

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I introduce** the Bill.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मोटर यान अधिनियम, 1939 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.”

The motion was adopted.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित *** करता हूँ।

14.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) CONCENTRATION OF OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS IN DELHI.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : I rise to mention under Rule 377. The alarming demographic socio-economic and ecological condition in the Capital are due to influx of many government units in the city. Out of 17 lakh

employees of the Central Government, 12 lakhs are clustered in Delhi alone. Besides, nearly 60 of the 186 public undertakings are headquartered in the Capital. Every year the sizes of the Delhi Offices of the public undertakings not based in Delhi are growing. According to a report, the public undertakings alone occupy 4 million square feet of office space in Delhi, not to speak of the Central Government offices and offices of the various state Governments. If these facts are true, for every 1.2 private citizens are taking up residence in Delhi every year, there are two Government employees; for every square foot of office space in the private sector, there are three square feet being added in the government owned or government controlled sector, and for every five new tenants two are government employees.

I do not see any reason why government offices, both in the public sector and otherwise—should be based in Delhi for example the Steel Authority of India Limited employing about 1000 people on Delhi, is headquartered in the Capital in spite of the fact the nearest steel plant at Bhilai is about 600 miles away. The two main inputs of the Steel Industry, coal and iron ore, are both available only in Central and Eastern India. SAIL could be based in Bhopal, or Ranchi or Patna or Bhubaneswar or Calcutta.

Similarly, where is the Petrochemical industry near Delhi that Hindustan Petroleum Corporation should be located in the Capital? If there is no major textile industry in and around Delhi, why should the National Textile Corporation be based in the capital? Instead of being situated in Punjab or Tamil Nadu, why should the National Seeds Corporation be allowed to function from

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**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Delhi? The home of the drug industry is the West-coast particularly Gujarat and Maharashtra; but why is the giant Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals choose Delhi as its base?

The borders are hundreds of miles away yet the Border Roads Organisation is based in Delhi. The Farakka Barrage is at Farakka in West Bengal, yet the Farakka Barrage Control Board is in Delhi. It is perhaps ironic that even the Directorate of Lighthouses and Lightships is centered in Delhi, even though the nearest lighthouse is at least one thousand miles away.

The various units of the Education Ministry that are clustered in Delhi now can easily be moved away to other centres. Similarly, there are too many units of the Defence, Industries and Energy Ministry bunched in the city which can easily be spaced out in other centres like Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, etc.

I suggest that the Planning Ministry set up an inter-ministerial working group to find way for deciding which of the government offices and Public Sector Undertakings offices be moved out from Delhi immediately and that there be a moratorium on the number of Central Government, Public Undertakings and State Government employees in Delhi. I urge this to be treated as a national problem.

(ii) ALLEGED POSTPONEMENT OF INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAMME IN RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

*SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balosore) : Two hundred bright young men and women selected for various Reserve Bank of India Officers posts have been rendered jobless due to the postponement of induction, training programme for an indefinite period. In January 1981 the RBI notified 200 vacancies of Grade 'A' Officers with starting emoluments of more than Rs. 2000/- a month. Written test and interviews were conducted in April and

August this year. Out of thousands of applicants who appeared in the test, 200 were finally selected by RBI Services Board in January 1982. The selected candidates were asked to resign their existing position and attend the medical examination held in March 1982 by RBI. They were advised to be ready to join their new assignment. Accordingly, they resigned the posts they were holding. In some cases these involve compensatory payments upto Rs. 10,000/- to the employers as they had signed bonds before they had joined those jobs. While the candidates were getting ready to report at RBI Staff Training College, Madras for the induction training programme they were informed that the programme had been deferred. Two months have elapsed since then but no intimation has been given to the candidates about their future prospects. Until yesterday most of those 200 young men and women were holding lucrative jobs. Now, their future is hanging in uncertainty. They are in great difficulties as they had resigned from their original posts to enable themselves to join in their new assignment with RBI.

In view of this, I draw the attention of the Government to take immediate steps to appoint and regularise them in the posts for which they were selected.

(iii) DISTRIBUTION OF MAHI RIVER WATER BETWEEN RAJASTHAN AND GUJARAT.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : माही नदी के जल उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान व गुजरात सरकारों के मध्य सन् 1966 में एक समझौता हुआ था, जिसके अन्तर्गत कडारना बांध 419 फीट की ऊंचाई पर बनकर तैयार हुआ और उक्त बांध से माही नदी का पानी गुजरात प्रांत के खेड़े जिले को सिंचित करने के लिए लिया गया था। उक्त समझौते में यह शर्त थी कि नर्मदा के बारे में न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा फैसला करने