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Thursday, August 2, 1984
Sravana 11, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 2, 1984/Sravana 11, 1906
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वेश्चन अवर से पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां गटर का पानी पिलाया जा रहा है और मैं कल से टेलीफोन करते-करते पररेशान हो गया हूँ, लेकिन कोई इन्जीनियर या कोई आदमी आया नहीं है। यह पूरे शहर का सवाल है।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : आप इसे 12 बजे कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to re-introduce Hatia Fast Passenger on Kharagpur-Howrah Section

*167. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

2

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that while introducing Purulia Express, the Railway authorities have withdrawn the Hatia Fast Passenger from the Kharagpur-Howrah Section of the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the betel basket transportation and passenger traffic have suffered a lot due to withdrawal of this train ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Railways to re-introduce the train or to introduce a similar type of train in that section ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was very persistent clamour for introducing a fast train between Howrah and Purulia and to meet the request, this fast Express was introduced. There has been an effect on the passenger traffic on the Kharagpur-Howrah and Kharagpur-Purulia sections insofar as there are adequate trains available including EMUs with suitable connections at Kharagpur. Passenger trains are primarily meant for carriage of passengers and not betel leaf traffic. However, there are adequate trains available on this section to cater to the traffic of betel leaf.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to re-introduce the train or a similar type of train as the section is adequately served by the existing services.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : The first part of the statement of the hon. Minister is true that we were demanding a fast express train between Howrah and Purulia. This was introduced but surprisingly, Hatia Fast Passenger train was withdrawn from Howrah-Kharagpur section. Of course, the EMU trains are there but for the common passengers of Bankura, Purulia and Midnapore districts a fast passenger train is necessary. Moreover, there is no stoppage of Purulia Express in between Kharagpur and Howrah. There are also the provisions of carrying goods traffic like fruits, vegetables, betel baskets, etc. in passenger trains. The rural economy of Midnapore, Purulia, Bankura and Howrah districts mainly depend upon the production of vegetables, betel leaves. A large number of poultry farms are also there. For the transportation of their produce to the Calcutta market people had to depend mainly upon this Hatia Fast Passenger train. It is difficult to bring all these articles to Kharagpur and then change the train to go to Calcutta. In view of all these important factors, will the hon. Minister re-consider the proposal to re-introduce Hatia Fast Passenger train from Kharagpur-Howrah Section? Otherwise, what is the use of introducing one fast express train in place of a fast passenger train. Nobody had demanded it in such a way. What will be the fate of the common passengers who cannot travel by a fast express train paying a larger amount of money?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHURY : According to our present policy, not only in regard to West Bengal but in other parts of India also an attempt has been made that every district headquarter is to be connected with the capital of the State. On the basis of this policy Purulia-Howrah Express Train was introduced from 15.12.83—a very fast train—so that the people can reach Calcutta, do their job and come back the same day if they so desire.

In view of this, 463/464 Howrah-Hatia Fast Passenger between Adra and Howrah

was no more considered either desirable or enough passengers were not there to travel by this slow train. People were clamouring for a fast train, so the fast train was introduced, and according to our information, people from Purulia like to travel by faster train. This change was contemplated first because we thought that Howrah-Hatia is not a fast train to satisfy the Purulia people to reach Howrah. The departure timings of Howrah-Hatia, i.e., 463/464 from Kharagpur and Howrah were clashing with the newly introduced train and a path could not be found for the new train. However, due to the demands of the public of stations between Adra-Kharagpur, 463/464 was extended up to Kharagpur.

After introduction of 317/318 Purulia-Howrah Express, occupation of 463/464 between Adra and Kharagpur dropped considerably, as passengers preferred to travel by Purulia Express rather than continuing their journey by a slower train.

Even now passengers desiring to travel to Howrah and who were going to Kharagpur by 463/464 can avail of a large number of trains between Kharagpur and Howrah, including EMU services.

Now, with regard to the other part of the question, that is, carrying the other materials, Kharagpur to Panskura is a double line section and Panskura to Howrah is a three-line Section. Between Kharagpur and Panskura, utilisation of the line is 103 per cent. Due to line capacity constraints, it is not possible to extend the Hatia-Kharagpur Passenger to Howrah as before.

As regards the clearance of betel leaf traffic, two main stations are Panskura and Macheda between Kharagpur and Howrah. Three pairs of passenger trains are already available on this Section for loading of betel leaves. They are :

1. 201 UP Puri Passenger ;
2. 203 UP Puri Passenger ; and
3. 315 UP Adra-Chakradharpur Passenger.

There are three Express trains also in UP direction. They are :

1. 5 UP Sambalpur Express
2. 37 UP Madras Janata Express
3. 30 UP Howrah-Bombay Express.

I think I have replied to all that the hon. Member asked.

MR. SPEAKER : As detailed as the question itself.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, I strongly differ with the hon. Minister that there are adequate trains available on this Section to cater to the traffic of betel leaf.

MR. SPEAKER : There your right is ably safeguarded.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : No, Sir, there are also demands for stoppage of Ahmedabad Express at Macheda station, Bombay Express at Bagnan station, all those demands are there but that is a separate problem. Now, coming to this question the demand for reintroducing Hatia Fast Passenger has been raised by many hon. Members of this Parliament on many occasions. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway has assured the hon. Members of Parliament in the last informal meeting which was held on 30.6.1984 at the General Manager's office at Garden Reach that the Railway will either re-introduce Hatia Fast Passenger or introduce a similar type of train in the Kharagpur-Hatia Section ? What is the reaction of the Government in this respect ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I have referred to the line constraints. So, it cannot simply be done. I do not know how and when the General Manager has said something like this. If he has said it, well, I think it is a wrong statement. He should not have said it. I have discussed this matter more than once with him. With regard to the various stoppages that the hon. Member has mentioned, that question does not arise out of this. If he puts a separate question, I will get information from the traffic people and answer it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The hon. Minister has given the statement that Kharagpur to Panskura section is running trains to the extent of 103 per cent of the capacity. That is a fact. Traffic is jammed there. In view of that congestion, is the Government considering, just as between Panskura and Howrah there is a three-line section, from Kharagpur to Panskura also there should be a three-line section ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Kharagpur to Panskura is a two-line section and Panskura to Howrah is a three-line section. In view of the increased traffic, obviously we have to think of certain things and we are going to think of them. But, at the present moment, because of the financial constraints, we cannot do anything. But, certainly, we have to do something.

Vice-Chancellors' Conference to Restructure University Administration

*168. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the All India Vice-Chancellors' Conference was held recently to consider the restructuring of the University administration in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the main recommendations made therein and the progress made so far in their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of all Universities in the country was convened jointly by the Ministry of Education and the UGC on 21-22 May, 1984 to discuss various matters concerning the development of universities. The main

themes considered by the Conference were :

- (i) Improvement of standards and innovative development.
- (ii) Universities and National Development.
- (iii) The research role of universities.
- (iv) Emerging areas of importance ; and
- (v) Management of Universities.

The Conference made a number of recommendations on all these themes. The recommendations on University Management were :

- (i) The appointment of Vice-Chancellors should not be politicised and conditions should be created in which the dignity of the Head of a University is upheld.
- (ii) The terms and conditions of appointment and service conditions including emoluments should be made uniform throughout the country if necessary through Central legislation.
- (iii) There should be a permanent Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Board in the Universities.
- (iv) The system of recruitment of teachers should be reformed and a National Examination be held for recruitment of teachers.
- (v) The executive bodies of universities should be compact and functional ; Senate/Courts should be deliberative/ advisory bodies and not supreme governing bodies.
- (vi) There should be clear cut rules and procedures defining the processes and functions of university administration, code of conduct for all sections or university community and a student management code for improvement of discipline.
- (vii) Financial needs of the universities

should be reviewed and a system should be evolved for determining block and maintenance grants.

- (viii) Orientation-cum-training of universities and college functionaries should be strengthened.
- (ix) The UGC should set up a Standing Advisory Committee to continuously assess the problems of management of universities and suggest measures for improvement.

These recommendations were placed before the Conferences of Education Secretaries and Education Ministers held on 23rd and 24th May, 1984 respectively. These Conferences took note of the recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors and recommended that they may be examined by the concerned agencies and action taken on them.

While most of the recommendations concerning development of universities have been taken note of by the Working Group for Higher Education in the Seventh Plan, the recommendations on Management are still to be considered.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : According to the reply, there are 9 recommendations. But, I would like to confine myself to recommendation Nos. 1 and 5. It was rightly stated that political meddling in the University Campus should be stopped. But who is responsible for this meddling? (*Interruptions*) Certainly not. The Chancellor is the head of the institution. . . . (*Interruptions*) The Chancellors are now politicking and polluting the entire University Campus. Today a University Chancellor does not require any educational qualification, high degree, scholarship or high educational background. The only condition is that the Chancellor must be the henchman of the political party. . . . (*Interruptions*) It is not something personal, but general. May be, there are some henchmen of yours also. There was the Model University Act, which was prepared by the U.G.C. and the Gajendra-gadkar Committee Report, suggesting steps for the democratisation of the University administration. Why are you departing from

your original stand and saying that the Governing Body should be a simple Advisory Committee. I would like to know very clearly from the Government why they want to make the Senate, the Court and the Governing Body like Lord Jagannath, without limbs ? Why are you making them tools in the hands of politicians ? (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Lord Jagannath is very powerful.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Hon. Minister answer.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection. I have not understood his question with the problem of Lord Jagannath and others.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : May I repeat, Sir ? My question is (a) whether for the democratisation of the Universities, the Chancellor should be an elected person ? (b) whether the Senate and the Courts have got some governing power in the University or not ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, education has certain policies. Very wise men have made these policies long before we were here. Gagendragadkar Committee, for instance, recommended that the Governors should be the Chancellors of the State Universities. So, we are following that pattern.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the reply ? My question was regarding the democratisation of the universities and the Hon. Minister has referred to the Gajendragadkar Committee.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, she has not understood the question and he has not understood her reply. Sir, provide a sense of understanding to both of them.

MR. SPEAKER : She has said it is done according to the Gajendragadkar Committee's Report.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, regarding the Chancellors she has not given her opinion. My question is whether the Chancellor should be an elected person or not ? What is her opinion ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, as I mentioned before we are following certain policies that had been laid much earlier and I am sure that the Hon. Member also knows about that. But if he wants to know, should we have elected Chancellors, I would like to say that in some universities like the Vishwabharati we have elected Chancellors and in some others we do not.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to place a report of the Model Act for Universities. On page 11, Ministry of Education, Government of India, it has been clearly stated :

"It has been recommended that the Chancellorship should be an office of honour to which a person may be elected by the Board. It might be desirable to establish a convention under which, say, the Chief Justice of a High Court or a person held in similar esteem is elected to this Office. In certain circumstances it might be possible to elect a distinguished former Vice-Chancellor to this Office."

Everywhere it was recommended. Even in the Model Act it was recommended that the Chancellor should be an elected person. And even in the Delhi University and JN University the Chancellor is an elected person. Then why should it not be in other Universities ?

Part (b) of my question is this. In the last part of the reply to my question it is mentioned 'recommendations of the management are still to be considered.' Now, my question is how much time will you take to consider and when your consideration will be completed ? May I know that ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, there is a general feeling that the Models of the University Management are too traditional and they are rigid. They need change

in structural forms. The present structures are such that they do not respond to the emerging national developments and aspirations. So, a new model has to be evolved. In this respect the Vice-Chancellors Conference had made some recommendations. A view was expressed in some of these that there should be election while in some others there was a view that there should not be election because the political atmosphere interfered in the working of the Universities and that un-academic interference takes place. It is an important factor. We have to go slow and think and then take more views of the people who are concerned with the educational field.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (vii) of the statement which I think is a very important item—

“financial need of the universities should be reviewed and a system should be evolved for determining block and maintenance grants.”

Some of the universities are not able to have sufficient funds from the State Governments.

I want to ask the hon'ble Minister through you will an early decision be taken regarding this recommendation of the Vice Chancellors which is at (vii) so that all over the country there is uniform pattern of grants—block and maintenance grants ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Hon'ble Member has enquired—when will we be having a sort of uniformity in the funds of the university ? Well, as I said, this is all under consideration and it is being examined. How long it will take, it has to be seen.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से 21-22 मार्च, 1984 को बैठक हुई और इस उपकुलपतियों के सम्मेलन में, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में है, नौ विषयों पर विचार किया गया है। उन नौ विषयों में कुलपतियों की

नियुक्ति, नियुक्ति की शर्तों, शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति विश्वविद्यालयों में और स्थायी योजना के सम्बन्ध में—ऐसे-ऐसे कई मामलों पर विचार हुआ। मैं इस संदर्भ में मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस हाउस में सन् 1980 में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी, उस रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई थी कि विश्वविद्यालयों में, खास तौर से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय और राज्य सरकार के विश्वविद्यालय, अनुसूचित जातियों के शिक्षकों का कोटा कतई पूरा नहीं किया गया है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि 2.4% अनुसूचित जाति का कोटा और 3% के लगभग अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोटा राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों में किया गया है। बैंक-वर्ड क्लास का कोटा 6% से भी कम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने नौ सिफारिशें पेश कीं, तो क्या उसमें अनुसूचित जाति के कोटे के रिक्त स्थानों के शिक्षकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कोई विचार-विमर्श किया गया ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, वहाँ पर बहुत सारी बातों पर विचार हुआ और यह कहा गया था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का बहुत अहम मसला है और इसको हम अलहदा लेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि वहाँ पर नौ विषयों पर विचार हुआ, तो क्या इस पर भी विचार हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पर उन्होंने विचार किया है कि अलहदा लेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि उस पर हम अलहदा विचार करेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय से कोई गाइडलाइन्स भेजी गई हैं।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : वह तो एग्जिस्ट कहते हैं, लेकिन कान्फ्रेंस में यह कहा गया कि इस विषय के ऊपर अलग से विचार करेंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : At the very outset, I would seek your protection because unfortunately our Education Minister says that she does not understand a simple thing and she is still the Education Minister.

My question will be very straight-forward and I want a very straight-forward answer. There has been some recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors and you know in the reply you have said that the recommendations on management are still to be considered. You are not considering the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' conference. That are yet to be considered. But in the last session when we were discussing the Vishwa Bharati Bill, you said in this House that you were contemplating to bring a comprehensive Bill on university management. Now, if so, whether you will be guided by the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' conference or by the Education Commission who went into all these questions of indiscipline, politics and all that and the educationists suggested the model Act.

If so, are you going to bring any comprehensive Bill? If not, what are you going to do with the Bill which has been passed by the West Bengal Legislature and sent by the Governor of West Bengal to the President for democratising the Calcutta University Act? If you are not going to bring this comprehensive Bill, are you going to return this Bill to the West Bengal Legislature were giving the consent of the Centre?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, the hon. Member has put a question whether the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' conference will be taken into consideration. I would like to inform the hon. Member that because of the very fact that the conference took place in May, I think on 22nd and 23rd, we have asked them to get their recommendations examined. There was also a conference of the Education Secretaries and the State Education

Ministers. And this has been referred to them also and they were of the opinion that those recommendations should be examined by the Central Government, the U.G.C., the State Governments, the Universities and the educationists.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about the vital part of the question? The Bill has been sent by the Governor of West Bengal for assent of the President to the Central Government. Are you going to bring a comprehensive Bill in this session?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We are considering this and it will come in due course.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will it come in this session?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : How can I say?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If this is not so, why are you not giving consent to the Bill? It is very simple.

Setting up of a Public Sector Unit in Jamnagar, Gujarat

*170. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI ADEJA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jamnagar in Gujarat is the main brass parts industrial city in India and having more than 2000 number of small factories engaged in brass parts;

(b) if so, whether in order to give the boost and uplift to this industry there is a great demand to have a big public sector undertaking like telephone, switching operations, etc. based on brass parts; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Jamnagar is a centre for Brass Parts Industry having

1414 units registered in Small Scale Industries Sector.

(b) Government of Gujarat have informed that Brass Parts Industry has demanded setting up of a large scale industry in Joint/Public Sector based on Brass parts.

(c) Gujarat Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (GITCO) has carried out a study on the status of Brass Parts Industry and the new industrial opportunities. Their report reveals that nexus between brass part consuming projects and brass part producing industries is not so strong as to justify establishment of a large project. They have, however, identified other projects which utilise brass parts. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has set up a Committee of Senior Officers to examine recommendations of GITCO. If as a result of findings of this Committee any application for industrial licence or registration with D.G.T.D. is received it will be considered on merits.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Sir, the answers given to part (b) and part (c) of the Question are contradictory to each other. In part (b), it is stated that the Gujarat Government has strongly recommended for the setting up of a joint venture or public sector unit based on brass parts and in part (c), it is stated that a Gujarat based organisation has recommended that this industry is not justified. Both answers are coming from Gujarat. May I know which answer came first and to which one he is giving more weightage ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I do not think there is any conflict. The answer to part (b) is :

“Government of Gujarat have informed that Brass Parts Industry has demanded setting up of a large scale industry in Joint/Public Sector based on Brass parts.”

But the Government as such has not recommended. They are examining the report given by the Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation of their Government. So, unless we hear from the Govern-

ment, we cannot decide anything.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : In part (c) of the Answer, the hon. Minister has stated that there are projects which utilise brass parts and which have been recommended by the Committee. May I know which are the other projects which can utilise brass parts ? Also may I know when is the report of the GITCO which is anticipated by the Government expected to be finalised ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : How can I say about the Gujarat Government's report ? They must send it to us and we will examine it.

Foreign Technical Experts for Construction of Calcutta Metro Railway

173. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign technical experts are going to be inducted to advise on further construction work on the Calcutta Metro railway ;

(b) if so, whether Indian technical expertise has proved to be inadequate for the task ;

(c) whether a Japanese firm 'Taishei' has already been awarded a Rs. 70 crore contract in this connection ; and

(d) whether a British expert has also suggested that a senior railway mechanical engineer of the London Transport system should be brought to India ?

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

Statement

(a) There is a proposal under consideration to get some foreign consultants from R.A.T.P., Paris and London Underground (LTI) to advise on improving the Metro system at Calcutta in

its various facets of working and to train staff to operate this Metro as per latest methods and technology developed elsewhere in the world. Construction work on the Metro tunnel is being proceeded with by calling of global tenders and engaging the most competent of engineering contractors who are specialists in this type of work.

(b) This being the first project of its kind in India, it is proposed to take advantage of introducing the most modern and advanced technology available elsewhere developed over the years based on experience of operating the Metro for a long period, and simultaneously to ensure that the staff get the benefit of training by these consultants in handling and studying the latest technologies utilised in operating the Metro in the developed countries elsewhere.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. A decision on this will be taken as forming part of the consultancy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, this statement which is laid on the Table has added to the confusion. It has certainly added to my confusion.

I would like to draw your attention, first of all, to part (c) of the Question which was :

“whether a Japanese firm ‘Taishei’ has already been awarded a Rs. 70 crore contract in this connection ;”

To that, the reply given is, No, Sir.

With your permission, Sir, I would just recall what the hon. Minister had said in this House the other day when the questions were asked about this on the 26th July. I am just quoting a few lines. He said :

“Out of the two firms selected as competent, one is the Japanese firm with Indian collaboration and the other is an Indian firm with Japanese collaboration. Hon. Members will agree with me that the Japanese have a lot of experience in regard to tunneling and civil works. The Japanese have

recently completed a very long railway tunnel under the sea bed linking two isles. The period of contract is four years for completion of the work. The value of the contract, as advertised, is about Rs. 59 crores.”

So, it seems that the value of the contract has been fixed ; the period of the contract has been stipulated at four years and, out of the two firms selected as competent, he is recommending that the Japanese firm is much more efficient. Yet, the reply given is that it may be technically that the contract has not actually been signed. Perhaps that is what he means.

But, when we are asking for information, there is no use giving evasive reply. You should tell us that giving of the contract to the Japanese firm has been approved and that it will only be signed as soon as it is ready.

That is what I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Minister will clarify now.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The contract is not awarded. Negotiations are in progress and I do not think I have to repeat what I have already repeated. There is no scope for confusion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you not going to give them the contract ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The contract has not been signed. Negotiations are in progress.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As far as the rest of the statement about getting foreign consultants from France and Britain to advise and improve the Metro system in its various facets of working and to train staff to operate the Metro as per latest methods in technology, construction work on the tunnel is being proceeded with by calling of global tenders.

I think this whole project was taken up 12 years ago. Global tenders are now being

called for the construction work on the tunnel. The whole thing has to be tunnelled. Metro cannot run above the ground. It has to run through tunnel. Now we are told that after ten years, global tenders are called for, for the construction work for this tunnel. Naturally, the people of Calcutta would like to know what is actually happening. We are absolutely in the dark !

Secondly, I must refer you to the 55th report of the Public Accounts Committee which was presented in the Lok Sabha on the 11th September, 1981, nearly three years ago. Therein it is stated :

“In regard to the technical knowhow in the country for the execution of the Metro railway project, the Chairman of the Railway Board admitted that the railways had zero experience in this line. Further, even though 49 officers were sent abroad to have first-hand knowledge of the method of construction of underground railways, none of them was required to make special studies of basic subjects like tunnelling in sub-soil conditions of Calcutta and sheet-piling, in particular.

“49 people were sent out. In the absence of such studies, in the first instance, lots of difficulties had to be encountered. For example, sheet-piling has to be given up ultimately, resulting in extra expenditure. The Committee are surprised to note that out of 49 Officers sent abroad, 16 Officers were not directly concerned with the Metro railway and 7 others were transferred out of the Metro railway and are at present not working in the project. This has resulted in gross wastage of public money and also wastage of the expertise gained by them and no benefit accrued to the project as a result of this visit.”

This is the report of a Committee of this House which went specifically into the working of this Metro project. This is a serious matter. Crores and crores of rupees are going down the drain. Cost is escalating all the time.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and not to try to conceal the information.

The hon. Minister stated in the statement that now they are going to bring expertise from Japan, Britain and from all other countries in order to have the latest technology. What is all this that has been going on for the last 12 years and how much money has been wasted on this ?

Why have they been sending out officers who have nothing to do with Metro and who do not understand anything ?

MR. SPEAKER : After the report of the Committee, the hon. Minister of Railways must have taken some steps.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : I have already said the other day that from Esplanade to Bhawanipore 3.6 KM is being made ready for commissioning.

About 90% of the work from Bhawanipore to Tollyganj, a length of 3.8 KM is complete.

The work is almost complete from Dum Dum to Belgachia a length of 2.5 KM.

Belgachia to Shyambazar, 1.5 KM, is under construction.

Esplanade to Shyambazar 5 KM seems to be our most formidable job and for which we are taking the help of the Japanese expertise. From the very inception of this Metro Project, from November 1973, we have a running contract with the Soviet people, M/s. TECHNO STROIEXPORT, Moscow. We have agreements with them over the last eleven years. Several times they have given us guidance and consultancy from time to time. This is so far as the Soviet are concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are they giving the guidance for ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : We have adopted various types of methods : for example, Esplanade-

Bhawanipore—the method is 'cut and cover': then Dum Dum-Belgachia—this is a trestle and also 'cut and cover'; then Bhawanipore-Tollyganj—'cut and cover'; Belgachia-Shyambazar—'cut and cover' and shield tunnelling: Shyambazar-Esplanade—this is what is known as 'deck cover'; that is under finalisation almost tunnelling the whole thing below the deck it is called 'deck cover'. About the other things, I have told you how this has been achieved. The Soviet people have, from time to time, given us advice and we have entered into twelve Supplementary Agreements over the last eleven years. You know, the other day also I have said on the floor of the House that upto 1980 nothing much could be done because a very paltry sum was allotted; after 1980, we are giving significant sums and the work has gained momentum. It is not a departmental work. It is done by the various contractors. The Hindustan Construction Corporation had taken the contract for constructing some of the tunnels for the Metro. For two of their contracts, they had, of their own, engaged the services of Nikex Hungarian Trading Company. That is another consultancy that advised the Hindustan Construction Corporation. When I came into the picture, I decided that the RITES should give us proper consultancy and expertise on different items on the Railways. The RITES are being retained on a permanent basis by the Railways, including the Metro Railways, to advise them on Metro construction as well as on construction of circular railways in our different major cities. In the case of Metro Railway, the RITES, after a detailed study and analysis and discussions around the world, have decided to get consultancies of the Paris Metro authorities and London underground authorities to make available for the Calcutta Metro the latest advances and developments in technology and methods for construction and running of the Metro as these two consultants have put up metro railways in different parts of the world very successfully. So we are taking their help. I do not think that I should go into details and in what items we are going to take their help, but we are taking their help—for example for fast ticket-vending system, fast ticket checking system, control of ingress and egress in the underground stations for the large number of passengers entraining and detraining, underground

maintenance of various electrical and signalling assets, etc., etc. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It may be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One thing. I very much liked his lengthy statement but he never replied to my question. At least one small point should be clarified whether anything has been done about the officers who were sent out in an irresponsible manner costing the country crores of rupees who have nothing to do with the Metro Railway and when they came back, they were transferred somewhere-else. This is all in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. Can we ignore these things?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The other day I have said that for a number of years nothing was being done because of paucity of funds.... Nothing was being done....

MR. SPEAKER : He was asking only about these officers.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Naturally all these teams of officers cannot be posted if sufficient work is not there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Then why were they sent?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : They were trained. For the information of the House, we have now done the posting of one coordinating officer according to the suggestion of the Consultants.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Subhash Yadav... Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

Funds for Widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section of National Highway No. 5

***175. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds have been sanctioned for the widening of National Highway No. 5 between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for widening of that portion of the above national highway ; and

(c) the expected time of beginning and completion of the aforesaid widening work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The widening work on N.H. 5 between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar is proposed to be taken up in phases. One estimate amounting to Rs. 91.42 lakhs has been sanctioned recently ; the construction work of which will be taken up within this calendar year and is expected to be completed by 1987.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : From the answer it is not clear whether the entire work on the National Highway between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar will be taken up. He has said that only the widening work is proposed to be taken up in phases. It seems that it takes such a long time for the completion of the National Highway between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar because it naturally involves road portion, bridge portion, cross drainage and land acquisition. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will provide funds to complete all the bridge work by the end of the Seventh Plan period where land acquisition is not involved.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : I cannot assure that the whole thing will be completed before the end of the Seventh Plan. It depends upon the availability of funds. As far as this 16 km stretch of road is concerned, we are trying to do it before 1987. Details are given earlier.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : It is understood that the project has to be implemented phasewise and in a number of stretches. The Minister may compare this National Highway with other National Highways. This is a very busy National Highway, I must say, involving so many accidents also. So, in view of the heavy

traffic in the entire road between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar, will the Government consider sanctioning of the entire estimate and providing funds over and above the normal allocation under National Highways for the State specially keeping in view the strategic importance of this road connecting the largest city of the State and the State capital ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, importance of this is recognised by the Ministry and that is why it has taken up converting it from two lanes to four lanes. Sir, funds are very important and that is why we are going by stages. It will cost about Rs. 30 crores and we hope to do it in five to six years. We have made a provision of Rs. 3 crores in the Sixth Plan. This years we have sanctioned Rs. 91 lakhs and we are likely to sanction another Rs. 60 lakhs and we hope to spend Rs. 27 lakhs. That is the financial position and that is why execution is slow. The importance is recognised and whenever funds are available we will provide more.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know whether it is a fact that vehicular traffic census of the portion of this road is the highest in the country ? If so, has government has taken any action for land acquisition of the project ? If so, what is the development on this issue and what is the progress ? May I know whether allotment has been made for giving compensation to the land owners.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, this is one of the congested road sectors in the country but it is not the highest. As it is one of the important sectors, the Ministry has taken decision to convert it from two lanes to four lanes. We have taken up a stretch of 16 miles immediately and land acquisition has been made but I cannot say whether land compensation has been paid. If it has not been done I will look into it.

Loss due to Strike at Cochin Shipyard

***178. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Cochin Shipyard are on strike for quite sometime ;

(b) if so, since when the strike is going on ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this strike has resulted in a loss of about 7 crores of rupees ; and

(d) the amount of additional financial provision which Government was required to make in case the demands of the employees had been accepted initially ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). A section of the employees of Cochin Shipyard had resorted to various forms of agitation like boycott of over-time work, token strike, acts of indiscipline, etc. on numerous occasions during November 1983 to June 1984. The Cochin Shipyard Employees' Union resorted to stay-in-strike from the afternoon of 31.5.1984, consequent to which the management had to declare a partial lock out of about 800 such workers who had participated in the illegal strike. The Union launched an indefinite strike from 2.6.84. A settlement was arrived at on 23.6.84, and the strike was called off from 25.6.84.

(c) Due to the above agitation 53,428 mandays were lost. Production loss exclusively attributable to lost manhours is 8040 DWT equivalent of Rs. 3.2 crores approx. However, the disturbed atmosphere affected production and productivity and the actual performance during Nov. 1983 to June 1984 was 22875 DWT against 48420 DWT scheduled. The yard could also not take any major ship repair work for some time in view of prevailing uncertain conditions and constant strike threats of the Union.

(d) Most of the demands of the employees being of administrative and managerial

nature, which had indirect long term financial implication, it is difficult to estimate the financial impact of these demands.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, from the answer given it appears that from November 1983 to June 1984 the government was unable to settle the strike. I would like to know whether the government has evolved any machinery for collective bargaining by which these disputes can be speedily settled. The loss to the government amounted to the tune of Rs. 3.2 crores whereas financially accounting their demands would not have exceeded a few lakhs. Then, Sir, the demands were marginal in character. I would like to know whether government has any proposal to work out an effective collective bargaining machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : Sir, now the dispute is settled and it is unfortunate that it went on for seven months. It is not for the first time that it happened in the Cochin Shipyard although it is one of the best shipyards. Unfortunately, the labour problem recurs often. Although it did not involve much yet I do not know the reasons as to why they went on strike. The State Government took a lot of interest. Labour Minister personally convened a meeting. They came but the negotiations failed. Sir, we had to take a stand so that it does not happen again and, I hope, the shipyard will function well hereafter. The agreement is a good one and it will not allow them to go on strike again.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know whether the Government after drawing the lesson from this Cochin Shipyard, they have any proposal to work out a single bargaining agent by bringing secret ballot or some other method.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : No, Sir. The Labour Ministry deals with it.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, industrial peace is a very important thing. Today, for every small thing, it has to be consulted with Centre here which results in delay and

a lot of loss is incurred. Therefore, a speedy machinery should be set up on the spot to settle industrial disputes to ensure industrial peace.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, in spite of repeated telegrams—a large number of telegrams I had received from the Unions—we did not interfere with it. I allowed the State Government and the local management to reach a settlement. It is the State Government, the Labour Ministry and the Management to sit together and solve the problem.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, from the very inception, the Cochin Shipyard has been in difficulty. The Central Government and the State Government both have taken a very strong step to settle this matter in an amicable manner. Nevertheless I have been asking the Government to look into the various Committees reports submitted on the ship-building project in Cochin. In one of my letters to the hon. Minister, I have very categorically stated that inefficient management, indifferent supervisory staff, non-committed Labour Boards, etc. all contribute towards its tardy growth, and so, we cannot be proud of the growth of Cochin Shipyard. I have specially requested the Government to send a team to study the causes for the tardy growth of this shipyard, labour unrest, indiscipline, etc. I also made a request to the hon. Minister in that letter to ask his Expert Committee to suggest some solutions and the hon. Minister has said that it is under examination.

Now, my question in this context is: Will the Government send a Central Team as I requested in my letter so that this public sector unit which is a pride of this nation, with an investment of Rs. 150 crores, is run smoothly and the production goes up? Will the Minister take a positive action in this direction?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned some of the reasons for the less production by this public sector unit and he has also said that the Government has taken suitable steps which will not allow the future interference by the workers in the smooth

Ministry is thinking of is that we are going to get into the administration matters and other issues involved. There are so many technical expert committees that have gone into this and given so many reports. But if the Government feels the necessity of having another committee, we will look into it. But the Ministry is seriously thinking of doing some more changes there so that production goes up.

State Education Secretaries' Conference

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*179. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Education Ministers/Secretaries of States and the Union Territories was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the problems of education discussed;

(c) what suggestions were made to eradicate the illiteracy from the country and particularly from the backward and Adivasi areas of the country and expansion of vocationalisation in plus two stage; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Conference of State Education Secretaries and Ministers was held on 23rd and 24th May, 1984 respectively. The Conference reviewed certain priority programmes in the field of education and discussed wide ranging issues relating to the following subjects:—

- (i) Universalisation of elementary education.
- (ii) Review of achievements under adult education programme and scheme of awards to States/U.Ts. for excellence in promoting girls' education.
- (iii) Implementation of 10+2+3 pattern of education.
- (iv) Vocationalisation of education.
- (v) Introduction of computer education in schools.
- (vi) Utilisation of INSAT-IB for education.
- (vii) Introduction of productivity education at school level.
- (viii) Language teaching in schools and implementation of Three-Language Formula ; review of the measures for improvements in the standards of English teaching ; production and sale of university level text-books in modern Indian languages.
- (ix) Review of text-books from the point of view of national integration ; teaching of the History of Freedom Struggle in schools ; and Community Singing.
- (x) Educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation of data.
- (xii) Consideration of recommendations of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held on 21-22 May, 1984.
- (xiii) Development of libraries and library legislation enacted by State Governments.
- (xiv) Linking of education and culture.
- (xv) Introduction of a core programme relating to national history and culture at the undergraduate level.
- (xvi) Introduction of drama and theatre as

a subject for plus 2 stage.

- (xvii) Amount of scholarship payable to students of National School of Drama.

After detailed discussions the Conference made the following recommendations to eradicate illiteracy from the country :

- (i) State Governments/Union Territories should ensure that 50% of the learners in the adult education centres are women and that special efforts are made to enrol women and other weaker sections of the society including SC/ST.
- (ii) In promoting quantitative expansion the State Governments/U.Ts should improve the quality of the programme and ensure that those enrolled, complete the literacy courses successfully.
- (iii) State Governments/Union Territories should ensure that adults who have been made literate do not relapse into illiteracy and that specific proposals for post literacy are undertaken both under the RFLP and State Adult Education Programme.
- (iv) The Conference recommended that involvement of voluntary organisations in the Adult Education programme should be stepped up and the State Governments/U.Ts should ensure that there is no delay in recommending the cases of the voluntary organisations to the Ministry of Education.
- (v) State Governments be requested to ensure that equal number of centres are set up under the State Adult Education Programme corresponding to those sanctioned by the Central Government.
- (vi) For promoting adult literacy among women, the State Governments/U.Ts were advised to step up efforts and submit nominations for awards for the best five Adult Education Centres in each district. one best district in

each State and furnish relevant information for the State level award.

The conference urged that every possible effort should be made by the State Governments and Union Territories to aim at achieving performance levels higher than what have already been achieved during the year 1983-84 under the Adult Education Programme.

In reviewing the progress made in the field of vocationalisation of education, the conference recommended that vocationalisation of education should become one of the principal features of school education at plus two stage. Keeping in view that sufficient resources have not so far been made available to this programme, which is one of the main reasons for the unsatisfactory progress made in this sector, the conference recommended sizeable central funding for this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan, if the desired progress has to be achieved.

In pursuance of the recommendations above, instructions have been issued to State Governments/UT Administrations to initiate immediate action to implement decisions taken at the Conference.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदया ने जो स्टेटमेंट सभा-पटल पर रखा है, शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जिन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई और तय हुआ, उसमें राष्ट्रीय एकता के दृष्टिकोण से 5 पुस्तकों के पुनरीक्षण का बड़ा अहम मसला था, उस बारे में हुई रिकमेंडेशन को मंत्री महोदया ने अपने इस स्टेटमेंट में दर्ज नहीं किया है, मैं उनसे इस बारे में जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या फैसला किया गया और उस फैसले का अनुपालन क्या किसी योजनाबद्ध तरीके से करेंगे या एक तरह से टाइम बाउन्ड एक्शन आप इसमें लेने वाले हैं ?

इसके साथ ही 10 + 2 + 3 वाली स्कीम को हर राज्य सरकार द्वारा लागू न किए जाने का क्या कोई आर्थिक कारण है ? यदि हां, तो क्या आप उन राज्यों को सहायता देने के बारे में विचार करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय अन्ध युवक एसोसियेशन द्वारा धरना-आन्दोलन और उनकी मांगें

*711. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय अन्ध युवक एसोसियेशन एक लम्बे समय से अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में धरना-आन्दोलन कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह आन्दोलन कब आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ग) सरकार ने एसोसियेशन के पदाधिकारियों के साथ कितनी बार बातचीत की है ;

(घ) बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ङ) आन्दोलनकर्त्ताओं की प्रमुख मांगें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 20 मार्च, 1984 से ।

(ग) तीन बार ।

(घ) और (ङ) आन्दोलनकर्त्ताओं की मुख्य मांग विकलांगों के कल्याण हेतु, विशेषकर रोजगार में उनके आरक्षण के लिए संसद में एक विधान पेश करने की रही है । विकलांगों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण हेतु किसी भी विधान को पेश करने में आने वाली कानूनी और प्रशासनिक कठिनाईयों के बारे में सरकार ने एसोसियेशन के पदाधिकारियों

को सभी तीनों बैठकों में पूरे विस्तार से स्पष्ट कर दिया था। सरकार एसोसियेशन से विकलांगों के कल्याण से संबंधित अन्य मांगों पर भी विचार करने को सहमत हो गई थी। एसोसियेशन विधान पर कोई आश्वासन ना दिए जाने पर आन्दोलन समाप्त करने के लिए सहमत नहीं थी।

वाराणसी में केन्सर के इलाज के लिए रेलवे अस्पताल

*172. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ने वाराणसी में केन्सर के मरीजों के इलाज के लिए कोई अस्पताल खोला है और यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) क्या केन्सर के इस अस्पताल में केवल रेलवे कर्मचारियों का ही इलाज होता है अथवा रेलवे कर्मचारियों के अलावा बाहर के केन्सर के मरीजों का भी यहां पर इलाज किया जाता है ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वहां पर वर्ष-वार कितने मरीजों की जांच की गई और इलाज किया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी, हां। इस पर लगभग 1.75 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों की जरूरतें पूरी होने के बाद जो बिस्तर/सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों उसी हद तक रेल कर्मचारियों से भिन्न रोगी भी बाहरी व्यक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित प्रभारों का भुगतान करके इस चिकित्सा उपचार का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

(ग) चूंकि निदान क्लिनिक 9-11-1983 से ही खोले गये हैं, इसलिए पिछले तीन वर्षों में इलाज कराने वाले रोगियों की संख्या नहीं बतायी जा सकती है। इस समय हर महीने लगभग 20 रोगियों का इलाज किया जा रहा है।

Removal of eyes of a dead body in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*174. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA YADAV : 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 11 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that eyes of a dead body were removed in All India Institute of Medical Sciences and replaced by with a pair of artificial eyes ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof and whether any action has since been taken against the persons responsible and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : (a) to (c). The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, has reported that a complaint was received by the Institute from the father of the deceased Shri Ghanshyam Dass alias Munna that, on the 26th June, 1984, after the post-mortem of the dead body of his son at the Institute hospital, he found that the eyes had been removed from the dead body and replaced by artificial eyes. On preliminary enquiries it was found that a Technician of Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences had removed eyes from a dead body after obtaining verbal consent of the relatives of the deceased. However, since the father of the deceased has denied having given such consent a detailed enquiry has been ordered by the Institute, and further action, if any, will be taken on the basis of its findings.

Performance of District Industries Centres

*176. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any evaluation reports from the District Industries Centres about their performance

during the last year ;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to District Industries Centres to improve their performance ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) DICs are expected to send only progress reports.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The guidelines issued recently to all the State/UT Governments regarding revitalisation of District Industries are as under :—

- (i) The most important link in the chain of project approval consists of careful project identification with particular reference to the back-ground and skills of the candidate, the availability of raw material, market survey, etc. The care with which this work is carried through would determine the success of the project.
- (ii) The scrutiny of the project profiles recommended to the Banks for financial assistance should be both expeditious as well as effective. The staff of the DICs should carry out follow-up, at personal level, with bankers to ensure that the projects are sanctioned speedily.
- (iii) Once the loan is sanctioned, it is necessary for the DIC staff to ensure that the other sanctions like power, water, raw material follow in a sequence and the unit starts functioning without delay.
- (iv) The DICs should keep a vigilant eye on the sickness of the units brought up by them. This attentions should preferably be given when the sickness is still incipient so that the unit can be put back on rails without causing

undue stress on the entrepreneur or the financing institutions.

- (v) DICs should update their action plans and prepare block-wise programme for the next five years.
- (vi) The officers of the State Directorate of Industries as well as concerned SISI should take up concurrent evaluation of the DICs.
- (vii) Inspection of the DICs should be included in the roster of inspections to be done by District Collectors as well as Divisional Commissioners/ Members, Board of Revenue so that their performance is kept under focus all the time and their weaknesses are identified by senior officers and taken action upon.
- (viii) There is need to promote entrepreneurship development at the DIC-level. Accordingly one Functional Manager in each DIC should be designated as Manager (Entrepreneurship Development) in addition to his own duties.
- (ix) State Governments have been advised to ensure that DICs are properly staffed and restructured at an early date.
- (x) State Governments have also been advised to consider delegating adequate powers to the DICs.

वर्ष 1984-85 में उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले जाने वाले केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

*177 श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे तथा वास्तव में कितने विद्यालय कहां-कहां पर खोल दिए गये हैं ; और

(ख) कुछ प्रस्तावित विद्यालयों के न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) और (ख) चालू सत्र 1984-85 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर सात नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोलने का प्रस्ताव था :—

- (1) उन्नाव
- (2) गोमतीनगर, लखनऊ
- (3) छियोकी, इलाहाबाद
- (4) देहरादून कैन्ट
- (5) नौएडा (गाजियाबाद)
- (6) बीजापुर, जिला मिर्जापुर
- (7) गाजियाबाद

गाजियाबाद को छोड़कर सभी प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जा चुके हैं। गाजियाबाद में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय गाजियाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को विद्यालय के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि तथा अन्य भौतिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराए जाने के पश्चात ही खोला जाएगा।

Entitlement for Nursing Home Facilities in Hospitals in Delhi and Ghaziabad

*180. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CGHS beneficiaries, whose basic pay is Rs. 750/- per month and above, are entitled for nursing home facilities in hospitals in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the CGHS beneficiaries residing in Ghaziabad are entitled for nursing home facilities in the relevant allotted hospitals only if their basic pay is Rs. 1200/- and above ;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discriminatory treatment ; and

(d) the measures Government propose to contemplate to bring the CGHS beneficiaries of Ghaziabad at par with their counterparts in Delhi so far as medical facilities are concerned ?

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

(b) to (d). There are no CGHS hospitals or Nursing Homes in Ghaziabad. Therefore, a Private Hospital located in Ghaziabad has been recognised for the CGHS beneficiaries in Ghaziabad. The scale of accommodation provided by the private hospital for all types of beneficiaries, whether CGHS or non-CGHS, is General Ward for those receiving basic pay upto Rs. 749/-, Semi-private rooms for those receiving basic pay between Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1199/- and private rooms for those receiving basic pay of Rs. 1200/- and above. It is not possible for the Government to alter the scales of accommodations in hospitals which are not under the Government.

Increasing the Frequency of Kerala Bound Long Distance Express Trains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of introduction of holiday specials bound for Kerala during the peak season, the summer rush could not be cleared to any great extent ;

(b) if so, whether the frequency of the long-distance express trains going to Kerala are proposed to be increased so as to provide better rail facilities to the passengers on a continuous basis ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. The holiday specials which ran towards Kerala, satisfactorily cleared the extra rush of traffic.

(b) and (c). Already action has been

taken to increase the frequency of trains bound for Kerala recently by the introduction of the New Bongaigaon-Trivandrum Express, the Ahmedabad-Trivandrum Express and shortly one more train is being introduced between Jammu Tawi and Kanyakumari which will again be an additional train for Kerala.

Phasing out of Equalisation of Freight of Cement

*182. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) when will phasing out the equalisation of freight of cement start as per decision of Government communicated by the Planning Minister ;

(b) the reason for delay being made to start this phasing out ;

(c) when will Government complete the phasing out the equalisation of freight of cement ;

(d) whether criticisms have been made by Members of Parliament and certain chambers of commerce that the policy of freight equalisation has acted against the industrialisation of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ;

(e) if so, whether they have demanded remedial measures ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (f). A Memorandum signed by some Members of Parliament on revision of freight equalisation policy was received by Government. It was suggested in this Memorandum that either all basic raw-materials like petroleum, fertilisers, cotton, jute, heavy chemicals etc. be brought under freight equalisation policy or the policy in respect of steel, cement, iron and coal be given up.

2. With the introduction of the Scheme of partial decontrol of cement with effect

from 28th February, 1982, freight equalisation has been phased out in respect of a part of the installed capacity in the cement industry. Modalities of phasing out the freight equalisation in respect of the remaining part subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas, are being worked out. Time frame for total phasing out freight equalisation in cement industry can be indicated only after Seventh Five Year Plan projections in regard to the industry are finalised.

Exploitation of Asian Women

*183. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Asian women have been abused, exploited and cheated by agents and traffickers operating in several countries in the world ;

(b) whether Government have collected information in this regard through our missions in foreign countries ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take steps in league with the United Nations and other world bodies to check this humiliating situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Our Missions abroad have no information regarding agents and traffickers exploiting Asian women in several countries in the world.

(c) No, Sir.

State Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics Charging Capitation Fee

*184. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

*(a) the number of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics along with the names of the States charging capitation fee at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is in gross violation of the All India Council for Technical Education's guidelines ;

(c) reasons why and since when this practice is continuing ; and

(d) the Union Government's clear stand in this matter throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) 27 Engineering Colleges in the State of Karnataka are charging capitation fees. In Maharashtra privately run 51 Engineering Colleges and 102 Polytechnics have been allowed to be established by the Maharashtra Government which are charging higher fees.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Institutions are run with the permission of State Governments concerned. The practice of collection of capitation fees is continuing from the year 1957 when first such Engineering College was established in Karnataka. The expansion of such colleges was kept under control because of deliberate efforts of University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education until 1979-80 when this was again revived on a large scale by some State Governments.

(d) Government of India is totally opposed to the practice of charging capitation fees.

