspect is that wool and meat are very important. We have got a lot of Russian Merino Rams. Through them we are increasing our wool production. We have now distributed more than 4000 rams to various States and also to small farmers to improve their Sheep Farms.

In the veterinary field we are giving more importance to the eradication of rinderpest disease. Previously the incidence was 196 per one lakh and today it is only 1 for one lakh. This has gone down. Recently there was an outbreak in Delhi area of rinderpest which was very ably controlled and it is completely eliminated and 80,000 vaccinations have been done in Delhi area.

We have already moved a Bill to create a Veterinary Council on the lines of the Medical Council. The Bill will be introduced and passed in this session itself.

An Equine Development Board has been constituted to rear good horses in the country. Our Prime Minister has written to all the Chief Ministers that they should concentrate and give more importance to prevention of slaughter of good and useful animals. Under the 20 point programme animal husbandry occupies an important place

and we had recently held a conference of the Directors of Animal Husbandry.

We have discussed all the aspects of the matter in this conference. Now I come to the important item, namely, forestry about which one hon. Member just now mentioned. In every country of the world, they consider Forests as National Wealth. In this country, forest is also very important for the national wealth of this country. We have got only 75 million hectares of area under forest. This shows it is only 22 per cent of the land is under forests. Take for instance, the U.S.A. of the total area, 32 per cent is under forests, 35 per cent in Canada, 68 per cent in Japan and 41 per cent in U.S.S.R. Japan is a small country with a big population. They have got 68 per cent of the total area under forests. As compared to these countries, we have got much less area under forests. According to our experts, we should at least have 33.33 per cent of the area under forests in our country.

We have already passed the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. Between 1951-52 to 1978-79—4.3 million hectares had been deforested and have been given for some other purpose. Now, with the passage of this 1980 Act, only 4,800 hectares has been approved for deforestation—not more than this—have been allotted for the other purpose. It shows the importance given by this Government to the conservation of forests. According to our Plan outlay, Rs. 104 crores have been allocated for forests. From the 1st Plan to Fifth Plan, Rs. 29 crores only had been allotted for this purpose. In the Sixth Plan Rs. 104 crores have been allotted.

According to 20-Point programme, we are giving more importance to forestry by including social forestry, and Farm forestry in that programme. In the year 1981-82, under the Farm forestry, 44.10 crores seedling were supplied but, in 1982-83, 80 crores seedling were to be supplied to the farmers. Under the social forestry



[Shri S. Singaravadivel]

2.54 lakhs hectares, has been planted in 1981-82 but in 1982-83, 3.39 lakhs hectares will be planted.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): In the last session, Government had assured this House that they would come forward with a comprehensive Bill on forests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will reply to that.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: There is a proposal to bring forward a comprehensive Forest Bill. I request the hon. Members to give their views also. The Bill will be brought forward in this House very soon. We want to give more importance to social forestry. Our villagers want firewood. This is more important for them. So, they go to the forests and destroy the forests. In order to prevent that, we want to create social forestry in the villages. That is the importance that we attach.

We are also taking World Bank help for social forestry project in U.P. Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Karnataka, Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The total investment under these projects is more than Rs. 484 crores.

Now, I would like to say a word about wild life. We attach great importance to it. Already we have got the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and under Schedule I of this Act 253 species are totally protected from being hunted. Trade and commerce in these is also not permissible. Schedule II to IV have 457 species which are under different degrees of protection. We are also having two training centres for Wild Life management.

There are more than 40 zoos in the country. Only one—the Delhi zoo is run by the Central Government. The rest of the zoos are being maintained by State Governments, municipalities

and private trusts. There are 23 National Parks and 205 sanctuaries in the country.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Is there any programme for development of fisheries?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am coming to that. Project Tiger has at present eleven reserves. They are:

1. Corbett Tiger Reserve
2. Sariska Tiger Reserve
3. Ranthambore Tiger Reserve
4. Kanha Tiger Reserve
5. Melghat Tiger Reserve
6. Bandipur Tiger Reserve
7. Periyar Tiger Reserve
8. Simlipal Tiger Reserve
9. Palamau Tiger Reserve
10. Manas Tiger Reserve
11. Sunderbans Tiger Reserve.

