

dings in different places in India are being cooled by this technique and the people using them are being provided relief from heat.

The Minister of the Department of Science and Technology is requested to give a statement regarding the steps so far taken by the Department to popularise this technique in the country and outside country and what steps he proposes to take in the future.

(v) First class Railway coaches

**SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj)** : There has been unprecedented deterioration in the maintenance of first class coaches in the Railways. The situation is beyond description on the NE Railway but even on the Northern Railway things are pretty bad. It has been noticed that following the increased attachment of A/C sleeper coaches, the first class coaches have been totally ignored. While one finds every thing in order in the A/C sleeper coaches, the first class coaches are in a very poor state of maintenance and are at times worse than ordinary second class compartments. Adequate attention is not being paid to the cleanliness of the compartment. The windows are very often unusable ; the lavatories are leaking and the supply of electricity and water is irregular. The fittings are so weak that they are dislodged the moment they are touched.

The indifference towards maintenance of the first class compartments even in prestigious mail trains is not understandable. While there is only a marginal difference between the fares of first class and A/C sleepers travel, the latter are given favourable treatment and the first class passengers suffer in disgust. The Railway Minister may kindly look into this matter and see that the first class compartments are maintained properly.

(vi) Measures to promote tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla)** : The exaggerated reporting on violence by a section of the press during and after June 5 elections caused great damage to the tourist industry in Kashmir. The houseboat owners, taxi drivers, transporters, artisans and businessmen have suffered great losses. Innumerable house boats on the beautiful Dal Lake and Nigean Lake have hung 'to

let' hoardings. Since there is every possibility to retrieve the situation for the next tourist season, that is September-October, I would strongly plead for special measures by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation so that greater number of tourists visit Kashmir valley during the said months. That action will be a shot in the arm of the State Government which is doing all it can to promote tourism in the State.

(vii) Need for giving full status to University of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

**श्री अशफाक हुसेन (महाराजगंज)** : इस बात को सभी मानते हैं कि तालीम के मैदान में मुसलमान आमतौर से बेपढ़े हुए हैं। इनके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए जरूरी है कि प्राइमरी सतह से लेकर आला सतह तक इनको तालीम के मवाके फराहम किए जायें। भारत के दस्तूर में भी इस बात का लिहाज रखा गया है और हर सतह पर अकलियत को अपने तालीमी इदारे कायम करने, उनको आज्ञादाना तौर पर चलाने के लिए आईन में खुसूसी दफ़ात हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्लिम आबादी को देखते हुए प्राइमरी से लेकर आला सतह तक मुस्लिम तालीमी इदारे बहुत कम हैं। आला तकनीकी और मेडिकल तालीम में अकलियती इदारों की कमी बराबर खटकती है। डिग्री कालेजों की तादाद भी बहुत कम है। अकलियती यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम पर पूरे मुल्क में सिर्फ अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक वाहिद यूनिवर्सिटी है। जहां कहीं भी अकलियती इदारे अपने डिग्री कालेज खोलना भी चाहते हैं इनको इसलिए इजाजत नहीं दी जाती कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने मजीद डिग्री कालेज खोलने पर पाबन्दी लगा रखी है।

इस हालात में जरूरत इस बात की है कि अकलियती इदारों को डिग्री कालेज, टेक्निकल और मेडिकल कालेज खोलने की, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन और दूसरे इदारों की तरफ से लगाई गई पाबन्दियों से मुस्तसना किया जाए। दिल्ली की जामा मिल्लिया इस्लामिया को पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया जाए और वहां इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज और मेडिकल कालेज के खोलने की भी मंजूरी दी जाए।

जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया को दिल्ली से बाहर के अकलियती डिग्री कालेजों का इलहाक (एफीलिएट) करने की इजाजत दी जाए। यानी इसको एफीलिएटिंग यूनिवर्सिटी का भी दर्जा दिया जाए।

**(viii) Removal of discrimination caused by Pension Liberation Rules, 1979**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, the Constitution Bench of Supreme Court, consisting of five Judges, gave a verdict in favour of pensioners on 17.12.82 that the Government of India must remove the discriminations caused by the Pension Liberalisation Rules of 1979 and extend the benefits of the liberalisation also to the pre-1979 pensioners, who had been deprived of them.

Sir, a most uncalled for step was taken by the Government to file a petition for review of this judgment. The Supreme Court summarily rejected it. Sir, over a million Central Government pensioners are involved. 4,000 to 5,000 of them die out every month. All possible pleas have been made to the Government to expedite implementation of the judgment and give to the pensioners what is due to them. The pensioners breathlessly await issue of orders by the Government and count every day for this relief.

Government set up a committee of senior officers to examine various aspects of the recalculations of pensions in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment. The Committee submitted its report. The issue of orders still languishes.

Under these circumstances, I demand that the Finance Minister issue the orders immediately, now that all aspects of the problem have been examined and the provision exists in the budget. The Government must no longer drag its feet.

**(ix) Fixation of upper age limit for legislators**

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : The Representation of the People Act, which sets the yardstick for eligibility in all elec-

tions, beginning from the Taluka to the Parliamentary levels, unfortunately has no upper age limit fixed for persons seeking election to any representative house. There is no other public service in India without an upper age limit. Therefore, it only stands to reason that the community of law-makers should also come under it.

The fixation of upper age limit serves two purposes ; it acknowledges the fact that the faculty of MAN is subject to biological decay ; it also makes room for new faces and new talents to come up the political ladder.

All the parties have their youth wings, yet the political parties repeat their veterans time and again. I demand that an upper age limit be introduced, which will lead to a whole new generation of young legislators into prominence and also many others to gracefully retire.

In the Vidhan Sabhas people should retire early and an age limit of 60 years should be fixed for retirement, giving the younger lot a chance to enter the elective political arena first through the States. At the Lok Sabha level, here maturity and knowledge are warranted, it can be stretched a little longer. For Rajya Sabha, however, no age limit is necessary as it is indeed the House of Elders. Law making, like soldiering, is a public service. It is better to see a retired MP than a defeated MP, just as it pleases us more to see a retired General than a defeated General.

15.35 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1983-84**

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

Mr. Chitta Basu has to move his cut motion. He is not present here.

Now, Mr. Basudeb Acharia may speak.