Survey of Drug Addicted People in India

*185. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of people addicted to drugs in India is larger than in other countries like Pakistan, U.S.A. and the European countries ; and

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the names of the drugs which are commonly used in India by the drug addicts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) It is not possible to say as information about the number of people addicted in India or other countries is not available.

(b) A sample survey was conducted in 1976 in the selected areas and universities in India.

(c) Alcohol, hashish, tobacco and sedatives are the commonly abused drugs in India.

State Governments' Demand for Financial Support from Centre to Augment Family Planning Schemes

*186. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare was held in Delhi recently ;

(b) whether some State Governments have requested financial support from the Centre to augment their Family Planning Schemes ; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

Statement

The 10th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health (CCH) and Central Family Welfare Council (CFWC) was held at New Delhi from 9th to the 11th July, 1984. Health Ministers of States and Union Territories are members of these Councils. The Councils made various suggestions for strengthening the Family Welfare Programme. The recommendations which specifically deal with financial support from the Centre to augment the Family Welfare schemes of the States are as follows :

1. Compensation payable to the States/ Union Territories may be increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per I.U.D. insertion.
2. The compensation money of Rs. 100/- payable to acceptors of sterilisation may be suitably enhanced.
3. The amount for medicines for I.U.D. Services and Sterilisation following M.T.P. should be enhanced to Rs. 25/- per case.

The recommendations are being examined by the concerned authorities for necessary follow up action.

Allowing Containerisation and Job-killing Devices

1579. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is facing acute unemployment problem ; and

(b) if so, reasons for allowing the managements in shipping industry to use containerisation and other job-killing devices ?

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

(a) It is correct that unemployment is one of the important problems to be tackled by the country.

(b) Containerisation primarily aims at faster, more secure and damage free transportation and handling of cargo. Shipping being an International Industry, adequate containerisation of the fleet is necessary in order to enable Indian Shipping to compete or atleast secure a reasonable share in the Country's export/import trade as also cross trades. Otherwise the trading opportunity for ships will be reduced which will also have an impact on the employment opportunity at ports and on ships. In this context it has also been decided to introduce container technology in some of the major ports in the country in order to handle container ships and containerised cargo. It will not be correct to say that there is any loss of

employment opportunities as a result of introduction of containerisation and other modern technologies in the port and shipping industries.

Abolition of Octroi Duty

1580. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Transport Development Council in its meeting held on 23-24 April, 1982 has called upon all the States and Union Territories to expedite the abolition of Octroi duty ;

(b) what alternate source of income has been suggested by the Government to the States and Union Territories to make up the loss of Octroi revenue ;

(c) how many States/Union Territories have abolished the Octroi duty by now ; and

(d) if not, what is the last date indicated by the Government and what steps would be taken against those States who fail to abolish the Octroi ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Council recommended for consideration by the States that such an alternative source may be a buoyant source of revenue like a surcharge on sales tax or a surcharge on the Motor vehicles Tax.

(c) The following States/Union Territories had reported abolition of Octroi.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh Administration, Dadra and Nagar Naveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

(d) Even though the Central Government have been impressing on the State Govern-

ments to abolish Octroi, it being the State subject, the decision has to be taken by them. Hence, the last date for the abolition of Octroi cannot be specified.

Adulteration in naphthalene, etc.

1581. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is adulteration of naphthalene balls, washing soaps and detergents, etc ; and

(b) if so, corrective measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे में कत्ल, चोरी और अनियमितताओं की सी०बी०आई० द्वारा जांच

1582. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन रेलवे लोको मेकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन ने रेलवे में कत्ल, चोरी और अनियमितताओं के मामलों की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराने की मांग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मामलों की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा तदनुसार जांच की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) महासचिव, इण्डियन रेलवे लोको

मेकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन, मुरादाबाद से उत्तर रेलवे के मुरादाबाद मंडल पर कत्ल, चोरी और अनियमितताओं के कथित मामलों में केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराये जाने की मांग प्राप्त हुई थी । केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो से विभिन्न आरोपों की जांच करने का अनुरोध किया गया है । केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा है ।

मद्रास-अहमदाबाद नवजीवन एक्सप्रेस का अहमदाबाद-भुज फास्ट पैसेंजर ट्रेन के साथ अहमदाबाद में सम्पर्क

1583. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास-अहमदाबाद नवजीवन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी 8.35 बजे अहमदाबाद पहुंचती है तथा अहमदाबाद-भुज फास्ट पैसेंजर ट्रेन 8.20 बजे अहमदाबाद से प्रस्थान करती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल 15 मिनट के अन्तर के कारण मद्रास ट्रेन के यात्री भुज फास्ट पैसेंजर ट्रेन को नहीं पकड़ सकते ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अहमदाबाद-भुज फास्ट पैसेंजर ट्रेन के प्रस्थान के समय को केवल 15 मिनट आगे करने का है ताकि इसका सम्पर्क नवजीवन एक्सप्रेस के साथ किया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) 146 डाउन नवजीवन एक्सप्रेस, जो अहमदाबाद में 20.35 बजे पहुंचती है, का मेल 65-ए अहमदाबाद-भुज फास्ट यात्री गाड़ी से जो अहमदाबाद से 20.25 पर चलती है, नहीं होता ।

(ग) और (घ) यह सम्पर्क बनाने के लिए 65-ए

को अहमदाबाद से एक घंटा विलम्ब से चलाना पड़ेगा जो व्यवहार्य नहीं है क्योंकि इससे अहमदाबाद से सांयकाल में चलने वाली बहुत सी मीटर लाइन की गाड़ियों के समय में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा, जिनमें दैनिक यात्री आते-जाते हैं।

Indian companies to accept Libyan crude as payment of arrears

1584. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian companies working in Libya have accepted Libyan crude as payment of outstanding arrears for contracts they had in that country as reported in the Statesman dated 4 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, how much quantity of crude will be imported to India and what shall be its value ;

(c) whether the price will be fixed against rupee trade or in foreign Exchange ; and

(d) whether similar offer has also been made from other countries from the Gulf world, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Arrangements have been entered into, through a deferred payment agreement, between India and Iraq covering partial adjustment of payment due to Indian companies for works done during '83 and '84 in Iraq, by import of crude oil from that country.

Allotment of flatted factories to women

1585. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1649 on 7 March, 1984 regarding allotment of flatted factories to women and state :

(a) the details of the allotment of flatted factories at Jhandewalan to women entrepreneurs alongwith the criteria for allotment to them ; and

(b) the prices and rent for these factories to be charged from women entrepreneurs and other reserved/non-reserved categories alongwith dates when such allotments would be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Ten per cent of the flats in the flatted factories complex at Jhandewalan would be allotted to women entrepreneurs. Criteria for allotment is being finalised.

(b) The rent charged would be based on the standing orders of the Government on the subject. The complex has not been completed and as such the dates of allotment cannot be finalised now.

Capital subsidy for setting up of industries in Himachal Pradesh

1586. SHRI SUD HIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum amount of capital subsidy available to an entrepreneur establishing any industrial unit in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) the amounts offered by the Central Government and the State Governments separately ;

(c) whether some subsidies are also available to such entrepreneurs ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). The maximum amount of capital subsidy granted under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is 25% of the capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs. No State subsidy is given to the entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d). Besides the capital investment subsidy, the entrepreneurs are given the following subsidies :—

I. Central Subsidy

- Central Transport Subsidy @75%
- Interest subsidy to engineer entrepreneurs.

II. State Subsidy

- Subsidy on rate of interest to tiny units.
- Subsidy on electricity tariff.
- Sales tax exemption and concession.
- Concession of central sales tax in the form of interest free loan.
- Industrial plots at Subsidised rate.
- Assistance for the preparation of feasibility report.

Marketing problem for cement units in Tamil Nadu

1587. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the emergence of Andhra Pradesh as a large producer of the cement in Southern region is expected to pose problems of marketing for the 8 cement units located in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Preliminary studies on demand and production of cement during the Seventh Plan period in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry indicate that demand for cement in the area will be more than the production of the factories located in the area.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Working Groups on Energy Conservation

1588. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on Energy conservation headed by Secretary, Heavy Industry has submitted its report ;

(b) whether Government propose to lay the copies of the main report of the group and preliminary reports of sub-groups on the Table ; and

(c) whether Government at various levels and the Advisory Board on Energy have considered the reviews and recommendations of the Working Group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) An Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of energy set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry, to study various aspects of energy conservation in industries submitted its report to the Government on 29-11-1983.

(b) Since the report is a useful study and contains information beneficial to the Industry and the economy, copies of the main report of the group and the Sub-Committee reports have been circulated to the various Ministries/Departments as also various organisations, associations of industries etc. The report is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The Special Committee of Secretaries on Energy has considered the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group and the Advisory Board on Energy in this regard. These have been endorsed for follow-up action at appropriate levels in the Government.

Thermal and hydro-power generation sets manufactured by BHEL

1589. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of thermal and hydro-power generation sets (in megawatts) manufactured by BHEL in each of the last three years and the current year ;

(b) the total number of the above sets (in MWs) of "BHEL MAKE" commissioned in the above period ; and

(c) particulars of project, capacity in

MW, year and month of commissioning and present plant load factor of the set ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The total number/MW of Thermal and Hydro Power Generation Sets for Utilities manufactured by BHEL in each of the last three years and planned for the current year are given as under :

Year	Thermal Sets/Nos./MW	Hydro sets/Nos./MW
81-82	9/1640	22/1157.5
82-83	15/2500	18/1003.7
83-84	9/1790	15/702.0
84-85 (Planned)	12/2870	19/556.0

(b) The total number/MW of "BHEL MAKE" thermal and hydro power generation sets for utilities commissioned during

each of the last three years and planned for the current year are given as under :

Year	Thermal sets Nos /MW	Hydro Sets Nos./MW
81-82	9/1630	4/380
82-83	11/2010	8/840
83-84	13/2720	17/760
84-85 (Planned)	14/2102	11/584

(c) Particulars are given in statement attached.

Statement

A. Thermal Sets Commissioned in 1981-82

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Month of Commissioning	PLF 1984-85 April-June (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Durgapur	4	210	December 1981	42.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Badarpur	5	210	December 1981	62.6
3.	Singrauli	1	210	February 1982	68.7
4.	Bongaigaon	2	60	March 1982	17.6
5.	Wanakhori	1	210	February 1982	63.4
6.	Talchar	5	110	March 1982	33.7
7.	Koradi	6	210	March 1982	28.1
8.	Tuticorin	3	210	Rolled in March 1982	58.0
9.	Obra	13	200	Rolled in March 1982	81.5
Total :		9/1630			

Thermal Sets Commissioned in 1982-83

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Month of Commissioning	PLF 1984-85 April-June, 84 (%)
1.	Bhusaval	3	210	May 1982	51
2.	Bandel	5	210	October 1982	74
3.	Singrauli	2	210	November 1982	81
4.	Koradi	7	210	January 1983	25
5.	Wanakbori	2	210	January 1983	79
6.	Kota	1	110	January 1983	67
7.	Satpura	8	210	January 1983	50
8.	Korba NTPC	1	210	March 1983	53
9.	Talcher	6	110	March 1983	24
10.	Singrauli	3	210	March 1983	30
11.	Barauni	6	110	Rolled in March 1983	*
Total :		11/2010			

* Note : Set undertrial operation/yet to be put on commercial operation.

Thermal Sets Commissioned in 1983-84

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Month of Commissioning	PLF 1984-85 April-June 84
1.	Korba Hasdeo	1	210	June 1983	51.0
2.	Kota	2	110	July 1983	29.0
3.	Chandrapur	1	210	August 1983	*
4.	Korba NTPC	2	210	October 1983	44
5.	Singarauli	4	210	November 1983	94
6.	Trombay	5	500	January 1984	58
7.	Singarauli	5	210	February 1984	34
8.	Satpura	9	210	February 1984	*
9.	Wanakbori	3	210	March 1984	7.2
10.	Korba NTPC	3	210	March 1984	40
11.	Patratu	9	110	March 1984	*
12.	Korba Hasdeo	2	210	March 1984	*
13.	Paricha	1	110	March 1984	*
Total :		13/2720			

* Set under trial operation/yet to be put on commercial operations.

B. Hydro Sets Commissioned in 1981-82

For Hydro sets, PLF is not a measure of their performance as generation is dependent on peaking requirement and water availability

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Month of commissioning
1.	Kalinadi	3	135	September 1981
2.	Kalinadi	4	135	March 1982
3.	Bairasiul	3	60	August 1981
4.	Shanan Extn.	—	50	March 1982

Hydro Sets Commissioned in 1982-83

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Month of Commissioning
1.	Nagarjunasagar	3	100	June 1982
2.	Srisaïlam	1	110	August 1982
3.	Pong	5	60	September 1982
4.	Srisaïlam	2	110	December 1982
5.	Pong	6	60	February 1983
6.	Kalinadi	5	135	March 1983
7.	Dehar	5	165	March 1983
8.	Nagarjunasagar	4	100	Rolled in March 1983

 8/840
Hydro Sets Commissioned in '83-84

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Month of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Loktak	2	35	April 83
2.	Loktak	1	35	May 83
3.	Loktak	3	35	May 83
4.	Mukerian	1	15	September 83
5.	Mukerian	2	15	October 83
6.	Donkarayi	1	25	October 83
7.	Mukerian	3	15	November 83
8.	Dehar	6	165	November 83

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sri Sailam	3	110	November 83
10.	Gumti Extn.	3	5	January 84
11.	Khodri	1	30	January 84
12.	Khodri	2	30	February 84
13.	Khodri	4	30	February 84
14.	Khodri	3	30	March 84
15.	Kalinadi	6	135	March 84
16.	Khandong	1	25	March 84
17.	Khandong	2	25	Rolled in March 84
Total :			17/760	

Industrial Licences to Projects having Provision to Prevent Pollution

1590. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been considering to adopt a policy that no new licence should be issued unless the project incorporated adequate provision to prevent pollution ;

(b) if so, the main type of industries which are the main cause of pollution ;

(c) the number of industrial licences issued during the current year after satisfaction about the provision made to prevent pollution ; and

(d) whether any application has been rejected, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d).
With a view to check and prevent

air, water and soil pollution arising out of industrial projects, the following condition is already being stipulated in the letters of intent :

“Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further, such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent and emission standards prescribed by the State Government, in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located.”

However, keeping in view the increased national emphasis on the protection of the environment, Government have identified 18 industries of high polluting nature in respect of which letters of intent would be converted into industrial licences only after the following conditions are fulfilled :

(1) The State Directorate of Industries confirm that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angle by the competent State Authority ;

(2) The entrepreneur commits both to the

State Government and the Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipments and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution ;

- (3) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirements.

The above mentioned instructions were issued on 21st June, 1984. A statement containing a list of the 18 industries is attached.

Statement

- (i) Primary metallurgical producing industries viz., zinc, lead, copper, aluminium and steel ;
- (ii) Paper
- (iii) Pesticides/Insecticides
- (iv) Refineries
- (v) Fertilizers
- (vi) Paints
- (vii) Dyes
- (viii) Leather Tanning
- (ix) Rayon
- (x) Sodium/Potassium Cyanide
- (xi) Basic drugs
- (xii) Foundry
- (xiii) Batteries
- (xiv) Acids/Alkalies
- (xv) Plastics
- (xvi) Rubber
- (xvii) Cement ; and
- (xviii) Asbestos.

Demand and Supply Position of Scooters

1591. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Companies in the private sector which were issued licences for the manufacture of 2-wheeler scooters and their capacities as sanctioned originally and latter expanded ;

(b) their total collection of deposits against advance bookings, the manner of their investment of hundred of crores of rupees of the public and the total number of persons registered by each one of these companies for scooter supply ;

(c) the number of vehicles produced by them so far upto 16 July, 1984 and supplied to their dealers for issue to the applicants in waiting list and the number so far given under Directors discretionary quota ; and

(d) these companies would be able to wipe off the entire waiting list as per present indications and whether they are using the long waiting list as a ploy for getting further expansion licence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). The relevant information in respect of the two major scooter manufacturers in the private sector is given in the Statement attached (See Cols. 63-64).

Visit to Ministry by Liaison Officers of Large Industrial Houses

1592. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Industrial espionage' appearing under the heading 'From the files' in the Calcutta 'Business Standard' dated 2 July, 1984 ;

(b) whether he is aware that the liaison officers of large industrial Houses who have established close contacts with his personal staff and other officers in his Ministry are

Statement

(Fig. in Lakhs)

Name of the Company	Licensed Capacity	Expansion in capacity approved.	Total Licensed/ Approved capacity	Number of Orders Booked	Total Amount Collected	No. of Scooters Manufactured	Scooters supplied to their dealers for delivery very against bookings	No. of Scooters allotted under Director's quota	Period in which companies expect to complete supplies
M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. Pune.	1.60	3.00	4.60	7.84 (as on 1.6.1984)	Rs. 1384 (as on 30.6.84)	8.00 (as on 16.7.84)	7.97 (as on 16.7.84)	3%	10 yrs.
M/s. Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur.	1.00	2.00	3.00	22.39 (as on 1.7.84)	Rs. 11195 (as on 1.7.84)	0.02 (as on 30.6.84)	0.018 (as on 16.7.84)	5%	7 yrs.

These companies have confirmed having deployed funds received as advances in accordance with Government guidelines.

able to fish out all information from files and other sources ; and

(c) the reasons for not taking any action to check these undesirable activities of the trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The news item has been seen.

(b) and (c). While it is true that sometimes some information gets leaked out, all possible measures are being taken to minimise such instances if not eliminate them altogether.

Opening of Branches of SISI, Solan at Una and Hamirpur

1593. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for the opening of the branches of Small Industries Services Institute Solan at Hamirpur and Una ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take an early decision to open the branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). Requests have been received for opening of a Branch Small Industries Service Institute at Hamirpur and Extension Centre at Mehatpur in Una District which are under examination.

Close of Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd., West Bengal

1594. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd., Raniganj, West Bengal is under closure since 1 November, 1983 :

(b) the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether due to this closure the country is losing nearly 20,000 tonnes of paper per annum ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are taking steps to revive this mill by nationalising it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The company is faced with a variety of problems such as obsolescence of equipment, shortage of raw material, liquidity constraints, and persistent industrial disputes.

(c) The average production of paper of Bengal Paper Mills during the last three years was about 33,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) The revival of the undertaking is dependent on the successful implementation of a rehabilitation scheme prepared by the financial institutions.

Facilities for Manufacture of Electrical and Domestic Appliances

1595. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the incentives and facilities offered to the manufacturers of electrical, domestic appliances and various other gadgets for that purpose ; and

(b) the policy of Government in the matter of import of technology for manufacturing such articles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Most of the Domestic Electrical Appliances are reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector and hence the manufacturers of these items are eligible for incentives and facilities available in respect of items reserved for small scale sector, including exemption from Central Excise to first clearance, upto a value of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, if the value of their clearance during the preceding year did not exceed Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) Normally Government do not allow import of technology for the manufacture of electrical appliances and gadgets. However, import of technology, drawings and designs, prototypes are allowed for improvement and upgradation of quality on merits as well as for manufacture of technologically superior new products.

Industrial Loss in Karnataka

1596. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the loss of industrial production due to labour unrest in Karnataka during 1983 is Rs. 22.94 crores against Rs. 13.99 crores in the previous year ;

(b) if so, the main causes of the industrial losses in the Karnataka during 1983 ;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to help and assist Karnataka

State to overcome industrial losses suffered by them ; and

(d) if so, the kind of help that is being provided to the State of Karnataka to reduce the industrial losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO) : (a) A Statement giving value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts in Karnataka during 1982 and 1983 is enclosed.

(b) Losses in industrial production may be due to several factors affecting utilisation of industrial capacity.

(c) and (d). Industrial development is a joint venture of the States and the Centre. It has been the constant endeavour of Central Government to stimulate production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure and industrial relations.

Statement

Value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts in Karnataka during 1982 and 1983.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of Disputes			Value of Production lost		
	Strikes	Lockouts	Total	Strikes	Lockouts	Total
1982 (P)	41	6	47	14.42(28)	0.53(4)	14.94(32)
1983 (P)	54	7	61	23.18(42)	12.69(5)	35.86(47)

(P)=Provisional

N.B. 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the data relates.

2. Total of production may not necessarily tally due to rounding of.

Visit of Canadian Industrial Delegation

1597. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-power industrial delegation from Canada has visited India during the month of May this year ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion

held between them and Indian delegates ;
and

(c) the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). A 10-member businessmen delegation from Canada visited India under the auspices of Canada India Business Council, Ottawa, Canada, from 20th May to 1st June, 1984. The discussions between the representatives of Indian business and trade circles and the visiting Canadian delegation covered transfer of technology from Canada to India, licensing arrangements in consultancy in transport equipment and material handling. The Mission's visit has promoted better understanding between the trade and industry circles of both the countries.

Plan to Set up a Paper Mills in Mizoram

1598. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry plans to set up a paper mill in Mizoram in view of the availability in abundance of the requisite infrastructures in Mizoram ;

(b) if so, the details/action taken thereof ;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal on the parts to set up small/medium agro-forest based industries in Mizoram by Union Government ;

(d) whether his Ministry received any proposal from Mizoram Government for starting such industries ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). In view of various problems relating to movement of critical inputs, there is no proposal at present to set up a paper mill in Mizoram.

(c) There is no proposal at present for

the Union Government to set up any new large or medium forest based industry in Mizoram. So far as village and small industries are concerned, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to set up such industries.

(d) and (e). The Government of Mizoram have proposed the setting up of a mini paper plant with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day. The State Government were to undertake some preliminary investigations of feasibility, environmental problems, etc. before a view can be taken on the project.

Rejuvenation of Major Industries in West Bengal

1599. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel that a rejuvenation of West Bengal's traditionally major industries like engineering is urgently needed ;

(b) if so, the plans chalked out for this purpose ; and

(c) by what time the plan will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). To meet the problem of industrial sickness in the country, the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982. Each case of revival is considered on its merits.

Request of Railway Commuters of Vidarbha

1600. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a request from 'Pravasi Mandal Vidarbha Pradesh'

that Up and Dn Dakshin Express may be accorded stops at Katol and Narkhed, a fast passenger between Nagpur and Pandhurna may be started to cater the pressing requirement of commuters of the area, and ticket booking may be started at the Sonkamba Station which has already started functioning for other purpose ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to meet the above requirements of railway commuters of Vidarbha ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The long distance traffic offering at Narkhed and Katol does not justify stoppage of 21/22 Hyderabad Express at these stations.

(ii) Apart from the lack of traffic justification introduction of a train between Pandhurna and Nagpur is presently not feasible due to lack of resources like coaches and locomotives, spare line capacity on sections enroute and terminal facilities at both the terminals.

(iii) Sonkamba is a Crossing station which has been opened purely for operational convenience to increase the line capacity of the section. However, the proposal for opening this station for passenger traffic is being examined.

Extension of 147 Up and 148 Dn Passenger up to Asansol and Provision of a halt between Chota Ambona and Kaloobathan

1601. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Purba Railway Engineering Kamgarh Union, Asansol Division, Eastern Railway and Marxist Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad District submitted Memorandum to DRM/Asansol on 14 June 1984 demanding extension of services of 147 Up and 148 Dn passenger upto Asansol and provision of a halt between Chota Ambona and Kaloobathan ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to redress this demand of the people suffering due to inadequate passenger train service between Dhanbad and Asansol ?

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

(a) and (b). The suggestion for extension of 147/148 Dhanbad-Gaya passenger to Asansol has been examined but not found operationally feasible. Opening of a halt station at Chota Ambona and Kaloobathan has also been examined and not found feasible as this would adversely affect the line capacity of the section.

उज्जैन-लेकोडा के लिए रेल किराया

1602. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उजैन-फतेहाबाद के बीच और पश्चिम रेलवे के उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद सेक्शन के बीच में स्थित चिन्तामन गणेश लेकोडा के बीच कितनी दूरी है और यात्रियों से वास्तव में कितना किराया लिया जाता है ;

(ख) फतेहाबाद-गौतम पुरा और फतेहाबाद बड़नगर के बीच कितनी दूरी है और कितना किराया लिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद क रेल किराया दो रुपए है जबकि उज्जैन-लेकोडा का रेल किराया 2.75 रुपया है जबकि यह दूरी उज्जैन-फतेहाबाद की दूरी से कम है यदि हां, तो अधिक किराया लेने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित किराया सरकार द्वारा पूरे (राउन्ड फीगर) रुपये में किराया लेने की नीति के अन्तर्गत आता है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस विसंगति को दूर करने के लिए कोई निदेश दिए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) दूरियां और प्रभारित किराये नीचे दिखाये गये हैं :—

	दूरी कि०मी०	किराया रु० पै०
उज्जैन—फतेहाबाद चन्द्रावतीगंज	23	2.00
उज्जैन—चिन्तामन गणेश	7	1.00
उज्जैन—लेकोडा	16	2.00
फतेहाबाद—चन्द्रावती गंज—गौतमपुरा	16	2.00
फतेहाबाद—चन्द्रावती गंज—बड़नगर	33	2.00

(ग) से (ङ) उज्जैन और फतेहाबाद चन्द्रावती-गंज के बीच प्रभारित किराया 2.00 रु० था और उज्जैन और लेकोडा के बीच का प्रभारित किराया 2.10 रु० था न कि 2.75 रु० । अतिरिक्त 10 पैसे लेकोडा के लिए सेवा हॉल्ट प्रभार के रूप में लिए जा रहे थे । यही स्थिति उज्जैन और चिन्तामन गणेश के सन्बन्ध में थी जहां किराया 1.10 रु० लिया जा रहा था । दोनों मामलों में 25 जुलाई, 1984 से अतिरिक्त 10 पैसे लेना बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

Banned Medicines and arrangements to Publicise their names

1603. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Government have by a notification banned various brands of medicines ;

(b) if so, names of those brands or medicines with the reasons ; and

(c) details of the arrangements made to publicise the names of the banned medicines ;

(d) whether the use of Estrogen is also banned ; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for issuing fresh license by the different State Governments ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Kerala High Court and the Supreme Court of India have issued a directive to this Ministry not to release to the public the list of such brand names.

(d) and (e). The manufacture and sale of Estrogen preparations have not been banned. As such the State Drug Control Authorities, who are the licensing authorities, can issue licences for the manufacture of these preparations.

Dredging Operations at Paradip Port to Remove Silting at the Approach Channel

1604. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the very fast silting of the approach channel at Paradip Port has posed a serious problem as the draft of the channel

has come down to 30 feet against the previously declared 39 feet and the marginal 42 feet resulting in the iron-ore laden vessels being stranded at the berth and hundreds of trucks carrying ore having been stranded on the roads around the port town, as they are not being unloaded ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken to undertake dredging operations urgently at this port and to prevent such situation arising in future also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Due to unprecedented siltation after the 14th June, 1984 the dredger working at the Port from March 1984 for removal of siltation in the channel was unable to cope with the situation. Consequently the permissible loaded draft had to be restricted to 36 feet from 21st June and to 30 feet from 28th June '84. However, by inducting additional dredgers and intensive round-the-clock dredging, the draft has been increased to 34 feet from 10th July '84. As a result of the rapid unprecedented siltation one vessel laden with iron-ore was held up in the port and moved out only on 10 July '84.

(b) To help clear the silted channel, an additional dredger working at Visakhapatnam was diverted on 1 July, 1984. The Dredging Corporation's largest dredger was also diverted from Cochin and started working at the port from 4 July '84. As a result of such working, it was possible to increase the draft to 34 feet from 10 July '84. Currently, two dredgers are working round-the-clock at the port to restore the draft.

Studies on the hydraulic model at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune are under way to evolve a suitable configuration for a sandtrap on the southern side of the channel to trap the draft. Measures to effectively deal with the clearance of the siltation in the trap annually and nourishment of the northern fore-shore are also being studied.

दानापूर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस के लिए गए
डिब्बों की व्यवस्था

1605. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापूर हावड़ा एक्स-प्रेस में लगी बोगियां पुरानी हैं और जीर्ण-शीर्ण तथा टूटी-फूटी स्थिति में हैं, और उनमें लाइट नहीं है और उनमें लगे पंखे भी काम नहीं करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाई और असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस रेलगाड़ी में नई बोगियां लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। दानापूर-हावड़ा एक्स-प्रेस के सवारी डिब्बे 1 से 19 वर्ष के आयु ग्रुप में हैं और इनके संतोषजनक हालत में होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है। बहरहाल, गुंडागर्दी के कुछ मामले हुए हैं जिनके कारण क्यूल और पटना के बीच गाड़ी का रोशनी उपस्कर प्रभावित हुआ जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सवारी डिब्बों में बत्ती नहीं जली तथा पंखे नहीं चले और इस प्रकार यात्रियों को असुविधा हुई। गाड़ी के मार्गदर्शी स्टेशनों पर इन खराबियों को दूर कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Retrenchment of Workers on Nagercoil
Tirunelveli line

1606. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 100 E.L.R. workmen having 6 years continuous service in Nagercoil Tirunelveli Line, Southern Railway have been retrenched from service from 15 March, 1984 in spite of stay obtained by them from the Kerala High Court ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railway Board's orders dated 1 June, 1984 stipulates that casual labourers employed on projects should be treated as temporary on completion of 360 days of continuous employment ;

(c) if so, reasons why the 100 casual labourers in Nagercoil Tirunelveli section of Southern Railway have been terminated from service ;

(d) whether Government are aware that these retrenched workers are on agitation ; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to reinstate these workers ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but in a phased manner as laid down in the relevant orders.

(c) Due to completion of works in Tirunelveli-Nagercoil Section these Casual Labourers were retrenched.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The retrenched labourers will be considered for re-engagement alongwith other retrenched labourers as and when works come up in future in their turn based on their length of service.

पटना में रानीपुर खिड़की में रेल फाटक

1607. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना नगर निगम के वार्ड संख्या 25 में 'रानीपुर खिड़की' नामक एक मौहल्ला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त मौहल्ले में उत्तर से दक्षिण और दक्षिण से उत्तर की ओर जाने हेतु रेल लाइन पार करने के लिए कोई रेल फाटक नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि रेल पथ के दक्षिण में रहने वाले सैकड़ों लोगों के उपयोग के लिए रेल लाइन पर रेलवे फाटक बनाने की बहुत समय से मांग की जाती रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस मांग को पूरा न करने के कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गुलजार बाग और पटना साहब के बीच कि०मी० 534/14-15 पर एक पैदल समपार बना हुआ है ।

(ग) वाहन यायायात के संचालन के लिए इस समपार को चौड़ा करने की मांग की जा रही है ।

(घ) वाहन यातायात के लिए उपयुक्त चौड़े समपार की व्यवस्था करना तब तक संभव नहीं है जब तक कि नगर निगम साथ के निर्मित क्षेत्र में भूमि का अधिग्रहण और पहुंच मार्गों का पुनर्संरक्षण नहीं कर देता ।

Medical Examination of Casual Workers in Asansol Division on Joining Duty

1608. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2563 on 8 December, 1983 regarding medical examination of casual workers in Asansol Division on joining duty and state :

(a) whether necessary information has been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when it will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :
(a) and (b). Information has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 24.7.1984.

Alleged Malpractices in Reservation

1609. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway authorities have noticed some malpractices which are prevailing at present so far the question of reserva-

tion is concerned ; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to make the reservation available easily to the common people, particularly for long journey ?

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

(a) and (b). Some complaints are being received regarding irregularities in reservation. Prompt and effective measures are taken in such cases. Measures taken in this regard include regular surveillance over Reservation/Booking offices jointly by Commercial and Vigilance organisations, critical scrutiny of requisitions for reservations with a view to verifying their genuineness through door to door checks or by sending reply paid letters and intensive checks in running trains to detect cases of transferred reservations. A system of Reservations against anticipated cancellations (RAC) has been introduced to prevent arbitrary allotment of vacant berths by train staff. The Indian Railways Act has been amended to prescribe stringent punishment for carrying on unauthorised business in procurement and supply of railway tickets.

Amongst measures taken to further facilitate reservations, mention may be made of (i) introduction of round-the clock reservations at metropolitan cities, (ii) opening additional reservation offices dispersed over different parts of large cities so that people do not have to commute long distances to make reservations (iii) extending working hours of reservation offices where justified, etc. Computerisation of reservations in Delhi area is in hand and, depending on experience gained in Delhi, will be extended to other places.

Financial grant to Asiatic Society

1610. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Financial Memorandum to the Asiatic Society Bill, 1984 included provision for an annual maintenance grant of Rs. 21 lakhs, and annual development grant of Rs. 15 lakhs and also Rs. 5 lakhs for expenses by the Planning Board and

Review Committee of the society ;

(b) how much money under each head has been given to the Society as yet and how much more is proposed to be given in the rest of the current financial year and when ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that as at present the Society does not have money even for urgent restoration and preservation work ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a total budget provision of Rs. 28.00 lakh for the current year a total grant of Rs. 6,92,692/- has been given for the following purposes :—

- (i) Plan—Rs. 1,30,000/- for purchase of a Generator Set.
- (ii) Non-Plan—Rs. 5,62,692/- for General maintenance etc.

Instalment of grants are released as and when requests are received from the Society.

(c) Request for release of further instalment of grant for the second quarter of the current financial year, which has been received on 31.7.1984, includes assistance towards cost of restoration and conservation of brittle manuscripts.

Railway line between Pathankot and Kandla

1611. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to construct a railway line between Pathankot and Kandla is being included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred thereon and the time by which it is likely to be completed ;

(c) the names of the areas through which

this line will pass and the main stations which will be on this line ; and

(d) the details of the proposal ?

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

(a) The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

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

Expenditure of Medical Services State-wise

1612. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4289 on 22 March, 1984 regarding expenditure on medical services during the last three years and state the State-wise break-up of the expenditure on medical services during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : The State-wise break-up of the expenditure on medical services incurred by the States during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in statement-I attached. The figures in respect of the Central Government is given in Statement-II attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Stage-wise expenditure on Medical Services during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	49,27,89,107	60,05,15,170	68,81,53,799
2. Assam	14,92,12,077	20,31,68,135	20,52,82,067
3. Bihar	32,01,02,462	43,91,61,430	55,32,62,546
4. Gujarat	34,43,74,798	39,21,91,687	46,59,64,717
5. Haryana	13,73,24,466	16,13,76,287	19,23,60,535
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,46,42,751	12,68,97,032	17,54,12,661
7. Jammu and Kashmir	17,25,00,299	22,09,91,124	25,83,01,411
8. Karnataka	37,63,28,284	42,63,19,179	52,58,54,553
9. Kerala	40,39,20,880	48,16,74,092	57,57,30,302
10. Madhya Pradesh	38,45,43,558	44,94,78,372	51,81,27,708
11. Maharashtra	72,20,32,066	79,45,69,323	92,42,97,409
12. Manipur	35,63,30,46	3,56,97,328	4,21,16,216

1	2	3	4
13. Meghalaya	28,02,93,92	4,45,15,100	5,39,14,774
14. Nagaland	4,33,64,803	5,27,36,581	6,00,68,102
15. Orissa	21,82,79,477	26,70,85,257	30,09,59,398
16. Punjab	25,92,41,353	32,11,70,335	35,19,62,946
17. Rajasthan	35,85,35,762	39,74,50,345	43,58,71,087
18. Sikkim	1,00,59,799	1,25,30,466	1,66,33,517
19. Tamil Nadu	61,73,98,176	77,24,64,981	93,10,72,653
20. Tripura	3,48,29,215	3,81,24,469	4,62,04,233
21. Uttar Pradesh	65,03,30,204	75,67,55,904	92,76,35,837
22. West Bengal	82,12,62,828	93,25,08,764	10,97,76,8267

Statement-II

Statement showing the break-up of expenditure of Central Government on Medical Services during the years 1979-80 and 1981-82

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Arunachal Pradesh	3,15,47,737	3,42,30,999	4,72,61,369
2. Goa, Daman and Diu	5,04,25,786	5,90,69,268	6,75,62,861
3. Mizoram	2,45,46,866	2,72,82,791	3,19,51,435
4. Pondicherry	2,68,17,234	2,87,28,707	3,49,39,403
5. Rest	59,01,41,001	69,24,83,695	87,31,19,468
	72,34,78,624	84,17,95,460	105,48,34,536

Recommendations of Nanda Committee on Unemployment among Indian Seamen

1613. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Admiral S.M. Nanda (Retired) to go into the question of unemployment among Indian Seamen has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, its principal recommendations and the action taken thereon ?

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

PORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b).
Yes. The action taken on some of the
principal recommendations directly related
to the unemployment problem is given in
the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Action taken
1.	No fresh recruitment and training to be resorted to till the trained candidates waiting for placement are fully absorbed.	Pre-sea training has been suspended till March 1985, in all the three rating training establishments after which it will be reviewed again.
2.	Seamen not responding to two consecutive call notices to be deemed ineffective and to be issued with show cause notices for cancelling their registration.	According to orders issued by DG (Shipping) to Director, Seamen Employment Office, Bombay and Calcutta, the first call notice itself will be in the form of a show cause notice and if the seaman does not respond he has to give satisfactory and sufficient explanation to the Director, Seamen Employment Office within 30 days. In that case he will be sent another call notice which will be final and if he still remains absent for any reason whatever, his registration would stand cancelled.
3.	Retirement age of the Seamen is to be reduced to 58 years from the present 60 years.	Orders have been issued that the reduced retirement age would be applicable to seamen who are registered on or after 1.7.1982.
4.	A scheme for financial assistance to the unemployed seamen be worked out and implemented.	This has been discussed in detail at various meetings of shipowners and seafarers but no acceptable scheme has yet been finalised.
5.	Issue of Continuous Discharge Certificates to be confined to the Shipping Master at Bombay and Calcutta only.	Orders have been issued restricting the issue of CDCs to Bombay and Calcutta.
6.	Pre-entry medical standards for seamen to be reviewed.	After consultations with Ministry of Defence, it is felt that existing medical standards are adequate.
7.	Pre-entry educational qualification to be raised to standard X(pass) from standard VIII(pass).	Since pre-sea training has been suspended now, the revised educational standards will be decided at the time of next advertisement for intake of trainees.

Enhancement of Freights and Fare

1614. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) additional revenues realised or expected to be realised for the Indian Railways through enhancement of freights and fare rates during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(b) on how many occasions since 1980-81 to date Railways fares have been enhanced and the extent of enhancement on each occasion ?

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

(a) and (b). Requisite information is given in the statements I and II attached.

Statement-I

Additional revenue (Approximate) due to increases in passenger fares and freight rates during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85

(Figures in Crores of Rs.)

Year	Additional Revenue Expected	
	Passenger Traffic	Goods Traffic
1980-81	73.31	130.93
1981-82	70.04	356.08
1982-83	172.60	76.85
1983-84	151.40	280.00
1984-85	104.22	10.00

Statement-II

Number of occasions and the extent to which the passenger fares were revised since 1980-81

With effect from 15-7-1980, the passenger fares were increased as under :

	Percentage increase
(1) A.C. Class and	20%
(2) First class	
(3) A.C. Chair Car and	12-1/2%
(4) Second Class Mail/Exp.	
(5) Second Class Ordinary.	(i) No increase upto 100 KMs. (ii) 10% for distances over 100 KMs.

2. With effect from 1-4-1981, the passenger fares were increased as under :

	Percentage increase
(1) A.C. Class	15%
(2) First Class	12 1/2%
(3) A.C. Chair Car and	
(4) Second Class Mail/Exp.	10%
(5) Second Class Ordinary	(a) No increase upto 200 KMs. (b) 5% for distances beyond 200 KMs.

With effect from 1.4.81, a surcharge at the rate of Rs. 15 per ticket for journeys upto 1000 KMs. and Rs. 25 per ticket for journeys beyond 1000 KMs. was levied on A.C. 2-tier sleeper over and above the normal first class fares.

3. The passenger fares for various classes were increased with effect from 1.4.1982 as indicated below :

(i) **Second Class (Ordinary)**

(a) The exemptions given with effect from 15-7-1980 (10% surcharge upto 100 KMs) and from 1.4.1981 (5% surcharge upto 200 KMs) were withdrawn and the fares rounded off to the next higher multiple of 10 paise.

(b) The fares were revised as under :

- (i) fares upto 400 KMs. were increased by 4 paise for each block of 5 KMs.
- (ii) fares from 401 KMs to 800 KMs. were increased by 3 paise for each block of 5 KMs and
- (iii) for distances over 800 KMs. the fares were raised by 2.5 paise per 5 KMs.

(ii) **Second Class Mail/Express**

The fare for this mode of travel was increased on the same basis as for Second Class (Ordinary).

(iii) **Air-Conditioned Chair Car**

The increase in fare for this class was as under :

- (i) Upto 250 KMs. —No change.
- (ii) 251 KMs. and above. —2 paise per KM.
- (iv) **First Class and A.C. 2-tier Sleeper**

The increase in fare for these classes was as under :

- (i) Upto 250 KMs. —No change.
- (ii) 251 KMs. and above. —2 paise per KM.
- (v) **Air-Conditioned Class**

The increase in fares for this class was 10 paise per KM for journeys above 80 KMs. subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 per ticket.

(vi) A surcharge on A.C. 2-tier Sleeper at the rate of Rs. 15 per ticket for journeys upto 500 KMs., Rs. 25 per ticket for journeys from 501 KMs to 1000 KMs., Rs. 40 per ticket for journeys from 1001 to 1500 KMs. and Rs. 50 per ticket for journeys from 1501 KMs. and above was levied.

4. The passenger fares for various classes were increased with effect from 1.4.1983 as indicated below :

(i) **Second Class (Ordinary)**

The Second Class (Ordinary) fares were revised as under :

Zero KMs. — 50 paise.

*plus 1—150 KMs —6 paise per KM.

plus 151—400 MKs —5 paise per KM.

plus 401 to 750 KMs —4 paise per KM.

plus 751—1200 KMs —3.5 paise per KM.

plus over 1200 KMs —3 paise per KM.

*For distances upto 150 KMs. in Second Class Ordinary and Mail/Express, the fares for the distance slab 1-150 KMs were calculated on the basis of 5.7 paise per KM. instead of 6 paise per KM.

(ii) **Fares for other classes :**

The scale of fares for other classes bear

the following relationship with the Second Class (Ordinary) scale of fares with marginal adjustments in a few distance zones :

Second Class Mail/Express.	140%
A.C. Chair Car.	300%
First Class.	550%
A.C. Class.	1100%

5. A surcharge on passenger tickets was introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1984 at the rate of Rs. 2 per passenger on Second Class Mail/Express and Air-conditioned Chair Car Tickets above the value of Rs. 10, at the rate of Rs. 3 per passenger in the case of First Class and Air-conditioned 2-tier sleeper class and at the of Rs. 5 in the case of Air-conditioned First Class.

Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued for Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh

1615. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of industrial licence and letters of intent issued for Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh in private, public and corporate sector during the last five years ;

(b) sector-wise details with particulars of the parties or the undertakings ; and

(c) licence and letters of intent utilised or surrendered during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). During the years 1979 to 1983, the following letters of intent and industrial licences were granted for setting up units in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh :

Name of the party/ undertaking	Item of manufacture and capacity	Letter of Intent (LI)/ Industrial Licence (IL) No. and date of issue
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Letter of Intent

(i) M/s. Saraya Sugar Mills Limited	Sugar=3200 TCD (after expansion)	LI : 428/82 dt. 1.7.82
(ii) Shri Jagat Narayan Singh	(1) Pure carbon Di-oxide Gas=2400 tonnes (2) Dry Ice (Solidified Carbon dioxide Gas=600 tonnes)	LI : 527/83 dt. 11.8.83

Industrial Licences

(i) M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Limited (Shri Anand Sugar Mills)	Sugar=1550 tonnes (after expansion)	IL : 91/80 dt. 9.12.80
(ii) M/s. Saraya Distillery	Country Liquor =1947 K.L. Indian Made Foreign liquor =417 K.L.	IL : 27/81 dt. 12.5.81

(c) One of the above two industrial licences granted for the manufacture of liquor is a 'carrying-on-business' licence. The rest of the letters of intent and the industrial licence would presently be at various stages of implementation.

Survey for Guinea Worm Disease in Tribal Parts of some States

1616. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey of guinea worm is being conducted in various tribal parts of some States ;

(b) whether Government seek any assistance from the World Health Organisation and United Nations International Children Emergency Fund ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). Case search operations are being conducted in all the 87 affected districts including tribal areas twice a year since 1981. Assistance from World Health Organisation has also been obtained whenever necessary.

Setting up of industries in Palamau and Madhubani (Bihar)

1617. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8745 regarding setting up of industries in Palamau and Madhubani and state :

(a) whether actual implementation of the specific recommendations of the task force with regard to the nucleus plants at Madhubani and Palamau have since begun ;

(b) if so, specific details thereabout including the time schedule for their implementation ; and

(c) the other industrial projects prepared

and recommended by the Government of Bihar pending disposal at the Centre or disposed of during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). The establishment of Nucleus Plants is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Bihar Government have already initiated action to prepare projects/feasibility reports in respect of recommended Nucleus Plants.

(c) One application for the grant of Letter of Intent for setting up industrial unit in Palamau received from the State Government of Bihar is pending finalisation. During the years 1980-1984 (upto June), the numbers of Letters of Intent issued for setting up of industries in Palamau and Madhubani districts were two and one respectively.

26th Meeting of all India Council for Technical Education in New Delhi

1618. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations made at the 26th meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education held in New Delhi recently ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) It is proposed to take action, as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education and process the issues, wherever necessary, in consultation with all concerned.

Statement

The principal recommendations made at the 26th meeting of the All India Council for

Technical Education held on 29th May, 1984, at New Delhi are given as below :

(1) The Council agreed in principle that it was necessary to examine the desirability of restructuring polytechnic education (a) to improve standards and content of technical courses, (b) to provide a lateral entry to the vocational stream from 10+2 and academic (science stream) from 10+2, (c) to restore the balance in the employment pattern of engineering graduates and diploma holders and (d) to provide entry to the technician courses at different levels. The Council recommended that a Working Group may be set up to examine the issue in all its aspects and submit a detailed report on the subject which may be placed before the regional committees and All India Board of Technician Education for consideration. The final decision in the matter may be taken by the All India Council after the views of the regional committees and the Technician Board are made available.