Additional reserves will be set up in Sixth Plan period. Minimum requirement of a Tiger Reserve is a core area of 300 sq. kms. Indian Board for Wild Life is the highest advisory body to Government on wildlife conservation. Prime Minister is its Chairman. There is a Standing Committee also under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many tigers are there in the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : There are more than 3000 tigers in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Halder wanted to know how many tigers are there in West Bengal.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I will give the figures if he writes to me separately. I will come to Fisheries now.

Sir, many hon. Members discussed about fisheries and gave their suggestions. The Legislation on Exclusive Economic Zone was passed by the Parliament in the year 1976. The

Exclusive Economic Zone now extends to over 2 million square kilo Miles which is roughly 2/3rd of the land area of the country. It extends to 200 miles from the Coast.

It has been estimated that the Exclusive Economic Zone is capable of giving a fish production about 45 lakh MT every year. The Marine fish production is, at present, about 16 lakh MT in a year. Here I may point out that we are not able to cover the entire area of fishing because of paucity of better management in catching fish and lack of sufficient number of trawlers and motor beats. The enormous potential of the living resources of the sea are not being fully exploited at present because of limited number of Fish Trawlers and Deep Sea Vessels. Our target of marine fish production by the end of the Sixth Plan is 22 lakh tonnes. Presently our fleet of fishing trawlers/ vessels is about 80. We have Plans to expand this Fleet upto 350 during the Sixth Plan. Small countries like Thailand have got more than 3000 trawlers. Thailand does not have a vast area of fishing but they are coming and poaching our marine wealth by encroaching upon our marine territory. Recently we have passed a law for preventing the poaching of our marine wealth.

Similarly, our inland water resources are also enormous. For example, tanks and ponds are covering an area of 1.5 million hectares, reservoirs and lakes cover an areas of 3 million hectares and the rivers have a running length of 29,000 KMs. The total fish production from inland sector is of the orders of 9 lakh MT. Our target in the Sixth Plan is 13 lakh tonnes.

The important schemes covered under the Sixth Plan are Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, National Fish Seeds Programme, Brackish water Aqua-Culture. We are contemplating such of these schemes under the Sixth Plan. 106 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies are already working in 20 States excluding Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. More than

120,000 hectares have been developed and about 4000 Fish Farmers have been trained and benefited in the districts of these States.

Sir, many, hon. Members mentioned about the traditional fishing by the fishing farmers. It is true that we should attach more importance to the traditional fishing and the traditional fishermen should be encouraged. Here I would like to point out that of the total production of fish catch 60 per cent come from traditional fishermen through catamarans, etc. and 40 per cent come by way of fishing through trawlers and motor-boats. The traditional fishermen are able to produce 60 per cent of the total production. But their living condition and economic condition are very pitiable. Mr. Dennis mentioned about pitiable condition of these people.

SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDAR: The hon. Minister is mentioning about the traditional fishing systems. Sir, the Minister will agree that the fishermen in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu, Western Coastal parts of the country and Goa want protection from the Government. They want that the big trawlers and mechanised boats should not go and fish in their areas, that is five miles from the coast.

18.00 hrs.

Will the Government give protection to lakhs of fishermen who are facing a lot of difficulties? Is the Government going to bring forward any legislation for the protection of lakhs of these fishermen in our country?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These people have got the same trouble in my constituency also.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: In order to protect the rights of the small traditional fishermen, we have circulated a model Bill to all the Maritime States/Union Territories. In that Bill we have suggested that areas of fishing should be clearly demarcated for the traditional fishermen, mechanised boats and deep vessels/

trawlers. According to this Bill, a distance of five kilo miles should be allowed only to fishermen where no mechanised boat can fish within this limit. Beyond the area of five miles and upto 10 kilo miles, the mechanised boats should be permitted to fish, and beyond 10 kilo miles the deep sea vessels/trawlers can operate. Some of the Governments, for example Orissa and Goa have already passed the Bill, and the other States are contemplating to do that. The West Bengal Government has not passed the Bill as yet. I would request my hon. friend Mr. Haldar to use his good offices and see that this Bill is passed by the West Bengal Government also.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** We are interested in a Central Law. The States cannot give protection in the coastal areas.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** These coasts come under the Jurisdiction of the States. That is why we have sent them a model Bill. There is no difficulty in passing a central law; but that would not serve the purpose. The States have to pass a Bill, and we have sent them a model Bill, as I mentioned already.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** It is already beyond six. We cannot sit beyond this unless we decide otherwise.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** After the Minister completes his statement, there are a few speakers, Shri Yadav, Shri Verma and some Members from the ruling party. The Minister for Information & Broadcasting has also to make a statement. Is it the sense of the House that we sit upto 6.30 p.m. today?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We will sit upto 6.30 p.m. or so.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** The World Bank is also assisting in quality Fish Seed Production Programme in five States, that is, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya

Pradesh and Bihar through construction of Fish hatcheries. The availability of good fish seeds was a major constraint in development of inland fisheries. We have an ambitious fish-seed programme in the 6th Plan. We are also having technical collaboration for some of the cold water fish like trout fish etc.

We are also developing major and minor fish harbours. For instance, five major fishing harbours that are being developed are at Madras, Cochin Roychowk, Vishakhapatnam, and Sassoon Docks. Roychowk is in West Bengal and that has been completed. It will be inaugurated on the 17th April. I have been invited to attend the function by the hon. Minister of Fisheries in West Bengal and I will be going there on the 17th April.

It was also mentioned that the mechanised boats and trawlers are finding it very difficult to work because of the high cost of diesel. We do agree and appreciate their difficulties. Many representations have been made in that regard. Prof. Madhu Dandavate led a delegation from Bombay small boat owners and met our Prime Minister also. We are considering this. We are taking it up with the Finance Ministry to give exemption from excise duty.

These are the few points that I wanted to make.

18.05 hrs.

**STATEMENT re: INTRODUCTION OF COLOUR TELEVISION IN THE COUNTRY.**

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** The question of introduction of colour Television has been considered by the Government on the basis of the recommendations made by a number of Expert Committees including the Media Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It has now

tion and Broadcasting. It has now been decided to introduce colour Television in the country in a phased manner.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** Sir, I am not interested in colour TV. But I want to know from the Hon. Minister when Calcutta AIR will be upgraded to short-wave transmission so that the Calcutta programme can be heard all over India at any time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** For individual grievances you can meet the Minister separately.

18.06 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,  
1982-83 — Contd.**

**MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, Shri D. P. Yadav

**श्री डी. पी. यादव (मुंगेर):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले नवंबर मास में देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने बैंकडागल मेमोरियल लेक्चर में एक बहुत ही माकूल विषय की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। उन्होंने कहा था:—

"The world's major producers are unwilling to give up the advantages of so-called free market forces and the opportunity to use food as a political weapon."

देश के प्रधानमंत्री के इस एक वाक्य में सारे विश्व की रणनीति और खाद्य नीति समाहित है। मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति ने भी 4 अप्रैल, 1981 को इसी सदन में कहा था कि वह जमाना दूर नहीं है कि जब लोग न्युक्लियर वैपन्ज के बदले फूड वैपन्ज यूज करेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान क्या

करेगा, यह मौलिक प्रश्न देश के सामने हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सदन और देश की बड़ी गंभीरता से इस मौलिक प्रश्न के बारे में सोचेगा।