(2) The Council reiterated its serious concern about the indiscriminate proliferation of technical institutes without appropriate survey of felt manpower needs. The Council observed that a large number of unapproved institutes having been started by the various State Governments, the standards at the degree and diploma levels had been adversely affected considerably. It is necessary that steps be taken to see that such proliferation be stopped hereafter and at the same time the institutes which have come up till now are subjected to, approved academic control and regulations. The Council recommended that the issue of viability (academic and otherwise) of the institutes already started may be examined urgently and a Working Group may be set up for the purpose provided the States accept the following conditions :

(a) that future expansion will only be at the All India Council for

Technical Education guidelines and on approval of the All India Council for Technical Education ;

- (b) all admissions would be on merit except for statutory reservations ;
- (c) the fees charged will be reasonable and not beyond the capacity of most of the students ; and
- (d) the necessary provision for the maintenance and development of the institutes will be incorporated in the respective State Plans.

The Council also agreed that the Working Group may assess the overall position and make appropriate recommendations for further action in this regard by respective regional committees with regard to each institution separately.

(3) While approving the general approach to the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Council recommended that the following shall be the priority areas of concern in the field of Technical Education during the Seventh Plan period :

- (a) Removal of Obsolescence.
- (b) Improvement of Polytechnic Education.
- (c) Teacher Training.
- (d) Women's Polytechnic.
- (e) Continuing Education Programme.
- (f) Provision of equitable opportunities for technical education.

(4) The Council agreed that it will be advantageous to have one single agency preferably the Central to fund the Regional Engineering Colleges but the existing arrangements for admission of students and administration of the institutions may continue without major modifications.

Higher Prices of XLPE Cable

1619. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of XLPE cable is much higher than as compared to the price in other Third World countries making it incompetent in the global market ;

(b) if so, steps Government have taken so far to make XLPE cable more competitive in the world market ;

(c) whether injudicious import duty of some essential components required for manufacture of the cable has made it absolutely incompetent ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). The cost of XLPE cable depends on the prices of various raw-materials, like aluminium, steel and XLPE compounds. Besides the cost of raw-materials and other inputs, the ability to compete in the international market depends on the experience of the manufacturer and the quantum of production etc. Some of the manufacturers have made supplies against IDA aided projects.

Manufacturers of XLPE cables are eligible for incentives like duty draw back, cash assistance, REP licence, as applicable to manufacturers of other types of cables.

National Scheme for Control of Cancer

1620. R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of persons killed by cancer every year, particularly during 1982-83 and for 6 months of 1984 ;

(b) whether the incidence of the cancer disease is on the increase ;

(c) if so, whether any National Scheme for control of cancer has been evolved ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) As cancer is neither a notifiable nor registerable disease, information on the exact number of persons killed by cancer every year is not available. However, it is estimated that 3,00,000 people die of cancer every year, based on data collected by the Population Based Cancer Registries at Bangalore, Bombay and Madras under the National Cancer Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research. A statement showing the deaths due to cancer as reported by specialised cancer hospitals in 1982 and 1983 is enclosed. The data for 1984 is not available.

(b) Information on trends of cancer incidence on a national basis is not available. However, such information is available for the Bombay metropolitan area only through Bombay Cancer Registry since 1964, according to which there has been a slight increase in cancer incidence. The age standardised incidence rates per 1,00,000 males were 137.7 (1964-72) and 140.2 (1975-78) and per 1,00,000 females were 122.7 (1964-72) and 129.0 (1975-78).

(c) and (d). The Government had launched a Cancer Research and Treatment Programme in 1975 during the 5th Five Year Plan. Under this Programme, 10 existing Cancer Institutions have been identified as Regional Centres for Cancer Research and Treatment ; 24 Early Cancer Detection Centres and 25 Post Partum Pap Smear Testing Units have been set up. Under this Programme, Central assistance of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 is also afforded to State Governments institutions/voluntary organisations for installation of Cobalt Therapy Units and setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centres respectively. Apart from this 3 Population Based Cancer Registries at Bangalore, Bombay and Madras and 3 Hospital Tumour Registries at Chandigarh, Trivandrum and Dibrugarh have been set up.

Statement

Number of Deaths due to Cancer during 1982, 1983 as Reported by Specialised Cancer Hospitals

States	No. of Hospitals	Deaths	1982		1983	
			No. of Hospital Reported	Deaths	No. of Hospital Reported	Deaths
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	136	1	+	—	—
2. Assam	1	16	1	19	1	1
3. Bihar	1	32	1	+	—	—
4. Gujarat	1	42	1	33	1	1
5. Himachal Pradesh	1	3	1	+	—	—
6. Karnataka	2	314	2	43	1	1
7. Kerala	1	61	1	+	—	—
8. Madhya Pradesh	5	262	5	205	4	4
9. Maharashtra	2	511	2	468	2	2
10. Orissa	1	81	1	83	1	1
11. Tamil Nadu	5	81	2	304	3	3
12. Tripura*		—	1	—	1	1
13. Uttar Pradesh	1	81	1	76	1	1
14. West Bengal	3	327	3	189	2	2
	26	1947	23	1420	17	17

Note : +=not available

—=Nil

* =Only OPD exists IPD not yet started

Connecting Azamgarh with B.G. Line and Reservation Facilities There

1621. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Azamgarh with a population of about 30 lakh is not connected with a broad gauge line and there are no reservation facilities for booking on trains to Bombay, Delhi etc. and the people have to go to Banaras or Shahganj ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to connect Azamgarh (U.P.) with broad gauge line and to provide reservation facilities on all trains passing through Varanasi/Shahganj ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of Mau Jn.-Azamgarh—Shahganj M.G. section into B.G. was carried out in 1980. This conversion was then estimated to cost Rs. 9.82 crores, but was not found to be financially viable. In view of the severe constraint of resources, there is no proposal to convert this section at this stage.

At present there is no proposal to earmark any exclusive quota of reserved accommodation to Azamgarh station in B.G. trains passing through Varanasi/Shahganj. However, passengers originating from Azamgarh can get reservation messages sent to train originating stations in the normal course.

Qualifying Test for M.Phil. and Ph.D. Candidates

1622. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission are instituting a qualifying test for all prospective candidates of M. Phils/Ph.Ds. in order to upgrade the standard of education as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 16 July, 1984 ; and

(b) whether this test will apply to all the

candidates irrespective of whether or not they come under any fellowship programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission proposes to set up a National Educational Testing Unit with a view to overcome the problem of Comparability in marks awarded by different Universities, increase the reliability and objectivity of examinations for particular purposes, and act as a pace-setter for the improvement of syllabi and methods of teaching/evaluation in the university system in general. To begin with, a test is being held in August, 1984 for the award of Junior Research Fellow-ships instituted by the Commission at the post-graduate level in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences. Candidates who qualify the test will be eligible for grant of fellowship awarded by the Commission.

Protection to Indian Seamen Against Litigation

1623. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian seamen are given special protection against litigation under sections 178 to 183 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 ;

(b) whether said protection applied to them on foreign vessels within territorial waters of India under section 2 of the Act ;

(c) whether they are given special liens on the ships they are engaged, until their dues are settled and are finally discharged under sections 139 and 130 ;

(d) whether remedies for enforcement/execution of seamen's liens are contemplated by compelling payment by warrant and leaving by distress and sale of movable properties and/or ships under section 445 of the Act ; and

(e) if so, details of Government action

to resolve the disputes of Indian seamen with their employers in Indian Ports to foster their development and ensure their efficient maintenance as per the purpose and intent of the Act ?

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

(b) Protection as envisaged under Sections 178 to 183 applies only to Indian seamen who are engaged as crew members on Indian Articles of Agreement on both Indian and foreign ships.

(c) Under Sections 139 and 130 of the Act, an Indian seamen has a lien for his wages etc. and his right to recover them is not forfeited by any agreement. However, since this constitutes a maritime lien on the ship, this is enforceable only by instituting a suit in a Court of Law.

(d) Section 445 of the Act provides for levy of wages etc. by distress and sale of movable property or ship, if necessary.

(e) Adequate provisions exist in the M.S. Act, 1958 for resolving disputes of Indian seamen and their employers in ports of India. Thus under Section 132 of the Act the Shipping Masters decide disputes where the amount does not exceed Rs. 3,000/- (as per amended Act) at the instance of either party to the dispute. Under Section 145 summary proceedings for the recovery of seamen wages in a Magistrate Court have been provided. The seamen can also seek recourse to the Admiralty Jurisdiction of High Courts for speedy disposal of their cases.

Under Section 150 of the Act provision exists for reference of any dispute between seamen or any class of seamen or any union of seamen and owners of ships in which such seamen are employed or are likely to be employed, to a tribunal consisting of one or more persons for adjudication.

The above provisions essentially cover only seamen who are engaged/employed on Indian or foreign ships under Indian Articles of Agreements as per provisions of Section 100 of the M.S. Act.

Non provision of infrastructure in the industrially backward areas

1624. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non provision of infrastructure in the backward areas by State Governments, industrial development is not taking place there ;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed to provide basic amenities in the backward areas by State Governments for industrialisation ; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to formulate a policy to declare such districts as special backward districts for their overall development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). Various factors are responsible for the industrial backwardness of certain areas. In order to remove regional imbalances, Government has been providing various concessions/incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries in the identified backward areas, viz. preferential treatment in the grant of licences, Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance facilities etc.

Central Government has already identified No-Industry Districts and it has been decided to give assistance for infrastructural development in such districts to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost incurred by the State Government upto a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district. The development of infrastructure and basic amenities is, however, a continuous process depending upon the demand for such amenities and infrastructure for industrial needs and subject to availability of resources.

Bungling in Admission to MBBS and PG Medical Courses

1625. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :**
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the bungling in the Delhi University so far as the admission to MBBS and Post Graduate medical courses is concerned ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this sort of bungling is not a new one and Justice Bhargava Commission was appointed to look into the whole affairs of admission to medical courses in De'hi ;

(d) if so, what are the findings of the Justice Bhargava Commission ;

(e) the extent to which the report of Justice Bhargava Commission was implemented ;

(f) whether there is a demand to conduct examination for admission to MBBS afresh in view of a large scale change in the number of marks of candidates ; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto and steps proposed to ensure fairness in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, there have been some technical errors in the evaluation of the answer scripts for the entrance examination for MBBS course conducted by the University this year.

(c) to (e). The Bhargava Commission was appointed by the Delhi University to look into the allegations of irregularities and malpractices in the conduct of the entrance tests for MBBS and postgraduate course in Medicine conducted during the years 1980 to 1982. In its findings, the Commission had come to the conclusion that there were irregularities and malpractices in the conduct of these examinations. However, the evidence did not justify a positive conclusion about the involvement of any official of the University in these irregularities. Since

there was a suspicion, the Commission recommended that the concerned officials should be transferred so as to have no connection with the Examination Branch. The concerned officials were accordingly transferred to other work in the University.

The Commission also made certain recommendations for improvements in the procedures for setting up the question papers, the conduct of examinations and evaluation of answer scripts for future tests. Some of these recommendations have been acted upon in the entrance test held this year.

(f) and (g). The Academic Council of the University has appointed a Six-man Committee to enquire into the incident, to fix responsibility and to suggest ways and means to streamline the system of admission. The enquiry is in progress. Meanwhile, on a petition filed by a student, the Delhi High Court on 30th July, 1984 directed the University to commence the process of admission on the basis of the results submitted to the Court after a manual checking of the answer-scripts of the first 800 candidates in the second list announced by the University. The Court has further directed that the remaining answer-scripts should also be manually checked and, if any student gets marks above the cut off point and persons below him have got admission, such students should also be admitted in a medical college in Delhi.

Fall in Cement Production by India Cements Ltd.

1626. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in India Cements Ltd. has considerably decreased after taking over of the managements by the Public Sector Undertaking ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Capacity

utilisation of the two factories of Messrs. India Cements Limited during the past few

years has been satisfactory. Details are as under :

Name of factory	Percentage capacity utilisation			
	1981	1982	1983	1984 (Jan. to June)
Sankaridurg	98%	91%	67.5%	105%
Shanker Nagar	68%	71.6%	54.0%	83%

(Low capacity utilisation in 1983 was due to severe power cuts imposed by Govt. of Tamil Nadu).

(b) Does not arise.

Reasons for unutilised capacity of Pvt. and Public Sectors

Losses in Public Sector Units

1627. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sixteen public sector units under his Ministry have incurred losses in 1983-84 and if so, how much ; and

(b) whether Secretaries controlling such public sectors at the Ministry level are all IAS officers and their old type of bureaucratic approach is also a factor for such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAM RAO) : (a) Some of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry have incurred losses during 1983-84. However, as the accounts for the year 1983-84 in respect of individual public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry have not yet been finalised and audited, it is not possible to indicate the exact figures of profit/loss.

(b) No, Sir.

1628. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of unutilized industrial capacity in the private sector and in the public sector during the years 1983-84 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the main reasons for under utilisation of capacity in the different major industries ; and

(c) how far it was attributable to shortage of power and raw material, lack of spares, strikes and lockouts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A statement showing capacity utilisation during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached.

(b) and (c). Temporary scarcity of inputs, constraints in power availability, sluggishness in domestic demand and poor industrial relations are some of the factors that may affect capacity utilisation. It may, however, be difficult to estimate the precise effect of these factors on capacity utilisation.

Statement

Capacity utilisation in selected industries during 1982-83 and 1983-84

Sl. No.	Industry	1982-83 Capacity Utilisation	1983-84 Capacity Utilisation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Aluminium	65	61
2.	Copper Refined	72	74
3.	Zinc	57	63
4.	Lead	82	50
5.	Steel Castings	50	45
6.	Steel Forgings	60	48
7.	Cement	77	76
8.	Caustic Soda	71	72
9.	Soda Ash	83	87
10.	Calcium Carbide	39	56
11.	Industrial Oxygen	76	77
12.	Nitrogenous Fertilizer	70	72
13.	Phosphatic Fertilizer	69	64
14.	B.H.C.	76	77
15.	D.D.T.	57	71
16.	Malathion	37	28
17.	L.D.P.E.	96	82
18.	H.D.P.E.	109	124
19.	P.V.C. Resins	50	48
20.	Polyestylene	54	58
21.	Synthetic Rubber	61	60

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22.	D.M.T.	76	81
23.	Caprolactum	66	78
24.	Viscose Filament Yarn	79	82
25.	Viscose Staple Fibre	50	83
26.	Viscose Tyre Cord	43	42
27.	Nylon Filament Yarn	115	101
28.	Nylon Tyre Cord	124	106
29.	Polyster Staple Fibres	76	74
30.	Polyster Filament Yarn	108	132
31.	Leather Footwear	61	64
32.	Rubber Footwear	70	70
33.	Bicycle Tyres	95	115
34.	Auto Tyres	77	77
35.	Paper and Paper board	67	59
36.	Newsprint	53	77
37.	Soaps	103	109
38.	Synthetic Detergents	64	52
39.	Machine Tools	93	80
40.	Mining Machinery	104	86
41.	Metallurgical Machinery	76	56
42.	Cement Machinery	66	56
43.	Chem. and Pharm. Machinery	132	103
44.	Sugar Machinery	72	66
45.	Rubber Machinery	75	111
46.	Paper and Pulp Machinery	40	32
47.	Printing Machinery	117	80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48.	Boilers	97	103
49.	Transformers	58	73
50.	Electric Motors	70	73
51.	Earth Moving Equipment	74	61
52.	Tractors	70	83
53.	Railway Wagons	52	59
54.	Commercial Vehicles	83	69
55.	Passenger Cars	82	59
56.	Jeeps	116	110
57.	Scooters/Mopeds/Scooterettes	111	78
58.	Bicycles	69	82
59.	Ball and Roller Bearings	87	68
60.	Typewriters	80	68
61.	Sewing Machines	65	72
62.	Watches	93	71
63.	ACSR/AA Conductors	34	31
64.	PVC/VIR Cables	37	36
65.	Dry Cells	74	49
66.	Storage Batteries	72	61
67.	G.L.S. Lamps	106	90
68.	Fl. Tubes	103	87
69.	Domestic Refrigerators	112	88
70.	Welding Electrodes	91	77
71.	Electric Fans	85	104

Decline in output and exports in sick units

1629. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increasing sickness in industries ;

(b) whether also the small units in the country during the last 2/3 years are resulting in considerable decline in their output besides stagnation in employment generation ;

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the percentage of decline in the production (with estimated value) during the last 2 years vis-a-vis percentage of decline in the exports by the small sector ; and

(d) the major impediments in the growth of small units in the country and the steps which have been taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) According

to data furnished by Reserve Bank of India, a statement showing trend in sickness in the small scale sector is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A number of steps have been taken towards development and promotion of small scale sector. These include strengthening of extension services, amendment of IDR Act, empowering Government to reserve items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector, marketing assistance including reservation and preferential prices, provision of credit facilities on soft terms, supply of scarce raw materials, extension of Institutional net-work specially in backward areas, consolidation and revamping of workshop facilities, setting up of process and product development centre and introduction of scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed. A high powered committee has been set up to look into availability of credit facilities to village and small scale sector. A Working Group has also been set up to study the need for up-gradation of technology in selected areas and to suggest measures in respect thereof, for the small scale sector.

Statement

Sickness in Small Scale Industrial Units Assisted by Scheduled Commercial Banks

Sl. No.	As at the end of	Total No. of SSI Borrowing accounts/units	No. of sick small scale units (Bank assisted)	% Share of sick SSI Units in the total No. of borrowing accounts/units
1.	June, 1979	589,000	20,700	3.5
2.	Dec., 1979	656,000	20,841	3.2
3.	June, 1980	718,000	22,325	3.1
4.	Dec., 1980	774,000	23,256	3.0
5.	June, 1981	844,000	22,360	2.6
6.	Dec., 1981	924,000	25,342	2.7
7.	June, 1982	976,000	26,973	2.8
8.	Dec., 1982@	1044,000	58,549	5.6

Source ; Reserve Bank of India.

@Note : The large increase in the number of Sick SSI Units as at the end of December, 1982 is because till June, 1982 State Bank of India was not including the Units in Protested Bills/Recalled Debts Accounts in their list of sick units as these Units cannot be rehabilitated and the only action left with the Bank, as reported by it, was recovery of advances.

Setting up of Colour Cine Film in Ooty

1630. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the need for setting up of colour cine films project in Ooty itself ; and

(b) if so, the decision Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the resources constraints, Government have not taken a final decision on the project proposal submitted by the company for setting up capacity for manufacture of Cine Colour films.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में कागज उद्योगों की स्थापना

1631. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में कागज उद्योगों की स्थापना को अनुमति देने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में कागज के उत्पादन के लिए औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। यद्यपि, मै० जे०टी० पेपर मिल्स, उज्जैनी, बदायूं 3000 मी० टन वार्षिक अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से कागज का उत्पादन कर रहा है।

Substitute for Cement

1632. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any substitutes to cement under use in order to ensure thrift in the use of cement ;

(b) if so, what are the substitutes ;

(c) how is the progress in the use of substitutes ; and

(d) the percentage of increase in the production of cement in 1984-85 as compared to 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Though there are no known products which can fully substitute the general purpose cement, there are 'binders' which have cementitious properties of varying order which can substitute cement in usages such as the masonry mortars, plasters, etc. Some of these are 'Lympo', 'Sagol', 'Ashmoh', 'Activated Lime Pozzolana', 'Rice Husk Ash Masonry binder'.

(c) Use of cement substitutes for making low strength plain concrete for simple spread foundations in ordinary buildings, terracing on top of structural roofs, masonry mortars and plasters have been reported.

(d) Production of cement during the first three months of 1984-85 has shown an increase of around 15% over the production during the corresponding period of 1983-84.

Increase in Manufacturing Cost of Vehicles

1633. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of manufacturing vehicles like trucks, buses, vans etc. for commercial use has increased in recent months ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same and the expected percentage increase in the cost of each of the above categories ; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that the increased cost is absorbed by the manufacturers themselves and not passed on to the

users of the above vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). As a result of recent hike in steel prices, the cost of production of commercial vehicles could go up marginally.

(c) Although there is no statutory control on the prices of automobiles, Government have been, and would continue, maintaining a close dialogue with the manufacturers with a view to maintaining prices of automobiles at reasonable levels.

Role of National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development

1634. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the role, direction, objective and functions of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development have been defined ;

(b) the number and the type of entrepreneurs the institute will cater for ;

(c) the special scheme included for the development of entrepreneurship in the tribal and backward areas ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The type of entrepreneurs the Institute will cater to will cover women entrepreneurs, educated unemployed, weaker sections of the society, etc. In addition the Institute will also conduct training for trainers. However, the number of persons to be trained under each category will depend upon the actual response.

(c) and (d). Apart from the training programmes which the Institute will itself conduct in tribal and backward areas, there is a special scheme to enlist the services of existing entrepreneurial development insti-

tutions in the country for carrying out these programmes in tribal and backward areas.

Lack of Funds for Hindi and Urdu Academies

1635. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Patriot, dated the 26th June, 1984 where in it has been stated that Hindi and Urdu Academies lack funds and facilities in Delhi and as such both the languages are not progressing satisfactorily ;

(b) whether there have also been cases of such lack of funds for Urdu and Hindi languages in some other States ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the demands of funds for the promotion of Urdu and Hindi, particularly in the Capital ?

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

(b) As far as Central Government is concerned there has been no direct release of grants to Urdu and Hindi Academies. Five Hindi Granth Academies have been given grants by the Central Government as below :

State	Amount in lakhs
Bihar	Rs. 80.93
Haryana	Rs. 42.50
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
Rajasthan	Rs. 69.87
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 85.60

(c) and (d). The Government have

already taken various steps for the development of Hindi and Urdu in the country. So far as Delhi is concerned adequate funds have been provided to Hindi and Urdu Academies by Delhi Administration for their programmes and schemes towards the development of Hindi and Urdu.

**जगन्नाथ पुरी और अन्य हिन्दू मन्दिरों में
अहिन्दुओं का प्रवेश**

1636. श्री स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जगन्नाथ पुरी जैसे कितने मन्दिर हैं जहाँ केवल हिन्दुओं के प्रवेश की अनुमति है और गैर-हिन्दुओं का प्रवेश वर्जित है ;

(ख) इन मन्दिरों में गैर-हिन्दुओं का प्रवेश प्रारम्भ करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसमें क्या रुकावटें हैं ; और

(ग) जगन्नाथ पुरी मन्दिर में गैर-हिन्दुओं को प्रवेश करने की अनुमति कब तक दी जाएगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के०थुंगन) : (क), (ख) और (ग) पुरी के जगन्नाथ मन्दिर और द्वारका (गुजरात) के लघु तीर्थ मन्दिरों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय संरक्षण के अधीन 45 मन्दिर हैं जहाँ गैर हिन्दुओं के प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं है। इनमें से तमिलनाडू और केरल राज्यों में अवस्थित 28 मन्दिरों में केवल मन्दिर के परमपावन स्थान पर जहाँ धार्मिक क्रियाएं की जाती हैं गैर-हिन्दुओं के प्रवेश पर रोक है।

ये धार्मिक उपयोग के अन्तर्गत निजी स्वामित्व वाले मन्दिर हैं और एक करार द्वारा अभिशासित होते हैं जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रत्येक मामले में स्थापित परम्परा को ध्यान में रखते हुए

इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्धों की व्यवस्था है।

**इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एडवांस स्टडीज शिमला
को बन्द किया जाना**

1637. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रो० ए०के० दास गुप्ता की अध्यक्षता वाली पुनरीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, शिमला स्थित इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एडवांस स्टडीज को बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) इन संस्थानों में अनेक वर्षों से केवल दो फेलो ही कार्यरत रहे हैं जिनका कार्यकाल शीघ्र ही समाप्त होने वाला है ;

(ग) क्या इस संस्थान को चालू रखना उचित है ;

(घ) क्या इस संस्थान के रख-रखाव पर 10 लाख रुपए खर्च किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संस्थान में अपेक्षाकृत कम योग्यता वाले व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया जाता है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह संस्थान किस आधार पर चलाया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) प्रो० ए०के० दास गुप्ता की अध्यक्षता में पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करते वक्त, संस्थान के कार्यक्रमों/कार्यकलापों का पुनर्गठन करने के लिये विभिन्न सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया गया था। जून 1979 में, सरकार ने 1 सितम्बर, 1979 से संस्थान को बन्द करने का निर्णय किया। इस निर्णय की बाद में समीक्षा की गई थी और इसके कार्यान्वयन को 31 मार्च, 1980 तक स्थगित करने का निर्णय किया गया

था। अप्रैल, 1980 में संस्थान को चालू रखने का निर्णय किया गया बशर्ते कि इसके कार्यकलापों और कार्यक्रमों को पुनर्गठित किया जाए।

(ख) जी, हां। 1979 में पुनरीक्षण समिति की स्थापना के बाद संस्थान द्वारा नए फैलो नियुक्त नहीं किए गए थे।

(ग) संस्थान को बन्द करने के निर्णय के विरुद्ध सरकार को विख्यात शिक्षाविदों और अन्य विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों से काफी बड़ी संख्या में विरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। संस्थान के शासी निकाय ने भी एक मत से यह विचार व्यक्त किया कि संस्थान को बन्द नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। सरकार ने संस्थान को बन्द करने के अपने पहले निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार किया और यह निर्णय किया कि संस्थान को चालू रखा जाए और इसके कार्यकलापों और निर्णयों को पुनर्गठित किया जाए। संस्थान की पुनः संरचना और पुनर्गठन के ब्यौरे तैयार करने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संस्थान के कार्यक्रमों और कार्यकलापों के पुनर्गठन और पुनःसंरचना की एक योजना सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित करने के लिये एक योजना अनुमोदित की गई है।

(घ) संस्थान द्वारा 1980-81 से 1982-83 के दौरान वास्तविक खर्च नीचे दिया गया है :—

1980-81	23.19 लाख रुपए
1981-82	31.54 लाख रुपए
1982-83	29.90 लाख रुपए

संस्थान को 1983-84 के दौरान 31.96 लाख रुपए का अनुदान दिया गया था।

(ङ) फैलो का चयन विधिवत गठित चयन समिति द्वारा किया गया था और उनकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर शासी निकाय द्वारा अन्तिम चयन किया गया था।

(च) सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप अपने पुनर्गठित और पुनः संरचित रूप में संस्थान चालू रहे।

Defective Signalling System in Howrah Sector

1638. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the signalling system in the Eastern Railway particularly in the Howrah sector is defective ;

(b) if so, steps taken by the administration to rectify the said defects, in details ; and

(c) if no steps taken so far, by what time corrective measures will be started ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

World Development Report on India's Population

1639. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Development Report in its projections published recently says that India will become the most populous nation in the World by 2050 ;

(b) if so, the full details of the report ; and

(c) what urgent steps Government propose to take to increase welfare programmes to lower fertility rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). China and India are the most populous countries at present. The

World Development Report (1984) has given varying population estimates for these

two countries for 2050 AD. These are as follows :

Sl. No.	Country	Standard projection	Rapid Fertility decline only	Rapid Fertility and Mortality decline
			(in millions)	
1.	China	1450	1450	1462
2.	India	1513	1313	1406

(c) Government are committed to the promotion of family planning on a purely voluntary basis as a people's movement. A well-defined long-term strategy has been evolved, to promote the small family norm. The salient feature of the strategy are intensified efforts to spread awareness and information through imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies, provision of services and supplies close to the door-steps of the acceptors ; development of facilities for rapid increase in female literacy ; population education to the youth ; assistance and support of the elected representatives of the people, proper linkages with other Ministries and Departments concerned, increased involvement of voluntary sector and close monitoring of the Programme at various levels.

अवध एक्सप्रेस को फैजाबाद तक चलाया जाना

1640. श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ में तथा लखनऊ के बीच हाल ही में अवध एक्सप्रेस नाम की एक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या फैजाबाद तथा बाराबंकी के लोगों ने इस रेलगाड़ी को फैजाबाद तक चलाने की मांग की है क्योंकि फैजाबाद और अयोध्या क्षेत्र अवध के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) पर्याप्त यात्री यातायात वाले महत्वपूर्ण जिला मुख्यालयों को राज्य की राजधानियों के साथ जोड़ने के सन्दर्भ में हाल ही में मेरठ और लखनऊ, राज्य की राजधानी के बीच एक गाड़ी चलाई गयी है।

यह गाड़ी अवध एक्सप्रेस के नाम से नहीं जानी जाती है।

चूँकि इस गाड़ी को मूल रूप से मेरठ और लखनऊ के बीच यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लाभ के लिए चलाया गया है और यह काफी लोकप्रिय है, अतः इसे फैजाबाद अथवा अयोध्या तक बढ़ाना वांछनीय नहीं है।

लाइन क्षमता और मार्गवर्ती खंडों पर तंगी के अलावा अयोध्या और फैजाबाद पर प्रारम्भिक और समाप्त होने वाली अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां सम्हालने के लिए पर्याप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Shortage of Doctors in Rural Family Welfare Centres in the Country

1641. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to build up large number of rural family welfare centres throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof including location and number of these proposed centres in different States and cost thereof ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the existing centres do not have minimum number of doctors and physicians nor do these have modernised equipments for treatment ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in the above direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). No additional Rural Family Welfare Centre's (RFWC) have been sanctioned for the year 1984-85. However, 206 buildings for existing Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned for 1984-85. State/UTs-wise sanction is indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). Against 17066 sanctioned posts at PHCs and RFWCs, 15465 Doctors were in position as on 1.4. 1984 which is over 9%. The necessary inputs including equipment, are provided as per approved pattern.

The State Governments are constantly advised to fill the sanctioned posts.

Statement

Additional Buildings Sanctioned for Rural Family Welfare Centres during 1984-85.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	New Construction to be taken up
1	2	3

1. Andhra Pradesh 20

2. Assam 18

3. Bihar 22

4. Gujarat 2

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
8.	Karnataka	—
9.	Kerala	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—
11.	Maharashtra	15
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	2
16.	Punjab	10
17.	Rajasthan	15
18.	Sikkim	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	—
20.	Tripura	15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	24
22.	West Bengal	15
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2
Total		200

Indians and Pakistanis stranded due to suspension of Railway communications in Punjab

1642. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Indians stranded in Pakistan and the Pakistanis stranded in India during the suspension of railway communications in Punjab recently have since been sent back and returned to their respective countries ; and

(b) if not, how many are still awaiting safe passage to their respective countries and when it will be completed ?

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

(a) and (b). All Pakistani passengers stranded in India on account of suspension of rail traffic in Punjab during June, 1984 have since been returned to Pakistan. Railways have no information whether any Indians are still stranded in Pakistan on this account. It may, however, be added that normal train services between India and Pakistan have since been resumed.

ढुलाई के दौरान कोयले की चोरी

1643. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1983 से 30 जून, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान कोयला खानों से विभिन्न स्थानों को कोयले की ढुलाई करते समय कितने मूल्य के कोयले की चोरी हुई ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के यदि कोई कर्मचारी दोषी पाए गए हैं तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खाँ चौधरी) :

(क) कोयला खानों से गंतव्य तक रेल द्वारा कोयले के परिवहन के दौरान चुराये गए कोयले के मूल्य से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। तथापि, जनवरी, 1983 से दिसम्बर, 1983 के दौरान चुराये गए कोयले के लिए रेलों द्वारा 48.49 लाख रुपए के मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया। जनवरी, 1984 से जून, 1984 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) जनवरी, 1983 से जून, 1984 के दौरान

इससे सम्बद्ध रेल सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों सहित 566 रेल कर्मचारियों को दोषी पाया गया।

Regularisation of All Ad Hoc Doctors of C.G.H.S.

1644. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Estimates Committee of the Parliament in its 22nd Report had recommended the regularisation of all the Doctors of Central Government Health Scheme who are presently working on ad hoc basis ;

(b) if so, how many such doctors have been regularised so far and how many still remain to be regularised ; and

(c) how does the Government propose to regularise the services of remaining ad-hoc doctors and the tentative date thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Appointments to various posts in the Central Health Service are made on the basis of the Central Health Service Rules which were revised in 1982. In accordance with the Rules, selections are to be made by the Union Public Service Commission either on the basis of a competitive examination and interview or on the basis of "interview only" method. As a very large number of vacancies were persisting in the various participating units of the Central Health Service, a requisition was sent to the U.P.S.C. to recruit officers on the basis of "interview only" method. The U.P.S.C. has recommended 341 candidates for appointment on the basis of their recruitment action out of which a total of 133 Medical Officers were earlier working in various participating units on an ad-hoc basis.

The U.P.S.C. has also recommended a fresh List of another 200 Medical Officers who have been specifically recruited for

Arunachal Pradesh and Assam Rifles on the basis of "interview only" method. Similarly, the U.P.S.C. is also taking action to recruit officers in response to the Ministry's request for recruitment of 100 Scheduled Castè/Scheduled Tribe candidates. It is expected that a very large number of vacancies would be filled up soon as candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C. are appointed to the various vacant posts.

Display of Formula on Labels of Containers of Medicines.

1645. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is mandatory under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as amended upto date to display on labels of containers of medicines the formula or true list of all ingredients contained in drugs ;

(b) if so, whether containers of Unani drugs and medicines being issued to CGHS beneficiaries in CGHS Unani Dispensaries do not display formula or true list of all ingredients contained therein and instead only "according to Bayaz-E-Kabir" is written on containers ;

(c) if so, reasons why Unani Drug manufacturers are violating provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended up-to-date ; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to make it essential to display on the labels of the containers the complete formula or the true list of all the ingredients contained in the drugs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to the provision of Section 33 EEC of the Drug and Cosmetic Act as amended in 1982, it is madantory to display on labels of containers the true list of all ingredients contained in it in respect of any patent or proprietary medicine.

(b) to (d). The formulations included in

the authoritative books, such as "Biaz-Kabir" included in the First Schedule of the Act, are not considered as patent or proprietary medicines.

देश में केन्द्रीय अस्पताल खोलना

1646. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में बड़े पैमाने पर केन्द्रीय अस्पताल खोलने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय का देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पताल खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अपने-अपने राज्यों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करना मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

Setting up of Coach Factory at Durgapur

1647. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have received a proposal to set up a coach building factory at Durgapur in West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have received the technical feasibility report in connection with coach building factory ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) A suggestion has been received from

the Government of West Bengal for setting up of a Coach Factory in West Bengal but not particularly at Durgapur.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Automatic Signalling System between Haur to Kharagpur

1648. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board had received any request from the South Eastern Railway to begin the work of automatic signalling in the line between Haur to Kharagpur out of turn ;

(b) if so, whether the Board has given its consent to that ; and

(c) if not, whether the Board will promptly do so considering the increase in traffic capacity in this section ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of taking up this work is dependent on availability of additional resources/funds.

Electrification of Delhi-Panipat-Karnal Line

1649. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal of electrification of the railway track on the Northern Railway between Delhi and Panipat or Delhi and Karnal ;

(b) if so, by what time the work of electrification of the said track is likely to be taken in hand ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Consideration of the proposal for Electrification of the Railway track on the Northern Railway section Delhi-Panipat-Karnal-Ambala for inclusion in the Railway's Programme of Electrification would depend on the availability of funds for Electrification Projects in future years and the relative priority of different sections.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में स्वचालित मशीन से टिकटों का वितरण

1650. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में टिकटों का वितरण स्वचालित मशीन से करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसी स्वचालित मशीन लगाने पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च होगी ;

(ग) क्या स्वचालित मशीन से टिकट लेने के लिए एक विशेष सिक्के की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इससे यात्रियों को असुविधा नहीं होगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार करेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Steps to Make Road Journey Easy and Cheap in the Capital

1651. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 modes of conveyance are operating on the roads of Delhi causing congestion and frequent stopping of traffic on roads at various places ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to make easy road journey free from congestion and also cheap for carrying of luggage etc. for the public ;

(c) whether there has been coordination between the transport and Railway authorities in this respect to find out a solution to the problem, which is increasing day by day and becoming more troublesome and costly affair ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has intimated that 19 modes of conveyance are operating on the roads of Delhi. There is a problem of congestion and slow movement of traffic particularly in the walled city due to plying of mixed vehicular traffic. The traffic police has been taking the following steps to make the journey easy specially into walled city :

- (1) Plying of HTV's have been restricted during peak hours i.e. 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. in certain areas. Slow moving vehicles have been segregated from fast moving vehicles in certain areas. Violators are being prosecuted heavily.
- (2) Action against encroachment and wrong or unauthorised parking is also being taken by the traffic police.
- (3) Traffic Staff has been detailed at busy points/roads to regulate traffic.
- (4) Traffic Staff continues to patrol the area and educate/warn the people through Public Address system against violation of any traffic rules.
- (5) One way traffic has been introduced on certain roads.
- (6) With a view to provide adequate

transport facility, D.T.C. has augmented its fleet of buses which is now about 5615 (including 1075 P.O. buses under D.T.C. operation). D.T.C. as well as Delhi Administration have also introduced Railway special services and Micro-Mini buses to pick up passengers with luggage from Railway Stations/I.S.B.T., on a fixed fare of Rs. 1/-. These fares are very reasonable.

(c) and (d). A committee known as Road Safety Traffic/Transportation Engineering Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration on which the representatives of Railways and D.T.C. are also members. All the traffic problems connected with Railways such as Railway level crossings etc. are also sorted out in this committee. The coordination between the Transport and Railway authorities is quite satisfactory.

Development of Kottayam Railway Station

1652. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Kottayam Railway Station in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The remodelling of Kottayam Station building was completed only in 1981 and additional facilities such as second class waiting hall, 3 single bed retiring rooms, advance booking and reservation counters, one upper class waiting room etc. were provided at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Modernisation and improvement of the existing vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms and covering over platform No. 1 have also been recently done. Out of the re-modelling plan, extension of platform shelter over island platform, provision of additional hydrants for carriage watering and concrete paving of platform No. 1 and 2 are in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

**Improvement of Railway services in Kota
Division of Western Railway**

1653. SHRI CHATURBHUI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of MLAs, Members of Parliament, traders and youth of Kota District met the present and the former General Manager of Kota Division of Western Railway to press the demands for extending the Kota-Bari Shuttle to Guna, for introduction of a superfast train from Kota to Bina, for providing a connection to passenger trains coming from Bina with other trains including Kota-Dehradun Express at Kota for increasing the coach quota in Dehradun Express for general public, for attaching some other coaches at Kota by replacing Indore coaches and for introduction of a train from Kota to Delhi.

(b) whether the General Manager, Kota had assured the delegation to effect improvement in railway services ; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes sir, a delegation did meet the Divisional Railways Manager of Kota Division regarding extension of 135/136 Kota-Baran shuttle and certain other matters.

(b) Yes, Sir .

(c) It has been decided to extend 135/136 Baran-Kota shuttle from Guna w.e.f. 15.8.84. Regarding connections of trains coming from Bina side, 92 Bina-Kota Passenger which arrives Kota at 19.30 hrs. already connects 19Dn. Dehradun Exp. leaving Kota and 19.50 hrs. Similarly, 94 Up Bina-Kota passenger arriving at 13.00 hrs. connects 64 Avadh Express at Kota.

Since Dehradun Express is already running with its full load and the existing

Indore-Dehradun coaches are being fully utilised, it is not feasible to replace the existing Indore coach or to attach an additional coach at Kota. Introduction of an additional train between Kota and Delhi is not feasible at present due to lack of resources like coaches, locomotives, spare line capacity on sections enroute and terminal facilities at Delhi.

फेफड़ा कैंसर की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

1654. श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में फेफड़ा कैंसर की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस रोग के मुख्य कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह आशंका है कि यदि चिकित्सकों, सरकार तथा चिकित्सा शास्त्रियों द्वारा सही दिशा में संयुक्त कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं तो यह रोग शीघ्र ही महामारी का रूप धारण कर सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भयानक रोग पर नियंत्रण करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) फेफड़ा-कैंसर के मामलों में वृद्धि हो रही है या नहीं इसके बारे में राष्ट्रीय आधार पर सही-सही सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, बम्बई कैंसर रजिस्ट्री से सन् 1964 से मिली सूचना के अनुसार उम्र के हिसाब से पुरुषों में फेफड़ा-कैंसर की दर में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) संसार के विभिन्न भागों से ऐसे काफी

सबूत मिले हैं जिनसे यह पता चलता है कि फेफड़ा-कैंसर होने का मुख्य कारण सिगरेट पीना है।

(ग) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने चेतावनी दी है कि यदि इस समय धूम्रपान पर काबू पाने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी तो विकासशील देशों में फेफड़ा कैंसर की स्थिति काफी गम्भीर हो सकती है।

(घ) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद ने सन् 1982 में मुख का कैंसर होने से पहले तथा बाद में होने वाली क्षतियों को शुरू में तथा बाद में रोकने के बारे में एक कार्यदल का गठन किया था, जिसने तम्बाकू के इस्तेमाल पर नियंत्रण करने और धूम्रपान के खतरों के बारे में लोगों को स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा देने की शिफारिशें की थीं। भारत सरकार ने पहले ही एक कानून बना दिया है जिसका शीर्ष सिगरेट (उत्पादन, सप्लाई तथा वितरण का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1975 है। इस अधिनियम का मुख्य उद्देश्य सिगरेट के व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य और उत्पादन सप्लाई तथा वितरण और तत्संबंधी मामलों पर नियंत्रण रखना है। अन्य अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं, जिनमें स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा देना भी शामिल है।

Provision for a Halt at Vani

1655. SHRI NAGINA RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for provision of a halt at 'Vani' between Khairah-Paterhi on Thawe-Chhapra loop line on N.E. Railway has been pending for long-time;

(b) whether survey etc. in this regard between Khairah and Paterhi stations on Masrakh branch line has since been conducted by Varanasi Division; and

(c) if answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to provide a halt at Vani soon and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal for opening of a halt station near village Banni between Khairah and Paterhi stations has already been examined but the same has been found neither operationally feasible nor financially justified. Moreover, the proposed site is located only at a distance of 3.75 Kms and 3.89 Kms from Khairah and Paterhi stations respectively and the area around the proposed halt has been reported to be well served with buses and other road transport services.

Development of Tribal Languages and Scripts

1656. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes undertaken by his Ministry for the development of tribal languages and scripts so far;

(b) the books published by the different institutions of his Ministry concerning the tribal languages, scripts, culture and heritages, the detailed list thereof;

(c) funds provided during Sixth Plan period for publication of these books; and

(d) the names of the tribal languages received grants from Government for printing of the books in their own tribal scripts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore undertakes activities which assist promotion and development of tribal and other border languages. It has undertaken studies on 55 tribal and border languages/dialects for linguistic description and material production. In addition, the Ministry is operating a scheme 'assistance

to voluntary organisations' for promotion of Indian languages under which financial assistance is given for the promotion of Indian languages including tribal languages. The National Council of Educational Research and Training undertakes the preparation of supplementary reading material based on folk tales, folk songs, myths, legends, proverb etc. These materials have been prepared in the tribal languages with their meaning given in Hindi and written in Devanagari Script.

(b) Statement showing the books published by the different institutions of the Ministry concerning tribal languages, scripts, culture and heritages is attached.

(c) Although no separate funds were provided during the Sixth Plan period for publication of these books, expenditure incurred on the publications forms part of the total Budget of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, National Book Trust and National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(d) Following grants have been sanctioned during Sixth Plan period for printing of books in their own tribal scripts :

(i) Matharvanam Vigyana Prachar Ashram, Marichigooda, Orissa—For publication of Manuscripts in Sora language Rs. 28,000/-

(ii) Adivasi Seva Samiti, West Bengal—For publication and compilation of Dictionary in Santhali...Rs. 14,000/-

(iii) Bodo Sahitya Sabha, Rowta, Darrang (Assam)—For publication of Bodo Dictionary...Rs. 50,000/—

Statement

Development of Tribal Languages and Scripts

The books published by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore as on 30th April, 1984 are as under :

Phonetic Reader Series :

1. Tripuri Phonetic Reader by Pushpa Karapurkar

2. Thaadou Phonetic Reader by M.S. Thirumalai
3. Ao-Naga Phonetic Reader by K.S. Gurubasave Gowda
4. Kurukh Phonetic Reader by Francis Ekka
5. Angami Phonetic Reader by N. Ravindran
6. Kuvi Phonetic Reader by B.R.K. Reddy, Susheela P. Upadhyaya and Joy Reddy.
7. Manipuri Phonetic Reader by Inder Singh
8. Mundari Phonetic Reader by N.K. Sinha
9. Lotha Phonetic Reader by K.P. Acharya
10. Sema Phonetic Reader by M.V. Sreedhar
11. Brokshat Phonetic Reader by N. Ramaswami
12. Balti Phonetic Reader by K. Rangan
13. Ladakhi Phonetic Reader by Sanyukta Koshal
14. Gojri Phonetic Reader by J.C. Sharma
15. Tangkhul Phonetic Reader by S. Arokianathan
16. Shina Phonetic Reader by B.B. Rajapurohit

Occasional Monographs Series :

17. Naga Pidgin : A Sociolinguistic Study of Interlingual Communication Pattern in Nagaland by M.V. Sreedhar
18. Studies in the Munda Numerals by Norman H. Zide

19. Malto-An Ethnosemantic Study
by B.P. Mahapatra

Manipuri) with copybook by
Dhanbir Singh, Dhanindra
Meithei and V.Y. Jeyapaul.

Bilingual Education Series

- 20, 21. Kuvi Primer I and Copy book by
Joy Reddy, Harihar Sethi and
Sarethi Kaleth

38. Ghenguno Akimi (Tribal Adult
Literacy Reader in Sema) by
Khezheto Achumi and M.V.
Sreedhar.

- 22, 23. Jenu Nudi I and Copy Book by
Kundayya, Kikkeri Narayana,
M.K. Uma Devi

39. English for Adults I by M.M.
Monippalli, S.R. Prahlad and
V. Sasikumar (Second Print)

- 24, 25. Soliga Nudi I and Copy Book by
Sidde Gowda, R. Subbakrishna

40. Hindi Proudha Shiksha Mala I
(Adult Literacy Primer in Hindi)
Text, by J.C. Sharma (Second
Print).

Grammar Series :

26. Ao Grammar by K.S. Guruba-
save Gowda.

- 41, 42. Apatani Adult Literacy Primer
and Copybook by Hage, Dole
Tatum, Hage Tatung and P.T.
Abraham.