फूड फ्रंट पर हम कहां हैं, इस बारे में जब हम "आर्थिक समीक्षा, 1980-81" में दिये गये आंकड़ों को देखते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि पिछले दस सालों में खाद्यान्न के मामले में हमारी जो उपलब्धि होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हुई है। पिछले दस सालों में खाद्यान्न का औसत उत्पादन 113 मिलियन टन और पिछले पांच सालों में 119 मिलियन टन रहा, जबकि आज की आवश्यकता 132 मिलियन टन है। यह हमारे लिये एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती और बहुत बड़ी चेतावनी है। एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री कहती है कि फूड विल बी यूड एज एन इंटरनशनल वेपन, और दूसरी तरफ हम फूड प्रोडक्शन की क्षमता रखते हुये भी आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। चाहे जितना तर्क, आंकड़े, भाषण और आश्वासन आप हमें दे, सच्चाई यह है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में हमारी पोजीशन लगभग स्टैटिक है। 1971-72 में हमने 105.17 मिलियन टन पैदा किया और 1979-80 में 108.85 मिलियन टन पैदा किया, अर्थात् पिछले नौ दस सालों में हमारी प्रोडक्शन में केवल तीन मिलियन टन का ही अन्तर रहा।

दूसरी तरफ सिंचाई मंत्री श्री केदार पांडे ने कहा है कि हमने 61 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दी है। योजना आयोग की पुस्तक "छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना, 1980-85" के पृष्ठ 131 पर कहा गया है:—

"10.7 पिछले 30 बरसों में सिंचाई क्षेत्रक में भारी मात्रा में निवेश किये जाने और सिंचाई में असाधारण वृद्धि होने के बावजूद निवेश से होने वाला लाभ उत्पादन और विलीय दोनों दृष्टियों से निराशाजनक रहा है। सिंचित भूमि में प्रति-हेक्टेयर

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प्रति वर्ष कम से कम 4 से 5 मीट्रिक टन तक अनाज का उत्पादन होना चाहिये लेकिन इस समय वह उत्पादन औसतन मुश्किल से 1.7 मीट्रिक टन बैठता है।"

60 मिलियन हैक्टेयर हमारे पास है अगर पांच न सही, चार टन प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादन हो, तो 60 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में 240 मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा होना चाहिये। 176 मिलियन हैक्टेयर उपजाऊ जमीन हमारे पास है। उसमें से अगर यह 60 मिलियन हैक्टेयर सिंचित भूमि निकाल दें, तो 116 मिलियन हैक्टेयर बच जाती है। अगर उस जमीन को इन्द्र भगवान की कृपा पर छोड़ दिया जाय और वहां पर अगर हम 100 मिलियन टन भी पैदा कर लें, तो 240+100 मिलियन टन अर्थात् 340 मिलियन टन गल्ला सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक पैदा होना चाहिये। आज हम किस स्थिति में हैं? हम औसत पैदा कर रहे हैं। 119 मिलियन टन और मैक्सिमम 125 मिलियन टन गत वर्ष 30 लाख टन गल्ला हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा।

हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि योजनाकी राशि बढ़ानी चाहिये, इसमें कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं इसके विरोध में हूँ। योजना में जिस राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है, हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के लिये वह कम नहीं है। उदाहरणस्वरूप छठी प्लान में एग्रीकल्चर में 5695 करोड़ रुपये, ग्रामीण विकास और सहकारिता में 2314 करोड़ रुपये ग्राम और लघु उद्योग में 1780 करोड़ रुपये और सिंचाई में 12,160 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है। सब मिलाकर योजना में 21,950.42 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके बाद भी दस सालों में हमने औसतन 3 मिलियन टन गल्ला ही अधिक पैदा किया है। यह योजना का रुपया कहाँ जा रहा है? हमें बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ

सोचना चाहिये कि हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं और क्या कर रहे हैं

मैं कोई लम्बी चौड़ी दलील इस में नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। केवल वाणिज्य के तौर पर मैंने ये बातें कही हैं।

जहाँ तक टेक्नोलॉजिकल और साइंटिफिक मैन पावर का प्रश्न है एग्रीकल्चर में हम कम नहीं हैं। दो रिपोर्टें हमारे पास हैं। एक रिपोर्ट है—

"Report on identification of drought-prone areas in district Monghyr"

काफी अच्छी रिपोर्ट है। जिसने भी बनायी है मैं उसकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

दूसरी रिपोर्ट है :

"A case study on Monghyr, Sadar and Jamalpur C. D. Blocks—Development work in Bihar, 1971-1991" by prof. B. C. Chattopadhyaya of I. I. T. Kharagpur.