27. Mundari Grammar by N.K.
Sinha

28. Kokborik Grammar by Pushpa
Pai (Karapurkar)

- 43, 44. Nocte Adult Literacy Primer and
Copybook by J. Songthing and
K.S. Gurubasave Gowda.

29. Kuvi Grammar by Joy Reddy

- 45, 46. Mishmi Adult Literacy Primer
and Copybook by Jatan Pulu and
G. Devi Prasad Sastry.

30. Purki Grammar by K. Rangan

31. Angami Grammar by P.P. Giri-
dhar

National Book Trust

32. Sema Grammar by M.V. Sree-
dhar

1. Tribal Life in India by Nirmal Kumar
Bose.

33. Brokshat Grammar by N.
Ramaswami

2. Some Indian Tribes by Nirmal Kumar
Bose.

34. Gojri Grammar by J.C. Sharma

3. Tribes of Assam by S. Barkataki.

35. Lotha Grammar by K.P.
Acharya

N.C.E.R.T.

Folklore Series

36. Tangkhul Folk literature by S.
Arokianathan

1. Identification of Educational Pro-
blems of the Saoras of Orissa.

2. Utilisation of Financial Assistance
by Tribal students.

CIIL Tribal Adult Literacy Series

37. Ahangi Manipuri Mopi Lairik
(Tribal Adult Literacy Reader in

3. An Integrated and Comparative
Study of a Selected Tribal Com-
munity living in Contiguous Area.

4. Development Needs of the Tribal People.
5. Education and Economic Condition and Employment Position of 18 Tribes.
6. Hostel Facilities for Scheduled Castes.
7. Hostel Facilities for Scheduled Tribes.
8. Biographies of Tribal Heroes (in Hindi).
9. Uttho Jago—A primer for Tribal Boys and Girls (Priced).
10. Uttho Jago Parveshika Sandarshika (Priced).
11. Jan Jatiya Veeron Ka Charitra (Unpriced)
12. Equalization of Educational Opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Printed in 1979 and now out of stock)
13. The following supplementary reading material are under print. All of them are in tribal languages with translation in Hindi and written in Devanagari Script.
 1. Glimpses on Santal Life and Culture.
 2. Munda Folk Tales and Folk Songs.
 3. Oraon Folk Tales and Folk Songs.
 4. Santal Folk Tales and Folk Songs.
 5. A textbook for class I for Saora students of Orissa has also been prepared. The Textbook has been written in Saora Language using the Oriya Script.

Frequent Changes of Catering Contracts on Suburban Railway (Western Railway)

1657. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been frequent changes in the award of contracts on the suburban railway Western Railway for catering during the past two years ;

(b) if so, the number of changes made ;

(c) the number of the contractors whose contracts were terminated ;

(d) the reasons for the termination ; and

(e) the number of those who have been given these terminated contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). There was no change in the licensee but only shifting in two cases and conversion in one case were permitted.

(c) to (e). There was no termination of catering/vending contracts during the past two years.

Circular Railways for Madras and Hyderabad

1658. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to construct Circular Railways for Madras and Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, steps already taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) As of now there are no sanctioned projects to construct Circular Railways for Madras and Hyderabad, only surveys are being ordered.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में कथित अपराधियों की भर्ती

1659. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 1984 के हिन्दी दैनिक "जनसत्ता" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में अपराधियों को भर्ती किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या वहां के अधिकारियों ने भी यह बात स्वीकार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन अपराधियों और भर्ती प्राधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा वहां अब भी कितने अपराधी वाम कर रहे हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने सूचित किया है कि "जनसत्ता" में दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 1984 को एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया था कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में बदमाशों को भर्ती किया जाता है और इस सन्दर्भ में एक तथाकथित घटना का हवाला दिया गया, जिसमें रूट नम्बर 419 बस के चालक ने एक वृद्ध यात्री के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में जिन व्यक्तियों को नियुक्ति के लिए चुना जाता है उनकी भर्ती रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से की जाती है और उनके पूर्ववृत्त की जांच जिला पुलिस प्राधिकरण द्वारा खूफिया विभाग के परामर्श से की जाती है । दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रकार के मामले में न तो कोई दिल्ली परिवहन की बस शामिल है और न ही कोई चालक ।

Criterion for Publication Grant of Indian Council of Historical Research

1660. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criterion for the publication grant of the Indian Council of Historical

Research ; and

(b) whether the criterion for publication grant is different from the grant of fellowship of the Council ?

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

(i) Under its Rules for Publication Grants, the Indian Council of Historical Research gives grants for different categories of publications after it has been examined that the manuscripts are research-oriented source material and are of good academic standard.

(ii) The academic standard of the manuscripts/journals is judged by the Experts/Research Projects Committee consisting of eminent historians/journalists in different fields of history.

(iii) In the case of journals, the grants are given to only such of the journals as have ordinarily been in existence for at least five years.

(iv) The amount of grant-in-aid is decided by the Research Projects Committee on the merits of each case, the maximum grant for a journal during a year being Rs. 5000/-.

(b) Yes, Sir. The fellowships are awarded to different categories of scholars with a view "to foster objective and scientific writing of history". The research proposals submitted by the scholars are scrutinised in the Council and examined by experts. A final decision is taken by the Research Projects Committee on the merits of each case.

Disrupted traffic on Hassan-Mangalore Line

1661. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss and inconvenience caused to the Railway traffic due to recent rain and flood havoc ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to regulate the disrupted traffic of Hassan-Mangalore line (Karnataka) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Sir, due to heavy rains resulting in landslides and boulder falls, the traffic was suspended from 16th June to 30th June, 1984 between Hassan-Mangalore and from 1-7-1984 till date on Hassan-Subrahmanya Road Section. The approximate loss so far is estimated to be Rs. 5 lakhs. The track restoration work is in progress on Hassan-Subrahmanya Road Section and the train services are likely to be resumed shortly.

New Device for Railway Gateman at the Level Crossings

1662. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have decided to introduce a new device through which gatemen at the level crossings will be informed about incoming trains from a distance of two to three kilometres ;

(b) whether Government have found out the main causes of train mishaps as have been noticed often during last three-four years ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is being done on an experimental basis.

(b) and (c). The main causes of train accidents have been ascertained, as under :

(i) Failure of Railway staff.

(ii) Failure of equipment.

(iii) Failure of persons other than Railway staff.

(iv) Sabotage.

(v) Incidental.

Loss Caused to Railway Property in Punjab during the Last Six Months

1663. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) nature and extent of loss caused to railway property in Punjab during the last six months ;

(b) the number of such saboteurs arrested and the action being taken against them ; and

(c) the total loss caused to railway property in Punjab ?

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

	Rs.
(i) Civil Engineering materials	65,600.00
(ii) Signal and Telecom items	41,500.00
(iii) Electrical items	12,575.00
(iv) Commercial (Cash)	640.00
(iv) Burning of Railway stations, Bridges Timbers	7,58,448.00
(vi) Damage to Gang Huts and Gate lodges	19,000.00

(b) information is not readily available.

(c) Rs. 8,97,763.00.

P.O.H. of Electric Locos at Kharagpur

1664. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3105 on 15 March, 1984 regarding P.O.H. of Electric Locos at Kharagpur and state :

(a) whether P.O.H. of Electric locos has not yet been formally taken up at Kharagpur ;

(b) whether Government have approved sanction for P.O.H. of electric locos at Perambur on South Railways ;

(c) the estimated cost to start P.O.H. of electric locos at Perambur and that at Kharagpur ; and

(d) when P.O.H. of electric locos will be taken up at Kharagpur to given sufficient job to workers rendered surplus due to gradual elimination of steam locos ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Only special repairs to electric locos have been started at Kharagpur, but not regular P.O.H. work, as the necessary infrastructure would need to be put up before undertaking regular periodical overhaul work. However, P.O.H. of E.M.U. stock has been recently started at Kharagpur.

(b) Stoppage of steam locos P.O.H. at Perambur Shop and scaling down of steam locos P.O.H. at Kharagpur Shop has made it necessary to give alternate workload of Electric Loco P.O.H. to these shops. Therefore, Railway proposes to take up P.O.H. of electric locos not only at Kharagpur, but also at Perambur to make full use of the released infrastructure and manpower.

(c) The infrastructural changes at Perambur for taking up electric locos POH has been estimated at Rs. 2.99 crores for a capacity of 3 locos POHs per month. At Kharagpur for the same capacity of 3 locos POH per month, the project cost has been put at Rs. 3.6 crores approximately (based on 1981-82 rates).

(d) The POH of electric locos will be gradually taken up and increased at Kharagpur to keep pace with the releases of staff from steam loco workload as it gets scaled down so that the question of redundant staff will not arise.

Sambalpur-Talcher Rail Link

1665. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of Sambalpur-Talcher rail link in Orissa has been started ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked towards construction works during 1984-85 ;

(c) the estimated cost of the above rail link ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). Preliminary arrangements for taking up the work are being made and papers for acquisition of land for 18 kms. from Sambalpur and have been submitted to State Government. Rs. 1 Crore has been allotted for this work during 1984-85.

(c) and (d). The latest anticipated cost of the project, including the cost of land, earthwork etc. is Rs. 58.14 crores.

Introduction of Additional Passenger Trains in Orissa

1666. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry for introduction of some additional passenger trains in Orissa during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of additional passenger trains introduced so far and proposed to be introduced between different important Railway Stations of Orissa during the above plan period ; and

(c) details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). With effect from 1.4.1984, a pair of passenger train viz. 333/334 Jharsuguda-Bolangir-Titilagarh has been introduced. Another pair of passenger trains viz. 249/250 passenger has been introduced between Kantabanji and Titilagarh/Bolangir w.e.f. 1.4.1984. Besides these, some trains have also been extended like 215/216 Khurda Road-Palasa passenger to and from Bhubaneswar and 5/6 Howrah-Jharsuguda Express to and from Sambalpur during the sixth plan.

Ex-Gratia Payment to Eligible Port and Dock Workers

1667. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has granted ex-gratia payment to all eligible port and dock workers ;

(b) if so, the number of port and dock workers in all the major ports and Paradip Port in particular will be benefited and to what extent ; and

(c) what type of port and dock workers are eligible to get such payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes. Orders regarding payment of ex-gratia to the eligible port and dock workers for the year 1983-84 were issued on 21.6.1984.

(b) The total payment on account of ex-gratia to about 1.4 lakh port and dock workers is likely to be about Rs. 9.6 crores. Out of this, the number of workers who will be paid ex-gratia at Paradip Port will be about 5000 and the amount involved will be about Rs. 27 lakhs.

(c) Those eligible for this payment are :

(i) Workers/employees of the Port Trusts of Bombay, Calcutta, Kandla, Cochin, Madras, Mormugao, New Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam ;

(ii) dock workers who are registered or listed under the Schemes under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 ;

(iii) the employees of the Dock Labour Boards and their Administrative Bodies in the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, Mormugao and Visakhapatnam ; and

(iv) the listed cargo handling workers working in the Cargo Handling Scheme operated by the Paradip Port Trust.

The payment of ex-gratia is restricted to those drawing salary/wage upto Rs. 1600/- per month only.

Issue of Registration Certificates and Supply of Scooters by M/s. Lohia Machines and Andhra Pradesh Scooters

1668. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lohia Machines and Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd. have not yet issued registration numbers to the people who applied for registration ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of scooters issued by them so far, the number of applicants registered with them and the number of scooters they propose to issue in 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd, and Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd. have advised having sent delivery numbers to all the applicants for scooters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) M/s. Lobia Machines have booked orders for 22.4 lakh scooters. The company expects to supply 10,000 scooters during the year 1984. It had, till July end, delivered about 2000 scooters.

M/s. A.P. Scooters have booked orders for 5.4 lakh scooters. The company expects to supply over 4,000 scooters during the year 1984. It had, till June end, despatched about 850 scooters.

Wagons Lying Idle with Manufacturing Companies

1669. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 3000 railway wagons with an investment of Rs. 50 crores are lying idle with the various manufacturing companies in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the estimated loss being suffered in the traffic earnings because of the stabling of the wagons ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

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

(a) As on 1.7.1984, 1508 incomplete wagons were lying stabled with various manufacturing companies with an investment of approximately Rs. 60 crores.

(b) These wagons are awaiting fitment of wheelsets.

(c) Being the slack season for traffic, there is no question of any actual loss due to non-availability of these wagons.

(d) For wheelsets, Ministry of Shipping

and Transport has been requested to lift the cargoes on priority, lying at the ports of foreign suppliers. For bearings, import of about 6000 nos. has been arranged to make good the shortfall due to slippages in supplies by the indigenous suppliers.

Rise in Population Despite Low Fertility

1670. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is rise in population despite low fertility in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). The population in India has been rising as the decline in mortality has been steeper than the decline in birth rates.

Reasons for All India 'Bandh' of Chemist Shops

1671. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the call of the All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists for All India "Bandh", chemists shops remained closed on 27th, 28th and 29th July, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the Bandh and the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Organisation called for closure of Chemists shops on 27th, 28th and 29th July, 1984.

(b) The call for the 'Bandh' was given mainly in protest against the proposed enforcement of S. 42 of the Pharmacy Act

from 1.9.84, which prohibits dispensing by unregistered pharmacists. This provision was to come into effect from 1.9.81 but was postponed by a legislative amendment for 3 years on representations from States as adequate number of trained pharmacists were not available. The position has since considerably improved and now there are about 2 lakh registered pharmacists in the country.

Central Entrance Examinations for Professional Courses

1672. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government plan to have a common entrance examination for professional courses in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Admissions to postgraduate courses in all engineering and technological institutions including Indian Institutes of Technology are made on the basis of common Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering known as GATE. At the Undergraduate level admissions to the Indian Institutes of Technology are made through Joint Entrance Examination. But, at present, there is no proposal to have a common entrance examination for admission to Bachelor Degree Courses in all engineering and technological institutions and polytechnics.

लेवी सीमेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1673. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में लेवी सीमेंट के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इतनी अल्पावधि में दूसरी बार सीमेंट के मूल्य बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सीमेंट के मूल्य इतनी जल्दी बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि पिछली बार मूल्यों में 60, 70 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई थी और सीमेंट के मूल्य अधिक होने का उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या मूल्यों में बार-बार वृद्धि करने की इस प्रवृत्ति को रोका जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) : (क) से (ग) सीमेंट पर आंशिक विनियंत्रण योजना लागू करने के बाद 28-2-1982 को संधारण/रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्यों में संशोधन किया गया था तथा इनका पुनः निर्धारण किया गया था। तब से संधारण मूल्यों में संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। रेल भाड़ा बढ़ जाने के कारण 2-7-1983 से रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य में करीब 6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की गई थी। निविष्टियों की लागत में वृद्धि होने के फलस्वरूप, उद्योग सीमेंट के संधारण मूल्यों में प्रति मी० टन सीमेंट पर 88.75 रु० तक वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध कर रहा है। औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा इस अनुरोध की जांच की गई थी तथा ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट की जांच के अनुसरण में उद्योग द्वारा लेवी सीमेंट के लिए दिए गए वचन में थोड़ी-सी छूट देने के साथ-साथ सीमेंट के संधारण मूल्य में 40/- रु० प्रति मी० टन की भावी बढ़ोतरी करने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय लिया गया है। संधारण मूल्य में वृद्धि करने की अनुमति तभी दी जाती है जब ऐसी वृद्धि करना न्यायोचित हो और इस प्रकार की वृद्धि करने की अनुमति देते समय उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को निश्चित रूप से ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए चिकित्सा शिक्षा में संशोधन

1674. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा चिकित्सा शिक्षा में किस किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में क्या असमानताएं हैं ; और

(ग) इन असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग) वर्तमान चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रणाली में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिशें करने हेतु उसकी समीक्षा करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने सितम्बर, 1981 में एक चिकित्सा शिक्षा पुनरीक्षा समिति का गठन किया। पुनरीक्षा समिति की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर एक शक्ति-सम्पन्न समिति की नियुक्ति की गई जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पर विचार और आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सरकार को प्रस्तुत की।

Allocation of Concessional Paper to Paper Cells in Orissa

1675. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total metric tonnes of concessional paper allocated by Union Government to the paper cells set up in different States and Union Territories in 1983-84 ;

(b) the purpose for which such concessional paper is used ;

(c) whether the concessional paper allocated to the State of Orissa is much less than the actual requirement of the State ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to enhance the supply of concessional paper allocation to Orissa in 1984-85 ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) During the year 1983-84, a total of 1,25,550 MT of white printing paper was allotted to the States/Union Territories.

(b) The concessional paper is allotted and used by the States/Union Territories for

educational purposes like printing of school text books, exercise books, examinations and material for adult education.

(c) to (e). Over the years, the availability of concessional white printing paper has been limited and therefore, paper could not be allotted to the States/Union Territories as per their requirements.

White printing paper is allotted to the States/Union Territories on quarterly, and not on yearly basis. State-wise allotments for the quarters April-June and July-September 1984-85 have been issued. The question of enhancement of allocation to States/Union Territories including the State of Orissa will depend on the availability of white printing paper during the remaining quarters of 1984-85, which in turn is dependent on the production capacity of the paper mills covered by the paper (Regulation of Production) Amendment Order 1983.

Letters of Intent for Setting up of Industries in Nepal

1676. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nepal have issued letters of intent to some Indian companies to set up industries in that country ;

(b) if so, the names of those Indian companies given letters of intent ;

(c) the details of the industries which letters of intent have been issued by the Government of Nepal ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). Indian companies wishing to set up joint ventures in foreign countries, including Nepal, require approval of Government of India under Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Details of Indian joint ventures approved is contained in the Publication entitled Indian Joint Ventures Abroad Status and Guidelines

brought out by the Indian Investment Centre, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

Setting up of Industries in Libya

1677. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Industries in Libya ;

(b) whether Libya has invited Indian expertise therefor ;

(c) if so, the details of the Industries proposed to be set up in Libya with Indian collaboration ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) During the 5th Session of the Indo-Libyan Joint Commission held in May, 1984 in Tripoli, the Libyan side showed interest in collaborating with India in setting up of industries like ready made garments, paint manufacture, operation of tyres factory and the like. Both sides have also agreed to expand cooperation in the fields of industrial research, mineral exploration and exploitation.

(d) The concerned organisations in both the countries will further discuss the details of the above cooperation with a view to concretising the proposals.

Plan to increase production in Public Sector

1678. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings of the Department of Industrial Development have been asked to plan for increase in production over the last year ; and

(b) if so, the details in this respect ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Industrial Development have been advised to increase their production atleast by 15% during the year 1984-85 over and above the production during 1983-84. To achieve this, action plans would be prepared and effectively monitored by top and middle managements to ensure implementation.

Meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board

1679. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board was held in the capital last month ;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions particularly with reference to the credit policy for small scale sector ;

(c) whether in the absence of flow of institutional finance to small-scale units particularly in West Bengal, these units are languishing ; and

(d) the steps being taken to reintroduce a measure of uniformity in the terms and conditions of finance to the small scale sector and augment the present arrangements to increase the flow of term loan to small industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The 38th meeting of All India Small Scale Industries Board was held on 9th and 10th July, 1984. The problem of adequate and timely supply of credit including prompt payment of the bills were highlighted in the meeting.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to all the lending institutions to treat all loans granted to small scale industrial units and village/cottage industries on a uniform basis as priority sector advances, i.e. to say, a certain degree of preference is to be given to the credit demands of these industries besides concessions in the matter of interest, margin, repayment period, etc.

Expansion of MRTP Tyre and Tube units

1680. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the existing MRTP tyre and tube manufacturing units in the country which have been granted approvals

for expansion of their existing capacity ; the proposed expansion ;

(b) the particulars of those companies which have applied for setting up of new Units ; their proposed capacity and that sanctioned ; their location and likely date of going into production ;

(c) the reasons as to why with the rapid expansion of this Industry and grant to them of many concessions from time to time the prices of tyres and tubes have not been brought down ; and

(d) when was the cost auditing got done last and the outcome thereof so far as reduction in price structure was concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a)

Name of the Unit	Existing licensed capacity (lakh Nos.)	Expansion Approved (Lakh Nos.)
1. M/s. Apollo Tyres Limited	4.00	2.00
2. M/s. J.K. Industries Ltd.	6.87	6.25
3. M/s. J.K. Industries Ltd.	—	5.00*
4. M/s. Goodyear India Limited	10.24	1.50*
5. M/s. Modi Rubber Limited	12.77	1.25*
6. M/s. Modi Rubber Limited	—	4.00*
7. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	17.12	4.00*
8. M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	—	6.00
9. M/s. Vikrant Tyres Limited	5.00	5.00
10. M/s. MRF Limited	18.00	5.00

(* for 2-3 Wheeler tyres and tubes only)

(b) The following two MRTP companies have applied for setting up of new units :

Name	Proposed capacity	Sanctioned capacity	Location
1. M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd.	8.25	8.25	District Panchmahal Gujarat State
2. M/s. Kesoram Rayons and Cotton Mills Ltd.	10.00	10.00	Balasore District Orissa State

The gestation period for a tyre-tube project is 5 to 6 years.

(c) and (d). The expansion of Tyre Industry has kept pace with increased requirements of the Automobile Sector. Tyre and Tubes are not subject to any price control. The capital cost of setting up new Tyre and Tubes project is substantially higher and there has been escalation in the raw materials and conversion cost also. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has in 1978, 1981 and 1983 conducted studies of Tyre prices with reference to input cost. In accordance with the statement made in the Lok Sabha on May 2, 1984 with reference to reply to Starred Question No. 888 the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been asked to go into the existing cost-price structure of tyre industry including the impact of Exise Duty on the cost of tyres.

Production and Supply of De-luxe Maruti Cars

1682. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Maruti has advertised for lottery. in respect of Maruti Deluxe Cars ;

(b) the total number of Deluxe Maruti cars to be produced and sold during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(c) how many of these cars will be sold to consumers registered for Maruti car, against foreign exchange and open booking respectively in each of these three years ; and

(d) the quota for each Phase I city for each of these three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. shall be generating allotment priority for deluxe cars from all valid applications by computer on a random basis.

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

(d) Quota for each Phase I city will be broadly in proportion to number of bookings of deluxe cars for each city. The priority for cars booked against foreign exchange will be indicated in an all India list.

Statement

Plans for Allotment of Deluxe Cars

Year	No. to be allotted to existing applicants for ordinary cars opting for conversion to deluxe cars	No. to be allotted against inward re-mittance of foreign exchange	No. to be allotted against manufacturers discretionary quota	Total
1984-85	3000	800	200	4000
1985-86	4500	1200	300	6000
1986-87	Yet to be finalised.			

Uplift of Automobile Industry

1683. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to popularise automobile industry in the country ;

(b) the amount of exports made by automobile industry during the year 1983-84 ;

(c) whether there is a great demand of auto products in foreign countries ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken or suggested by government for the uplift of this industry and increase the production not only to meet the domestic demand but to increase the export also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Govt. have taken several steps such as capacity expansion, technology upgradation, fiscal concessions etc. with a view to arranging adequate availability of modern and fuel efficient vehicles.

(b) The exports of auto industry during 1982-83 amounted to about Rs. 112 crores. 1983-84 figures are yet to be worked out.

(c) and (d). There is reasonable opportunity for export of auto products for which the indigenous industry is making efforts to increase its share of the market.

P.G. Diploma Course in International Marketing

1684. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 5273 replied on 26 August, 1983 regarding institution and Universities running specialised Diploma courses in International Marketing and state :

(a) whether the Post Graduate Diploma Course in International Marketing proposed by the University of Delhi to UGC is being

introduced from the 1984-85 academic session ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) if not the reasons for not introducing this course in the current year and the date from which this course will be started for benefit of students ;

(d) since only two Universities offer such course in the whole country whether there is any proposal to start similar courses in some other universities ; and

(e) whether the UGC has made any provision for such employment-oriented diploma courses in Delhi University during 6th Plan ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the proposal made by the Delhi University involved additional expenditure, the University Grants Commission advised the University to place the proposal before the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the development programmes of the Delhi University in the Sixth Plan. According to the information furnished by the University, the Visiting Committee had suggested that proposals for introduction of new courses might be considered in the Seventh Plan.

(d) and (e). Proposals for introducing new academic programmes have to be formulated by the Universities themselves and submitted to the Commission for assistance. No separate allocation is made by the University Grants Commission for introducing specific courses. The expenditure in such case is included in the general development grants sanctioned to each University by the University Grants Commission on the recommendations of Visiting Committees.

Basic facilities at Jamnagar Railway Station

1685. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new railway station at Jamnagar in Western Railway has been constructed and start functioning ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the passengers are facing great hardship for lack of basic facilities such as benches, drinking water, Public Call Office, Pucca roofing, approach road etc. at new Jamnagar railway station ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide such facilities and by when ?

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

(a) to (c). Sir, the new station at Jamnagar has been provided with minimum basic amenities such as cover over platform, benches, drinking water facilities, approach road and temporary booking office so that Station could start functioning alongwith the opening of B.G. line. Construction of a regular station building has been started. For provision of Public Call Office, which is to be provided by P and T Department, local Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter with the P and T Department.

The regular station building complex with all necessary facilities is likely to be completed by the end of 1985.

Reservation quota to Jamnagar for Delhi, Madras and Howrah

1686. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Jamnagar City being industrial city in regard to small scale industries and having the bases for all the three defence services the traffic has increased ;

(b) the present quota of seat/berths reserved from Jamnagar to Delhi, Madras and Howrah and whether it is inadequate to meet the demand ; and

(c) in view of the heavy traffic on these lines whether Government will consider to increase the reservation quota and allot one full coach to each train from Jamnagar to Delhi, Madras and Howrah ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The quotas of reserved accommodation allotted to Jamnagar Station for Delhi, Madras and Howrah in various trains are as under :

Train No.	To	Quotas allotted	
		Ist Class berths	IInd Class berths

1

2

3

4

Delhi

16 Up Saurashtra Janta
Exp./

2 Dn Delhi Mail

4

10

181 Dn Sarvodaya
Express

—

6

506 Dn Ashram Exp.

—

12

1

2

3

4

Howrah

16 Up Saurashtra Exp.

(i) In Porbander-Howrah coach
on Saturdays, Tuesdays and
Thursdays

—

6

on Sundays, Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays

—

9

(ii) 133 Dn Ahmedabad-
Howrah Exp.

1

6

+ 2 (seats)

Madras

145 Dn Navjivan Express

—

12

903 Dn Ahmedabad-
Trivandrum Exp.

—

10

These quotas cater to the demands for reservation adequately for Howrah and Madras. There is, however, some unsatisfied demand for Delhi. The existing quotas for this station in 2nd class by 181 Up Sarvodaya Express is being enhanced from six to eight berths and a fresh quota of 2 berths in 1st class is being allotted by this train with effect from 15.9.1984.

The present level of traffic does not justify running a full coach in any class from Jamnagar to Delhi, Madras and Howrah.

Setting up Medical Colleges in Mizoram

1687. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to set-up Medical Colleges in Mizoram in the immediate future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether the Ministry has

received from Mizoram Government any proposal regarding the urgency of the need to open such colleges in Mizoram ; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the Mizoram Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment Centres in India and Research on Causes Cancer

1688. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of highly sophisticated cancer diagnosis and treatment

centres which are functioning in India at present ;

(b) whether Government are aware that cancer cases are increasing year after year ;

(c) if so, whether any research has been made to know the causes of the spreading this dreadful disease and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more cancer diagnosis and treatment centres in the country to control this disease, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Under Cancer Research and Treatment Programme 10 Regional Cancer Centres have been established in the country which are as follows :

1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.
2. Cancer Institute, Madras.
3. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
4. Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
5. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
6. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior.
7. Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment, Cuttack.
8. Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati.
9. Cancer Wing of the Medical College, Trivandrum.
10. Tata Memorial Cancer Centre, Bombay.

Besides, the Indian Council of Medical Research have one permanent institute (Cytology Research Centre) located at the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi where one of the thrust areas of work is on early diagnosis of cancers of the uterine cervix (which is the most common cancer in Indian women) and on studying the natural history of pre-cancerous lesions of the uterine cervix using a multi-disciplinary approach.

While the first 9 cancer centres are supported financially by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare the 10th at Bombay is under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy who also support it financially.

Apart from the above there are about 142 hospitals in the country where treatment facilities for cancer are available. A list of these hospitals is given in the statement attached.

(b) As cancer is neither a notifiable nor registerable disease, information on trends of cancer incidence on a national basis is not available. However, such information is available for the Bombay Metropolitan area only through Bombay Cancer Registry since 1964. According to which there has been a slight increase in cancer incidence. The age standardized incidence rates per 100000 males were 137.7 (1964-72) and 140.2 (1975-78) and per 100000 females were 122.7 (1964-72) and 129.0 (1975-78).

(c) Cancer can affect any part of the body and the causes are multi-factorial. However, it is known that the most common cancers in males in India (of oral cavity, pharynx, lung and oesophagus) are related to use of tobacco in any form (chewing, smoking etc). These cancers are common in females also. Some of the factors noted to be associated with the development of uterine cervix cancer in females are marriage at an early age and high parity.

(d) No.

Statement

Gujarat

*List of Hospitals/Institutions having
treatment facilities for Cancer
patients*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Mehdi Nawaj Jung Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2. M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh
3. Govt. General Hospital, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
4. Govt. General Hospital, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
5. Govt. General Hospital, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
6. S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
7. King George Hospital, Vishakhapatnam, A.P.
8. Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, A.P.

Assam

9. Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh, Assam.
10. Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Gauhati.
11. Dr. B. Bruch Cancer Institute, Gauhati.

Bihar

12. Medical College and Hospital, Patna.
13. Medical College and Hospital, Darbhanga.
14. Meherbai Tata Memorial Hospital, Jamshedpur.

15. M.P. Shah Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
16. Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad (H and P)
17. Seth Vadilal Savabhai General Hospital, Ahmedabad.
18. Irwin Group of Hospital, Jamnagar.
19. Shri Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda.
20. Sir T. Hospital, Bhavnagar.
21. Govt. Hospital, Rajkot.
22. Nathalal Parekh Cancer Hospital, Rajkot.
23. Lions Cancer Detection Centre (Trust), Surat.
24. Civil Hospital, Junagadh.

Haryana

25. Medical College and Hospital, Rohtak.

J and K

26. S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar.
27. S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu.

Himachal Pradesh

28. H.P. Hospital, Snowdon, Simla.

Karnataka

29. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
30. Dowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.
31. Kidwai Memorial Cancer Relief Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.

32. J.L.N. Medical College and Civil Hospital, Belgaum.

33. Medical College and Hospital, Bellary, Karnataka.

34. K. Medical College and Hospital, Hubli, Karnataka.

35. Govt. Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, Karnataka.

36. Karnataka Cancer Theraput Research Institute, Hubli.

37. Kasturba Med. College and Hospital, Manipal, Karnataka.

38. Krishnerajendra Hospital, Mysore.

Kerala

39. Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum.

40. Medical College Hospital, Kozhikode.

41. Medical College Hospital, Kottayam.

42. General Hospital, Ernakulam.

Madhya Pradesh

43. Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal M.P.

44. Shasklya Gyara Panch Trust Cancer Hospital, Indore.

45. Cancer Hospital and Med. College, Jabalpur.

46. J.A. Group of Hospital, Gwalior.

47. Cancer Hospital and Research, Institute, Gwalior.

48. Gandhi Memorial Cancer Hospital, Reva.

49. D.K. Hospital, Raipur.

50. Cancer Hospital, Raipur.

51. Ratten Massihi Chikitsalaya, Ratlam.

52. Chritian Hospital Mungeli, Bilaspur, M.P.

Maharashtra

53. B.Y.L. Charitable Hospital, Bombay-400008.

54. Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay-400012.

55. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bambahy-400012.

56. K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay-400012.

57. Bombay Hospital, Bombay-400020.

58. L.T.M.G. Hospital, Med. College Sion, Bombay-400022.

59. Jaslok Hospital and Research Centre, Peddar Road, Bombay, 400026.

60. Dr. Balabhai Nanawati Hospital Vile-Parle (West) Bombay-400056.

61. Gokuldas Tezpal Hospital, Bombay.

62. St. George Hospital, Bombay.

63. Central Railway Hospital, Bombay.

64. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur.

65. Doga Memorial Hospital, Nagpur.

66. Maya General Hospital, Nagpur.

67. Sant Tukodiji Hospital, Nagpur.

68. Sabakari Rugnalaya, Nagpur.

69. Sasoon General Hospital B.J. Medical College, Pune.

70. Command Hospital, Southern Command, Pune.

71. Miraj Medical College and Hospital, Miraj, (Maharashtra) 416410.
72. Wonless Hospital, M.M.C. Miraj.
73. District Hospital, Amravati.
74. Salvation Army Hospital, Ahmednagar.
75. Medical College and Hospital, Aurangabad.
76. S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambajugai, Distt. Bhir.
77. Distt. Hospital, Jalgaon.
78. General Hospital, Sangli.
79. Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur.
80. Danraj Giriji Hospital, Solapur.
81. Distt. Govt. General Hospital, Sholapur.
82. Shri Sidheswer Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Hotji Road, Solapur-413003.
83. Distt. Hospital, Wardha.
84. Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sewagram, Wardha.

Meghalaya

85. Khasi Hills Wellsh Mission Hospital, Shillong, Meghalaya.

Orissa

86. Cancer Institute, S.C.B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack, Orissa.
87. V.S.S. Medical College Hospital, Burla, Sambalpur.
88. M.K.G.G. Medical College and Hospital, Berhampur, Orissa.

Punjab

89. Shri Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Amritsar.
90. Rajindra Hospital, Patiala.
91. Christian Medical College, B.M. Hospital, Ludhiana.
92. Daya Nand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana.
93. Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur.
94. Civil Hospital, Batala, Punjab.

Rajasthan

95. J.L.N. Hospital, Ajmer-305001.
96. P.B. Men's Hospital, Bikaner-334001.
97. S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur-302001.
98. M.G. Hospital, Jodhpur-342001.
99. Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur-342001.
100. General Hospital, Udaipur-313001.
101. Associated Group of Hospitals, Udaipur-313001.

Tamilnadu

102. Cancer Institute (W.I.A.) Adyar, Madras-600020.
103. Internatioaal Cancer Centre, Neyyoor, Kanyakumari-629802.
104. Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Egmore, Madras.
105. Govt. Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
106. B.S.R.M. Lying Hospital, Madras.
107. Govt. General Hospital (Barnard Institute of Radiology), Madras.

108. Govt. Rayapettah Hospital, Madras.
109. Govt. Stanlay Hospital, Madras.
110. Kilpauk Med. College and Hospital, Madras.
111. Govt. Brakime Hospital, Madurai.
112. Kuppu Swami Naidu Memorial Hospital, Coimbatore.
113. Chingleput Medical College and Hospital, Chingleput.
114. Arignar Anna Cancer Institute, Railway Road, Kanchi Puram.
115. Thanjavur Medical College and Hospital, Thanjavur.
116. Tirunelveli Medical College and Hospital, Tirunelveli.
117. Christian Medical College and Hospital, Velore, Tamil Nadu.
118. G.B. Hospital, Agartala, Tripura.
119. Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Agra.
120. Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, U.P.
121. Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital, Lucknow, U.P.
122. J.K. Institute of Radiology and Cancer, Kanpur, U.P.
123. Sir Sunderpal Hospital, Institute of Medical Sciences, Varanasi.
124. Lovatti Hospital, Ramnagar, Varanasi.
125. Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
126. R.G. Kar Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
127. Nilratan Sirkar Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.
128. Chitranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.
129. Seth Sukhlal Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta.
130. Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.
131. Medical College and Hospital, Panaji, Goa, Daman and Diu.
132. Gosalia Memorial Hospital and Research Institute, Dona Paula, Panaji.
133. Asile Hospital, Mapusa, Panaji, Goa.
134. Jawaharlal Nehru Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Pondicherry.
135. All India Instt. of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
136. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
137. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
138. Smt. S.K. Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.
139. L.N.J.P. Narayan Hospital, New Delhi.
140. G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.
141. Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi.
142. N.R. Central Hospital, New Delhi.
- Absorption of Casual Labour on Railway Projects/Construction Work in Eastern Railway**
1689. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply of Unstarred Question No. 8310 dated 19 April, 1984 regarding regularisation of casual labour and state the number of vacancies of Class IV posts filled up by the screening and absorption of Casual Labour

and the Labour engaged on Railway Projects/Construction work in Eastern Railway with division-wise break up from January, 1984 to June, 1984 ?

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

Railway Accidents on Main Lines, Branch lines, Loco sheds, Yards, Colliery and other sidings from 1983 to March 1984

1690. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of accidents which took place on Main Lines, Branch Lines, Loco Sheds, Yards, Colliery and other sidings, on Indian Railways with Division-wise break-up from January 1983 to March, 1984 ;

(b) reasons for increasing accidents particularly on Main Lines ;

(c) loss of life and property caused by the accidents during the said period ; and

(d) action taken by the Ministry to stop recurrence of such accidents ?

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

(a) Division-wise details of the train accidents on Indian Railways from January 1983 to March 1984, are as under :—

Railway/ Division	Number of accidents				
	Main line	Branch line	Loco sheds	Yards	Siding includ- ing Colliery sidings
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central					
Bombay	11	—	13	273	62
Bhusawal	14	3	38	284	36
Jhansi	27	18	20	371	20
Jabalpur	10	4	2	248	3
Nagpur	11	1	5	135	36
Solapur	9	11	3	106	9
Eastern					
Asansol	6	1	—	108	113
Dhanbad	18	3	—	53	35
Danapur	7	10	1	55	—
Howrah	26	4	6	193	51
Mughalsarai	10	2	—	37	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sealdah	5	5	1	50	7
Northern					
Allahabad	22	4	25	475	80
Bikaner	12	6	7	118	—
Delhi	25	8	175	1049	77
Firozpur	3	10	102	74	—
Jodhpur	5	—	4	44	—
Lucknow	5	9	13	384	19
Moradabad	9	6	24	191	17
North Eastern					
Izat Nagar	6	2	5	17	—
Lucknow	7	7	—	89	3
Samastipur	2	3	9	25	—
Sonapur	6	—	—	65	—
Varanasi	6	4	5	40	8
North-East Frontier					
Katihar	17	10		266	
Alipurduar	21	10		201	
Lumding	22	38		61	
Tinsukia	8	12		82	
Southern					
Madras	8	—	—	450	39
Palghat	6	—	6	162	118
Triyandrum	9	—	—	125	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore	21	1	—	94	—
Mysore	4	5	—	19	—
Tiruchchirappalli	8	9	—	31	1
Madurai	5	8	—	42	—
South Central					
Secunderabad	21	2	—	77	1
Hyderabad	24	2	—	131	—
Guntakal	17	—	—	39	1
Vijayawada	18	1	—	128	—
Hubli	15	18	—	34	—
South Eastern					
Adra	11	20	5	233	130
Bilaspur	3	9	15	160	66
Chakradharpur	14	28	—	296	14
Kharagpur	7	—	—	113	—
Khurda Road	2	—	—	10	1
Nagpur	—	2	—	180	—
Waltair	2	12	—	54	—
Western					
Ajmer	9	8	—	157	—
Bombay	3	1	4	100	4
Bhavnagar	9	2	—	45	13
Jaipur	11	4	—	56	—
Kota	1	1	—	113	—
Rajkot	6	4	8	186	—
Ratlam	7	13	9	240	—
Vadodara	6	10	16	780	26

(b) During the said period the number of train accidents was less as compared to the corresponding period of January 1982 to March 1983.

(c) In these accidents, 239 persons lost their lives. These included 117 killed in level crossing accidents due mostly to the negligence of road users and 79 in 3 accidents—collision at Howrah, derailment at Mandi Govindgarh caused by sabotage and collision at Bahadurgarh. The damage caused to the railway property has been estimated as Rs. 10.49 crores.

(d) Some of the important measures taken by the Ministry to stop recurrence of such accidents are :—

- (i) raising the level of safety consciousness among the staff at all levels by intensive and meaningful inspections ;
- (ii) stringent punitive action against the staff responsible for accidents ;
- (iii) provision of more technological aids like track-circuiting, automatic reversal of signals after passing of a train, etc. to supplement human vigilance, in a phased manner ;
- (iv) installation of Auxiliary Warning System which first gives an audio-visual warning to a Driver if he does not heed a signal at danger and eventually brings the train to stop ;
- (v) rehabilitation of rolling stock and track within resources available ;
- (vi) liaison with State Governments for observance of Motor Vehicles Rules by the road users while passing level crossings ;
- (vii) progressive manning of unmanned level crossings where necessary and providing interlocking, lifting barriers etc. at busy manned level crossing gates ;

and other media about hazards in carrying inflammable articles in compartments, caution to be exercised while negotiating the level crossings etc.

Prior Approval of Central Government/ Medical Council of India to open new Medical Colleges

1691. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is no provision in the Indian Medical Council Act to take the prior approval of the Medical Council of India and the Central Government for opening of a new medical college ;

(b) if so, the reasons in this regard ; and

(c) would it be advisable to the State Government concerned to seek the permission of Medical Council of India as well as from the Central Government in this regard and amend the relevant Act, if necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). The Government of India set up a Medical Education Review Committee in September, 1981 to review and to make recommendations for effecting necessary changes in the present medical education system. On receipt of the Report of the Review Committee, an Empowered Committee was appointed which has since submitted its Report to Government for consideration and appropriate action.

Operating of Ordinary Buses as Deluxe Buses by DTC

1692. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria for a private bus hired by the DTC being determined as Re 1

(b) whether it is a fact that even ramshackled buses are being operated as Deluxe on route Nos. 602, 864, 865 and other routes ;

(c) whether these buses are so much over-crowded during peak hours and even otherwise that commuters are huddled worst than animals ;

(d) whether Government propose to fix some standing limit in deluxe buses and prevent such awful over-crowding by putting into service more buses to relieve the commuters and travelling made comfortable ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Only such buses as conform to the specifications for Deluxe buses (seating layout, legspace between the seats, quality of the seats, curtains etc.) are engaged in this category after due inspection. These buses are subject to periodical inspections and those found unfit for operation as Deluxe are switched over to the ordinary category. Enquiries have revealed that some buses operating on routes 602, 864 and 865 are unfit to operate as Deluxe buses as per the norms laid down. Action has been initiated separately under the Rules to replace them by buses conforming to the prescribed norms.

(c) It is correct that there is over crowding in buses, including Deluxe buses during the peak hours.

(d) and (e). The seating capacities and other specifications of buses are approved by the State Transport Authority in terms of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Due to the unidirectional peak time pattern of traffic in Delhi, it has not been possible to check over-crowding during the peak hours. As far as deployment of additional buses on busy routes is concerned, this is done subject to limitations of road space and other traffic parameters as well as the availability of funds in relation to the requirements of buses on replace-

ment/additional account. However, the Corporation has been making constant efforts to provide additional trips on busy routes and also to start special trips from high loading points during peak hours for the convenience of commuters.

Taking over of Private Medical and Engineering Colleges selling seats

1693. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain States Private Medical Colleges and Private Engineering Colleges are being run and they are selling their seats up to two lakhs of rupees ;

(b) if so, the number of such colleges running in each State ;

(c) whether Government have taken or considering to take over these colleges, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that State Governments are still allowing private agencies to open more such colleges; if so, whether any instruction has been issued to State Governments to this practice and regularise the existing colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Government of India is aware that in certain States Private Medical and Engineering Colleges are charging capitation fees/high fees. The actual amount charged by these colleges for admission is difficult to ascertain.

(b) So far as engineering colleges are concerned, there are 27 colleges in Karnataka and 52 in Maharashtra. As regards medical colleges, these are 7 in Karnataka and 3 in Maharashtra and one each in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d). The All India Council for Technical Education at its last meeting held on 29th May, 1984 reiterated its serious concern about the indiscriminate proliferation of technical institutions and recommen-

ded that steps be taken to see that such proliferation is stopped hereafter and institutes which have come up till now are subjected to approved academic control and regulation. The Council further recommended that issue of viability of these institutes already started may be examined urgently and a Working Group be set up for the purpose provided the States concerned accept the following conditions :

- (i) that future expansion will only be at the A.I.C.T.E. guidelines and on approval of the A.I.C.T.E. ;
- (ii) all admissions would be on merit except for statutory reservations ;
- (iii) the fees charge will be reasonable and not beyond the capacity of most of the students ; and
- (iv) the necessary provision for the maintenance and development of the institutes will be incorporated in the respective State Plans.

The Council also agreed that the Working Group may assess the overall position and make appropriate recommendations for further action in this regard by the respective regional committees with regard to each institution separately. Steps are being taken to take further necessary action on these recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education.

The Central Government has also introduced the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill 1984 which seeks to inter-alia empower the Commission to prescribe scales of fees for various courses and enforce the same so as to put a stop to the charging of capitation fees.

Railways Lose in Bogus Claims

1694. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen a report published in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 26th May, 1984 under the heading 'Railways Loss crores in bogus claims' ;

(b) if so, what is the ratio of compensation claims paid by Indian Railways as compared against the net earned during the last three years ; and

(c) what positive steps the Government have taken or they contemplate to take to ensure improvement and bring to book the officials of Railway if any involved in such malpractices ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of compensation claims paid during the last three years i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 vis-a-vis the net revenue earned during these years is as under :

Year	Amount of compensation claims paid	Amount of net revenue
	(Rs. in crores)	
1980-81	14.04	127.49
1981-82	19.90	403.06
1982-83	21.93	554.30

It may be stated that the comparison of the amount of compensation claims paid is more relevant with freight earnings in as much as these claims arise on account of freight traffic. The compensation claims paid as percentage of freight earnings

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
0.81%	0.80%	0.70%

(c) The Government has been taking

incidence of claims and these are being continued and intensified. Procedures have also been devised so that there is no possibility of payment of a false claim. Important measures taken are detailed below :

- (i) Escorting of goods trains carrying Iron and Steel, food-grains, sugar, oilseeds etc., by RPF personnel in vulnerable sections.
- (ii) Patrolling by armed RPF personnel in vulnerable yards.
- (iii) Collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the staff of the Crime Intelligence of Railways as well as Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen goods.
- (iv) Rivetting of and E.P. Locking of wagons containing valuable commodities.
- (v) Intensified supervision at break-of-gauge transshipment points and repacking sheds.
- (vi) Settlement of a claim for compensation after :
 - (a) scrutinising relevant documents like Railway Receipts, Beejuck, Shortage/Damage Certificate etc., and any other information required from the claimant ;
 - (b) verification of market price ;
 - (c) reference to Damage and Deficiency message ;
 - (d) enquiry in the matter by Claims and Commercial Inspectors.
- (vii) Fixation of staff responsibility and imposition of penalty where negligence in duty or other commercial irregularity giving rise to claim is established.
- (viii) Checks by Officials of the Commercial, Security and Vigilance Depart-

(ix) Notorious criminals and receivers of stolen railway property are detained under the National Security Act.

(x) Railway employees and RPF personnel found involved in cases of thefts and pilferages are either prosecuted or dealt with departmentally depending on the availability of evidence in each case.

Unsatisfactory Working of CGHS in Delhi and Shortage of Medicines

1695. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Health Scheme is not working satisfactorily in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government has seen a press report in this connection which appeared in the Hindustan Times on 19 June, 1984 under the caption "CGHS not in best of Health" ;

(c) whether it is a fact that upto 40 per cent of the medicines prescribed by doctors are not available in ready stock ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is acute shortage of beds for CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi ; and

(e) if so, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). C.G.H.S. formulary medicines are not in short supply at present. To further augment the availability of beds to CGHS beneficiaries arrangements have been made with Delhi Administration to provide indoor facilities in L.N.J.P. Hospital which was not there before.

National Book Policy

1696. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up a Committee to prepare the draft of the National Book Policy ;

(b) if so, whether the said draft has since been prepared ;

(c) the salient features thereof ; and

(d) if so, when the National Book Policy is likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir. In September 1983 the National Book Development Council was reconstituted by the Government for the development of the Indian Book Industry and one of the Council's functions according to the Resolution of Government of India is to draft a National Book Policy which might represent a harmonious blend of the interests of the readers.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) The Council has held two meetings so far. At its second meeting held in April, 1984 there was a general discussion on the need for a National Book Policy to promote book-mindedness and develop book industry in the country. This discussion covered interrelated issues concerning book production, problem of finance, marketing, distribution of books supported by a strong library movement. The Council will take up this further in its subsequent meetings in conformity with the functions entrusted to it.

Role of Women in Voluntary Adoption of Small Family Norms and their Social or Economical Activities

1697. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given serious thought of voluntary adoption of the small family norms and positive role of women in economic and social activities during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Five Year Plan for Health and Family Welfare Sector has not yet been formulated.

Recruitment of Ticket Collectors as Part Time Workers

1698. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many workers have been recruited as Ticked Collectors etc. on part-time work as volunteers in Eastern, South Eastern, North Frontier and Metro Railways ;

(b) what remuneration is being paid to them ; and

(c) whether these persons have been recruited through the Employment Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The number of volunteers vary from day to day, and from location to location. A record is therefore, maintained only of volunteer days. 92,731 volunteer days have been engaged on Eastern, South Eastern and North Frontier Railways during the period 1.1.1984 to 30.6.1984. No such volunteers were engaged on Metro Railways. The Volunteers so deployed, to assist Ticket Checking Staff, are paid Rs. 8/- per day as out-of pocket allowance.

(c) No, Sir.

Distribution of Oral Rehydration Salt Packet

1699. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions have been put forward by diarrhoea experts that Government should try to provide every village in the country with 100 oral rehydration salt packets annually by the end of the 7th Plan in 1990 ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that diarrhoea toll is higher in tribal areas ;

(c) whether the details of this programme of Rehydration packs for villages have been worked out and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) whether a beginning will be made in the tribal areas to start with if so, when programme is likely to be launched upon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). Yes. It is proposed to supply 100 Oral Rehydration Salt packets to each of the health guides per year against 60 Oral Rehydration Salt packets at present. Training in Oral rehydration has also been arranged for mothers, community, medical officers of the Primary Health Centres and para medical workers in the prevention and control of diarrhoeal disease. The Programme will cover all areas including tribal areas during the Seventh Plan.

Decline in Railway Freight Traffic

1700. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway freight traffic is continuing downtrend and has declined by 4.53 million tonnes.

(b) if so, what are the factors responsible for this decline and whether traffic would further fall during the monsoons ; and

(c) its impact on the Railways' earnings and how it is proposed to generate more freight traffic and check the continued revenue loss which may seriously affect the overall Railway finances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The freight traffic loaded by the Rail-

ways upto the end of June in 1984-85 as per provisional figures is more by 0.37 million tonnes as compared to the corresponding period last year. However, as compared to the target it is less by 3.45 million tonnes.

(b) The main factors responsible for less loadings are less offer of traffic by the core sector like coal, finished products from steel plants and Iron ore for export. Also the Ports strike, law and order conditions in Bombay and Punjab areas, and dislocation caused by floods affected loading. All these factors, besides the monsoon have contributed to the less loading.

(c) As against the Budget proportion for freight revenue the shortfall upto the end of June, 84 is approximately 3.10 crores. As far as the proposals for generation of more traffic are concerned, Railways are coordinating with the core sectors and also keeping a watch on selected high revenue yielding commodities.

दानापुर और हावड़ा के बीच 'पवन एक्सप्रेस' चलाना

1701. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वी रेलवे में दानापुर और हावड़ा के बीच "पवन एक्सप्रेस" चलाने का फैसला किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को कब से चलाये जाने की सम्भावना है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलने वाली एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी अर्थात् 31/32 दानापुर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस 1-4-1984 से चला दी गई है।

फुतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे को अनुदान

1702. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में फुतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे के अधिग्रहण का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस वर्ष इस लाइट रेलवे के अनुदान को बढ़ाकर 15 लाख रुपये कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस लाइट रेलवे के अधिग्रहण के संदर्भ में क्षतिपूर्ति के स्थान पर वार्षिक अनुदान देने का क्या औचित्य है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) मालिकों के साथ किये गये करार के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी को इतनी रकम देनी होती है कि उससे चुकता पूंजी पर प्रतिफल यदि किसी वर्ष $3\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत से कम रहे तो वह पूरा हो जाये । 1984-85 के बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 15 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है । पिछले वर्ष की तुलना से, वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की गई है क्योंकि इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष से कम प्रतिफल मिलने का अनुमान है ।

Central Assistance for Search and Rescue Scheme of Kerala to Safeguard Life and Property of Sea

1703. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala sought Central assistance for the Search and Rescue Scheme formulated by them to safeguard the life and property to sea ; and

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

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

(b) No decision has been taken.

Complaint Regarding Filling up of 40 Percent Construction Reserve Posts on Western Railway

1704. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum No. ARIC/ANG/84 dated 12 June, 1984 from All India Railway Employees' Confederation, Bombay ;

(b) whether they have complained of irregularities in filling up of 40 per cent construction reserve posts as per Railway Board's orders in survey and construction of Western Railway, Bombay ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to enquire into the complaint and to set right the irregularities ; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to implement the Railway Board's orders in respect of 40 percent construction reserve posts in construction projects in Railway from casual labourers ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In absence of Memorandum, the details of complaint are not known.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) On the Western Railway, 918 Class III and 608 Class IV posts have been converted as permanent against 40% reserve post in Survey and Construction and Open Line.

Introduction of a Direct Train between Kharagpur and Tirupati

1705. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 2 July, 1984 from Rajak Samaj Kharagpur, West Bengal suggesting introduction of a direct train services between Kharagpur and Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh has been received

by the Government ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by the Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). There are already four trains running between Howrah, Vijaywada, Gudur and Madras via Kharagpur where passengers can entrain for going to Tirupati. From Vijayawada, Gudur and Madras there are convenient trains available to proceed to Tirupati. Hence it is not considered necessary to introduce any additional train from Kharagpur to Tirupati due to :

- (i) the volume of traffic offering at Kharagpur for Tirupati would not warrant the running of a train.
- (ii) there are adequate trains by which the passengers could proceed from this area to Tirupati without difficulty.
- (iii) Already more important trains have been introduced and as of now the coaching stock and locomotive position would not permit of such a train being considered for introduction.

Dieselisation and Speeding up of Himachal Express

1706. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand for dieselisation of Himachal Express, running between Delhi and Nangal Dam and increase its speed ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the train would be dieselised and speeded up ?

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

(b) This train will be considered for dieselisation as and when more diesels become available.

Resumption of Train Services of Kangra Valley

1707. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration has ensured that all the Kangra Valley Railway trains which were running prior to the Army Action in Punjab has since resumed their course between Pathankot/Jogender Nagar/Nagrota/Peprole;

(b) if so, the date w.e.f. which they have commenced running ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would resume their journey and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) The running of trains on this section has been restored in phases on 29.6.1984, 23.7.1984 and 26.7.1984.

(c) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Indian Institute of Advance Study, Simla

1708. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Council and the Governing Body of the Indian Institute of Advance Study, Simla have since been reconstituted ;

(b) if so, the composition thereof as on date alongwith the date on which they have been reconstituted ;

(c) a brief outline of the structural

changes brought about in the pattern of management and the functioning of the Institute ; and

(d) the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The Society and the Governing Body of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla were reconstituted on 4th and 7th May, 1984 respectively in accordance with the provisions of existing Rules and Regulations of the Institute. The composition of the Society and the Governing Body is given in the attached statements I and II.

(c) and (d). An outline of the new set-up and the pattern of management and functioning of the Institute as approved by the Government for implementation is given in the attached statement III.

Statement-I

List of Members of Society of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla

President

1. Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya Chairman,
Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi.

Vice-President

2. Justice S.A. Masood, Vishva Bharati, 6, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-700017.
3. Prof. Gautam Mathur, Director,
Institute of Applied Manpower Research,
Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road,
New Delhi-110002
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Margaret Chatterjee,
Professor of Philosophy,
Delhi University, Delhi-110007
5. Prof. Ravinder Kumar,
Director,
Nehru Memorial Museum and Library,
Teenmurti House, New Delhi-110011

6. Prof. Satchidananda Murty,
Professor of Philosophy,
Andhra University, "Andhra Cottage",
Waltair, Visakhapatnam-530003

7. Prof. H.C. Khare,
Professor of Mathematics,
Department of Mathematics and Statistics,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad-211002.

8. Dr. Sanat Biswas,
P-19, Old Belyung Road,
Calcutta-700019

9. Prof. B. Sarveswara Rao,
Professor of Economics,
Andhra University, Waltair,
Visakhapatnam-530003 (AP)

10. Justice M.H. Beg,
Chairman, Minorities Commission,
Lok Nayak, Bhavan,
5th Floor, Khan Market,
New Delhi-110003

11. Justice Sankar Prasad Mitra,
5 Cooper Street,
Calcutta-700026

12. Justice S.D. Agarwala,
Allahabad High Court,
Allahabad.

13. Dr. Harbans Rai Bachchan,
B-8, Gulmohar Park,
New Delhi-110049

14. Mrs. Anita Banerji,
Professor and Head of the Deptt.
of Economics, Jadavpur University,
Calcutta-700032

15. Dr. B.D. Nagchaudhuri,
43-A, Biren Ray Road Est.,
Calcutta-700 008

16. Prof. Moonis Raza,
Director,
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration,
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016

17. Dr. P.L. Malhotra,
Director,
National Council of Educational
Research and Training,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
18. Professor Jayendra Kumar Anand Ji
Yajnik,
Professor of Philosophy,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad-380009 (Gujarat)
19. Prof. Krishnaji,
14-B, Bank Road,
Allahabad-211002
20. Prof. (Mrs.) Suma Chitinis,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,
Deonar, Post Box No. 8313,
Bombay-400088
21. Dr. (Miss) Sarojni Varshuey,
Principal, Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
New D/5, Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-221005
22. Prof. T.B. Prasad,
Professor,
Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.
23. Prof. R.K. Mishra,
Department of Biophysics,
All India Institute of Medical
Sciences,
New Delhi-110029.
24. Prof. Sankho Chaudhuri,
Delhi Urban Art Commission,
Lok Nayak Bhawan (2nd Floor),
Prithvi Raj Lane,
New Delhi-110003
25. Shri P.M. Kavadia,
9-B, "Giriraj"
Altamont Road, Bombay-400026
26. Shri G. Parthasarathi,
Chairman, Indian Council of Social
Sciences Research,
49, Lodi Estate,
New Delhi-110003
27. Dr. Lokesh Chandra,
Chairman,
Indian Council of Historical Research,
35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
28. Shri Krishna Kriplani,
Chairman,
National Book Trust of India,
A-5 Green Park, New Delhi-110016
29. Dr. Narayana Menon,
Chairman, Sanget Natak Akademi,
Rabindra Bhawan, Ferozshah Road,
New Delhi-110001
30. Prof. R.S. Mishra,
Vice-Chancellor,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow-226007
31. Dr. G.P. Sinha,
Vice-Chancellor, Patna University,
Patna-800005
32. Prof. G. Ram Reddy,
Vice-Chancellor, Andhra Pradesh
Open University,
Hyderabad, 500004 (A.P.)
33. Dr. Ramesh Mohan,
Director, Central Institute of English
and Foreign Languages,
Hyderabad-500007
34. Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah,
Chairman, University Grants Com-
mission, New Delhi.
35. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of
India (ex-officio)
36. Secretary (Expenditure),
Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India
(ex-officio)
37. Director General of Council of Scien-
tific and Industrial Research
(ex-officio)
38. Director of the Institute.

Statement-II

*List of Members of Governing Body of
Indian Institute of Advanced Study,
Simla*

Chairman

1. Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya,
Chairman, Indian Council of
Philosophical Research, New Delhi

Vice-Chairman

2. Justice S.A. Masud,
Hony. Treasurer,
Visva Bharti University,
Santiniketan.
3. Shri G. Parthasarathy,
Chairman, Indian Council of
Social Science Research, New Delhi.
4. Dr. Ramesh Mohan,
Director,
Central Institute of English and
Foreign Languages,
Hyderabad.
5. Prof. Ravinder Kumar,
Director,
Nehru Memorial Museum and Library,
New Delhi.
6. Shri Man Mohan Singh,
Financial Adviser,
Ministry of Education and Culture,
New Delhi.
7. Shri Kireet Joshi,
Special Secretary,
Ministry of Education and Culture,
New Delhi.
8. The Director of the Institute.

Statement-III

A brief outline of the new set-up and the pattern of management and functioning of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla as approved by the Government for implementation.

(i) Management

The Institute will be managed and administered by a Society, a Governing Body and a Director. The Society will consist of both officials and non-officials. The Governing Body will be the decision making body of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Body will be an eminent scholar nominated by the Central Government. The Director of the Institute will be appointed by the Governing Body with the approval of the Central Government. His term of office would be 3 years renewable for another

term of 3 years.

(ii) Areas of activities

The Institute would be a residential centre for free and creative inquiry into fundamental themes and problems of life and thought in areas which had deep human significance. However, in the initial stages there will be selective approach by selecting areas of studies which would promote inter-disciplinary efforts, which do not require costly facilities and which can attract distinguished scholars.

(iii) Areas of studies

Some of the illustrative (not exhaustive) areas of study would be ;

Comparative Indian Literature (including ancient medieval, modern, folk and tribal) ; comparative studies in Philosophy and Religion, Development of World view ; Education, Culture, Arts including performing Arts and Crafts ; Fundamental concepts and problems of Logic and Mathematics, Fundamental concepts and problems of Natural and live Sciences ; Indian Civilisation in the context of Asian neighbours, problems of Contemporary India in the context of national integration and national-building and social, Political and economic Philosophy ; and studies in environment, natural and social.

(iv) Topics for research

Theme of Indian Unity in Diversity ; Integrality of Indian Consciousness, Philosophy of Education in the Indian perspective, Advanced concepts in Natural Sciences and their philosophical implications ; Indian and Asian Contribution to the synthesis of Science and Spirituality ; India and Human Unity ; A companion to Indian Literature a Comparative Study of Indian Epics and Human Environment.

(v) Fellows

There will be only one category of academic staff designated as Fellows. The fellows would be appointed for a term of three months to two years which can be

extended by another year, except for the fellows recruited for the core projects in which case they will have a duration co-terminus with the project. The amount of fellowships would be determined by the Governing Body in the range of rupees 1500-3000.

(vi) Facilities

The Library of the Institute would be developed in phases as a modern tool for research, essential computation facilities would be provided for research needs ; and the Institute would make arrangements for pooling the results of research and disseminating them for the benefit of youth, adolescents, etc. The publication programme would consist of the outcome of the research pursued by the Fellows and for dissemination purposes.

Structure of Railway Freight for Coal

1709. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the structure of railway freight of coal related to distance make Ranigunj coal cheaper to users in Rohtak or Nasik, than those in Durgapur, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Paradip Port Trust still in the Red

1710. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Paradip Port Trust has incurred a loss of Rs. 39 crores over the past 20 years, of which the loss in 1983-84 alone amounts to Rs. 5.32 crores ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item "Paradip Port Trust still in the Red : MLA" published in Times of India dated 9 July, 1984 ;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Port Trust have shown the profit of Rs. 2.86 crores in paper only, manipulating the accounts received from the Central Government for flood relief ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up a high level inquiry into the alleged misappropriation of accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The cumulative deficit of Paradip Port from its inception till 31.3.1984 was Rs. 39.56 crores, which includes a deficit of Rs. 7.43 crores for the year 1983-84.

(b) Yes.

(c) These was a surplus of Rs. 2.87 crores during the year 1982-83 as certified and audited by the Accountant General, Orissa. Rs. 5 crores, received as a Central Grant for Cyclone damage repairs have been accounted separately in the balance sheet and the same has not been included in the Revenue Account of the Port Trust.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Incentives for Promotion of Hindi in Railways

1711. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Ministry has introduced a new incentive scheme for the promotion of Hindi in Railways ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Railway Staff College, Vadodara, as part of its training programmes, provides

the necessary input with regard to the official language policy/programme, to the probationers of all services undergoing training in the College. Question papers are made available in Hindi-English bilingual form and the trainee officers have the option to make use of either Hindi or English for writing their answers.

2. As an incentive to the Probationers

and also to generate spirit of healthy competition, the Ministry of Railways decided to introduce a Scheme of giving suitable awards to such officers who make use of Hindi medium for writing their answers. The following awards will be made to the Probationers, on the basis of their performance in the Foundation and Induction Courses :—

Eligibility	Award
(1) One who makes use of Hindi for writing answers in Examinations and secures <i>Highest</i> marks in aggregate in the final examination.	1. Award of Rs. 500/-
(2) One who makes use of Hindi for writing answers in Examinations and secures <i>Second</i> highest marks in aggregate in the final examination.	II. Award of Rs. 350/-
(3) One who makes use of Hindi for writing answers in Examinations and secures <i>Third</i> highest marks in aggregate in the final examination.	III. Award of Rs. 250/-

3. While assessing eligibility of Probationers for these awards, a weightage of 15% will be given to the Probationers whose mother tongue is other than Hindi and also those whose medium of instruction has not been Hindi.

4. It has also been decided to give a special award of Rs. 250/-, to a probationer, who gets maximum marks from amongst those, whose mother tongue is other than Hindi and whose medium of instructions has also not been Hindi and who write their answers in Hindi. This, however, is subject to the condition that he does not qualify for any of the awards mentioned in para 2 above.

5. These awards have been introduced to

encourage Probationary Officers to answer the questions in Hindi and would not be reckoned for purposes of evaluation of their overall performance.

Computerisation of passenger reservation

1712. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Reforms Committee has recommended that computerisation of passenger reservation in India should be looked upon not only as a desirable feature but as a sheer necessity ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in its

report on the Management Information System presented to the Government some time ago, the RRC has stated that passenger reservations should be computerised as fast as infrastructural developments permitted ; and

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

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

(c) Recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Board. A pilot scheme for computerisation of passenger seat/berth reservations in Delhi area is already sanctioned. Similar schemes for other Metropolitan Cities will be considered once the Scheme in Delhi is stabilised.

Establishment of Shipyards in the Country

1713. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing shipbuilding facilities in the country are inadequate and the Government propose to establish one or two more shipyards in the country ;

(b) whether a study has been made by various Committees to examine and suggest the site for establishing shipyards and have recommended Paradip in Orissa and Hazira in Gujarat ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to establish shipbuilding yard at Hazira and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been possible to take this project so far mainly due to limitations on overall availability of resources in relation to requirements. The proposal is under consideration in the context of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Replacement of over-aged Railway bridges

1714. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large number of bridges on the Indian Railway track have been declared "over-aged" and as such are fit for dismantling so as to avoid any mishap on this score ;

(b) if so, the number of over aged bridges Zone-wise as on 31st March, 1984 and whether any programme of their quick replacement has been included in the track renewal plans in the current financial year ;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would draw up such a programme of replacement of such bridges ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). There is no fixed life span of bridges for the purpose of rebuilding/rehabilitation and the same are planned on condition basis. The zone-wise details of the number of bridges which have been identified for rebuilding/rehabilitation on condition basis and those which have already been included in the Railways' Works Programme upto current financial year are given below :—

Railway	No. of bridges identified for rebuilding/rehabilitation	No. of bridges already programmed for rebuilding/rehabilitation
1	2	3
C	152	93
B	347	134

1	2	3
N	504	263
N.E.	287	96
N.F.	179	43
S	102	100
S.C.	100	90
S.E.	277	120
W	74	43
Total	2022	982

The work on remaining bridges is being planned for VIIth plan period. In the meantime these are being maintained in safe condition.

EMU brakes having asbestos lining

1715. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether EMU brakes having an asbestos lining, have a better braking power, cause less wear of wheels, are light in weight and are cheaper than the steel brakes which are in general use ;

(b) the specific facts in this regard ;

(c) whether it has been examined that steel brakes may be replaced by more efficient asbestos brakes to save costs and increase the life of wheels ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

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

(a) Composite brake blocks having asbestos lining have better braking power, cause less wear of wheels and are lighter in

weight but are more costly than the cast iron brake blocks. Steel brake blocks are not used on the Railways.

(b) In spite of higher cost of composite brake block, these are cheaper to use in the long run because of attendant advantages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Please see reply to (b) above.

State-wise out-lay of Railway Funds

1716. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaint from Southern and Central States that the allocations of Railway funds are not equitable and over biased in favour of Calcutta and Malda cities in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the State-wise out-lay of Railway funds during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(c) whether he proposes to remove the regional imbalance in allocation of funds of

neglected States by seeking additional grant from the Government or by reallocating the grants ; and

(d) the reasons for such imbalance in allocation ?

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

(a) There have been complaints regarding inadequacy in allocation of funds to Projects especially in the South. The allocation of funds for projects is not made State-wise but is made with a view to meeting the demand for rail transport and attendant works of different regions and as per priorities decided in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) Figures of out-lay are not compiled State-wise.

(c) and (d). Some regional imbalances are bound to be always there as investments by Railways will depend on the number of projects and works on higher national priorities going on in the different States depending on whether such projects :—

- (i) pertain to core sector industries vital for national economy like fertilizer plants, aluminium plants, cement plants, power houses, collieries etc.
- (ii) are of strategic importance and essential for improving the country's security and defence needs or
- (iii) are for the development of backward and under developed regions. Certain States may be rich in mineral resources as compared to others, resulting in many core sector industries getting established with need for greater investment in rail infrastructure.

Setting up of Committees in No-Industry districts for infrastructural development

1717. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have

issued guidelines for the grant of Central assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructural development in identified growth centres in no-industry districts ;

(b) whether Union Government have suggested setting up of a committee in each State under the chairmanship of the State's Secretary of Industry with Secretaries of Finance, etc. as members ;

(c) if so, the main purpose of these committees and how many States have so far set up such committees ; and

(d) to what extent it has helped them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Level Committee shall go into each case (project-wise) and decide the quantum of assistance to be granted for development of infrastructural facilities in No-Industry Districts.

No State Government except Karnataka has constituted the State Level Committees so far.

(d) As the guidelines for Central Assistance for development of infrastructural facilities have been issued on 19.6.1984, the extent of benefit can not be indicated at this stage.

Report of NEERI Re : Anti-Pollution Measures to be Taken up by Bombay Port Authorities

1718. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute has submitted the first part of its report suggesting anti-pollution measures to be taken up by the Bombay Port authorities ;

(b) if so, whether the report was studied by the Bombay Port authorities ;

(c) if so, the main points of the suggestions ;

(d) to what extent Government have accepted the same ; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement the scheme and utilise the scheme in all ports in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (e). Bombay Port Trust has received an interim report from National Environmental Engineering Research Institute containing certain parameters for study, extent and type of samples etc. The report also contains a few general observations but does not contain any suggestions or recommendations.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Kesinga, Orissa

1719. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to set up a paper mill in Kesinga in Kalahandi District, Orissa as raw materials are available there in plenty ;

(b) if so, details of the proposal ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Central Government have no proposal under consideration at present to set up a Paper Mill in Kesinga in Kalahandi District in the State of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals for establishment of paper mills are considered from time to time on merits, having regard to sustained availability of raw materials, availability of infra-structural facilities, and economic viability.

Review of Small Scale orientation of Industrialisation Policies

1720. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of the small scale orientation of industrialisation policies to know how far these policies have yielded results and what are the impediments in the growth of rural industries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to give a fillip to rural industrialisation, thereby making the villages self-sufficient in most respects besides raising their economic conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). The policies of the Government for promotion and development of small scale industries are under constant review. The performance of agencies responsible for the development of Village and Small Industries Sector is being watched through quarterly reviews which are undertaken to evaluate their achievements in relation to targets and correctional steps are taken wherever necessary.

Development of village and small scale industries has been recognised as an important strategy for creation of large scale employment and dispersal of industries in rural and semi-urban areas. The Government is determined to promote such a form of industrialisation in the country as can generate economic viability in the villages. To achieve this objective, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the District Industries Centres working under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Industry are identifying and developing industries in the rural sector.

Distribution of brass scrap to Small Scale Industries

1721. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the brass scrap, the by-product of the Defence units (Ordnance factories and other public sector units) was reserved for small scale industries and was distributed through National Small Industries Corporation at reasonable rate ;

(b) whether this procedure has been changed [and the brass scrap is being sold in open market by auction, with the result that the small scale units are not getting the raw material at reasonable rate and they have to purchase the raw material from the open market at a very high rate and with great difficulty ; and

(c) whether Government will consider to sell the brass scrap to small scale units which are engaged in preparing brass parts through National Small Industries Corporation as it was sold before to save the brass small scale units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Prior to 1978, only the Ordnance Factories disposed of their non-ferrous arisings to small scale units through the National Small Industries Corporation, and not other public sector units. This, however, was not found to be satisfactory arrangement for disposal of the arisings.

(b) According to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Defence in 1978, the Ordnance Factories dispose of 40% of the surplus to the highest bidder and 30% to small scale industrial units registered with NSIC/SSI/Directorate of Industry with a price preference of 10% over the highest tendered rate and a further 30% to bonafide

exporting units with a price preference of 10%.

(c) The Ministry of Defence have carried out a review of the scrap arising in the recent past and it is noticed that almost all the available scrap is being utilised by the Ordnance Factories themselves by recycling.

Loss of Industrial Production in the Sixth Plan Period-

1722. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of industrial production in the Sixth Plan period in rupee value ; and

(b) the loss in revenue earning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) It may not be possible to precisely quantify the extent of loss of industrial production due to various factors. However, a statement giving value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1980-83 is enclosed. On the basis of inadequate data furnished by certain industries which draw power at H.V., the Central Electricity Authority have made a rough overall estimate of total loss of production due to power shortage at Rs. 2,500 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 2,360 in 1981-82.

(b) The Central Board of Excise and Customs does not have the required information regarding the loss in revenue earnings due to the loss of industrial production in the Sixth Plan period.

Statement

Value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1980-83

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Value of Production lost		
	Strikes	Lockouts	Total
1980	172.61 (1751)	124.53 (172)	297.14 (1923)
1981	465.11 (1483)	163.66 (171)	628.76 (1654)
1982 (P)	194.18 (1353)*	89.56 (250)	283.74 (1603)
1983 (P)	177.05 (1092)	111.89 (220)	288.94 (1312)

(P) — Provisional

Figures in brackets indicate the number of disputes to which the date relate.

*Excluding production loss due to Bombay Textile Strike which is estimated at Rs. 3287.49 crores during 1982.

Setting up of industries in No-Industry District of Andhra Pradesh

1723. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued directions to the States for the development of infrastructural facilities in 'No Industry Districts' recently ;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have also approached the Central Government with the programmes for establishment of industries in 'no-Industry Districts' in that State ;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of Cement plants to make available Levy Cement

1724. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay statement showing :

(a) the particulars of expansion of existing cement units and letters of intent issued for setting up of new plants—both in the private and public sectors—during 1983 and

1984 (upto 2 July, 1984) ; their capacity and location etc ;

(b) the number of applications pending consideration with the Government at present ;

(c) whether despite all the concessions given from time to time, the private sector is pressing Government for a rise in the price of cement ; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter and stabilise the price of cement in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A Statement indicating the capacity approved during 1983 and 1984 (upto date) for setting up cement plants in the private and public sectors, is attached.

(b) 29 applications for grant of Letters of Intent are pending final disposal.

(c) and (d). The cement industry (consisting of cement plants in private and public sector) had been requesting Government for allowing escalations in retention prices. Government have allowed an increase of Rs. 40/- per tonne in the retention price of levy cement w.e.f. 18.7.84 together with marginal reduction in the levy quota. With the increase in production and better availability of cement in the country, prices of non-levy cement are expected to fall and the difference between the prices of levy and non-levy cement is expected to narrow down.

Statement

Indicating Details of Capacity Approved for Manufacture of Cement during 1983 and 1984

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	Sector Private/Public	New Unit (NU) Substantial Expansion (SE)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Schemes Covered Under Licences

1. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Tandur A.P.	10.00	Public	NU
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kalyan Sundram Cement Indus. Ltd.	Kushalgarh Rajasthan	0.66	Private	NU
3.	Karnataka Cement Ltd.	Chitapur Karnataka	0.66	"	"
4.	Karnataka Minerals & Mfg. Co.	Method Karnataka	0.66	"	"
5.	Dhar Cement Ltd.	Karondiya M.P.	0.66	"	"
6.	Radhakishan Cement Ltd.	Danta Gujarat	0.66	"	"
7.	Hemadri Cements	Vedadri A.P.	0.66	"	"
8.	Panchmahal Cement Co. Ltd.	Chappri Gujarat	0.66	"	"
9.	K.N. Cement Ltd.	Poanta H.P.	0.66	"	"
10.	Siva Minerals and Cement Industries	Kanchipura Karnataka	0.66	"	"
11.	Rassi Cement Ltd.	Wadapally A.P.	2.00	"	S.E.
12.	Gujarat Himalaya Cement Ltd.	Ranavav Gujarat	0.50	"	N.U.
13.	B.M. Dayashankar	Sadashivnagar A.P.	0.66	"	"
14.	Kamdar Cements	Advi Gujarat	0.66	"	"
15.	Gwalior Rayon	Jawad M.P.	8.00	"	"
16.	Bharat Food India Ltd.	Copan Banas M.P.	0.66	"	"
17.	Shree Quality Cement Ltd.	Nagnapur Karnataka	0.66	"	"
18.	Century Spg. and Mfg. Co.	Rajura Maharashtra	10.00	"	"

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Amirgadh Cement	Palanpur Gujarat	0.66	Private	NU
20.	Jan Laghu Cement Udyog	Dt. Sikar Rajasthan	0.66	"	"
21.	Kesoram Inds. and Cotton Mills	Seram Karnataka	5.00	"	"
22.	Raymond Cement Works	Arasmeta M.P.	5.00	"	SE
23.	Parthasarathy Cement Inds.	Teh. Gurzzala A.P.	0.66	"	NU
24.	Kapila Cement and Minerals	Hosadurga Karnataka	0.66	"	"
25.	Coromandel Cements	Ramapuram A.P.	0.66	"	"
26.	Suvarna Cement	Dist. Nalgonda A.P.	0.66	"	"
27.	Ratna Cement	Dt. Belgaum, Karnataka	0.66	"	"
28.	Sagar Cement	Dt. Nalgonda A.P.	0.66	"	"

Schemes Covered Under Letters of Intent :

1.	SIICOM	Yeotmal Maharashtra	5.00	Public	NU
2.	-do-	Rajura Maharashtra	4.00	"	"
3.	IPICOL	Sunki Orissa	0.66	"	"
4.	IDC of Orissa	Bargarh Orissa	4.35	"	SE
5.	Andhra Cement	Nadikudi A.P.	5.00	Private	SE
6.	Progressive Cement	Benti Bagda Bihar	0.60	"	NU

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Shahabad Karnataka	10.76	Private	SE
8.	Shaw Wallace and Co.	Rajgarh H.P.	0.50	"	NU
9.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Sevalia Gujarat	0.80	"	SE
10.	Rassi Cement	Wadapally A.P.	6.00	"	"
11.	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	Rajura Maharashtra	11.09	"	"
12.	Builders India	Chitapur Karnataka	4.00	"	NU
13.	Madras Cement	Jaggayyapeta A.P.	5.00	"	"
14.	Jaypee Rewa Cement	Hazur M.P.	10.00	"	"
15.	Mysore Cement	Narsingarh/ Imlai, M.P.	4.75	"	SE
16.	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla A.P.	1.46	"	"
17.	Walchand Tander Cement Co.	Tandur A.P.	7.00	"	NU
18.	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products	Raghurajnagar M.P.	9.00	"	"
19.	Bagalkot Udyog	Bagalkot Karnataka	3.30	"	SE
20.	A. Baba Vardhana Rao	Dt. Guntur A.P.	0.66	"	NU
21.	Annapurna Cements	Teh. Asifabad A.P.	0.66	"	"
22.	K.S. Balakrishnan	Shorapur Karnataka	0.66	"	"
23.	B. Kusumakar Rai	Chitapur Karnataka	0.66	"	"

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	G. Surayanarayana	Dt. Krishna A.P.	0.66	Private	NU
25.	Vekman's Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Junagadh Gujarat	0.66	"	"
26.	Miss Prativa Patel	Gokak Karnataka	0.66	"	"
27.	Siddharth Builders Ltd.	Goubbi Karnataka	0.66	"	"
28.	Abdul Sattar	Dt. Gulbarga Karnataka	0.66	"	"
29.	Satish Jain	Dt. Sirmur H.P.	0.66	"	"
30.	I.P. Benwat	H.P.	0.66	"	"
31.	A.S. Bhartari	Amboha H.P.	0.66	"	"
32.	C. Narayana Shetty	Kundapur Karnataka	0.50	"	"
33.	Mysore Minerals	Hosadurga Karnataka	0.66	"	"
34.	B. Madhusudana Rao	Sirpur A.P.	0.50	"	"
35.	Ashok Kumar Dugar	Umrangso Assam	0.66	"	"
36.	S.K. Gadhvi and R.B. Gandhi	Danta Gujarat	0.66	"	"
37.	Jay Engg. Works	Sambhupura Rajasthan	10.00	"	"
38.	J.K. Synthetics	Dt. Sidhi M.P.	10.00	"	"
39.	N.K. Agarwalla	Dt. North Cachar Hills Assam	0.60	"	"

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Mehgaon M.P.	10.00	Private	NU
41.	The Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	Chandi M.P.	10.40	"	"
42.	Gopal K. Kapoor	Dt. Dehra Dun U.P.	0.60	"	"
43.	Rajamani R. Singh	Chunar U.P.	0.66	"	"
44.	Shri Vijay Bawri	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	0.66	"	"
45.	N.K. Daga	Dt. North Cachar Hills, Assam.	0.66	"	"
46.	P. Pappaiya Shetty	Dt. Gulbarga Karnataka	0.66	"	"
47.	J.P. Bhalotia	Dt. Nagaur Rajasthan	0.80 (White)	"	"
48.	Snowcem India Ltd.	-do-	0.50 (,,)	"	"
49.	Byford Ltd.	-do-	0.66 (,,)	"	"
50.	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	-do-	0.80 (,,)	"	"
51.	Gwalior Rayon	Jawad, M.P. Dt. Mandsaur	2.00	"	SB
52.	Bharat Commerce and Inds.	Dt. Raipur, MP.	5.00	"	NU
53.	M.P. State Inds. Corpn.	Dt. Balaghat M.P.	0.66	Public	"

Expected fall in targetted Cement production

1725. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of

the violation of certain conditionalities on the basis of which it had agreed to partial decontrol of cement some 2 years ago ;

(b) whether a large fall in targeted production is anticipated for 1984-85 and by about one million tonnes for 1983-84 ;

(c) whether levy sales are also short by

2 million tonnes for 1983-84 ;

(d) whether producers profits collected on additional sales in free market were duly taken into account for calculation of so called cash losses of the Industry for which cement Industry is now clamouring for higher levy prices ;

(e) whether BICP has been satisfied with regard to cost data supplied by individual cement manufacturers ; and

(f) steps Government propose to achieve over 45 million tonne targeted production by end of Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No conditions were imposed by Government while introducing the scheme of partial de-control of cement and as such violation of such conditions does not arise.

(b) While there has been a marginal shortfall of one million tonnes from the production target fixed for 1983-84, it is too early to indicate the extent of such shortfalls, if any, during the year 1984-85. Production of cement depends largely on availability of infrastructure inputs namely coal and power.

(c) No, Sir. Shortfall of despatches against allocations of levy cement has been only marginal, namely, about 2 percent.

(d) and (e). Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) while examining the request for escalation in levy cement retention prices, had also examined based on available data, other aspects like increase in realisation, possible increase in production, overall profitability, utilization of funds generated by the industry etc. The cost data collected for individual plants was also verified by BICP.

(f) The production target re-fixed after assessing the availability of infrastructural inputs like power and coal comes to 32.5 million tonnes of cement in the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Every effort is being made to achieve this target.

Housing complex at Salt Department Land, Bhandup

1726. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred question No. 8061 on 18 April, 1984 regarding unauthorised Housing Complex on Salt Department Land at Bhandup, Bombay and state :

(a) whether he has brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra about non-cooperation and the "required assistance" not provided by the Police and Municipal authorities to prevent encroachment and trespass of the Salt Lands as stated in (d) and (e) of the reply ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the progress regarding filing a declaratory suit in court under section 534 of the Specific Relief Act, restraining the building ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The draft plaint for the declaratory suit is being finalised and the suit is about to be filed. The Court Receiver, Bombay High Court has been requested on 21st April, 1984 to take immediate action to stop construction work on the land in his possession, as the rights of lessor, the Union of India, are affected.

Unused Salt Lands at Vikhroli East at Bombay

1727. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government have approached the Salt Department for release of unused salt lands at Vikhroli East of Bombay for a small portion of the Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road ;

(b) whether this road will serve as a vital link and is very essential in view of the fourth Railway Terminal coming up at Vikhroli ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to hand over this land to the State Government ; and

(d) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

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

Applications for Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent from Kerala

1728. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the general delay in issuing letters of intent and licences for starting new industries ;

(b) the number of applications for letters of intent or industrial licences pending with the Government from Kerala ; and

(c) the details and the stage at which each application at present standing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Letters of Intent are issued promptly and expeditiously. The procedures have been streamlined to ensure this.

(b) and (c). As on 28th July, 1984, 11 Industrial Licence applications under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 for the grant of letters of Intent were at various stages of consideration. The details of pending

applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

गेडे आयरन एण्ड कम्पनी को पुनः खोलना

1729. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री गेडे आयरन एण्ड कम्पनी को पुनः खोलने के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5859 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को हीरोडीह (कोडरमा) में गेडे आयरन एण्ड कम्पनी को खोलने के लिए विज्ञापन के उत्तर में कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और क्या अभी तक इस कम्पनी को पुनः चालू करने का निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और कम्पनी के कब तक पुनः चालू होने की सम्भावना है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण कम्पनी को पुनः खोलने के लिए अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने यह सूचित किया है कि परियोजना के लिए मैसर्स टोरस्टील रिसर्च फाउन्डेशन, कलकत्ता को तकनीकी सहयोगकर्ता के रूप में चुना गया था, परियोजना की एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से सावधिक ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए बातचीत की गई है। इसके अलावा, बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने यह भी बताया है कि संयुक्त क्षेत्र में परियोजना चलाने के लिए चुना गया वित्तीय सह-प्रवर्तक हाल ही में अपने वचन से मुकर गया है जिसके कारण पुनर्स्थापना का कार्यक्रम अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है।

(ख) तकनीकी परामर्शदाता ने निगम को यह सलाह दी है कि कारखाने को वित्तीय संस्थानों

द्वारा ऋण स्वीकृत किए जाने की तारीख से लगभग 10-12 महीने में पुनः चालू किया जा सकता है।

केन्द्र सरकार को किसी प्रकार की सहायता के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Cement production by C.C.I.

1730. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of

India achieved a record production of cement during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the figures of production for 1983-84 as compared with that in 1982-83 and 1981-82 ; and

(c) the percentage of capacity utilisation during each of these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). Production of cement and capacity utilisation achieved by the units of Cement Corporation of India which were in commercial production during the last three years were as under :

Year	Production in lakh tonnes	Capacity utilisation %
1981-82	12.50	83.00
1982-83	19.42	83.47
1983-84	20.10	86.54

Meeting of the Small Scale Industries board on increasing sickness in Industries

1731. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether sickness in small scale industries is increasing and a large number of small scale units have been closed down ;

(b) whether a meeting of the All India Small Scale Industries Board was held in New Delhi under his Chairmanship to solve the problems of the small scale units in the country and particularly about the sick units ; and

(c) if so, the details of the problems

discussed and the suggestions made by the Board to solve the difficulties faced by the small scale units and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 38th meeting of the All India Small Scale Industries Board was held in New Delhi on 9th and 10th July, 1984 under the Chairmanship of Minister of Industry. The Board highlighted problems faced by small scale industries and made recommendations which will be examined by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Statement

Sickness in Small Scale Industrial Units Assisted by Scheduled Commercial Banks

S. No.	As at the end of	Total No. of SSI borrowing accounts/units	No. of sick small scale units (Bank assisted)	% share of sick SSI units in the total No. of borrowing accounts units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	June, 1979	589,000	20,700	3.5
2.	Dec. 1979	656,000	20,841	3.2
3.	June 1980	718,000	22,325	3.1
4.	Dec. 1980	774,000	23,256	3.0
5.	June 1981	844,000	22,360	2.6
6.	Dec. 1981	924,000	25,342	2.7
7.	June 1982	976,000	26,973	2.8
8.	Dec. 1982@	1044,000	58,549	5.6

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

@Note : The large increase in the number of sick SSI Units as at the end of December, 1982 is because till June, 1982, State Bank of India was not including the units in Protested Bills/Recalled debts accounts in their list of sick units as these units cannot be rehabilitated and the only action left with the bank, as reported by it, was recovery of advances.

इन्टरनेशनल इस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड,
बंगलौर में तालाबन्दी

1732. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्टरनेशनल इस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड बंगलौर में 25 फरवरी 1984 से तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उक्त तालाबन्दी को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ने इस कम्पनी के अधिग्रहण की मांग की है ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) मैसर्स इन्टरनेशनल इस्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ने बताया है कि वित्तीय संकट के कारण उनको अपने कुछ विभाग बन्द करने पड़े थे और इन विभागों के श्रमिकों की छुटनी की गई थी। श्रमिकों ने इसका विरोध किया था और उन्होंने कार्य-घंटों के बाद भी कार्य-स्थल को नहीं छोड़ा। श्रमिक समस्या की प्रत्याशा में प्रबन्धकों ने 25-2-1984 से तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी।

(ग) यह मामला समझौते के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया था और श्रम आयुक्त, कर्नाटक सरकार के समक्ष अनेक बैठकें हुई थीं। पार्टियां समझौते के लिए तैयार हो गईं और पार्टियों द्वारा 6-7-1984 को एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कारखाने में 9-7-1984 से काम प्रारम्भ हो गया।

(घ) और (ड) सरकार द्वारा अधिकार में लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है क्योंकि यह विवाद पहले ही मैत्रीपूर्ण ढंग से तय कर दिया गया है और अब कारखाने में काम हो रहा है।

Criteria to Identify 'No Industry Area,

1733. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether no industry areas were identified in the country ; and

(b) if so, the criteria on which they were so identified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). The Districts which did not have any large or medium scale industry as per the data available in District Industry Centre—Action Plans for 1979-80, have been identified as No-Industry Districts.

Setting up of H.P.F. Unit at Nainital

1734. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited has stated in a Press Conference in Madras that the proposed colour film factory will be set up at Nainital.

(b) whether Government have given the final clearance for the proposed factory ;

(c) the project cost and the likely date of commencement of production ; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a new company for looking after the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, a public sector undertaking, has submitted for Government clearance a proposal for setting up a unit for integrated production of cine colour positive film and colour paper for a total annual capacity of 10 million sq. metres at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 crores.

The Chairman, HPF, had indicated that the proposed colour film plant is to be located in the Kumaon Hills. However, no final decision in regard to the implementation of the project has so far been taken by the Government in view of resources constraints.

Functioning of Cement factories in the country

1735. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement manufacturing factories in the country ;

(b) how many of them are working properly ;

(c) how many of them are sick ;

(d) whether the Central Government are thinking of setting up new cement factories ;

(e) whether the Central Government are adopting methods for modernising the production of cement ; and

(f) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 93.

(b) Apart from the new units which were commissioned recently, eight existing cement factories had recorded a capacity utilisation of less than 50% during 1983.

(c) Fifteen cement factories were declared sick during the year 1983-84 for purposes of relief in supply of levy cement at controlled prices.

(d) Cement Corporation of India are currently setting up three one million tonne projects.

(e) and (f). Modernisation of the cement industry, which inter-alia include installation of precalciner, conversion of wet process technology to dry process technology, installation of pollution control equipments and Diesel Generating sets for generation of captive power, is encouraged by the Government.