उस रिपोर्ट में एक जगह प्रोफेसर बी० सी० चट्टोपाध्याय ने लिखा है, मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"On the other side of the story, a common villager in India does not see any change for the good from dawn till dusk; and even in his dreams at night, he is repeatedly startled and shaken by the spiralling helplessness, privation and squalor; and he sees no light of hope."

This is the remark of a Professor of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. In a voluminous report like this, he has supplied all data and everything about infrastructure in detail.

पैसा कहाँ जा रहा है? मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस देश की योजना की राशि किसानों के पास न जाकर, जो डकिये उसको पहुंचाने

के लिये जा रहे हैं, वे बीच में ही सारा पैसा मार रहे हैं। आप मेरे साथ बिहार चलिये, मैं साबित कर दूंगा कि 65 प्रतिशत पैसा इंजीनियरों, ओवरसियरों और कन्ट्रैक्टरों के पेट में जा रहा है। ए० एफ० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत दो हजार का पम्प किसान को 6 हजार में दिया जाता है जबकि कहा यह जाता है कि तुम्हें सब्सीडी दी जायेगी और 3-4 हजार में पम्प दिया जायेगा। सच्चाई तो यह है कि पम्प की प्रोडक्शन कास्ट—वह चाहे पांच हार्सपावर का डीजल पम्प हो या पांच हार्सपावर का एलेक्ट्रिक पम्प हो—दो हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है। अफसोस की बात है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप एक डीजल पम्प को डिंसाइड नहीं कर सके हैं दो ढाई हजार में किसानों को पम्प के मेक दे सकें। आप चल कर देखिये कि ग्रामीण विकास के नाम पर, सड़क और स्कूल बनाने के नाम पर, लाइब्रेरी और छोटे-छोटे अस्पताल बनाने के नाम पर किस प्रकार से पैसों की लूट हो रही है। बैंक वाले पैसा लूट रहे हैं। एस० एफ० डी० ए० डायरेक्टर्स पैसा लूट रहे हैं। बी० डी० ओ० और कर्मचारी भी पैसा लूट रहे हैं। बिना पैसों के कोई काम नहीं होता है। अगर योजना मात्र कलम और कुर्सी वालों के लिये आपने बनाई है, तब तो यह सफलीभूत है, लेकिन अगर कुदाल वालों के लिये योजना बनाई है, तो असफलीभूत है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वार्निंग दी है, उसको अपने सामने रखिये।

आज हमारे देहात की क्या हालत है। मेरे पास एक खत आया हुआ है, आप सुनिये कि एक किसान ने क्या लिखा है। किसान का नाम है—जुमलकिशोर यादव, भेलवा मोहनपुर, जिला मुंगेर, बिहार। वह क्या लिखता है, उससे आप अन्दाजा लगायें, कि देश की क्या हालत है।