कलकत्ता में आयोजित क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों का सम्मेलन

1736. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों के कलकत्ता में हुए सम्मेलन में लिए गए निर्णयों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) रेलवे में विद्यमान भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का निर्णय किया गया और इन्हें कब कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जाएगी और उसके क्या परिणाम निकलेंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) रेल मंत्री द्वारा आवधिक रूप से आयोजित महाप्रबन्धकों की बैठकें मस्तिष्क को झकझोरने वाले सत्र की प्रकृति की होती हैं और उनमें परिचालनिक एवं संरक्षा सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाओं के मामलों पर निदेश जारी किये जाते हैं। इनकी रूपरेखा उन समस्याओं का गहन अध्ययन करने के उद्देश्य से तैयार की जाती है जिनका रेलों को सामना करना पड़ता है 2 जून, 1984 को कलकत्ता में आयोजित महाप्रबन्धकों के सम्मेलन में जिन मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया उनमें गाड़ियों के समय-पालन में सुधार करने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से बिजली की सप्लाई, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में बिना टिकट यात्रा की व्याधि, जाली टिकटों की बिक्री सम्बन्धी तिकड़म और उसे दूर करने की कार्रवाई, रेल-पथ और सिगनल फिटिंगों की चोरी, आन्तरिक साधनों को जुटाना, रेलवे स्टेशनों की सफाई, भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन देने वाली खामियों को समाप्त करना, नये निर्माण-कार्यों को प्रारम्भ करने में विलम्ब से बचना, समय पूरा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन के रूप में ड्राइवरो को पुरस्कृत करने की एक योजना तैयार करना, दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे संरक्षा के आयुक्तों की रिपोर्ट सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकाशित करना, कोल इंडिया द्वारा खराब किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई, दुर्घटनाओं के मामले में मुआवजे का शीघ्र भुगतान, निर्माण-कार्यों का विभागीकरण, निर्माण-कार्यों की निगरानी, डीजल और बिजली रेल इंजनों की बकाया अनुसूचित स्थिति में सुधार लाना, राजस्व में गिरावट के कारणों का पता लगाना, पार्सल यातायात का नियन्त्रण, रफ्तार प्रतिबन्धों की समीक्षा करना आदि शामिल हैं।

(ख) जून, 1984 में कलकत्ता में आयोजित क्षेत्रीय महाप्रबन्धक सम्मेलन में रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाने

का विनिश्चय किया गया था :—

(I) जाली टिकटों की बिक्री की तिकड़मबाजी का भंडाफोड़ करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता प्राप्त करना।

(II) यह निर्धारित किया गया कि रेलों पर विद्यमान भ्रष्टाचार के मुख्य क्षेत्र हैं "आरक्षण" और "टिकटों की बुकिंग" जहां कि निरन्तर और व्यापक निवारक जांच होते रहना आवश्यक है।

(III) यह विनिश्चित किया गया कि स्टेशन मास्टर्स को हर 4 वर्ष के बाद स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों के लिए कठोर दण्ड की आवश्यकता को दोहराया गया था। जहां तक राजपत्रित अधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है, अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की प्रकृति और दण्ड की मात्रा का विनिश्चय अनिवार्यतः केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से किया जाता है। जहां तक अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, हालांकि अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी से अपेक्षित है कि वह भ्रष्ट कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध, अपराध की गम्भीरता के अनुरूप कड़ी कार्रवाई करेगा, फिर भी सतर्कता संगठन द्वारा ऐसे दण्डों की पर्याप्तता की पुनरीक्षा की जाती है।

Train Accidents during the first-six months of 1984

1737. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

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

(a) the number of train accidents which took place during the first six months of 1984 on Indian Railways, railway-wise ;

(b) details thereof ;

(c) reasons for these accidents ;

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Railways to stop these accidents ;

(e) number of persons killed and injured in these accidents ; and

(f) details of compensation paid by the Railways to those killed and injured in these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :
(a) and (b). Railway-wise details of train accidents on Indian Railways during the first six months of 1984 are as under :

Railway	Number of accidents				Total
	Collisions	Derailments	Level crossing accidents	Fires in trains	
Central	3	30	1	6	40
Eastern	2	31	4	2	39
Northern	3	37	7	3	50
North Eastern	—	10	5	—	15
Northeast Frontier	1	59	3	—	63
Southern	2	29	4	1	36
South Central	2	35	5	6	48
South Eastern	3	39	4	—	46
Western	—	25	6	1	32

(c) Most of these accidents were due to the failure of railway staff, followed by rolling stock and Permanent Way failure. Besides, sabotage, obstructions on the track and negligence of road users in the case of accidents at level crossings were other major reasons for these accidents.

(d) Some of the measures taken to prevent train accidents are :

- (i) raising the level of safety consciousness among the staff at all levels by intensive and meaningful inspections.
- (ii) stringent punitive action against the staff responsible for accidents ;
- (lii) provision of more technological aids like track circuiting, automatic reversal of signals after passing of a train etc. to supplement human vigilance, in a phased manner ;
- (iv) installation of Auxiliary Warning System which first gives an audio-visual warning to a Driver if he does not head a signal at danger and eventually brings the train to a stop ;
- (v) rehabilitation of rolling stock and track within resources available ;
- (vi) progressive manning of unmanned level crossings where necessary and providing interlocking, lifting barriers etc. at busy manned level crossing gates ;
- (vii) liaison with State Governments for observance of Motor Vehicles Rules by the road users while passing level crossings ;
- (viii) educative publicity through posters and other media about hazards in carrying inflammable articles in compartments, caution to be exercised while negotiating the level crossings etc.
- (ix) intensification of anti-sabotage measures like—

(a) patrolling of track ;

(b) burring of fish bolts whereby after the nuts are tightened on the bolt, the threads on the bolt are destroyed and the bolt cannot be removed without using a chisel ;

(c) reducing the number of fish plated joints by welding.

(e) In these accidents 151 persons lost their lives and 394 persons were injured including 43 killed and 55 injured in a collision at Bahadurgarh and 59 killed and 58 injured in level crossing accidents which were caused mostly by negligence of road users.

(f) No compensation has been paid to so far. Ex-gratia payments, however, are arranged to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured. Compensation is paid without delay as awarded by the ad hoc/ex-officio Claims Commissioners according to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Recruitment in Kharagpur Workshop and Bondamunda Diesel Sheds

1738. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 Gangmen have been appointed as apprentices in the Kharagpur and Bondamunda (Orissa) factories of the South Eastern Railway recently ;

(b) if so, whether these appointments were made after inviting applications from the people through advertisement in the regional newspapers ;

(c) if so, the details and date of such advertisement ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the South Eastern Railway-

men Union held a demonstration in front of the Kharagpur ACMI office on 27 July, 1984 protesting against such irregular appointments ; and

(f) if so, the Government's reaction there-to ?

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

(a) No Gangman has been appointed recently as Apprentice in the Kharagpur Workshop and Bandamonda Diesel Shed of S.E. Railway.

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

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. South Eastern Railwaymen Union held a demonstration in front of Kharagpur Workshop on 22.6.84 and 27.6.84. The position has been explained to the Union.

Allotment of wagons to West Bengal Small Industries Corporation

1739. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons so far allotted to the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation for smooth flow of breeze coke and B.P. hard coke ;

(b) the number of wagons required by it ; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting the required number of wagons for it as demanded ?

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

(a) to (c). Two rakes of 30 Boxes each of B.P. hard coke were sanctioned one each for January and February '84 from Durgapur Coke Oven Plant to K.P. Docks, Sonai, for this party. No further programme of B.P. hard coke and breeze coke has been submitted so far. The indent for the first rake was placed by Durgapur Coke Oven Plant on 6.2.84 and again on 13.2.84 but due to imposition of restrictions on movement by K.P. Docks no allotments could be

given. No further indent was, thereafter, placed by the supplier even after the lifting of the movement restrictions and the validity of these rakes thus, lapsed in March and April 1984 respectively. No request has also been received either from the consumer or the supplier for re-validation of the lapsed programmes.

Introduction of Superfast Goods Trains

1740. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Superfast Goods Trains are proposed to be introduced this year ; and

(b) if so, the places where they will be introduced ?

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

(a) and (b). Superfast Goods Trains called 'Speed Link Expresses' have recently been introduced between the following points :—

1. Carnac Bridge (Bombay) and New Delhi ;
2. New Delhi and Salt Cotaurs (Madras) ;
3. New Delhi and Howrah ;
4. Wadi Bunder (Bombay) and Shalimar (Calcutta) ;
5. Shalimar (Calcutta) and Salt Cotaurs (Madras).

Number of Students in three Central Schools at Ambala

1741. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of students in each class in all the three Central Schools at Ambala (Haryana) and the number of Scheduled Caste students in each class ;

(b) total number of seats in 1st class in

these schools during the last 5 years separately for each year, and the number thereof reserved for Scheduled Castes and actually filled by them in each year with reasons for shortfall in their number ;

(c) number of Scheduled Caste students selected for admission in 1st class in all the three Central Schools at Ambala (Haryana) during the current year with reasons for shortfall, if any ;

(d) whether any of the Scheduled Caste students selected for admission in 1st class during the current year has been refused

admission ;

(e) if so, the number of such students and the reasons for such refusal ; and

(f) if not, the dates of selection and their actual admission in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Enrolment in three Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) at Ambala as on 31.7.1984 was as under :

Class	K.V. No. I		K.V. No. II		K.V. No. III	
	Total	S.C.	Total	S.C.	Total	S.C.
I	105	13	111	22	70	11
II	118	06	126	06	77	07
III	139	05	136	14	101	05
IV	144	07	134	08	142	03
V	154	05	159	08	155	06
VI	136	01	157	08	128	04
VII	137	07	146	02	121	02
VIII	126	02	130	05	75	—
IX	118	02	196	06	68	—
X	93	01	144	—	30	—
XI	39	—	79	03	—	—
XII	30	—	69	01	—	—

(b)

Year	Total Number of seats in Class-I			Number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes			No. of Scheduled Caste students admitted		
	KV. I	KV. II	KV. III	KV. I	KV. II	KV. III	KV. I	KV. II	KV. III
1979-80	105	105	*	16	16	*	09	08	*
1980-81	105	105	70	16	16	11	15	12	03
1981-82	90	105	70	14	16	11	08	10	04
1982-83	105	105	70	16	16	11	09	13	05
1983-84	105	90	70	16	14	11	12	04	07

*This Kendriya Vidyalaya was opened in September, 1980.

All the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible candidates.

(c)

	No. of Scheduled Caste children selected for admission	No. of Scheduled Caste students took admission
K.V. No. I	16	13
K.V. No. II	22	22
K.V. No. III	12	11

In Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, 3 seats reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates could not be filled up as the selected children did not turn up for admission. In Kendriya Vidyalaya No. II against 16 seats reserved for S.C. candidates, 22 children were admitted. In Kendriya Vidyalaya No. III, all the 11 seats reserved for S.C. candidates have been filled up.

to 27.6.84 and admission were made from 27.6.84 to 31.7.1984.

Construction of Overbridge at Adyitapur Station

1742. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The selection was made from 1.5.84

(a) whether the absence of a railway overbridge for use of the public at Adyitapur Station (near Tatanagar) on South-Eastern Railway is forcing people to walk

across the tracks and thus constituting a serious hazard ;

(b) whether a public agitation, including relay hunger strike, is going on for several weeks at Adyitapur and Tatanagar demanding early construction of such an over-bridge ; and

(c) if so, whether any action will be taken in the matter ?

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

(a) Sir, an 'A' Class interlocked manned level crossing has been provided at Adityapur station for use of public to cross the tracks.

(b) and (c). There had been demands from public for providing a Road over Bridge in lieu of this level crossing. As per extant rules such road over bridges are constructed jointly with State Government on cost sharing basis. The proposal is under joint examination.

Procurement of new anti Cancer Chemical for Treatment of Cancer Patients

1743. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have seen a recent press report stating that the new anti Cancer chemical has been found in Los Angeles ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to procure such chemical from there for the treatment of Cancer Patients in India ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) According to a press report from San Francisco, a U.S. Company has announced that it has successfully recreated a naturally occurring protein which destroys cancerous cells in humans without damaging side effects of chemotherapy.

According to another press report originating from Tokyo, a University of Tokyo Scientist has developed a chemical compound which concentrates on carcinoma tissues and prevents them from growing while not damaging natural tissue.

(c) and (d). It is premature to consider procurement of such chemicals when these are yet to be clinically tested.

Promotion of Adult Education in Southern States and Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

1744. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new plan has since been formulated by Government for the promotion of Adult Education particularly in Southern States and Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh during the period 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ;

(c) the number of new adult education centres which are likely to be opened during the same period ; and

(d) number of persons likely to receive education under this scheme during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The Annual Plan for 1984-85, as part of Sixth Five Year Plan, includes the following schemes for the promotion of adult education in the country including the

Southern States and Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh :

- (i) Rural Functional Literacy Projects
- (ii) State Adult Education Programme
- (iii) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education
- (iv) Involvement of Students and Youth under the Adult Education Programme
- (v) Shramik Vidyapeeths
- (vi) Post-literacy and Follow-up Programme
- (vii) Strengthening of Administrative Structures for Adult Education

These programmes are likely to continue during 1985-86.

(c) and (d). As per reports received from the States/Union Territories, 1.73 lakhs adult education centres were in operation with an enrolment of 50.75 lakhs adult learners at the end of March, 1984. The target of enrolment, which is fixed every year, is 65 lakhs for 1984-85. This inter alia implies that more adult education centres will be opened during 1984-85.

Construction work in Sambalpur Railway Division

1745. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to start construction works in the Sambalpur Railway Division during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, whether work for site selection and land acquisition has been started ; and

(c) what other steps have been taken by the Government to expedite the construction works of this second Railway Division in Orissa ?

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

(a) A decision has been taken very recently to form a division at Sambalpur.

(b) and (c). The Orissa Government has been requested for allotment of 100 acres of land for setting up the Divisional Complex.

अल्मोड़ा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

1746. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अल्मोड़ा में प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के लिए भवन और भूमि देने की पेशकश सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब प्राप्त हुआ और क्या अल्मोड़ा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोल दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को जून, 1974 में, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अल्मोड़ा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सैन्ट्रल स्कूल) खोलने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था। तथापि, इस प्रस्ताव पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई क्योंकि राज्य सरकार द्वारा कक्षाओं के लिए अपेक्षित अस्थायी आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी।

टनकपुर से लखनऊ तक प्रतिदिन सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाना

1747. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें टनकपुर से लखनऊ तक प्रतिदिन सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने के लिए टनकपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के स्थानीय लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय

की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी० ए० गनो खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई थी लेकिन उसे वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया ।

Fourth Railway Terminal of Bombay at Vikhroli

1748. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway have completed the survey for provision of fourth Railway Terminal of Bombay at Vikhroli ;

(b) whether scrutiny of the survey report has been completed ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the progress regarding the acquisition of land, provision for which has been made in the Budget for 1983-84 ?

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

(b) and (c). Scrutiny of the survey report has not been completed. However, according to the Survey Report, the most promising site for the fourth terminus complex would be Vikhroli located to the east of the Eastern Express Highway.

The report envisages that the whole project would be executed in 3 phases. The total project cost would be Rs. 129,40.22 lakhs (excluding cost of land).

(d) An application for acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act has been filed and the matter is being followed up with the State Government for necessary publication of the notification at an early date.

Improvement of Kanjur Marg Railway Station (Bombay)

1749. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway proposes to improve the Kanjur Marg Railway Station at Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details of the works to be undertaken and funds allotted ;

(c) the time of commencement and completion of the work ; and

(d) the other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). There is a perspective plan to provide cover over platform, to extend the foot over bridge, provision of additional booking windows and expansion of concourse at Kanjur Marg. Due to constraint of funds it has not been possible to sanction these works during the current financial year and allot funds.

(c) and (d). It is not possible at this stage to indicate the date of commencement and completion or any other detail.

Roof over platform No. 2 at Chengannur Station

1750. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to the inconvenience being caused to the passengers due to the lack of roof over the platform No. 2 at Chengannur station in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide sufficient roofing over this platform ?

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

(b) Platform No. 2 was recently provided

with a covering to a length of 63.6 metres. Due to constraint of funds, it has not been possible to plan further extension of the cover in the current financial year.

T.V. Sets for Schools

1751. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA
RANE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have drawn up a plan to supply a number of T.V. sets to schools to achieve the targets of universalisation of elementary education in the country by 1990 ; and

(b) if so; the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). While there is no specific scheme in the Ministry of Education for supply of T.V. sets to schools, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have a plan to instal 2667 VHF sets and 2000 Direct Reception Sets in the selected districts of the six INSAT States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, under the INSAT T.V. utilisation programme. As against this plan 807 VHF sets and 737 DRS have already been installed.

Introduction of Computer Science in Schools

1752. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :
SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce computer science as a subject for study in the schools ;

(b) if so, in how many schools manner of selection thereof, expenditure likely to be incurred and quantum thereof to be borne by each state and in which states the scheme will be introduced and by when ; and

(c) details of the scheme drawn-up in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). While there is no plan to introduce computer science in schools at present, the Government of India is implementing a Pilot Project for introducing Computer Literacy and Studies in 250 Higher Secondary Schools from all States/U.Ts (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep). The Project is being started during the academic session 1984-85. The selection of schools for participation in the Pilot Project has been made on the basis of the recommendations of the States/UTs and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The estimated cost of the Pilot Project is Rs. 2.2 crores, to be funded by the Central Government. The States/UTs do not have to bear any expenditure. The objectives of the Pilot Project are :

- To provide students with a broad understanding of computers and their use.
- To provide hands-on experience.
- To familiarise the students with the range of computer applications in all walks of human activity and computer's potential as controlling and information processing tool.
- To demystify computers and to develop a degree of ease and familiarity with computers which would be conducive to developing individual creativity in identifying and developing applications relevant to their immediate environment.

फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे

1753. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् फुतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे लाइन के परिसमापन तथा इस लाइट रेलवे में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को भारतीय रेलों की सेवाओं में खपाने के लिए अपनी सहमति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है जो इस लाइट रेलवे की आस्तियों का मूल्यांकन करेगी तथा कर्मचारियों को खपाने के लिए स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तय करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए संसद की किसी भी सभा में कब तक एक विधेयक को पुनः स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) बिहार सरकार ने फुतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेल लाइन को बन्द करने के लिए सहमति दे दी है, बशर्ते इस लाइट रेलवे लाइन के कर्मचारियों को भारतीय रेलों की सरकारी सेवाओं में समाहित कर लिया जाये ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) हाल ही में अध्ययन दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और यह रिपोर्ट त्रिचाराधीन है । अन्य मंत्रालयों और विभागों से परामर्शपूर्वक औपचारिकताओं के पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही इस विषय के विधेयक को संसद में पेश किया जा सकता है ।

गंगा नदी पर पटना के निकट रेल पुल

1754. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में गंगा नदी पर पटना के निकट एक रेल पुल के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य आरम्भ करने में विलंब होने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख) पुल के तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन के लिए प्रारम्भिक इन्जीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण प्रगति पर है । विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने तथा इसकी जांच के बाद बिहार सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा, बशर्ते कि धनराशि उपलब्ध हो और योजना आयोग अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दे ।

वानापुर डिवीजन में सोन नदी पर बने पुल का पुनरोद्धार

1755. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन में सोन नदी पर बना पुल काफी पुराना पड़ गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यातायात और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस पुल के पुनरोद्धार की तुरन्त आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) गर्डरों पर केवल नांदनुमा डेकिंग के बदलने की आवश्यकता है ।

(ग) 31 स्पेनों पर नांदनुमा डेकिंग का बदलाव करने के कार्य की पहले चरण के रूप में स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ।

Compensation to the victims of damaged Roads

1756. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any time considered the question of adequately compensating the persons who receive serious injuries/become invalid/are killed or whose vehicles are damaged because of the gaping potholes, uncovered manholes, damaged roads etc ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring a legislation in this regard ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction ; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (d). At present there is no specific law on the subject. But all such cases of injuries etc. are generally covered under the Law of Torts. As there is already a general law on the subject, enactment of a fresh legislation is not being considered.

Daily Running of Delhi-Jodhpur and Jodhpur-Ahmedabad Trains

1757. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to run the Delhi-Jodhpur and Jodhpur-Ahmedabad Superfast trains on regular basis ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these trains will be run on regular basis and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) 509/510 Delhi-Jodhpur Superfast and 507/508 Ahmedabad-Jodhpur Superfast trains are running thrice a week and twice a week respectively, on regular basis.

(b) Does not arise.

505 अप और 506 डाउन दिल्ली/अहमदाबाद रेलगाड़ी के प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे के स्थान पर दो टीयर वातानुकूलित डिब्बा लगाया जाना

1758. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 505 अप और 506 डाउन दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी में प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बे के स्थान पर दो टीयर के वातानुकूलित डिब्बे लगाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको किस अवधि तक बदले जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी नहीं, फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अधूरी रेल लाइनें पूरी करना

1759. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 में जिन रेल लाइनों को पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम था उनमें से कितनी रेल लाइनें अधूरी पड़ी हैं, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त रेल लाइनों के लिए निर्धारित धनराशि में कटौती की गई थी और धन की कमी के कारण रेल लाइनें पूरी नहीं की जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इन अधूरी रेल लाइनों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) बजट भाषण के अनुसार जिन लाइनों को 1983-84 में खोले जाने की योजना बनाई गई थी, उन सभी तीन नई रेलवे लाइनों को वर्ष के दौरान खोल दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों के घाटे में चलने के कारण

1760. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की छोटी लाइनों और बड़ी लाइनों पर स्थित उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से घाटे में चल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनके घाटे में चलने के क्या कारण हैं और उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) आमदनी और खर्च को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिचालन में हानि अथवा एक यूनिट के रूप में मानकर लाभ का मूल्यांकन एक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे के अथवा एक रेलवे की किसी विशिष्ट शाखा लाइन के लिए किया जाता है न कि अलग-अलग रेलवे स्टेशनों के लिए। अतः स्टेशन-वार इस सूचना को प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं है।

माल डिब्बों के कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता

1761. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों को माल डिब्बों के निर्यात को बढ़ी हुई सम्भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में माल डिब्बों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान माल डिब्बों के प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी बढ़ाई गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) इस समय किसी प्रबन्ध की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि निर्यात समेत रेलवे वैगनों की मांग विद्यमान क्षमता से कम है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Measures to reduce Rail Mishaps

1762. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Ministry had taken a number of measures to reduce the rail mishaps in the country ;

(b) if so, the measures considered necessary to reduce the rail mishaps from June, 1984 onwards ;

(c) whether in view of these steps, the number of mishaps have decreased ; and

(d) whether all the rail accident reports were published ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Railways is constantly following up on steps to minimise train accidents. The following preventive measures have been taken and reiterated from time to time and special drives organised to bring about more alertness to reduce accidents :—

(i) Special counselling of drivers involved in accidents regarding correct techniques of driving, observance of signals and remaining alert while on run as well as monitoring the performance of such drivers as had been involved in accidents.

(ii) Ambush checks at level crossing gates, manned as well as unmanned, to observe that the rules and regulations are being carried out correctly by the road users as well as by the train crews to bring down accidents at level crossings.

(iii) Intensification of inspections at all levels, by Supervisors, Assistant Officers and other officers including Heads of Departments on the Railways with a view to improve the alertness of the staff, the quality of work done by them and action necessary to prevent accidents by proper maintenance of track, rolling stock as well as observance of rules and regulations by Cabinmen, Station staff, etc.

(iv) Special drive launched to ensure that all train engines operating on the

sections have proper head-lights in working order.

- (v) Improved and vigorous train examination.
- (vi) Review at higher levels of the quality and quantity of work done by supervisors and others and more than that the follow-up action thereon.
- (vii) Holding proper enquiries by high level officers to locate correctly the causes leading to accidents and taking preventive measures thereafter. In continuation of the finalisation of the accident cases, follow-up by adequate corrective punishments to act as a deterrent to delinquent staff.
- (viii) Speeding up the tempo of track renewals with special emphasis on sections where rail fractures recur and follow-up on adequate supplies of rails and track fittings including sleepers etc. to improve track condition.
- (ix) Rigid inspection of bridges.
- (x) Arranging supplies of loco, carriage and wagon materials for proper maintenance of the rolling stock.
- (xi) Ensuring frequency of checks both in the yard as well as in depots and loco sheds with regard to quality of repair done on the rolling stock.
- (xii) Progressive introduction of A.W.S. system which will ensure that even if the driver ignores the danger aspect of the signal, audio visual warning followed by the brakes automatically applying to stop the train. Installation of this system is specifically being taken up on the Eastern and Western Railways on the suburban sections and main line to an extent and to be extended.

(c) Yes, Sir. There has been a downward trend as compared to the corresponding month of the last year.

(d) In respect of accidents which are

considered topical and important, a gist of the findings of the enquiries by the Commissioners of Railway Safety is published in the Press. The Commission of Railway Safety headed by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety is attached to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Approval of Planning Commission to measures for Population Stabilisation

1763. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several specific measures have been decided to incorporate in the Seventh Plan to achieve population stabilisation ;

(b) if so, whether a large number of recommendations that were considered by the Health Ministry have been submitted to the Planning Commission ;

(c) if so, how many such recommendations have so far been accepted by the Planning Commission ; and

(d) the other steps that are being considered to be incorporated in the Seventh Plan to curb population growth in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). The Seventh Five Year Plan for Health and Family Welfare Sector has not yet been formulated.

Setting up of an autonomous Institute of Posts Graduate Medicine of Calcutta

1764. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish an autonomous institute of post-graduate medicine by upgrading the premier post-graduate medical

institution in the country the University College of Medicine, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the broad details of this proposal and its structure and the stage at which this stands at present ; and

(c) whether it will be possible to push through this proposal from the current academic year or atleast from next year ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of India have not received any proposal in this regard from the State Government.

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

Schemes for decline in fertility and faster economic development in view of scenario presented by World Bank

1765. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the scenario presented by the World Bank projections the special steps and scheme under consideration of the Government to bring substantial declines in fertility and faster economic development ;

(b) whether efforts have been made for an integrated strategy on population growth and economic growth ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). World Bank projections are usually based on assumptions relating to fertility and mortality trends and other demographic factors as reflected in the country's situation from time-to-time. The World Development Report 1984 of the World Bank presents an improving scenario about India's population as compared to the World Development Report of 1983 as indicated below :

Indicators	1984 World Development Report Projections	1983 World Development Report Projections
1	2	3
1. Hypothetical size of stationary population (in millions)	1707	1838
2. Projected Population for the year 2000 (in millions)	994	1001
3. Assumed year of reaching Net Reproduction Rate of one.	2010	2020
4. Average Annual growth of population during 1980-2000.	1.9	2.0

India's development planning process has always recognised and taken into account inter-linkages between population and economic growth.

Inclusion of Vadinar Port in the Draft Seventh Five Year Plan

1766. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to develop Vadinar Port in Gujarat as a natural harbour during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this has not been included in the draft plan ;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider to include it in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The feasibility of development of berth facilities at Vadinar for handling general cargo and POL products during the 7th Plan is under study.

(b) to (d). The draft 7th Plan for Ports is yet to be finalized.

Improvement of quality of secondary education

1767. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the present quality of secondary education ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what provision has been made for the Seventh Five Year Plan as proposed by

the Planning Commission Working Group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Improvement of the quality of Secondary Education is a continuous process, and the position is reviewed from time to time. Various measures for improving the quality of education at secondary level are being taken/recommended. As examples of such programmes, a pilot project has been conceived to introduce computer literacy and awareness in 250 selected secondary/higher secondary schools. Educational programme for children are also being telecast through INSAT I-B in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, which will be extended to the States of U.P., Gujarat and Bihar shortly. Vocationalisation of Education at higher secondary level is recommended to States for implementation.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan is under formulation and outlays/schemes in various sectors have yet to be finalised.

Lack of staying accommodation for out door patients in Hospitals of Delhi/New Delhi

1768. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of staying accommodation, the out door patients in various Central Government hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi, specially from rural areas are put to lot of inconvenience and harassments ;

(b) whether Government are aware that many lives could have been saved, had there been ample staying accommodation available to the out door patients in various hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to streamline the process of staying accommodation to the out door patients in such hospitals in Delhi/New Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). Limited accommodation is available in Safdarjang Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital for the benefit of the patients and their relatives. Normally patients visiting the O.P.D. are not required to stay overnight. The patients requiring hospitalisation are admitted for indoor treatment.

Alleged Manipulation in M.B.B.S. and Post Graduate Entrance Examination Results

1769. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-
NUPATI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn towards the news item regarding Manipulation of results regarding the MBBS entrance examination appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 11 July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, how many complaints have so far been received in this regard ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute enquiry into it ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) the terms of reference of the enquiring body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An error in the evaluation of the answer scripts for the MBBS entrance test was noticed by the University while rechecking the results of some candidates who applied for such rechecking. In con-

sequence, the University announced a revised list of candidates who qualified in the entrance test after the error was rectified.

(c) to (e). The Academic Council of the University has appointed a Six-man Committee to enquire into the incident, to fix responsibility and to suggest ways and means to streamline the system of admission. The enquiry is in progress. Pending this enquiry, the University has also decided to hold the examination results already announced in abeyance. Meanwhile, on a petition filed by a student, the Delhi High Court on 30th July, 1984 directed the University to commence the process of admission on the basis of the results submitted to the Court after a manual checking of the answer scripts of the first 800 candidates in the second list announced by the University. The Court has further directed that the remaining answer scripts should also be manually checked and, if any student gets marks above the cut off point and persons below him have got admission, such students should also be admitted in a medical college in Delhi.

Setting up of Metropolitan Railway Transport Project for Hyderabad and Secunderabad

1770. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Development Committee recommended the setting up of Metropolitan Railway Transport Project (MRTP) for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) There is no such Committee on the Railways. Further no Metropolitan Railway Transport Project has been sanctioned to far for these cities.

(b) Does not arise.

State Apathy to Vocational Education

1771. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many states have neglected the spirit of educational Reforms by showing apathy to Vocational Education at 10+2 level and by not providing sufficient funds for the scheme ;

(b) whether the All India Council for Technical Education have prepared programmes of vocational courses which have immediate job prospects ;

(c) the names of the states that have not seriously taken up the vocationalisation of Education at 10+2 level and the action taken by Government thereupon ;

(d) whether the Government will set-up an All-India Board of Vocational Education to monitor and manage this important educational Reform ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir. Vocationalisation of education at +2 stage has been implemented so far in 9 States and 3 Union Territories. Other States and Union Territories have also accepted the importance of vocationalisation of education at +2 stage but for reason of scarcity of resources have not so far taken to vocationalisation.

(b) While no specific programmes have been drawn up by the All India Council for Technical Education, an All India Board of Vocational Education has been set up under the aegis of the All India Council for Technical Education to promote vocational education.

(c) The following States/Union Territories have not yet introduced vocationalisation of education at +2 stage :—

1. Bihar
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Manipur
6. Meghalaya
7. Nagaland
8. Orissa
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Sikkim
12. Tripura
13. Uttar Pradesh
14. Arunachal Pradesh
15. Chandigarh
16. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
17. Goa, Daman and Diu
18. Lakshadweep
19. Mizoram

The Government of India have been continually impressing upon the States the need to introduce vocationalisation at the +2 stage. These States/Union Territories were again requested for speedy introduction of vocationalisation in the meeting of Secretaries held in May, 1984.

(d) An All India Board of Vocational Education has been set up under the aegis of the All India Council for Technical Education.

(e) Details of functions of the All India Board of Vocational Education are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Functions of the All India Board of Vocational Education

- (a) To evolve a coordination plan on an All India basis for vocational education after Class 10.
- (b) To consider and advise on all aspects of vocational education at the Higher Secondary stage (e.g. curriculum, institutions, examinations etc.)
- (c) To prescribe standards of instructional facilities to be provided in the Vocational Schools in respect of teaching, accommodation, equipment and staff.
- (d) To lay down guidelines for identification of specialised branches in different areas/fields in which vocational courses may be conducted with reference to the felt needs at State, Regional and National basis.
- (e) To accord recognition to certificates awarded by various State Boards in the country.
- (f) To lay down general guidelines for administration of all matters concerning vocational education in the country for the assistance of State Board of Vocational Education.
- (g) To suggest measures for effective liaison between the State Boards and the All India Board of Vocational Education wherever necessary.
- (h) To suggest measures for effective liaison and coordination between the various vocational/professional interests such as trade and industry, Government Departments (both Central and States), Public Sector Undertakings and other employing agencies on the one hand and the All India Board and State Boards of Vocational Education on the other.
- (i) To work out and suggest the training

needs (post-certification) of the products of the higher secondary education in consultation with the DGET, Ministry of Labour.

- (j) To work out suitable scheme of Apprenticeship Training in consultation with DGE and T, Ministry of Labour to meet the specific needs of vocational courses which are not covered under the Apprentices' Act, 1961.
- (k) To work out the equivalences of various courses under the aegis of other Boards and Councils such as Indian Pharmacy Council, Indian Dental Council, Nursing Council, NCVT etc. with the vocational courses offered under the 10+2.
- (l) To suggest modifications in the recruitment rules for various jobs/trades under the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.
- (m) To work out and suggest the minimum competencies for each vocation for all the States and Union Territories for the purpose of uniformity and recognition.
- (n) To perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Board from time to time.

भाप इन्जनों के स्थान पर डीजल और बिजली से चलने वाले इन्जनों का प्रयोग किया जाना

1772. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाप से चलने वाले इन्जनों का प्रचलन पुराना पड़ गया है और यह खर्चीला है तथा इससे प्रदूषण भी होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रणाली के स्थान पर डीजल और बिजली से चलने वाले इन्जनों का प्रयोग करने के लिए अब तक क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना से इस प्रणाली के स्थान पर डीजल और बिजली इंजनों का प्रयोग करने के लिए कौन-सी योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) भाप कर्षण का प्रचलन पुराना पड़ गया है और डीजल तथा बिजली कर्षण की तुलना में यह खर्चीला भी है। तीनों प्रकार के सभी कर्षण के लिए दहन द्वारा ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करना आवश्यक होता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भिन्न-भिन्न डिगारियों का प्रदूषण होता है।

(ख) डीजल और बिजली रेल इंजनों का निर्माण डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना तथा चित-रंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना में किया जा रहा है तथा धनराशि की उपलब्धता के अनुसार भाप रेल इंजनों को बदला जा रहा है जिससे निर्माण-कार्यक्रम निर्धारित होता है।

(ग) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी बनाई जा रही है।

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का जुलाई, 1984 के पहले सप्ताह में रतलाम के निकट दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

1773. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के जुलाई, 1984 के प्रथम सप्ताह में रतलाम के निकट दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के क्या कारण थे तथा यह दुर्घटना किस समय और किन परिस्थितियों में हुई ;

(ख) उपरोक्त दुर्घटना में रेल विभाग और यात्रियों की सम्पत्ति को हुए नुकसान का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त संदर्भ में सुरक्षा और नियमितता के अभाव के क्या कारण थे और क्या इस बीच सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित कर ली गई है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए०गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) 151 डाउन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस 2-7-84 को 00.55 बजे उस समय दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुई जब रतलाम स्टेशन छोड़ने के बाद उसका अन्तिम डिब्बा पटरी से उतर गया और उसमें आग लग गई। दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच वरिष्ठ अधिकाारियों की विभागीय समिति के द्वारा की जा रही है।

(ख) रेलवे सम्पत्ति को और गाड़ी द्वारा ढोये जा रहे सामान को हुई क्षति का अनुमान क्रमशः 89,600 रुपये और 1100 रुपये लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के प्राथमिक कारण मानवीय भूल के अलावा उपस्कर की खराबी है। रेलों को गहन निरीक्षण, बार-बार अचानक जांच करना तथा कर्मचारियों की कार्य-प्रणाली की सही विधियों को अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षित करने और रेलपथ, चलस्टाक, सिगनल व्यवस्था तथा अन्य उपस्करों जैसी परिचालनिक परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण तथा हालत में सुधार करने सहित इस पद्धति में सुधार करने के लिए संरक्षा प्रयास करने के निदेश दिये गये हैं।

Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila N.G. Line

1774. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the techno-economic survey in connection with conversion of Purulia-Kotshila Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge has been completed and report has been submitted to the Railway Board ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey Report has been forwarded

to the Planning Commission for clearance of the project. Planning Commission have recently sought clarification on certain points, which are under examination.

Daily Running and Changes in the Route of Neelachal Exp.

1775. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that decision has been taken to run Neelachal Express daily between New Delhi and Puri ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this express train will run via Kharagpur-Adra three days in week ; and

(c) if so, when ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Annual general meeting of All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association

1776. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received the copy of resolutions adopted in the 6th Annual General Meeting of All India Railways Ministerial Staff Association, South Eastern Zone held at Nagpur on 10th and 11th June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the resolutions ; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to redress the grievances mentioned in the resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The resolutions relate to both general as well as local demands like withdrawal of ban on recruitment, inclusion of Ministerial Staff under Workmen Compensation Act, non-installation of Computers, lower electricity charges, Hospital facilities, use of railway institutes, filling up of higher grade posts etc. etc.

Local demands are examined by the local railway administration in consultation with recognised unions and action taken, where found necessary, within the administrative and financial constraints.

General demands are considered within the frame work of Government Policy and the two recognised Labour Federations, viz., All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen who represent all categories of railway employees are consulted wherever necessary under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery Schemes.

Allocation of two Motormen in EMU Coaches

1777. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has instructed the Railway Administration to allocate two motormen to EMU coaches because solitary motorman sometimes over-looked signals ;

(b) if so, whether the said instruction was brought into force by the Railway Administration ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :
(a) to (c). After the accident in the Calcutta area, the Railway Administrations have been instructed to provide an Assistant to the Motorman in the EMU motor coach to make sure that the Motorman observes

the signals correctly and alert him in case he overlooks it so that the various speed restrictions, in force, are strictly followed by the Motorman. Implementation of these instructions is progressively being done since the end of May, 1984.

(d) Does not arise.

Yamuna Bridge Near Karnal

1778. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a bridge over Yamuna near Karnal in Haryana ;

(b) if so, whether the plan for the bridge has since been prepared ;

(c) the approximate cost of the construction of the bridge ; and

(d) whether the construction work of the said bridge will be done by the Government of India or by the Government of Haryana ?

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

(b) to (d). - The Government of Haryana, who are primarily concerned with this bridge and are responsible for its construction, have reported that the site for the bridge has since been selected. The detailed design/plan are being worked out by them. The approximate cost as intimated by State Government would be Rs. 4.00 crores against which the Government of India have agreed to provide a loan assistance of Rs. 3.00 crores, the balance being met by the State Government from their own resources.

Four Laning of National Highway No. 1 from Murthal to Karnal

1779. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal of four-laning the G.T. Road (Shershah Suri Road), National Highway No. 1 from Murthal to Karnal ;

(b) if so, whether any loan from the World Bank for four-laning of the G.T. Road has since been received ; and

(c) the likely time and date by which the work of four-laning from Murthal onwards is likely to start and the time of its completion upto Karnal ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the project is presently in the formation stage, no date for its commencement and completion can be indicated.

Railway overhead bridge at Karnal and Kurukshetra

1780. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has decided in principle to construct Railway Overhead Bridge at Karnal and Kurukshetra ;

(b) if so, the time and date by which the work of construction is likely to commence ;

(c) whether the bridge alongwith the reaches on both sides of the road is to be built by the Railway Ministry or both by the Railways and the Government of Haryana ;

(d) the approximate cost of the bridge at Karnal and Kurukshetra separately ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in starting the bridge when it has been decided to construct the said bridge ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work on these road overbridges will be taken in hand after the acceptance of the estimate by the State Govt. of Haryana is received.

(c) The main bridge across the Railway track is to be built by the Railway and the approaches are to be constructed by the State Government of Haryana.

(d) The estimated cost of the Road over bridges at Karnal and Kurukshetra is Rs. 118.80 lakhs and Rs. 158.37 lakhs out of which the Railway's share is Rs. 50.59 lakhs and Rs. 77.25 lakhs respectively.

(e) The estimate for Karnal Road over bridge is under acceptance with Haryana Govt. For Kurukshetra road over bridge Railway is finalizing plans and estimate as it is linked up with remodelling of Kurukshetra Yard.

Setting up of Rail link between Kalka-Ludhiana Via Chandigarh

1781. SHRI CHIRANJI LAJ SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position in regard to the setting up of the rail link between Kalka, Ludhiana and Chandigarh ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : There is, at present, no proposal for construction of a railway line between Kalka/Chandigarh and Ludhiana.

कुष्ठरोग को मैडिकल विषयों में शामिल करना

1782. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुष्ठरोग को भी मैडिकल विषयों में शामिल करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके

क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख) कुष्ठ में अध्यापन और प्रशिक्षण पहले ही स्नातक-पूर्व चिकित्सा पाठ्य-चर्या में शामिल है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् ने मार्च, 1982 में स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित अपनी सिफारिशों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री (एम०डी०) तथा डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों (डी०लेप) के लिए कुष्ठ में विशेषज्ञता का निर्धारण किया है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों के समीप फालतू भूमि पर कर्मशियल काम्पलेक्स

1783. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1980 में यह निर्णय किया था कि रेलवे स्टेशनों और जंक्शनों के समीप फालतू भूमि पर मास्टर प्लान के द्वारा या तो कर्मशियल काम्पलेक्स बनाए जाएंगे या यह भूमि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को आबंटित करने हेतु सहकारी समितियों को दी जाएगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बीच किन-किन स्थानों के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार किये गये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रैंड काह लेन पर कोडरमा स्टेशन के दक्षिण और उत्तर में बेकार पड़ी भूमि के बड़े भाग को बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सहकारी समिति को 90 वर्ष के पट्टे पर आबंटित करने और उन्हें उस भूमि पर दुर्गमजिला बाजार बनाने की अनुमति देने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) जी, नहीं। शार्पिंग और वाणिज्यिक प्लानों के लिए भूमि को अस्थायी लाइसेंस पर देने के जरिये अतिरिक्त राजस्व कमाने के लिए जून, 1980 में रेलों को केवल मार्गदर्शन जारी किये गये हैं। इन मार्गदर्शन सिद्धान्तों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को

आबंटन के लिए सहकारी समितियों के लिए भूमि को लाइसेंस पर देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) वाणिज्यिक परिसरों के लिए किसी भी मास्टर प्लान को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

हजारीबाग-रांची रेल लाइन का निर्माण

1784. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेलमंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री केदार पांडे द्वारा सदन में दिए गए आश्वासन के अनुसार हजारीबाग नगर से रांची तक बरास्ता गिरिडीह-झबुआ कोडरमा बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चार महत्वपूर्ण जिलों को जोड़ने वाली इस महत्वपूर्ण रेल लाइन का निर्माण कब तक शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) और (ख) रांची से हजारीबाग टाउन और उससे आगे कोडरमा के रास्ते गिरिडीह तक नयी बड़ी लाइन के लिए प्रारम्भिक इन्जीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण एक अनुमोदित सर्वेक्षण है। गिरिडीह और कोडरमा के बीच पहले चरण के लिए इन्जीनियरी क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है और शेष भाग के लिए सर्वेक्षण चल रहा है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने तथा इसकी जांच कर लेने के बाद ही प्रस्तावित लाइन के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा बशर्ते धन उपलब्ध हो और योजना आयोग स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दे।

माल्दा स्टेशन, आसनसोल जंक्शन और धनबाद डिवीजन के विकास पर खर्च हुई धनराशि

1785. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1982 से

1984 तक माल्दा रेलवे स्टेशन, आसनसोल जंक्शन और धनबाद रेलवे डिवीजन के विकास और विस्तार पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेल गाड़ियों का देरी से चलना

1786. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों से रेलगाड़ियों के देरी से चलने की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं ;

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

(ग) उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :

(क) जी, हां। अप्रैल, मई और जून 84 में समय-पालन में गिरावट आ गयी थी।

(ख) गिरावट का कारण था बार-बार उपस्कर की खराबी, खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना तथा खराब मौसम।

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में तथा क्षेत्रीय और मंडल स्तर पर दिन-प्रति-दिन के आधार पर गहरी निगरानी के कारण अब समय-पालन में वृद्धि का रूप दिखाई पड़ रहा है।

बिहार में रेलवे का विकास

1887. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार रेलवे के विकास हेतु कोई नई योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) और (ख) बिहार में विभिन्न रेल लाइन परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने के लिए बिहार सरकार से पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से महत्वपूर्ण रेल लाइन परियोजनायें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटिषागंज मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन।
- (2) वंजारी के रास्ते डेहरी-आन-सोन से यदुनाथपुर तक नयी बड़ी लाइन।
- (3) लाल मटिया कोल फील्ड से परिपंटी तक नई बड़ी लाइन।
- (4) गुवा तथा चिरिया के रास्ते वराईवुरु से मनोहरपुर तक नई बड़ी लाइन।
- (5) वरकाखाना लूप पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना।

(ग) संसाधनों की कठिन तंगी तथा पहले दिए गए भारी आश्वासनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इन निर्माण-कार्यों के विचारार्थ, संसाधनों की स्थिति में सुधार होने तक, प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

बिहार के जिलों में चेचक का महामारी के रूप में फैलना

1788. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के भोजपुर देवघर (मधुपुर) तथा कुछ अन्य जिलों में चेचक महामारी के रूप में फैली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीमारी के कारण बच्चों की भी मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ग) इस बीमारी के महामारी के रूप में फैलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

वाड़ से विलारा तक नई रेल लाइन

1789. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर मण्डल के अन्तर्गत वाड़ से विलारा तक एक नई रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु दो वर्ष पूर्व बजट में प्रावधान किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ग) क्या इस बीच सर्वेक्षण का काम पूरा हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) सर्वेक्षण का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और क्या सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस रेल लाइन को बिछाने के लिए प्रावधान किया जाएगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण नवम्बर, 1981 में शुरू किया गया था।

(ग) सर्वेक्षण मई, 1983 में पूरा हो गया था।

(घ) और (ङ) सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से पता चला

कि इस लाइन पर 10.97 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आयेगी और यह वित्तीय दृष्टि से जीवन-क्षम नहीं होगी। संसाधनों की अत्यधिक तंगी के कारण प्रस्तावित लाइन-निर्माण कार्य को विचारार्थ संसाधनों की स्थिति में सुधार होने तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी।

**Drug Abuse More Among Urbanite
Convent-Educated Boys and Girls**

1790. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study based on research by eminent scholars says that urbanite convent-educated boys and girls run a greater risk of becoming drug and alcohol users on entering college or University and if the student takes hostel accommodation, the risk is ever higher ; and

(b) if so, what action persuasive or penal, Government propose to take to stem this rot in younger generation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir, according to the studies sponsored by this Ministry in 7 selected University centres.

(b) The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evil effects of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants to take up educative publicity.

2. To supplement efforts to educate people, particularly students, about the ill effects of drinking and drug abuse, the Ministry sponsored essay competitions among students at the University level. To make the educative publicity more interesting, play competitions are being sponsored among students at the University level. The top two prize winning plays in each T.V. region will be televised.

3. A proposal to enact a comprehensive legislation for exercising control over narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is under active consideration of the Government.

4. The State Governments have been asked to mount special vigil against the abuse of drugs in Universities/colleges/hostels/campuses and to discourage students from developing any such tendency.

5. The Ministry of Education have similarly addressed the Vice-Chancellors and the State Education Secretaries emphasising the need for exercising special vigil in this regard.

**Demand of All India Railway Ministerial
Staff Association, Calcutta**

1791. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum dated 2 July, 1984 from All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association, South Eastern Zone, Garden Reach, Calcutta-43 signed by employees and workers ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the facilities available to the workers of Head Offices of South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach and factories located at the Hide Road area, Calcutta have been withdrawn ; and

(d) whether Government are taking steps to restore these facilities ?

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

(b) The demands are :—

(i) Free launch Service from Howrah to BNR.

(ii) One pair of shuttle train service (Old Brace Bridge Station to Garden Reach).

- (iii) Issue of free residential card passes to the Railwaymen attending office daily as suburban passengers.

(c) and (d). The first two demands are local in nature. Such local demands are examined by the local railway administration in consultation with recognised unions and action taken, where found necessary, within the administrative and financial constraints.

The launch service earlier was run by Hooghly Nadi Jalpath Parivahan Committee. The service had to be discontinued due to financial trouble faced by the Committee. Now adequate public road transport is available for the employees. Further, with the commissioning of circular Railway Project, facility for transport will get strengthened in Calcutta.

The third demand has implication of general applicability. Such demands are considered within the frame work of Government policy in consultation, where necessary, with the two recognised Labour Federations, viz., All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, who represent all categories of railway employees, under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and Joint Consultative Machinery Schemes.

Providing DTC bus queue shelters at various Terminals in Delhi

1792. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Delhi Transport Corporation bus terminals have lately been set up especially those at the Hauz Khas near IIT and the New Delhi Railway Station (new entrance) towards Ajmeri Gate, Delhi, which do not provide for any bus queue shelters against the scorching sun and rains to the waiting passengers ;

(b) if so, the details of other similar terminals which do not provide for these basic facilities which are supposed to be provided even at the road side bus stops ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure required

for providing sheds for the waiting passengers at these terminals and what steps are being taken to provide this facility there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Except the Hauz Khas terminal, the D.T.C. has developed in no other terminal where bus bays and shelters have not been provided. The work of construction of bus queue shelters at Hauz Khas has also been initiated.

On the Ajmeri Gate side at New Delhi Railway Station, the Railway Authorities on their own land have developed parking bays for buses and other types of vehicles. This is not a D.T.C. bus terminal.

(c) Does not arise.

Non stopping of Buses at bus stops

1793. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Delhi Transport Corporation buses do not stop even on the main bus stands and the drivers often skip over even when there is enough space in the buses resulting in lot of hardship to the commuters as also loss of revenue to Government ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that every bus comes to a stop on each bus stop and allows boarding to all the waiting passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Some complaints of non-stoppage of buses by some DTC drivers at the proper bus stops have been received by the Corporation. With a view to check this tendency, departmental action like censure, warning, etc. has been invariably taken against the erring crew members. In respect of private operated buses even their operation is normally suspended. D.T.C. has also issued standing instructions to all drivers to stop the bus at every stop en-route. Checking staff is also posted at important nodal points to help

passengers and ensure compliance regarding proper stoppage on the part of the bus crew.

Steps taken to discourage migration of doctors and other medical manpower

1794. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5599 on 29 March, 1984 regarding brain drain of expert doctors and state :

(a) what steps have since been taken in pursuance of the 5-Point Strategy initiated to discourage migration of doctors and other medical manpower to other countries ;

(b) what is the allocation of funds with respect to scheme contemplated under the 5-Point Strategy for the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) what specific steps are proposed to be taken to provide remunerative and better opportunities for employment and research for the doctors within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Migration of Medical manpower is a complex phenomena resulting from a variety of factors. While there may be several contributing factors, the most important seems to relate to better financial terms offered abroad. The 10th Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held from 9th to 11th July, 1984, inter-alia, made the following recommendations which will go a long way to provide better opportunities for training and employment for the Doctors within the country :

(i) Medical Colleges should evolve a system for giving credit to students on the basis of their performance in the rural areas under the 'ROME' Scheme ;

(ii) State/Union Territories should strengthen the capabilities of their Training Institutions with a view to meeting the ever-increasing demand for 'Continuing Medical Education'

of their medical and para-medical personnel ;

(iii) faculty members of medical colleges should be encouraged to participate in short-term courses/workshops/seminars organised at National Teachers Training Centres and State Training Institutions ;

(iv) various Health Services Organisations should devise inbuilt procedures to depute periodically their medical and health professionals to attend continuing medical education programme ;

(v) all medical personnel should be afforded necessary facilities to attend orientation courses by treating the period of absence as duty and payment of TA/DA etc. ;

(vi) Travelling Seminars, Workshops and demonstration camps should also be organised for the benefit of medical and health professionals.

Availability and requirement of wagons for coal

1795. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the per day requirement of wagons for carrying 121.36 million tons of coal during 1984-85 ;

(b) what was the per day wagon availability during 1983-84 for carrying coal ;

(c) whether there is any gap between the per day wagon availability during 1983-84 and the estimated wagons requirement during 1984-85 ;

(d) if so, what is the gap ; and

(e) whether the railways are capable to bridge the said gap in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) 14563 wagons per day in terms of 4-wheelers.

(b) The availability was 13322 wagons per day in terms of 4-wheelers, out of which only 11641 wagons per day were loaded.

(c) to (e). Based on traditional seasonal drop in offer of coal for loading by the coal sector during the slack season months from May to October in previous years as well as non-utilisation of wagons after supply due to wagons 'left behind' and 'drawn empty' the Railways have estimated to move 105 million tonnes (12,600 wagons per day) of coal during 1984-85. The Railways are capable of moving upto 110 million tonnes (13,200 wagons per day) in 1984-85, provided the coal sector is able to offer coal for loading throughout the year on a sustained basis without seasonal drop and if all the wagons supplied for loading coal are loaded within the permissible free time. During the current slack season also, however, seasonal drop in offer has taken place.

Motivation as the driving force for Family Planning

1796. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have realised that there is a wide gap between ambitious targets and achieving actual results in the sensitive sphere as family planning ;

(b) whether it is a fact that motivation is the main driving force in the success or failure of the Family Planning Programme and literacy specially among females, plays a significant role in this regard ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that wherever women are more educated their status has acted as a catalyst in reducing the size of family ; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed that it should be in rural areas, where fecundity is viewed more as an economic necessity than anything else ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). During the period

1980-84, achievement of family planning targets for all methods have averaged around 82%. Programme acceptance is continuously increasing with the number of acceptors reaching on all time high figure of 14.4 million during 1983-84 compared to 5.5 million in 1979-80. The programme is being promoted on purely voluntary basis through extensive use of information, education and communication to motivate couples to accept family planning. Even though sufficient and definite data is not available in India but it is generally accepted that female literacy and status of women have a positive bearing on the acceptance of the small family norm.

(d) Some people look upon children as an economic asset. Information, Education and Communication programmes are designed to remove these perception in rural areas.

Damage of Parlakimidi Gunupur line due to flood

1797. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received report on damages of narrow gauge railway line from Parlakimidi to Gunupur due to recent heavy flood in that area ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the South Eastern Railway authority for repair and restoration of the line and the bridges so far ;

(c) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons for delay ;

(d) when the line will be opened for running the train as indicated by the South Eastern Railway ; and

(e) funds provided for the repair and restoration work of the line thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Due to heavy unprecedented rains pier No. 6 of Bridge No. 338 (7×20 ft. girder) was washed away along with the approach banks on 30.6.1984. Immediately, the restoration work was taken up which is in progress and the traffic is expected to be restored shortly.

Steps to increase allocation for education

1798. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of increase in the number of persons seeking admission to educational institutions, percentage of allocation of fund for education by the Union Government is decreasing ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) The Ministry of Education and Culture is making efforts to increase the percentage of allocation for education in the Seventh Plan.

Legislation for Uniformity in Management of all Universities

1799. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enact suitable law to bring uniformity in the government and management of all the Universities in the country ; and

(b) if so, specific steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). A legislation to bring about desirable uniformity in the structures of governance of Universities in the country and the patterns of their organisation is engaging the attention of Government. The details of the proposed legislation have not been finalised.

Question Papers for CBSE Examination

1800. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Question papers for CBSE (Delhi) examinations are often tougher than the one faced by the CBSE (All India) students ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi scheme papers are set by University lecturers who have never taught at schools and All India scheme question papers are set by those lecturers who are in touch with what is being taught at schools ;

(c) whether a delegation of geography teachers of Delhi Government schools met CBSE officials on 21 May, 1984 in this regard ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) any steps being taken to redress the grievances of students and teachers of Delhi scheme in this regard ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the memorandum given by the memorialists, they had requested that (i) teachers with geography qualifications only should be made examiners ; (ii) the remuneration in geography should be the same as applicable in case of other subjects ; (iii) funds to be raised for practical examination in geography ; (iv) appointment of an internal examiner alongwith the external examiner in Geography practical like other subjects ; and (v) the teachers who are actually teaching the classes and are in touch with the Geography subject should be appointed as Examiners for the +2 stage.

(e) So far as appointment of Geography

teachers as examiners for Geography, the deputationists were informed that such practice has already been followed by the Board. As regards other requests highlighted in the Memorandum, they were informed that these will be placed before the Examination Committee of the Board in due course for consideration. It was also ensured that there are no variations in so far as standards of the question papers for both All-India and Delhi schemes are concerned.

Ensuring the Reserved Seats to Women and Disabled Persons in DTC Buses

1801. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Delhi Transport Corporation buses males, occupying reserved seats for women and disabled persons, generally refuse to vacate the seats even when women are standing sometime with children in hand ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the conductors to ensure that such incidents do not happen in the buses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Instances of such behaviour by males have been brought to the notice of the Corporation.

(b) The conductors have standing instructions that they should make all efforts to get the ladies seats vacated by male passengers whenever so requested. In case a male passenger is reluctant to vacate the ladies seat, the bus should be stopped till the male passenger either vacates the seat or leaves the bus. Such instructions are reiterated from time to time. On specific complaints action is also taken against the conductor found responsible for any neglect in this regard.

सातवीं योजना के दौरान नए रेल पथ और स्टेशन बनाया जाना

1802. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने, किन-किन रेलवे लाइनों का पुनरुद्धार करने और रेल पथ को दोहरा बनाने का विचार किया गया है ; और

(ख) कितने नए रेलवे स्टेशनों का निर्माण किया जायेगा और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनी खां चौधरी) : (क) सातवीं योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, इसलिए इस समय व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) सातवीं योजना में निर्माण किए जाने वाले रेलवे स्टेशनों की संख्या सातवीं योजना के आकार तथा विकसित होने वाले यातायात की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करेगी।

Recruitment for Wheel and Axle Project

1803. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Wheel and Axle Project will commence production ; and

(b) whether Railway Administration propose to give preference to local people while recruiting employees to the Wheel and Axle Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Construction work and installation of Machinery and equipments is almost complete. Trial production has already started. Plant is expected to go into series production as soon as full power requirements are made available by the State Government.

(b) This Plant is a Central Government Unit and hence qualified, competent and experienced staff at all the different levels would need to be inducted from whichever place they are available to operate this highly automated plant. However, in the matter of recruiting employees locally, naturally the local people will have ample opportunities for being inducted into this

plant both at the supervisory level as well as at the artisan and unskilled level.

Recommendations of R.R.C.

1804. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the important recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee that have been accepted by the Railway Board and to what extent each one has been implemented ; and

(b) whether there is any impact on the economy and performance of the railway, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b). Out of 1807 recommendations made by the Committee, 495 recommendations have been accepted so far and taken up for implementation. These recommendations concern Safety and Accident Prevention, Transportation, Railway Track, Bridges and Land, Railway Reserve Fund, Production and Maintenance of Rolling Stock, Fare and Freight Structure, Security, Research and Development, Personnel, Signal and Telecommunication, Economies, Metropolitan Transport and Materials Management. It is too early to make an assessment of their impact on the economy and performance of the Railways.

**Memo Submitted by Interns Association,
Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical
College and Hospital Midnapore**

1805. SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-
CHARYYA :

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

(a) whether Minister has received a Memorandum dated 28 June, 1984 from Interns Association, Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital,

Midnapore (West Bengal) ;

(b) if so, salient features of the said Memorandum ; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken on the points raised in the memorandum ?

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

(b) The following points have been raised in the memorandum :

(i) The Homoeopathic doctors especially the degree holder group are neglected in health services throughout the country. There is a suggestion that they be appointed in health services of Railways, Coal Mines and ESIC.

(ii) The pay scale and other privileges should be at par with that the allopathic doctors.

(iii) Corruption in admission and teaching in homoeopathic institutions should be removed.

(iv) Post-graduate education in Homoeopathy.

(c) It is the policy of Government to develop the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the country. The Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare in its meeting held on 9-11 July, 1984, recommended that big public sector undertakings of the Government of India and State Governments may take steps to provide institutional facilities for the treatment of their employees under ISM and Homoeopathy System.

In pursuance of a resolution of the 4th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare, the States/U.Ts. were advised that the existing disparities in the pay scales between Allopathy and ISM and Homoeopathy should be reduced and, in course of time, removed.

As per resolution of the 9th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Council of Family Welfare, it has been impressed on the States/U.Ts. to check the mushroom growth of medical colleges of ISM and Homoeopathy and to ensure their proper functioning. The 10th Joint Conference has reiterated this recommendation. As for post-graduate education in Homoeopathy, no syllabus has so far been prescribed.

Hepatitis Epidemic Due to Polluted Water Supply in Delhi

1806. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hepatitis epidemic broke out in Delhi recently due to polluted water supply ; and

(b) whether water is the main source of this disease and if so, whether such outbreak in Delhi is due to failure of public health and civic authorities and if so, corrective steps proposed/taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The most common cause of spread of hepatitis in any area is due to contamination of water. There has however been no outbreak of hepatitis in Delhi in an epidemic form.

National Programme for Control of Diarrhoeal Disease to be Launched during 7th Plan

1807. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) whether any national programme for control of Diarrhoeal disease has been proposed to be launched during the 7th Five Year Plan to reduce its present mortality ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to launch a programme for the control of diarrhoeal diseases during the 7th Five Year Plan period. Under the programme efforts will be aimed at reducing mortality from diarrhoeal diseases among children below 5 years of age by 50% by 1990. For that purpose community members, mothers, medical officers of the primary health centres, para medical workers are being trained in the use of oral rehydration fluid, maintenance of personal hygiene and prevention and control of diarrhoeal disease. Each health guide who are being supplied 60 packets of ORS at present, are to be supplied 100 packets of ORS per year.

Railway Workshops at Jamalpur

1808. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the Statesman dated 20 June, 1984 regarding 'Rail Projects off the Track' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government had made a project for carriage repair at Tirupati on South Eastern Railway in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.97 crores ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to delay the cost of project is escalated to Rs. 27 crores ;

(d) whether the Railways had to buy six heavy cranes from abroad as reported in the press ;

(e) whether Jamalpur workshop of the railway has the capability to produce such cranes ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for procurement of such cranes from foreign countries like U.S., Britain and West Germany and details of the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Tirupati is on the South Central Railway and not on South Eastern Railway. The proposal for the carriage repair shop at Tirupati was received from South Central Railway in 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.97 crores. Certain major modifications were effected to the plan to update the same and give better coverage for overhaul and repairs and the revised proposal was accepted at Rs. 18.33 crores.

(d) to (f). Jamalpur Workshop does not have the technology or knowhow for manufacture of new design very heavy diesel hydraulic breakdown cranes. Based on experience on the Indian Railways it was considered necessary to get modern heavy duty diesel hydraulic breakdown cranes and simultaneously to develop capacity in the railway workshops at Jamalpur and Perambur to start manufacturing these heavy duty breakdown cranes in these workshops. In order to get the transfer of such technology and to progressively take up the work, it is considered necessary to import some cranes, some in knocked down conditions and some in parts to be assembled so that progressively the staff in these two workshops could acquire knowhow for manufacture of these cranes along with the expertise and techno-

logy transferred by these foreign manufacturers.

Assistance from UNESCO to 15 Projects in Various Fields

1809. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNESCO has extended a Rs. 30 crore assistance to India for 1984-85 to implement 15 projects in various fields ;

(b) if so, names of those projects ;

(c) the names of the States and Union Territories where such projects are going to be constructed ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir. However, a number of projects are being executed by UNESCO which are being partly funded by the UNDP under UNDP Country Programme (CP-II) 1979-1983 (extended upto 1985), and partly by the Government of India.

(b) to (d). Details are given in the statement attached.

Statement

List of On-Going UNDP Assisted Projects Executed by UNESCO

Sl. No.	No. and Name of the Project	Total UNDP input US\$	1984 allocation US\$	1985 allocation US\$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	IND/74/045 National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh.	988,716	313,825	—
2.	IND/75/009 National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	437,428	8,437	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3.	IND/78/056 Post Graduate Hydrological Education and Research, Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh.	422,342	118,153	—
4.	IND/80/030 Post Graduate Engineering Education and Research, Baroda, Gujarat.	1,275,712	355,416	53,725
5.	IND/80/031 Post Graduate Engineering Education and Research, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	675,606	78,939	—
6.	IND/81/026 Compressibility, Viscosity and Solidification Behaviour of Liquids at Ultrahigh Pressures, (University of Delhi, Delhi).	166,360	31,360	126,000
7.	IND/82/036 Water and Power Information System, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, Maharashtra.	846,500	213,000	612,473
8.	IND/82/047 Advanced Training in Educational Planning and Admn. at Interna- tional Institute of Educational Planning, Paris.	74,520	16,000	29,800
9.	IND/82/039 Study of Environmental Effect on Cultural Property, National Research Laboratory for Conserva- tion of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.	208,000	81,262	25,015
10.	IND/83/016 Central Institute of Educational Technology, Delhi.	2,267,140	400,895	1,045,760
11.	IND/77/013 Industrial Design Centre, Bombay, Maharashtra.	658,244	5,000	—
12.	IND/78/001 Special Assistance to Selected University Departments, (University Grants Commission, New Delhi).	2,918,853	365,136	—
		10,939,421	1,987,423	1,892,773

List of On-Going UNDP Assisted Projects Jointly Executed by UNESCO and F.A.O.

Sl. No.	No. and Name of the Project	Total UNDP input (US\$)	1984 allocation (US\$)	1985 allocation (US\$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	IND/78/020—Centres of Advanced Studies for Post Graduate Agricultural Education and Research at following Centres :	5,355,050	955,775	1,180,824
	(a) Centre of Advanced Studies in Agricultural Microbiology at the Tamil Nadu University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.			
	(b) Centre of Advanced Studies in Tropical Horticulture at the Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore, Karnataka.			
	(c) Centre of Advanced Studies in Temperate Horticulture at Himachal Pradesh University, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.			
	(d) Centre of Advanced Studies in Mariculture at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin, Kerala.			
	(e) Centre of Advanced Studies in Plant Physiology at the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.			
	(f) Centre of Advanced Studies in Dairy Processing at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana.			
2.	IND/83/020—Agricultural Education and Research for Accelerated Agricultural Development at the following Centres :	4,438,000	542,000	762,500

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a)	Centre for Advanced Studies on Energy Management in Agriculture at PAU, Ludhiana, Punjab.			
(b)	Centre of Advanced Studies in Post-harvest Technology at the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.			
(c)	Advanced Centre for Plant Virus Education and Research at IARI, New Delhi.			
(d)	Centre of Advanced Studies in Agricultural Statistics and Computer Application at Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi.			
(e)	Centre of Advanced Studies in Agricultural Communication for Rural Development at the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.			
		Total :	9,793,050	1,497,775
				1,943,324

Study undertaken to avoid wastage of soap due to hardness of water

1810. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been undertaken about the wastage of soap due to hardness of water ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or under consideration of Government to tackle the problem of avoiding wastage of soap in the hard water, and consider replacement of costly oils in this process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Sit down, otherwise I will have to name you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want me to name you ? I have not allowed anything to go on record.

I want to say certain things in the HousePlease go to your seat. I will name you if you do not go to your seat.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप काम नहीं करने देना चाहते तो

I shall adjourn the House.

इस तरीके से करने से थोड़े ही हो सकता है । आप लोगों की बात कतई कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है ।

I am standing and you are still going on. Why can't you listen to me ?

कुछ थोड़ा बहुत तो लिहाज होना चाहिए आदमी को । कुछ थोड़ा बहुत तो रूल्स का खयाल होना चाहिए । अगर आप नियम तोड़ेंगे तो बाहर वाले क्यों नहीं तोड़ेंगे ?

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर रूल्स से होगा तो ऐसे कैसे होगा ? अब आप 20 आदमी बोल रहे हैं ।

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय :

Why are you recording without my permission ?

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरीके से करेंगे तो कोई काम बन थोड़े ही जाएगा । यह तो तरीके से होगा कोई डिस्कशन ।

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो कल क्या कहा था ? झख मारा था हमने ? कल क्या किया था ? आप कार्यवाही नहीं देखते हैं तो मेरा कसूर है इसमें ? कल क्या किया था ?

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर आप 20 आदमी खड़े हो जाते हैं । आपको इतनी तमीज़ नहीं है जो सारे आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो जाते हैं । मैंने एक बात कही । आप पांच आदमी दस आदमी एक साथ क्यों खड़े हैं ?

Why are you trying to do like this ?

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कल फैसला हुआ कि हम लोग बिज़नेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय करेंगे तो उसमें सब आ जायगा...

...(व्यवधान)*...

MR. SPEAKER : If you want, you have your say. I will just sit and listen to you. Nothing goes on record.

आप तो दस आदमी बोलना चाहते हैं एक साथ ।

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई यहाँ स्टेट की बात उठाना चाहते हैं, जब वह उठाते हैं तो आप चिल्लाते हैं, आप उठाते हैं तो वह चिल्लाते हैं ।...

...(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके कहने से स्टेट सबजेक्ट जो है वह कोई सेक्रोसैंट नहीं हो जाता है और वह कहते हैं तो कोई पाप नहीं हो जाता है ।

...(व्यवधान)*...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I am not going to allow any State subject to be discussed here.

No question. It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be partial about anything. I am not going to touch Karnataka, I am not going to touch Andhra, I am not going to touch West Bengal and I am not going to touch Jammu and Kashmir. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No question. It cannot be. Nothing goes on record. It cannot be recorded. I have not allowed it. There is a State Government taking care of it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is irrelevant and irresponsible. You are doing antics in this House. You are shouting from the aisle. It is deplorable. What you are doing is insulting to this House.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Industries Development (and Regulation) Act, 1951 and Companies Act, 1956 ; and also annual report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : 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. 408(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1984 regarding extension of

period of take over of management of Messrs Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 465(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Alok Udyog Vanaspati any Plywood Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited and Messrs Lily Barley Mills (Private) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 471(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O. 401(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8506/84]

(ii) S.O. 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sree Saraswati Press Limited, Belgharia, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 472(E) published in Gazette

of India dated the 28th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 491(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8506/84]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-8507/84]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-8508/84]

Planning Board (Asiatic Society) Rules 1984

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Planning Board (Asiatic Society) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 472(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Asiatic Society Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8509/84]

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1983-84—A REVIEW

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the Financial Committees, 1983-84—A Review.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8510/84]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya

Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1984."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1984."

Bills as Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1984
- (2) The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

12.12 hrs.

**INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION
BANK OF INDIA BILL***

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, and for the transfer to, and vesting in, the said Reconstruction Bank, of the undertaking of the Corporation known as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, with a view to enabling the said Reconstruction Bank to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and to

coordinate similar work of the other institutions engaged therein and to assist and promote industrial development, and to rehabilitate industrial concerns, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, and for the transfer to, and vesting in, the said Reconstruction Bank, of the undertaking of the Corporation known as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, with a view to enabling the said Reconstruction Bank to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival and to coordinate similar work of the other institutions engaged therein and to assist and promote industrial development, and to rehabilitate industrial concerns, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I introduce** the Bill.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : *rose.*

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No. It is not my job. I am not going to interfere. It is not our job. I am the Speaker. I know my job. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to comment anything about the Speaker's role or his actions.

*(Interruptions)***

Now, statements under rule 377. Shri Krishna Pratap Singh.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 2.8.1984.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Not recorded.

12.14 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Disposal of large number of pending cases in Courts, particularly in Patna

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के न्यायालयों में विशेष रूप से उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में दिन प्रति दिन लम्बित मामलों की संख्या में हो रही वृद्धि अत्यधिक चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है। इस विषय में स्थिति की गम्भीरता का पता इस बात से चल सकता है कि उच्च न्यायालय में 3 वर्ष पुराने मामलों की संख्या लगभग 2,20,000 उच्चतम न्यायालय में करीब 10,000 और अकेले पटना उच्च न्यायालय में मामलों की संख्या लगभग 14,000 है। न्याय के निर्णय में अनावश्यक विलम्ब से "न्याय में विलम्ब होना न्याय न मिलना" की उक्ति शब्दशः चरितार्थ होती है। अनेक ऐसे मामले सामने आए हैं कि प्रतिवादी की मृत्यु के बाद मामले भुनवाई के लिए आते हैं। साथ ही यदि मामला 10, 15 अथवा 20 वर्ष के बाद लिया जाता है तो इतने लम्बे समय के बाद साक्ष्य का कोई मूल्य अथवा महत्व नहीं रह जाता है। न्याय प्रशासन में स्थगन आदेश एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया बन गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी देखने में आया है कि एक ही प्रकार के मामले में भिन्न-भिन्न निर्णय दिए जाते हैं यहां तक कि वही मामला जहां एक पीठ द्वारा अस्वीकृत किया जाता है वहां दूसरी पीठ द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है तथा एक ही प्रकार के अपराधों में सजा भी भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

न्यायालय में पड़े इन मामलों का स्वरूप एवं समस्या यह है कि इन मामलों की संख्या बहुत अधिक ही नहीं बल्कि ये मामले बहुत पुराने भी हैं। साथ ही चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में निर्धन न्याय से वंचित रह जाते हैं और धनी इसका अनुचित लाभ उठाते हैं। यही स्थिति बनी रही तो जनता का न्याय से विश्वास हट जायेगा और लोकतन्त्र की जड़ें कमजोर पड़ जाएंगी।

मामलों का इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लम्बित पड़े रहने का कारण देश में न्यायाधीशों की कमी तथा न्याय के निर्णय में विलम्ब होना है। न्यायालयों का दीर्घकालीन अवकाश भी काफी हद तक इन मामलों में वृद्धि का कारण है। न्याय प्रक्रिया के बहुत खर्चीला होने के कारण एक ओर गरीब अपने मामलों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र निपटाने की क्षमता नहीं रखते, दूसरी ओर धनी धन के बल पर अपने मामलों को लम्बी अवधि तक खींचते रहते हैं।

इस समस्या की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए अब समय आ गया है कि कानून और कानून की प्रक्रिया को देश की सामाजिक न्याय की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाया जाए जिससे समाज का सामाजिक और आर्थिक कल्याण सम्भव हो सके।

अभी हाल ही में कानून मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें भी कई उपाय सुझाये गये हैं। जो सुझाव इस सम्मेलन में दिये गये थे उनपर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस समस्या की गम्भीरता पर शीघ्र विचार करेगी और उसके समाधान के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठायेगी।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, "प्रिया मैगोज" मेरठ की यह कम्पनी है, इसने डैलीब्रोटी कुरान-शरीफ की आयतों पर अपने एडवर्टाइजमेंट छापे हैं। इससे मेरठ-मुरादाबाद में काम्यूनल राइट्स हो सकते हैं। मैंने आपको एडजॉर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

شری رشید مسعود: ادھیش مہود سے "پریمینگز میرٹھ" کی یہ کمپنی ہے اس نے ڈیلی بروتی قرآن شریف کی آیتوں پر اپنے ایڈورٹیزمنٹ چھاپے ہیں۔ اس سے میرٹھ مراد آباد میں کمیونل رائٹس ہو سکتے ہیں۔ میں نے آپ کو ایڈجورنمنٹ موشن دیا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात जानता हूँ, आपने जो मामला उठाया है,

This is not a question for adjournment. I will take care of it. I will ask the Home Minister about it ; and I will also write to the Chief Minister.

कल गड़बड़ हो सकती है ।

(At this stage, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli came and sat on the floor near the Table)

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

MR. SPEAKER : This is the height of insult.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I won't. This has got nothing to do with this. I won't break my rules.

(Interruptions)**

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर नहीं सकता हूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों सुन लूँ ।

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए ।

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे सुन लूँ । यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सब्जेक्ट है ।

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कल रोइएगा ।

This is a State subject. I cannot allow this. You will weep. Mr. Chakraborty, and others will also weep here. I am not going to allow it for the same reason. I have to uphold the right. I cannot allow it. I am not going to do a thing which will harm me and to you all Not allowed.

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए । आज ये हाउस की बेइज्जती कर रहे हैं । कल कोई और कहेगा, मेरी बात सुनिए । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, आज तो मैं काश्मीर की बात कर लूँ । कल कर्नाटक की आप कहेंगे, फिर कल वैस्ट बंगाल की बात आप कहेंगे, फिर आन्ध्र की बात कहेंगे ।

I am not going to open a Pandora's box. I have been firm on this rule. I am steadfast.

मैं बाउण्डरी नहीं खोलना चाहता हूँ । न मैंने आपको एलाउ किया और न इनको एलाउ करूँगा ।

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे इरादे को कोई बदल नहीं सकता है । अगर मैं कानूनन गलती करूँगा तो पकड़ा जाऊँगा । मैं रूल के मुताबिक काम करूँगा तो मुझे कुछ नहीं हो सकता ।

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्यों कर लूँ । मैं दरवाजे नहीं खोलना चाहता हूँ । स्टेट एसेम्बली में जाकर कहिए ।

This is not a central subject. I have not allowed anybody.

... (व्यवधान) *** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कहता हूँ अपने-अपने हिसाब से काम करिए, तो ठीक है । मुझे मजबूर मत करिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have, but I am bound by the rules. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Our efforts have failed to convert him. Now you do whatever you like.

MR. SPEAKER : I am constrained to do it. Don't force me to do it.

(Interruptions)**

(At this stage, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli went back to his seat)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, please sit down. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

(Interruptions)**

(At this stage Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli and Prof. Saifuddin Soz left the House)

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे मिल लेना, इस को सोमवार को करेंगे। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय करेंगे।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बतलाया है, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बात करेंगे।

... (व्यवधान) ...

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इसके बारे में बात कर सकते हैं। कोई तरीका तो होना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आपकी बात मैं सुनवा सकता हूँ। आप मोशन दीजिए, उस पर मैं डिस्कशन करवा सकता हूँ। और मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। मेरे बस में क्या है। स्वामी जी, आप पढ़िये।

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर देंगे, तभी करवा सकता हूँ, ऐसे कैसे करवा सकता हूँ।

श्री सूरज भान : हाँ, लिखकर दे देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल्स आपके पास बने हुए हैं और उनके तहत काम होना चाहिए। आप रूल्स का सहारा लीजिए और मेरे पास आइए, तब बात करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Sir, I only hope that whatever they have
said has not gone on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : आपने राजेश कुमार सिंह को एलाऊ किया है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : آپ نے راجش کمار سنگھ کو ایل اوں کیا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जो बात कही थी, वह रिकार्ड पर है। आप लिखकर विधान और रूल के अधीन कोई चीज देंगे, तो उस पर डिस्कशन करवाएंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह उसी में है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आपने राजेश कुमार सिंह को एलाऊ किया है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : آپ نے راجش کمار سنگھ کو ایل اوں کیا ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी को एलाऊ नहीं किया है।

Whatever I have said forms part of the record. I stand committed to that. Whatever you will give me in writing under any rule, I am bound to consider that and I will also consult you.

श्री रशीद मसूद : इससे पहले आपने एलाऊ किया था ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : اس سے پہلے آپ نے ایل اوں کیا تھا۔

MR. SPEAKER : I had allowed Mr. Swamy since long.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
In Bombay doctors are on hunger strike.
We have given you a calling attention notice
on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया है। आप
रुल्स पढ़ लें। आप पढ़कर नहीं आई हैं। मेरी भी
हमदर्दी आपके साथ है लेकिन वह मामला सबजु-
डिश है। वह अभी भी हाई कोर्ट में है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हमदर्दी इनके साथ
है या डाक्टरों के साथ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनके साथ है।

I stand with her.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : राज्य सभा में इस पर
बहस हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें मेरा बस नहीं है।
उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : So,
Sir, you agree that capitation fee is a bad
thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : श्रीमन्
मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आपने अभी श्री बूटा
सिंह जी के कहने पर कहा कि कोई चीज रिकार्ड
पर नहीं जाएगी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जा रही है जो आप अब
कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों की नहीं
जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको मैंने अलाऊ किया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या हमको अलाऊ
नहीं किया था ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी को अलाऊ नहीं
किया था।

I have not allowed any single word.

(Interruptions)

मैं आपसे यही अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप इसमें
वक्त जाया कर रहे हैं। मैंने आप लोगों को सुन
लिया है, अब और कोई सुनने की गुंजाइश नहीं
है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आपने एक रूलिंग
दी थी कि आप लिखकर दीजिए, मैं इस मामले को
देखूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल देखूंगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप किस मामले
को देखेंगे ? इससे पहले हमारा कहा हुआ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे किसी वकील की
जरूरत नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

No more, not any longer, it has become
irrelevant simply.

(Interruptions)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज
मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा, आपने प्रिवि-
लेज दिया है।

I will look into it. If there is anything, I
will look into it.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप ही की बात कर रहा
हूँ। एक तो अति होती है, लेकिन यहां तो अति को
भी पार कर जाती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ठीक बोला करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो ठीक बोलता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी कोई सुनता नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

I take everything very seriously. Why should you say that I do not take seriously ?.....

(Interruptions)

That was without my permission. It was all unnecessary.....

(Interruptions)

I am not expunging anything, not a single word which has been said with my permission.....

(Interruptions)

Mr. Jagpal, I know much more than you.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you are to be the only custodians, then God help us....

(Interruptions)

How could I allow fifty persons, all at one time ? I have not got the guts to do that.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

- (ii) Need for release of land owned by Salt Department in Eastern suburbs of Bombay and Bhandup-Kanjar for development works.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : In the Eastern suburbs of Bombay there are vast stretches of lands that belong to the Salt Department of the Ministry of Industry. The population of Bombay according to the latest census is increasing rapidly in the Eastern suburbs of Bombay.

Many of these unused Salt Lands are urgently required by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay for development purpose viz. approach roads, hospitals, crematorium/cemetery, schools, etc. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay had sent proposals for take-over of these lands to the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur more than a decade ago and since then there has been no positive response from the Salt Commissioner and many development works have been delayed and civic amenities denied to the citizens as the Central Government has not released them. Time and again it has been assured that the decision will be taken shortly as the policy is being formulated.

I request that the Central Government should immediately release these lands.

I also request the Government to consider the request of the Maharashtra Government for release of similar lands at Bhandup-Kanjar for slum improvement and housing projects to be launched with the aid of the World Bank loan in Bombay shortly.

The remaining unused land should be given to co-operative housing societies and educational institutions for constructing low cost houses for weaker sections of the society and for setting up schools and colleges.

- (iii) Need to improve the working of Mandvi Pellets Limited

SHRI EDUARDO FALERO (Marmugao) : Sir, Mandvi Pellets Limited, Asia's biggest pellet plant, with an investment of hundreds of crores of rupees, has virtually become a white elephant. The project conceived in 1974, covering vast areas of lush green paddy field, in the midst of strong opposition from the local farmers, is a joint sector project, in which the Government of India agencies like the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) hold 65.19 per cent of the shares, and Chowgule who had contributed 26.19 per cent of the shares, had been entrusted with the project management. The unit faced innumerable problems, like furnace oil price, which shot up, and the general world recession in the steel industry.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

The plant, which employed 536 skilled and semi-skilled personnel, finally closed down in 1981-82. The repercussions of the closure, and that too in the core sector, have resulted in laying off 350 workers. The employees have now come forward with a package deal and urged the Government of India to salvage the venture. It is learnt that the Government of India is going ahead with an even bigger pelletisation plant at Kudremukh in Karnataka. The contention of the employees is that if the economics and feasibility of the pellet-making process cannot be solved in Goa, how can that be tried in Kudremukh. I, therefore, urge the Government of India to provide a durable and dependable solution to this matter.

12.37 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

(iv) **Shortage of Indane gas in Tamil Nadu and need for direction to I.O.C. to ensure regular supply**

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Nearly 70,000 consumers of Indane Gas in Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu, are suffering for the last four months due to acute short supply of Indane gas. This contagion of short supply of Indane gas is slowly but steadily spreading to other parts of Tamil Nadu State.

When it is being publicised that gas production has gone up, the availability of gas in Tamil Nadu is getting reduced day by day. The Indian Oil Corporation must be directed to ensure regular supply of Indane Gas to Tamil Nadu and to rush supplies immediately to meet the current crisis.

(v) **Incentive for States which implement family welfare schemes effectively**

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : Point No. 13 in the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme is about the family welfare schemes. The family welfare schemes are being effectively implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu, and the

Prime Minister herself has accepted that Tamil Nadu is occupying number one position in controlling the population explosion.

In 1983-84 the target fixed for vasectomy and tubectomy operations was 3,90,000 and the target achieved was 4,90,000.

Instead of getting the incentive for containing the population explosion, the State of Tamil Nadu has been penalised. The State of Tamil Nadu has lost two Parliamentary seats in the Lok Sabha because of reduction in its population. Similarly, Tamil Nadu gets lesser amount of Central grants because the quantum of grants and loans is fixed on the basis of population.

In order to ensure enthusiastic implementation of family welfare schemes, the two Parliamentary seats for Tamil Nadu should be restored by suitable amendment of the Representation of the People Act and the total population of the country should be the criterion for sanctioning grants and loans to States. The States which have not only contained population explosion but also reduced the population should in proportion be given more financial assistance.

(vi) **Need to increase production of life saving drugs in the country and further research on them**

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह अत्यन्त चिन्ता का विषय है कि देश में जीवन रक्षक दवाइयों का पर्याप्त उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है और न ही बहुराष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दवा कम्पनियों दवा उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा अनुसंधान कार्य में दिलचस्पी ले रही हैं। निजी क्षेत्र एवं बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों तो अनुसंधान कार्य पर बिक्री-कर के दो प्रतिशत से ऊपर व्यय भी नहीं करती। इस कारण मलेरिया, श्वास रोग, संक्रामक रोग और कृमि रोगों के उपचार में काम आने वाली पांच जहूरी दवाओं, क्लोरोक्वीन, प्रीमाक्वीन, टेट्रासाइक्लीन, आक्सी-टेट्रासाइक्लीन और पिपेराजीन के बारे में बैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद तथा प्रबन्ध विकास संस्थान के लिए नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस टेक्नालॉजी एण्ड

डेवलपमेंट द्वारा काफी ध्यान दिया गया है और अपने एक अध्ययन में इनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने एवं अनुसंधान पर जोर देने के लिए कहा है। इसके अनुसार अनुसंधान की बेहतर प्रक्रिया विकसित करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

अतः माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से साग्रह निवेदन है कि वे इन जीवन रक्षक औषधियों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने तथा अनुसंधान की कार्यवाही को विकसित करने के लिए बहुराष्ट्रीय एवं निजी क्षेत्र की दवा कम्पनियों से अनुबंध करा करके ही उसे लाइसेंस आदि तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करें। यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, तो उससे सदन को अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें एवं सख्ती बरतने पर गौर करें।

(vii) **Need for a legislation to provide Compensation to those kept in jails for a period larger than pronounced by courts**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, न्यायालय के आदेश के बावजूद भी विभिन्न जेलों में सजा-अवधि से काफी अधिक दिनों तक कैदियों के रखे जाने के समाचार मिल रहे हैं। काफी निर्दोष लोगों को भी पैसा एवं पैरवी के कारण जेल की यातनायें सहनी पड़ती हैं। संसार के दूसरे भागों की तुलना में भारत में आदमी एवं जीवन का कोई मूल्य ही नहीं है। गरीब का जीवन तो कीड़े एवं जानवर से भी बदतर है। जिस मुकदमे में एक दिन की न्यायालय द्वारा सजा नहीं दी जाती उसी मुकदमे में कई सालों तक जेल की यातनाएं सहनी पड़ती हैं। इन कुव्यवस्थाओं के तीन कारण हैं। एक तो महंगा न्याय तथा दूसरा न्याय मिलने में विलम्ब। तीसरा कारण है सरकार को कोई हरजाना नहीं देना पड़ता है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को बिना वजह जेल में रखा जाता है या सजा की जितनी अवधि है उससे अधिक अवधि तक रखा जाता है तो सरकार उस व्यक्ति को हरजाना दे। इसके लिए सरकार संसद में विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत करे। सरकार से यह भी मांग है कि वह मुफ्त न्याय एवं जल्द न्याय की व्यवस्था करें।

(viii) **Need for strict implementation of Constitutional provisions for reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Schools/Colleges and jobs.**

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए घोषित सरकारी आरक्षण नीति को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्ति शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं और सरकारी नौकरियों में घोषित आरक्षण की सुविधा से वंचित हैं। उनके लिए आरक्षित स्थानों की पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। सरकारी सेवाओं में वर्ग एक दो, तीन और चार के लिए आरक्षित स्थानों की पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में उस पर दोहरी मार पड़ती है। आम लोगों की धारणा है कि उसे विशेष सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं और वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि उसे तथाकथित विशेष सुविधायें नहीं मिल रही हैं। शिक्षा में आरक्षण प्रवेश के लिए है न कि परीक्षा के मूल्यांकन में है। प्रवेश में आरक्षण का कारण उसकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक दोनों ही विषम स्थितियां हैं। इसी प्रकार सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण के माध्यम से प्रवेश का आधार न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता है। इसके लिए भी उसकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति ही तो कारण है। स्वरोजगार योजना में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों का आरक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से साग्रह है कि अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए संवैधानिक आरक्षण नीति को पूरे तौर पर क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सक्षम कानून बनाया जाये।

(ix) **Damage to sugarcane crop by insects in various parts of the country and need for immediate measures to save the crops.**

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अंतर्गत मैं सदन और

[श्री रामलाल राही]

सरकार का ध्यान गन्ने की फसल में लगने वाले रोगों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह रोग इस प्रकार बढ़ रहे हैं कि महाराष्ट्र से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक प्रमुख गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों की हजारों हैक्टियर गन्ने की खड़ी फसलों में ग्रेब अथवा हापर आदि नाम के कीड़े गन्ने की पत्तियों को खाकर पूरी की पूरी फसलें नष्ट करते जा रहे हैं। कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ इन रोगों को रोक पाने में असफल रही हैं। परिणामस्वरूप गन्ने के उत्पादन में गिरावट आना प्रारम्भ हो गई है। वर्ष 1982-83 में देश में जहाँ गन्ना लगभग 189 मिलियन टन हुआ था, वहीं सन् 1983-84 में 25% के लगभग कम हो गया है। गन्ना शोध संस्थान गन्ने की तरह-तरह की किस्में तो बना रहा है, बढ़ा रहा है, परन्तु गन्ने में लगने वाले रोगों की रोकथाम करने के उपाय करने में असफल रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सीतापुर, लखीमपुर खीरी, हरदोई आदि जिलों में भी गन्ने की हजारों हैक्टियर खड़ी फसलें नष्ट हो रही हैं। मैं स्वयं जाकर देख आया हूँ। जहाँ यह रोग गन्ने की फसलों में लगा है वहीं अन्य खरीफ की फसलें जैसे ज्वार, बाजरा, मूँगफली आदि की फसलों की पत्तियों को खाता व नष्ट करता जा रहा है। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्र के किसान हतोत्साहित होकर गन्ने की फसलों को बोना और कम कर देंगे। परिणाम-स्वरूप चीनी के आयात की स्थिति भी उत्पन्न हो जाएगी। किसानों में व्यापक रोष है। सरकार से मांग है कि अविलम्ब इस रोग के निदान के उपाय किये जायें। युद्धस्तर पर प्रभावी दवाइयों का छिड़काव कराकर फसलें बचाई जायें और गन्ना शोध संस्थान गन्ने में लगने वाले रोगों के रोकने के उपाय पर प्रभावी कदम उठावे।

(x) Need to declare Purnea district of Bihar as famine-stricken

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पुणिया) : मान्यवर, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र पुणिया की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ जो

बाढ़ और वर्षा के कारण तबाह हो रहा है। शहर हो या देहात, लोग बड़ी ही मुश्किल से गुजर रहे हैं। शहर के कोई भी मुख्य स्थान पर लोग आसानी से नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं। किसानों के लिए तो विषम समस्याएँ बनी हुई हैं। जब मैं पिछली बार गर्मी के मौसम में अपने क्षेत्र के दौरे पर गई थी तो बजाए गर्मी से परेशान होने के वर्षा से कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा था और अभी की तो हालत ही कुछ और है। गर्मी के मारे सारी फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है। किसान तैयार फसल खेतों से घर नहीं ला सके। अभी पानी का जमाव इतना है कि लोग 5 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा धान नहीं पा सकेंगे। भारत सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बिहार सरकार से कहा जाय कि जल्द से जल्द वहाँ अकालग्रस्त इलाका घोषित किया जाये जिससे किसान, मजदूर राहत की सांस ले सकें। मेरा एक निवेदन और है कि 84-85 का खजाना माफ कर दिया जाये तथा रबी फसल के लिए गरीब किसानों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा बीज अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाए।

(xi) Need to improve the working of telephone exchanges in Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

The telephone system in Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency is totally defunct and defective. Subscribers are experiencing day to day difficulties in local and trunk calls. Most of the exchanges are either defective or out of order due to poor maintenance and faulty equipments. I would like to draw the attention of the Communications Minister to the following points :

1. Vidisha auto exchange is not working satisfactorily due to various technical faults and ineffective maintenance.
2. Vidisha Trunk Exchange is connected with Indore-TAX by means of Operator Trunk Dialling Circuit (OTD). But most of the time the TAX system remains out of order resulting in poor trunk services to the subscribers of Vidisha District.