“श्रद्धेय डी० पी० बाबू,  
सादर प्रणाम।

भीषण अकाल और सुखाड़ से जूझते हुये आपके आधार और आशा पर जी रहे इलाके के दीन-दुखियों की कोई सुधि तक लेने वाला नहीं है। यों, तो पूरे जमुईअनु-मंडल की यही हालत है, लेकिन चकाई विधान सभा क्षेत्र खासकर सोनो और चकाई प्रखंड तथा खेरा खंड के दक्षिणी भाग के लोग दाने-दाने के लिये तरस रहे हैं। ऐसे मूखे की स्थिति में और दूसरी स्थिति में किसानों के बीच तकाबी के ऋण एवं मजदूरों के लिये कठिन श्रम योजन। चलाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। लेकिन उल्टे सरकार लैंड रिवेन्यू, मालगुजारी, दानवी प्रवृत्ति से वसूल रही है। किसान जब अधिकारी के सामने असमर्थता जाहिर करता है तो अधिकारीगण कहते हैं कि डी० एम० एवं एस० डी० ओ० का आदेश है, जैसे भी हो माल-गुजारी देनी है, चाहे उज्जत, संपत्ति मवेशी, घर अथवा आवास बिकें, नहीं तो बन्दूक के कुंदे से सीधे कर दिये जायेंगे। योजना अधिकारी एवं प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी दर्जनों फोर्स लेकर दीन-हीन किसानों की झोपड़ी पर अपनी गाड़ी लगा देते हैं। मजदूर व किसान का मुर्गी मसालों का हिसाब बैठाना पड़ता है। जो नहीं बैठाते हैं, उनके साथ कड़ाई पेश की जाती है। स्मरणीय है कि जितना पैसा रोजना वसूल नहीं किया जाता है, उससे अधिक पेट्रोलिंग में सरकार का खर्चा होता है, तथा अधिकारीगणों का एक अच्छा मनोरंजन और घूमने का बहाना तथा मुर्गी मसाले का जोगाड़ हो जाता है। हमारे इलाके में खरीफ की फसल तो शून्य है और सिंचाई का साधन नहीं के बराबर होने के लिये रबी का नामो-निशान नहीं है।

अतः आपसे सावर अनुरोध है कि वसूली बन्द कराई जाय तथा जीने के लिये तकाबी

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

ऋण दिया जाय एवं कठिन श्रम योजना चालू की जाय। इसके लिये आप पहल करें, जिलाधीश से आग्रह करें.....”

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह है हिन्दुस्तान की एक आत्मा की आवाज। बालेश्वर राम जी, यह चिट्ठी में आपके सुपुर्द कर रहा हूँ। आप देखिये क्या हालत हो रही है। हम जो भाषण प्रमुख और आश्वासन प्रमुख होते जा रहे हैं, इसको आप छोड़िये। कलम और कुदाल को बराबरी का दर्जा दीजिये। हजूरी को छोड़कर लोगों को मजूरी के लिये उत्प्रेरित कीजिये। इसमें कोई हर्जा नहीं है। देश की संस्कृति विगड़ गई है। झूठ बोलना, फरेब करना, झूठे आंकड़े पेश करना, अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण देना, प्राइज-डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कराना—ये सारी बातें प्रमुख हो गई हैं। आपने यह वोल्युमिनम रिपोर्ट क्यों बनाई है जब किसान को उसमें कोई फायदा ही नहीं है। आपने यह आर्थिक-समीक्षा किसके लिये बनाई है। इस देश का किसान इस प्रकार का खत लिखे और हम यहां एयरकंडीशन्ड कमरों में बैठकर उपदेश की गोली खिलायें। साठे जी रंगीन टेलीविजन की बात करते हैं, अगर दस साल और रंगीन टेलीविजन न आवे, तो कोई हर्जा नहीं है, लेकिन यह किसान जो मुर्गी-मसाने की बात लिखता है, उसकी आप इक्वायरी कीजिये और देखिये, कि स्थिति क्या है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको वार्निंग देता हूँ कि आप इसकी गहराई में जाइयें और देखिये कि देश की स्थिति क्या है। धन्यवाद। (इति)

श्री जयराम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : श्रीमन्, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा कृषि मंत्री जो व उनके सहयोगियों को विभाग

का सफल संतुलन करने के लिए बघाई देता हूँ।

राष्ट्रीय आय में कृषि का अंशदान 40 प्रतिशत है और देश के निर्यात का 60 प्रतिशत और कर्मचारी जनसंख्या का 70 प्रतिशत खेती के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का मूल आधार खेती है। खेती के दिनांक और उसके आधुनिकीकरण पर ही देश का अन्नहाली निर्भर करता है। इसलिए खेतों की तरफ प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है और इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि किसानों की कठिनाइयाँ दूर हों। उनके लिए जो जरूरी सामान है, वह समय पर मुहैया किया जाए और उनकी संतुष्ट रखा जाए जिससे उनका उत्साह खेतों के विकास के लिए और उसकी उपज बढ़ाने के लिए बना रहे और उनमें कमी न आने पाए।

श्रीमन्, इस वर्ष को हम उत्पादकता-वर्ष के रूप में मना रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो राष्ट्र के लिए कार्यसूची के रूप में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है, वह अंतरंग रूप में खेती और ग्रामीण विकास से सम्बन्धित है। इसलिए इस वर्ष में तत्परता की जरूरत है और जहाँ कहीं भी किसान के मामले में डील होती रही है, उस डील को दूर करना चाहिए। जहाँ उन की उपेक्षा होती रही है, वह उपेक्षा दूर होनी चाहिए तथा इस बात का प्रयास होना चाहिए कि उसका उत्साह बढ़े और सचमुच में यह वर्ष उत्पादकता का वर्ष हो और 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ गाँव के गरीब लोगों को सही मायने में पहुंच सके। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार किसानों को जो भी सुविधायें पहुंचाना चाहती है, वह मही रूप में पहुंच सके,

जैसे उपज का दाम मुर्कारि कराना, लेकिन घोषणा दर में होती है, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उपज को खरीद करने के लिए केन्द्र दर से खोले जाते हैं। जब तक केन्द्र खुलते हैं, तब तक गरीब किसान, छोटा किसान, अपना माल बेच चुका होता है और इसके मायने यह है कि उसको कम दाम पर माल बेचना पड़ता है। बाद में जब दाम मुर्कारि होती है, तो कुछ बड़े किसान, जो अपने माल को रखने की शक्ति रखते हैं, उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। छोटे किसानों, सीमान्त किसानों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है।

इस वक्त गेहूँ की कटाई शुरू हो गई है। गेहूँ बाजार में आना शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन किसी वजह से अभी तक गेहूँ का समर्थित मूल्य घोषित नहीं हो सका है। यह घोषणा पहले हो जानी चाहिए थी। आप कब घोषणा करेंगे और कब राज्य सरकारें कोई कार्यवाही करेंगी तथा फिर केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ न कुछ महीने लग जायेंगे, तब तक यह छोटा किसान अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए अपना सामान बेच चुका होगा। इस प्रकार उनकी लटाई होती है। सामान उनका व्यापारी खरीदते हैं और कम दाम उनका देना चाहते हैं। यदि किसान का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार केन्द्र खोल दे और खरीदना शुरू कर दे, तो उनका लाभ मिल जाता है।

ए० पी० सी० की रिपोर्ट आ ही गई है। 142 रु० क्विंटल गेहूँ की कीमत रखी गई है। इसकी घोषणा की जानी चाहिए थी।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नाभरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राज बोरेंद्र सिंह) :

अभी कर देंगे, कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री जयराज वर्मा : मैं समझता हूँ कि जून, 1980 और जुलाई, 1981 में फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढ़े हैं। जून 1980 में 38 प्रतिशत और जुलाई 1981 में साढ़े 17 प्रतिशत जो दाम बढ़े हैं, उस को देखते हुए जितना दाम बढ़ाया गया है, वह उसे कन्टेन नहीं कर सका है। इसलिए इस के दाम और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। जब तक और दाम आप नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक किसानों पर जो बुरा असर खाद के दामों में वृद्धि से पड़ रहा है, वह पड़ता रहेगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जो इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर लें। ए० पी० सी० की जो रिपोर्ट है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी दिखाने वाली नहीं है। इस का दाम तो 142 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिए और 150 रुपये इसकी किया जाना चाहिए। तब कहीं ऐसा संभव हो सकेगा कि फर्टीलाइजर्स का जैसा उपयोग उस को करना चाहिए, वैसा वह कर सकेगा क्योंकि उस के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। 1976-77 से फर्टीलाइजर्स को खपत को दर में जो वृद्धि हो रही थी, 1979-80 में यह वृद्धि की दर 2.57 पर सेण्ट रह गई और फिर जब यह गवर्नमेंट आई, तो 1980-81 में 4.9 पर सेण्ट वृद्धि की दर हुई और इस साल बहुत कोशिश करने के बाद 11.7 पर सेण्ट यह वृद्धि की दर हुई है। इस का कारण यह है कि इस के दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं कि किसान उनका ठीक से उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहा है। अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि इस को घोषणा कर देंगे लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि घोषणा करते वक्त इस पर पूरा आप विचार कीजिए और ए० पी० सी० की रिपोर्ट का ही न मानें बल्कि जो उसने



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सिफारिश की है, उस से बढ़ा कर दामों की घोषणा भोग करेंगे, तो यह किसानों के हक में होगा और किसान इस का लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि यह उत्पादकता का वर्ष है, तो इस में और तात्परता से काम होना चाहिए और जो बहुत से कामों में ढील हो रही है, वह ढील नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने एक प्रश्न मन्त्रों के बारे में किया था कि इस साल जो मन्त्रों की बहुत ज्यादा उपज हुई है और 1700 और 1800 लाख टन के बीच में उपज हुई है, तो उसका बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा ही मिलों में जाता है। इस का उत्तर मंत्री जी ने यह दिया था कि मिलें सब मन्त्रों की पिराई नहीं कर सकती और ऐसा इन्तिजाम करना संभव नहीं है। मेरा इन सम्बन्ध में कहना यह है कि जब एकदम मन्त्रों की पैदावार बढ़ जाती है, तो किसान का मजबूर हो कर कम दाम पर उसको बेचना पड़ता है। जब सरकार चाहती है कि उपज बढ़े, तो सरकार को पहले से ही इस का कुछ इन्तिजाम करना चाहिए कि अगर ज्यादा उपज हो, तो उस का ठीक से इस्तेमाल किया जा सके और किसान इस के लिए परेशान न हों। जब उपज ज्यादा होती है और किसान को ठीक दाम नहीं मिलता, तो उस का उत्साह खत्म हो जाता है और वह परेशानी में पड़ जाता है और फिर उसे उपज कम करने की तरफ जाना पड़ता है जैसे 1979-80 में उपज बहुत कम हो गई थी और इसका कारण यही था कि किसान को उसके मन्त्रों का ठीक दाम नहीं मिला। यहाँ तक हुआ कि जो दाम मुकर्रर किया गया था, उस पर भी मिलों ने मन्त्रों को नहीं लिया। इस से उस का मनीबल टूट गया और फिर उस

ने उपज कम कर दी। इसलिए जब उपज ज्यादा होती है और उस का ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता और किसान को उस का लाभ नहीं मिलता, तो फिर उस के लिए परेशानी हो जाती है और वह निरुत्साहित हो जाता है। इसी सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे जिले में मजबूर-पुर क्षेत्र में एक मन्त्रों की मिलें सहकारिता सेक्टर में खोलने का लाइसेंस गवर्नमेंट ने दिया था, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने दिया था लेकिन जब जनता सरकार आई, तो उस जमाने में उस का लाइसेंस कैंसिल कर दिया गया। 15-16 लाख रुपया किसानों का हिस्से के रूप में जमा है और हम लोगों ने इस बात की कानूनी कांशिश की कि उस मिल का लाइसेंस मंजूर हो जाए। हमारा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और हमारा फैजाबाद जिला जो है, यह उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, you please continue tomorrow.

18.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : PROCUREMENT PRICE FOR 1981-82 WHEAT CROP

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIDENDRA SINGH): Before the House adjourns, I would like to make a statement. Several hon. Members including the last speaker, Shri Jaya Ram Varma, have been demanding today that the Government should announce soon its decision on procurement price of wheat. Now I am in a position to announce the decision of the Government in this regard.

The procurement price for 1981-82 wheat crop has been fixed at Rs. 142/- per quintal. This price fixed by the Government of India would be applicable also to all the State Governments and the State procurement agencies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 16, 1982/ Chaitra 26, 1904 (Saka)*