3. There should be direct telephone line between Vidisha and Sironj.
4. The Telephone exchanges of Budni and Nasrullaganj should be directly connected with the district head-quarter Sihore instead of Hoshangabad.
5. The microwave STD link project between Vidisha and Bhopal should be completed immediately. There should also be microwave link between Vidisha-Raisen and Raisen-Bhopal.

(xii) **Heavy damage to crop, life and property in some districts of Bihar because of heavy rains**

SHRI D.P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Sir, the principal rainy season for the Ganga basin is from late June to September. The average normal rainfall in the confluence of Sone, Damodar, Ajai and Kiul basins in May, June and July is about 428 m.m. But in 1984, the total rainfall in this basin has exceeded 962 m.m. in the corresponding period. This has caused a heavy damage to crop, life and property in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santhalpargana, Saharsa and its adjoining districts in the State of Bihar. All the channels in the lower reaches have spilled heavily over their banks, the road systems have been heavily damaged and large number of mud houses have collapsed. The irrigation projects and its main canal system have been heavily damaged. Plantation in Kharif crop has been delayed, the seedlings have had to be prepared twice and thrice and there has been heavy erosion of the prepared paddy beds. The fertiliser consumption has also increased. In view of the unlimited loss to farmers and public of the area, I urge upon the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to kindly take action in this regard.

(Interruptions)*

(xiii) **Need to set up a nuclear power plant in Bihar**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing other than matter under rule 377 goes on

record. Shastriji, your matter under rule 377 will only go on record.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Sir, under the auspices of Science for Society, Bihar, a Seminar on Energy Crisis in the State was held at Patna on March 10-11, 1984. In the Seminar, after due consideration, a unanimous resolution was passed demanding setting up of an atomic power station in Bihar.

In Bihar, the per capita power consumption stood at 42 KWH in 1960 against the national average of 38 KWH. However, in 1981-82, the per capita consumption in Bihar stood at 85 KWH against the all-India average of 143 KWH. During April-December, 1983, power shortage in the country as a whole rose 11.8 per cent whereas in Bihar it soared to 39.6 per cent. The annual rate of increase in power generation between 1960-83 works out to 9.8 per cent in the country as a whole whereas during the same period, the annual rate of increase in power generation in Bihar Electricity Board was only 2.5 per cent. In this connection, it may be noted that as reported in the Press, the then Union Planning Minister S.B. Chavan, noting that slippage in power sector was heavy in Bihar, stressed the need for remedial measures. Under these circumstances, Bihar needs Nuclear Power Plant without any further delay. Bihar has not only large uranium deposits but also other minerals like thorium, beryllium etc., required for atomic power project.

Recently, it has been argued by some people that the economies of scale of installing power reactor will be better if they are situated away from coal field thermal power stations which are mainly in Eastern regions to deprive the region of this nuclear boon in future also.

In view of this, I will make a fervent appeal to the Prime Minister for setting up a Nuclear Power Plant in Bihar to do away with its backwardness in spite of all means available.

(xiv) Need for the Government to adhere to the policy of recruitment through employment exchange in its various departments

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although the Central Government have very often been declaring their professed policy of compulsory recruitment through employment exchanges, the Central Government and the Public Sector Undertakings under it or Departments like the Railways have been avoiding reference to employment exchanges in spite of the fact that the Central Government have issued a number of guidelines to employment exchanges in the matter of recruitment. This is really a sorry state of affairs prevailing today. Only a few State Governments have been adhering to their declared policy of recruitment to all posts under State Government and Undertakings under them through employment exchanges on the basis of seniority and qualification with adequate reservation for the SC/ST etc. as per the existing laws.

The recent happenings in the matter of recruitment in the Indian Railways in Grade-IV is a pointer to this. The recruitment in Grade IV in the Railways is required to be made through employment exchange only. But this is being honoured only in breach. A case in point is the announcement in respect of recruitment in Grade-IV in Railways at Liluah, Kanchrapara and Kharagpur Workshops in West Bengal. There is serious and widespread resentment among lakhs of unemployed youth in West Bengal and neighbouring areas against the procedure being followed in the above recruitment.

I urge upon the Central Government to desist from recruitment in Grade IV in Railways in ways other than through employment exchanges. I also demand that all recruitments in future should be done through employment exchanges only.

12.57 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)
1984-85—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85.

Hon. Members, 1 hour was allotted for this. We have already taken 1 hour and 55 minutes. I would like to know from the hon. Members whether they still want to speak because we have already taken about 2 hours.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : 2 hours more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a special case, I allow one hon. Member from this side and one hon. Member from that side and then the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record what he says.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You know what happens when you sit late in the evening. There should be some discipline. I will not allow you.

I allow Prof. Satya Deo Singh from this side and Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap from that side.

Please don't record whatever Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas says.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : *

(Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Satya Deo Singh.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंजाब विनियोग विधेयक, 1984 का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, ने कल कहा था कि सीमा पर पुलिस विभाग के अधिकारियों की तस्करों के साथ मिली-भगत है, पुलिस विभाग में बहुत गड़बड़ है, उसने पृथकतावादी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहित करके अनुचित काम किया है और इन बातों की जांच की जानी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सेना को बहुत समय तक पंजाब में नहीं रखना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री ने बार-बार कहा है कि पंजाब में जब तक सेना को रखने की आवश्यकता है, तभी तक हम वहां पर सेना को रखेंगे और जब सेना को वहां पर रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, तो उसे हटा लिया जाएगा। पंजाब में ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई थी, जिसमें भयंकर हत्या-कांड और अत्याचार होने लगे थे, जिसको नियंत्रित करना सामान्य प्रशासन के लिए सम्भव नहीं हो सका। इसी कारण वहां पर सेना बुलाई गई थी, जिसका स्वागत सब ने किया। जनता पार्टी के श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने इसका समर्थन किया था। सभी ने कहा कि इस कार्यवाही में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री चन्द्रशेखर को छोड़कर और किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि पंजाब में सेना को नहीं भेजना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी सेना का वहां पर रहना बहुत आवश्यक है। प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि जब सेना को पंजाब में रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी, तब उसको वापस बुला लिया जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री जगपाल सिंह, ने कल कहा कि पंजाब में लोकप्रिय सरकार बनानी चाहिए और फौज के बल पर पंजाब में सामान्य स्थिति नहीं रखी जा सकेगी। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा है कि सामान्य स्थिति को लाने के लिए ही हम सेना को वहां पर रख रहे हैं। जब वहां पर सामान्य स्थिति हो जाएगी, तो सेना का वहां पर कोई उपयोग नहीं रहेगा, मगर जब तक ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होती है, जब तक सेना का वहां रहना आवश्यक है।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बाबा संतासिंह से कार सेवा करवाकर सरकार अच्छा काम नहीं कर रही

है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबा संतासिंह एक संत हैं। उन्होंने स्वतः स्वेच्छया एक धार्मिक अनुष्ठान मान कर यह काम किया है। सरकार द्वारा कार सेवा के लिए उनसे अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है। श्री जगपाल सिंह ने कहा कि अकाली दल वाले कहते हैं कि बाबा संतासिंह की कार सेवा द्वारा स्वर्ण मंदिर के किसी भाग की अगर मरम्मत की जाएगी, तो वे उसको गिरा कर फिर उसका निर्माण करेंगे। ऐसी बात कही। इस बात की चर्चा सदन में नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे समाज-विरोधी तत्वों को या आतंकवादियों को या वैसे तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है जो राष्ट्र-हित में नहीं है। इसलिए यहां दूरदर्शितापूर्ण बात होनी चाहिए, ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए जिससे समाज में और देश में सुव्यवस्था कायम हो सके।

बार-बार विरोधी पक्ष के भाई यह कहते हैं कि सेना को वापस बुला लेना चाहिए। सेना वापस बुला ली जायगी तो ऐसी हालत में वहां शान्ति-व्यवस्था कैसे कायम रह सकेगी? अभी भी वहां छिट-पुट घटनायें हो रही हैं, अभी भी वहां हिंसा की संभावना है। इसलिए लोगों की जान और माल की सुरक्षा करना भी सरकार का पवित्र धर्म है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ऐसा सोचते हैं कि नागरिकों की सामान्य सुविधा के लिए पंजाब में सेना का रहना आवश्यक है तो यह नितांत आवश्यक है कि वहां सेना अभी रहे और इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती ने बताया कि पंजाब में दस प्रतिशत भूमिपति 37 प्रतिशत भूमि पर अपना अधिकार रखे हैं और प्रत्येक के पास 87 एकड़ जमीन है। 44 प्रतिशत के पास 5 एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है। 45 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। हरित क्रांति का फल केवल दस प्रतिशत को मिलता है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा आबादी कृषि-कार्य से बाहर निकाली जा रही है। कृषि कार्य से जो बाहर जाते हैं उनको काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलता। उनके सामने एक विवशता है। इस प्रकार से वह मानते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती एक विद्वान

[प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह]

व्यक्ति हैं और विद्वान का ऐसा तर्क मुझे आश्चर्यजनक मालूम होता है क्योंकि पंजाब में तो काम करने के लिए खेतिहर मजदूर हैं ही नहीं। जैसा कि अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार से वहां मजदूर आते हैं। ये उद्योग धन्धे में इतने आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, इतने समृद्ध हैं, पंजाब भारत का एक समृद्ध प्रदेश है और वैसी हालत में जो कृषि सेवा में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूर हैं वह वहां रहे ही नहीं हैं। उनकी दैनिक आमदनी इतनी अधिक है कि खेती में काम करने वाले श्रमिक वहां मौजूद नहीं हैं और बिहार के गरीब मजदूर और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के मजदूर वहां आते हैं। इसीलिए यह कहना कि कृषि कार्य से बाहर निकाले जा रहे हैं, यह अनुचित है और सही बात नहीं है। पंजाब के आर्थिक विकास का यह प्रमाण है कि वहां पर खेतिहर मजदूर नहीं मिलते, खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग नहीं मिलते क्योंकि वहां के लोग गरीब नहीं हैं, वहां के लोग समृद्ध हैं; सम्पन्न हैं। इस कारण उनके सामने ऐसी बेवसी नहीं है।

प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने यह भी कहा कि पंजाबी युवकों को रोजगार गांवों में नहीं मिलता इसलिए शहरों में जाते हैं और शहरों में काम नहीं मिलता तो आतंकवादी हो जाते हैं। यह कल्पना की बात है। वह आतंकवादी इसलिए नहीं होते कि उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता। पंजाब तो ऐसा प्रदेश है कि जो भारत के दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोगों को भी अपने यहां नियोजन और रोजगार देता है। इसलिए यह कहना कि आतंकवाद वहां इस कारण से बढ़ रहा है, यह सही नहीं है क्योंकि आतंकवाद के पीछे कुछ उनकी पृथक्तावादी नीति है, वह भारत के मूल राष्ट्र से, सम्पूर्णता से अलग एक खालिस्तान का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। उस कल्पना के आधार पर वह समस्त भारत से अलग होना चाहते हैं। उनकी यह एक कल्पना है। इसलिए हम यह नहीं मानते कि इसके चलते उनको परेशानी है।

प्रो० चक्रवर्ती ने यह भी बताया कि हरित

क्रान्ति से सामाजिक तनाव है क्योंकि इसका लाभ मुट्ठी भर लोगों को मिला है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। न केवल पंजाब के लोगों को बल्कि हरित क्रान्ति का प्रतिफल या लाभ समस्त भारत को मिला है। भारत आज इस स्थिति में है कि खाद्यान्न के मामले में वह आत्म-निर्भर है। यह हरित-क्रान्ति की देन है। इससे सामाजिक तनाव की स्थिति नहीं आती। इससे तो और सामाजिक सुविधा होती है, सामाजिक वैमनस्य मिटता है, खाने को दोनों वक्त भरपेट अन्न मिलता है। इसलिए यह सामाजिक तनाव का कारण कभी नहीं हो सकता। दूसरे प्रदेशों के मजदूर पंजाब जाते हैं क्योंकि पंजाब समृद्ध है और वहां खेतिहर मजदूर हैं ही नहीं।

ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि सेना का वहां रहना अनुचित है, मैं समझता हूं यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि अभी यह स्थिति नहीं है। जब यह स्थिति आएगी तो हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार और माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी, देश की सेवा में जिनका सारा समय लगता है जिनके पूर्वज, पिता, पितामह ने भी भारत को अपने प्राणों से अधिक महत्व और ममता दी। उसी परम्परा में आज वे भी हैं। उनके सामने राष्ट्र की सेवा, मानव सेवा और विश्व की सेवा से बढ़कर कोई दूसरी बात नहीं है। इसलिए पंजाब में जब तक लोकहित में और राष्ट्र हित में सेना की आवश्यकता है तभी तक सेना वहां पर रहेगी वरना उसको वहां से वापिस बुला लिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं वहां पर सामान्य स्थिति स्थापित हो जाने के बाद सेना की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पंजाब के बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और वित्त मंत्री जी के उपयोगी कदमों का हार्दिक अनुमोदन करता हूं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब का बजट एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जबकि इस बजट पर पंजाब की विधान सभा में जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चर्चा और निर्णय किया जाना

चाहिए था वहां यह कार्य संसद में हो रहा है। मैं इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कौन है। इतिहास के अगले पन्ने बतायेंगे कि दोष किसका है। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के सदस्यों ने पंजाब बजट पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की है। लिहाजा मैं भी इस बजट पर कितनी चर्चा करूँ यह समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ। हम यहां पर पंजाब के बजट की चर्चा कर रहे हैं और पंजाब में एक बाज्र आ रहा है, लोग कहते हैं कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का बाज्र है। यह जो गलत फहमी पैदा हो रही है इसके बारे में कुछ पता लगाना चाहिए क्यों इस प्रकार से वहां पर लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कहा जाता है कि जब भी संकट आया तब बाज्र दिखाई दिया है। तो इस बजट पर चर्चा के समय पंजाब में बाज्र का होता—इस स्थिति को सरकार द्वारा साफ करा दिया जाना चाहिए कि कहां तक उसमें पोल है, कहां तक ढोंग है।

पंजाब में सेना लगी है, हमारी सारी पुलिस फोर्स लगी है और हमारा पूरा प्रशासन लगा है लेकिन पंजाब में विदेशों से ऐण्टी इंडियन पोस्टर लाकर लगा दिए जाते हैं। इसके लिए विरोधी दल दोषी नहीं ठहराये जा सकते। प्रशासन को जिम्मेदारी के साथ देखना चाहिए कि किन तत्वों ने उन पोस्टर को लगाया है। हम यहां पर बड़े-बड़े भाषण झाड़ रहे हैं और आतंकवादी वहां पर नहरें काट रहे हैं। पीछे भाखड़ा नहर काटी थी और अब समाचार है और नहर काट दी है। आतंकवादियों ने अपनी कार्यवाही को कम नहीं किया है। सेना की मौजूदगी में भी यह सब हो रहा है। सरकार को बहुत सतर्क होकर काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

एक अजीब तमाशा और है। सभी जानते हैं कि भिण्डरावाले अब इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं लेकिन कभी पाकिस्तान, कभी अमरीका और पंजाब में पोस्टर लगाए जा रहे हैं कि भिण्डरावाले जिन्दा हैं, तीन महीने बाद वे दर्शन देंगे तथा खालिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में नई दिशा देंगे। आखिर ये कौन लोग हैं जो इस तरह का प्रचार कर रहे हैं? सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि इस तरह की अफवाहें

फैलने न पावें। भिण्डरावाले की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में सारी स्थिति साफ की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस देश में अंधविश्वासी लोग मौजूद हैं। आज भी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को लेकर तरह-तरह की अटकलें लगाई जा रही हैं। इसलिए सरकार इस स्थिति को साफ करे तथा पूर्ण रूप से सतर्क रहे।

मैं समझता हूँ गुरुद्वारों में या अन्य धार्मिक स्थानों में अब हथियार इकट्ठा होने की नौबत नहीं आयेगी।

आप चाहे इस बात को किसी भी रूप में लें, लेकिन मैं खास तौर से अकाली दल के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके हाथ से यह आन्दोलन निकल गया था और आतंकवादियों के हाथ में आ गया था। देश को वह दुर्दिन देखना पड़ा था, जब वहां पर सेना को उपयोग में लाना पड़ा। अकाली दल के नेताओं से मेरा अनुरोध है, वे जो भी आन्दोलन चलाने की बात कर रहे हैं, वह उसको वापिस ले लें और इसकी निर्भीकता से देश में घोषणा कर दें। हमारे देश में जो राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, जो समाज-सेवी हैं, जो देश के हित में सोचते हैं, उनको अकाली दल के नेताओं से सम्पर्क करके अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि वे आन्दोलन वापिस ले लें। अहिंसा का आन्दोलन जब हिंसा की तरफ चले, अहिंसक आन्दोलन हिंसक हो जाए, तो उसको देश के हित में वापिस लेना होगा। एक दफा महात्मा गांधीजी ने भी आन्दोलन को अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध वापिस लिया था, जब उनका स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन हिंसक हो गया था। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ। इसलिए अकाली दल के नेताओं से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे पंजाब के आन्दोलन को किसी भी तरह से वापिस ले लें और बैठकर मामलों को तय करें।

पंजाब में शिक्षा की स्थिति भी बड़ी खराब हो गई है। दो-तीन साल से शिक्षा संस्थायें चल नहीं पा रही हैं। अभी अखबारों में निकला है कि जो परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा देने जा रहे थे, उनसे आतंकवादियों ने कहा है कि आप परीक्षा देने जायें, लेकिन घर वापिस नहीं जा पाओगे। वहां आतंक

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

का एक वातावरण पैदा हो गया है, जो समाप्त होना चाहिए, ताकि वहां शिक्षा की स्थिति ठीक हो सके। इसके अलावा जो वहां उद्योग हैं, रोजगार के काम हैं और जो वहां के व्यापारिक काम हैं, वे फायदे से चल सकें, उसके लिए भी आपको विशेष रूप से बजट में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं इतना ही कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the Budget for Punjab which has been presented to Lok Sabha because the Assembly is not there.

We have discussed so much about Punjab in this House for the last 2-3 years that there is nothing further to add. When we were in Australia during those days and when we came to know the announcement of the Prime Minister on the 2nd, then there was a sigh of relief not only in this country but even all over the world who were thinking that perhaps some divisive forces are trying to destabilise such a great country like ours.

Sometime back in the year 1974 in a congregation of religious leaders of the entire world, Sai Baba answered some questions put by some foreign correspondents. The foreign correspondents asked Sai Baba whether India would survive through these turmoils. This was in 1974. I am surprised how Sai Baba replied to those foreign correspondents. He asked them, 'What part of India have you seen? How long were you in India?'...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the old Sai Baba?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The present Sai Baba. I am telling about 1974 when there was a turmoil in this country. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So you mean the present Sai Baba—the Puttaparthi Sai Baba.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

He asked, 'How many months you were there in India?' They said 'We were there for 8 to 9 months.' 'Which part of the India did you see?' They said 'We saw Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi. We have seen the Ganga also.' Then Sai Baba asked them, 'Where did you see the Ganga?' They said 'We saw it in Hooghly.' Sai Baba asked, 'What did you see there?' They said 'It is full of dirt.' Then Sai Baba told them, 'You have not seen any part of India nor India itself.'

You have seen Ganga at Hooghly and you say it is full of dirt. You have not seen the Ganges at Gangotri. There it is pure. Then Sai Baba told them return with this belief that as long as there are Himalayas and as long as snow falls over the Himalayas, melts and flows into the Ganges and as long as Ganges is not dried up India remains and survives. He also told them that their country's history maybe 400 years old but the written history of India is 8000 years or more old. In India we do not call religion as Hindu but 'sanatan'. It ever flows like Ganges and it can never be destroyed.

Sir, in Gita Lord Krishna has said whenever there is any decline in religion or there is any decline in India's culture someone arrives in that critical moment to save India from destruction—

(Wicked will be punished and those who are saints will be protected.) It is at this moment, therefore, that the entire world felt a sigh of relief when the Prime Minister took this decision and when a religion which can be proud of its past—the entire Sikh masses having a glorious revolutionary past—when it was in decline at the critical moment the Prime Minister has taken this courageous step. Sir, in the entire country wherever I have gone after June 2, I find there is sigh of relief and everybody feels India has been saved from division and destruction. Therefore, we solidly stand by whatever measures have been taken.

Sir, here I would again like to quote the foreword written by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1956 to the famous book of Dr. Dinkar 'The four phases of Indian culture'. There Pandit Nehru has said that there are

two forces and I do not call any culture as Hindu, Sikh or Muslim culture. I think reading the history of India, India has developed a composite culture through ages. So, Pandit Nehru used to call it a 'composite culture'. He said that two forces are working all along. It is not only today that we see it in Punjab or elsewhere and the regional parties which are growing in different States. To safeguard this composite culture—the forces of integration and the forces of separation are working—we have to stand and see that the forces of integration are strengthened and then triumph so that India's unity and integrity remains and today what we find is that those forces of separatism are being influenced by foreign powers and helped and abetted by foreign agencies because they do not want to see India grow stronger, prosper and become third or fourth country in the world in the next twenty years. So, they want to destabilise India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI CHINTANI PANIGRAHI : So, I say the caravan of reaction rolls on in Punjab and here I want to cite some instances. Sir, about fifty years ago—in the years 1921 to 1924—the 'mahants' had occupied the gurudwaras in Punjab.

The Sikh masses have now forgotten that it was their forefathers who between 1921 and 1924 besieged Punjab's Gurudwaras to oust the corrupt 'Mahants' who were amassing land and property under British patronage. This was the progressive outlook of the Sikh peasantry. I had visited many places in Punjab in 1957. I had addressed many public meetings and in those days I could see how the Sikh peasantry was organised to resist landlordism and the rich landlords. In those days it was from village to village I could see this spirit of resistance among the Sikh masses. There was no question of religious fanaticism, no bigotry, nothing of that sort. It was a progressive ideal thinking which was building the Punjab with the help of the Sikh masses. But what has happened now? This inspiring episode of an upsurge against corruption and tyranny in Punjab sixty-years ago, stands out in sharp contrast with what we

see today. The vast majority of Sikh masses gripped by a mood of stupor which allowed their Gurudwaras to be taken over by a coterie of religious zealots and enabled them to tyrannise the people, kill anyone opposing their fanaticism. Therefore, I say that the political parties, specially the Left political parties which have the great task to do have become irrelevant. Even the progressive people were called "Akali Marxists". You can understand to what extent the political parties have become irrelevant to the aspirations of the masses of Punjab. Such a kind of new change has taken place in Punjab. Therefore, the failure is on the part of the political parties and specially the Left parties. All these years, we are not able to politicalise the masses. Therefore, what we see in Punjab now is the growth of regional political parties, regional parties and so on. It is because of the lack of will and the lack of strength of the political parties to politicalise the masses in the right direction. Therefore, today we see a very strong upsurge in the majority of the Sikh masses which opposed the kind of fundamentalist idea which came into being. Therefore, my honest submission is that today our Government by presenting this Budget has not done much, because for the last two years or so Punjab has suffered a lot. If we are to look to the analysis of the Third World countries by the Agro-Scientists—they had said that in a land where such technological innovations took place and agriculture made such a great advance among the Third World countries—how is it that fanaticism could come into play and religious bigotry could come into being when we have introduced so much of technology in the field of agriculture? How is it that this kind of mass upsurge based on in nationality is emerging? We have to analyse how could it happen. How in Twentieth century, the spirit of middle Ages could reborn in Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is because of the advancement of science and technology..

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, with such an advanced technology in Punjab which was introduced long back, how could the middle age come in there?

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

You could see how the people kill each other in Punjab.

Therefore, like our 20-Point Programme which the Prime Minister has introduced for the whole of the country for the upliftment of the downtrodden and the poor people, in Punjab we have to isolate the Sikh peasantry from the rich farmers and the landlords, and we should have a special crash economic programme for the Sikh masses in the coming six-months to one year period. Our entire programme in Punjab should be directed towards the speedy implementation of the land reforms and in Punjab we should see that the peasantry and the artisans gets the maximum advantage out of these programmes. First we have to isolate the Sikh masses from the rich landlords and rich farmers. Today the entire movement in Punjab, the separatist movement, has been carried on only by the rich landlords and rich farmers benefited from the Green Revolution.

And their slogan has been to take recourse to religious fanaticism, which was represented by Bhindranwale, to achieve their ends. Today, our economic programme should be devised in such a manner that the vast majority of the Sikh peasantry is isolated from the clutches of the rich farmers and landlords.

My appeal to the progressive forces, to my own Party and the Government is that we must meet this challenge before us. We have to challenge and meet these obscurantist, divisive and separatist forces with all the force at our command. In the next six-seven months, we must draw up a vast economic radical programme for the benefit and welfare of the Punjab peasantry, and they should get a feeling that here is a real programme to improve their lot and not the rich farmers, who have been carrying on this propaganda. Let us wage a political battle, we cannot fight religion with religion, we cannot fight bigotry with bigotry. We are in the twentieth century and the best method to solve such a problem in this century is to have some programme to improve the living standard of the vast masses and to provide social security measures to the youth.

Let us have some special programme for the Sikh peasantry of Punjab, as we have the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme etc. for the whole nation. Why not ask the Banks to give loans to the Sikh peasants under some special scheme so that they can be saved from the clutches of the rich farmers? My appeal to the Government is that they must have some massive economic programme for these people in the coming months and year so that we can rehabilitate and provide a healing touch to the Sikh peasantry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I start by offering my thanks to my colleague, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi for his participation in the debate. He has been able to meet political points made out by certain hon. Members of this House. I will, therefore, confine myself to the economic aspects of the debate, which ought to have been focussed and have dominated this discussion. The political and law and order aspects of Punjab have already been debated considerably in the last few days and it would not be useful for me to add anything in terms of inputs to throw greater light on these issues.

It is a fact that Punjab has been going through a traumatic experience and it has affected its economy tremendously. The hon. Members who participated in this debate have touched the economic activities in Punjab and asked how the Government would be taking measures to bring about some soothing touch in this disturbed situation.

Let us start on the agricultural front, what has happened in Punjab and what has been the toll that the recent events have taken on the agricultural sector. I have some figures with me and these figures justify the optimistic presentation that I might perhaps try to draw out of it. Punjab has been the major contributor to the Central pool of food-grains over the past years. In 1980-81, the contribution of wheat was roughly 42.77 lakh tonnes, and in terms of percentage share in the Central pool, it works out to 75.3 per cent. In 1981-82, it went down to 37.63 lakh tonnes, and the percentage share in the Central pool also dipped at 57.1 per

cent. That year, the wheat was ruined in Punjab and that caused a great anxiety so much so that the Prime Minister had to go there for a personal visit to appreciate the problems of the wheat growers.

In 1982-83, it picked up, amounting to 48.25 lakh tonnes accounting for 62.5 per cent, and in 1983-84 it further stabilised at 51.65 lakh tonnes, accounting for about 62.3 per cent of the Central Pool. These figures by themselves may not present a true picture because between 1982-83 and 1983-84, there were other States also in the country, which made a major break-through in wheat production and they have also chipped in a bit and to that extent the percentage of Punjab's contribution in the Central Pool stands a little decreased.

Now in the field of rice, in 1980-81 it was 25.23 lakh tonnes; in 1981-82 it rose to 30.92 lakh tonnes; in 1982-83 it was 32.31 lakh tonnes; in 1983-84 it was 32.38 lakh tonnes. So between the production of wheat and rice, Punjab has done fairly well. But for these unfortunate developments and the disturbed conditions, Punjab could have, perhaps, done better than what they have done in 1982-83 and 1983-84. Now a point was sought to be made by a number of speakers that agricultural production and industrial production have been seriously affected in Punjab.

Now let us come to the industrial scene. These are the figures that I have on industrial production. I would first come to the investment. Cumulative investments in 1981-82, (actuals) Rs. 688.20 crores. In 1982-83 (provisional) it went upto Rs. 745.81 crores. In 1983-84, the likely achievement is about Rs. 1046 crores and the target for 1984-85 is about Rs. 1175.08 crores.

Now let us take exports. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 116.16 crores and in 1982-83 it went up to Rs. 128.33 crores. Again in 1983-84, it further increased to Rs. 143.99 crores and in 1984-85, a target of Rs. 160.53 crores has been set by the State Administration.

So, these are the factors which should act as some kind of an economic indicator, so that we can come to a proper assessment of the situation.

Sir, the House would be happy to know that as a special concession, the Government have agreed to paying a bonus of Rs. 3 per quintal, over the above the support price of paddy as announced by the Government of India in respect of all varieties of paddy. This will give the Punjab farmers, a uniform increase of about Rs. 8 per quintal over the last year's prices. So, it confers an aggregate benefit of about Rs. 18 crores to the farmers of Punjab.

Sir, Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty did draw the attention of the House to what he termed as some of the distortions which have crept into the economy, particularly in the agricultural sector.

He was trying to make out a case that the Green Revolution which brought happiness to the millions of people in the country, particularly in Punjab, has been concentrated only in less than 10% of the land holdings. In 1953, there was a land reform legislation in Punjab, and the ceiling fixed then was 30 standard acres. In 1972-73, there was an amendment to the Land Reforms Act in Punjab. The ceiling was then reduced, as was done elsewhere also wherever Congress was in power, to 17 standard acres. That is in force in Punjab to-day.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On paper.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : It is in force to-day. It must be the endeavour of the State administration to implement this particular reform, so that concentration of power in the hands of a few landlords is taken away. I am sure that the tremendous contribution that Punjab has made in adding to the agricultural might of this country cannot be under-estimated. It has to be taken due note of, by the entire country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just a moment. You know I spoke yesterday about it. You will find to-day an article in the Indian Express by Shri Sharad Joshi who is not a politician, but a leader of the farmers. I would like you to go through that article, wherein he has written how this Green Revolution has distorted things. I want to invite your

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

attention to it. It is not an article written by a politician.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I am grateful to you. I would certainly go through that article.

Certain Members, particularly Shri Ramavatar Shastri and others, mentioned about Police administration. They also mentioned that it has to be improved. There are no two opinions about it. If there are suggestions that the Police administration has to be improved, we certainly accept them. We will see that it is done. There is nothing like an ultimate satisfaction that we can derive in these matters.

Some other Members also mentioned about the concept of compensation in connection with the recent developments. I can assure this House that both the State administration and the Army authorities have made adequate provisions to see that the death of everyone who sacrificed his life is properly compensated, in terms of ex-gratia payments, and in terms of providing for the families left in a pitiable condition. That is being taken care of. Certain slabs have already been mentioned, and according to that framework, within the parameters of those slabs, compensation is being given.

In respect of shops in and around the Golden Temple complex which have been either destroyed or looted, certain ex-gratia payments are being made, and estimates are being made by the authorities concerned about the extent of damage inflicted, and the losses suffered. These losses will be taken into account when the compensation amount is fixed by the authorities concerned.

A mention was also made about the breaches in the Bhakra main canal.

Two breaches were reported from Ropar District. The first one was repaired. The State administration was quick in their work. The work was taken up on a war footing and about 125 pieces of mechanical earth moving equipments were marshalled and mobilized from all other irrigation projects for the

Punjab Government. Army bull-dozers were procured. As a result of massive effort by the Punjab Government, the breach was fully repaired and the canal was restored on 10.9.1984. But, unfortunately, again, another breach occurred on 21.7.1984 and now the work on a war footing is going on; and they say it may be around 27th of August, but I would say by the end of the month, the second breach would also be taken care of; and there would be a smooth flow of water in the main canal. I must commend the work of the Punjab Government Public Works Department Authorities for taking up these two works and the manner in which the first breach was completed and the second breach which is being attempted.

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty mentioned about the families who are below the poverty line in the Punjab State. I have some figures which I would like to place before the House so that the House can draw its own conclusion. In 1980 itself, to identify economically weaker sections of the society, a study was undertaken perhaps according to the administration of Punjab. It was the first of its kind in the country. They identified about 8.2 lakh households who were identified to be living below the poverty line, who are earning less than Rs. 3,600 per annum. 5.37 lakh households including 3.16 lakh belonging to the SC were assisted through the grant of loan during 1980-81 and 1982-83, to cross the poverty line. During 1984-85, about 99,000 SC households could be helped economically. As against the 6th Plan target of about 4.19 lakh identified SC households 4.15 lakh would have been assisted in crossing the poverty zone by the end of the plan period. Out of the Rs. 440 crores, which is the plan allocation for the 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 77.41 crores were identified as divisible and in fact Rs. 23.33 crores were earmarked as special component for SC alone.

Now, with reference to the tubewells which have been energised in Punjab, up to now about 3.8 lakh wells have been energised and 45 per cent of the total power is being consumed in Punjab for agricultural purposes. That shows how agriculture has got the right attention from the State administration; and these are all indicative

of that concept.

Some hon. members, particularly Acharya Bhagwan Dev has mentioned about the compensation; and you have also mentioned about police administration.

He wanted that emotional integration should be brought about in the Police Administration. The Government has taken note of all these suggestions, which have been made by the Members who participated in this debate. I am sure that the suggestions will be considered and such of those suggestions which have to be implemented will be implemented by the State administration.

With these words I commend the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85 to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab to the vote of the House.

The question is —

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 41.”

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1984-85 voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 19th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3		4	
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1.	State Legislature	55,42,000	..	55,43,000	..
2.	Council of Ministers	43,82,000	..	43,83,000	..
3.	Administration of Justice	2,25,18,000	..	2,25,19,000	..
4.	Elections	66,20,000	..	66,19,000	..
5.	Revenue	5,43,54,000	..	5,43,54,000	..
6.	Excise and Taxation	2,87,70,000	..	2,87,70,000	..
7.	Finance	22,81,76,000	..	22,81,76,000	..
8.	Public Service Commission	9,32,000	..	9,33,000	..

1	2	3	4
9.	Civil Secretariat	2,40,96,000	.. 2,40,95,000 ..
10.	District Administration	3,32,88,000	.. 3,32,88,000 ...
11.	Police	24,93,47,000	.. 24,93,46,000 ..
12.	Jails	1,97,63,000	.. 1,97,62,000 ..
13.	Stationery and Printing	2,19,76,000	9,20,000 2,19,77,000 9,20,000
14.	Miscellaneous Services	2,52,86,000	.. 2,52,87,000 ..
15.	Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlement	30,60,000	.. 30,59,000 ..
16.	Education	91,44,12,000	.. 91,44,11,000 ..
17.	Technical Education, Science and Technology	1,01,32,000	5,25,000 1,01,31,000 5,25,000
18.	Medical and Public Health	35,73,23,000	50,00,000 35,73,23,000 50,00,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development	1,23,38,000	3,81,96,000 1,23,38,000 3,81,97,000
20.	Information and Publicity	91,00,000	.. 91,00,000 ..
21.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	29,06,000	12,50,000 29,07,000 12,50,000
22.	Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	4,26,93,000	8,41,000 4,26,93,000 8,42,000
23.	Social Security and Welfare	13,18,64,000	82,00,000 13,18,64,000 82,00,000
24.	Planning and Statistics	70,69,000	.. 70,69,000 ...
25.	Co-operation	3,27,86,000	4,64,83,000 3,27,86,000 4,64,83,000
26.	Agriculture	14,43,66,000	1,54,00,000 14,43,66,000 1,54,00,000
27.	Soil and Water Conservation	1,95,75,000	.. 1,95,75,000 ..

1	2	3	4		
28.	Food	73,56,000	4,36,14,20,000	73,56,000	..
29.	Animal Husbandry	6,25,62,000	..	6,25,62,000	..
30.	Dairy Development	29,55,000	..	29,54,000	..
31.	Fisheries	46,41,000	..	46,41,000	..
32.	Forests	5,51,48,000	..	5,51,48,000	..
33.	Community Development	21,79,88,000	..	21,79,89,000	..
34.	Industries	5,50,60,000	3,81,00,000	5,50,60,000	3,81,00,000
35.	Civil Aviation	22,35,000	4,00,000	22,34,000	4,00,000
36.	Roads and Bridges	11,56,62,000	11,15,00,000	11,56,63,000	11,15,00,000
37.	Road Transport	33,09,37,000	4,50,00,000	33,09,36,000	4,50,00,000
38.	Multipurpose River Projects	5,92,35,000	15,83,08,000	5,92,35,000	15,83,08,000
39.	Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	30,29,83,000	21,34,76,000	30,29,83,000	21,34,75,000
40.	Buildings	25,73,31,000	6,92,98,000	25,73,31,000	6,92,98,000
41.	Loans and Advances by the State Government		1,30,16,67,000		1,30,16,66,000

**PUNJAB APPROPRIATION NO. 2
BILL***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill for introduction, consideration and passing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I introduce the Bill.**

I beg to move :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

13.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERRY)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1984-85.

Motion moved :

“THAT the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 31.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri E. Balanandan. The time allotted is one hour.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : I want to raise only one or two points.

Pondicherry is a tiny territory with four parts and its headquarters is Pondicherry. This has a population of 1.5 lakh. In Pondicherry the main industry is the textile industry. There is an Anglo-French Textile Factory. And that factory has been lying closed since the day

* **Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Central Government took over the administration. 7500 workers are there. Nearly a year is over. During this period 30 workers have committed suicide. I do not know how many died because of starvation after the closure of that factory. According to reports, in 1981 and 82 that factory made a profit. If you see the total population, out of that 7500 are the main active working population and they are affected by the closure of this factory. Therefore, the first and foremost step the Government could have taken after taking over the Administration, was to open this factory. But to our bad luck, workers went to the Central Government authorities and others. I also went in a deputation to the Minister for Industry and others. Now, I am told that the Government's system is such that they take things in a lighter vein. When we make some representation, the Government says that they will see to it. I am told that the Industries Department has not cleared it and the Finance Department is also standing in the way. The Commerce Ministry is willing to take over this industry and run it under NTC. If we pass the Budget of Pondicherry in this House, we must see that the people are there to take advantage of what we pass here. In the city one-third of the population is starving and they have no scope of living. While discussing this Budget this has to be taken note of. I request that the Minister should give an assurance to the House that the people will be protected by taking over the mill and run it under NTC. This is not an industry which is going to lose. If properly managed, it can be run without any loss.

There is another prestigious medical Institute which has been established in the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences here. What is the position there? 'The Hindu' has reported on June 27, 1984: "JIPMER facing de-recognition due to faculty shortage." The student community is the owner of the future of India. How do we take things? This Medical Institute and Hospital there was one of the best. Recently some changes have been effected in the schooling system—11+2 and something like that. Under this system admission to the College has to be regulated. But because of pressure from high-ups to admit their kith and

kin, they have admitted more students. Therefore, in 1979-80 instead of restricted admission of 50 per cent, they have taken the full quota of 65 each. What is the position? This year and next year those graduates coming out of the college, have to be admitted in the post-graduate course.

And for that no staff is there. Even out of the present sanctioned strength of 120 teachers, *The Hindu* reports that 37 posts are vacant. If out of 120 posts, 37 are vacant for so many years, then how can an institution run? Is it the mistake of the students? No. We are having an administration, it is being run under the Central Government. The peculiar and particular situation to be noted is that if somebody from North is transferred to these posts, if somebody from North, goes to South to take charge there, then immediately the next day he is transferred back because those people do not want to work there. I can understand some difficulty for the people to go and work there. May I put a question to the Government through you that is there any dearth of people in India? No. But the Government does not want to properly run the institution. It is the primary responsibility of the Government to see that this kind of medical institutes, which are to take care of our own health and the country's health, should run properly. If the students are admitted and there are no faculty people to teach them, then what is the use of that?

Now I come to another difficulty. The difficulty is because of the so-called changes in the educational curriculum which are being changed often by the Government. They change it without a proper plan. A permanent and well taught out system is yet to come in India after 34 years of Independence. That is another point and I am not going into that. I am only saying that this Pondicherry Medical Institute is a prestigious institute. When changes have been brought about, it was the responsibility of the authorities to see that only regulated and regular number of students should be admitted but instead more students have been admitted. Therefore for those students who are getting graduated this year or next year, there is no facility to go in for post-graduation studies. I went and talked to the Health Minister on

[Shri E. Balanandan]

this question. He was asking me very very scientific questions. He said : 'Balanandan, without the Medical Council of India's clearance, how can you do anything ? They do not give clearance for the staff'. He was saying as if I am responsible for this or the students are responsible for this. All right, if you do not find people to be provided immediately, let the staff working in the Medical Hospital be temporarily shifted or be asked to do this job also. However, I do not go into the technical details. I want that the Government should see that the students and the country's medical profession is not treated like grossery shop traders. It is absolutely wrong. Therefore, I want that Government should look into it and take immediate steps without any delay.

As I have already said, Pondicherry is a very tiny territory. .(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The name of that Institute is JIPMER—Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Research. The Government must look into it.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Yes, it is a very famous institute. JIPMER is the short form. The main source of livelihood of the people of this territory is fishing. Experts are there, I do not want to make a big speech on fishing. But it may happen that we go for fishing, we may get, we may not get also. Fishing means I go to the sea with something and many a time come back empty handed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The fish of Pondicherry is very tasty, as that of Kerala.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Even though India has a lot of fishing ports, there is no plan to develop them. Even if there is any such plan, there is no implementation. That is our bad luck. I do not want to go into the larger issues. When the Government of India was promising to have a fishing harbour in Pondicherry, why don't you do something about it at this stage ?

Today somebody asked a question about

trawlers for deep sea fishing. It is necessary. At the same time, the fishermen who are working in the traditional way should also be allowed to exist. They should not be driven out of their traditional way of life. Today in our country the profit motive being the primary motive, nobody cares for these things. So, at least the Central Government during their dispensation should do something to mitigate the sufferings and problems of the poor fishermen.

Finally, the most important thing is the holding of the election. We do not want the Central rule to continue there for long. So, early steps should be taken for the conduct of elections. In any election, some party may win and some may lose. Let them not say that they will hold it only when congress (I) can come to power. Let them come to power. I have no objection. But the elections should be conducted without delay.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao) : Sir, it seems to be one of those good days when there is going to be a very broad consensus on all sides of the House. I do agree that elections may be held in Pondicherry early. The President's Rule is never a good thing to have in a democratic system. But all I can say from what I have come to know is that during President's Rule in Pondicherry there has been no allegation of corruption or misuse of power, as in the previous Government...(Interruptions) That is the reliable information I have got.

14.02 hrs.

(SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair)

The point that I would like to raise here is that, even when you have elections, even when you have the Legislative Assembly, if that Legislative Assembly happens to belong to a Union Territory, the powers of that Assembly are limited. I fail to understand why, after more than 30 years of independence, still we should have in this country two types of citizens, the citizens of the State and the citizens of the Union Territory. The powers of the Legislative Assembly of a Union Territory are limited. There is no

such thing as a State List for the Assemblies in the Union Territories. Laws made by them require previous assent of the Government of India and also subsequent confirmation of that legislation. I fail to understand why that situation should continue. Once again I submit that it is necessary to bring all the people of this country on par, as far as citizenship is concerned, as far as self-government is concerned. Therefore, perhaps with the exception of Delhi, which is in a peculiar position, being the capital of the country, all the areas which are constituted as Union Territories should be brought under the neighbouring States, according to the wishes of the local population.

I fully agree with what Shri Balanandan said about the Anglo-French Textile Mills, which belongs to one Shri Jatiya, which is closed for the last more than 14 months. This situation should not be allowed to continue.

It is true that this mill as a result of its closure has laid off around 7,500 workers, whose wages were maintaining about 40,000 people. As a result 40,000 people are directly or indirectly badly affected by the closure of this Mill. It is also correct that about 30 workers have committed suicide because they had no way to maintain their families. To avert a further tragic situation, the Government must take upon itself to solve it with a sense of utmost urgency. It would be really a good solution to have the NTC take-over this mill.

When the Deputy-Speaker was here, he was mentioning about the great achievements made in Pondicherry in the field of education. I would like in this context to ask the Hon. Minister what has happened to the Engineering College that was supposed to be set up there. I would also like to know what has happened to the proposed university in Pondicherry. There was a project to have a University in Pondicherry and the project, I understand, was cleared by the Ministry and now it awaits only the introduction of a Bill in this House, because the university is to be a Central university.

Shri Balanandan also spoke of the fishing

industry and the fishing business. I, also being from a coastal area, as Shri Balanandan is, appreciate the need to have a fishing harbour in Pondicherry.

These are all specific issues that come up in the course of this Debate on the Budget of Pondicherry and we will be awaiting a positive and sympathetic reply of the Minister to these questions.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, on the Budget of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1984-85, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

At the very outset, I would say that it is really a matter of shame that we should discuss here the Budget of a territory which is smaller in size than that of a municipal town. This Budget should have been discussed in the Assembly of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. But it could not be so because the Government of the Union Territory which was democratically elected was throttled. The popularly elected Assembly was dissolved. It will be no exaggeration to say that democracy was massacred in that process. The people of the Union Territory of Pondicherry in 1980 elected their representatives to their Assembly. With absolute majority the D.M.K. Government was then constituted. Without assigning any plausible reason, that Government enjoying absolute majority in the Assembly was toppled. In other words the Governor's rule was imposed in Pondicherry. The Governor's rule meant Indira Congress rule. Under the garb of Governor's rule, the ruling Indira Congress at the Centre imposed its rule in Pondicherry. By hook or crook Indira Congress should be the ruling party in all the States and in all the Union Territories in the country and to achieve that this kind of devious means would be resorted to at the cost of democracy. The Government of D. Ramachandran was overthrown. The support of Indira Congress to D.M.K. Government was withdrawn. We were not worried about it. But immediately after the withdrawal of support by Indira Congress Party, the

[Shri Era Mohan]

Janata Party, the Communist Marxist Party and the Muslim League gave unequivocal support to D.M.K. We were ready to prove the majority we had in the Assembly. But the Governor at the behest of Central Government did not pay heed to our democratic request. He dismissed the D.M.K. Government and imposed President's rule. In the Punjab, what has happened? The Ministry has been kept in animated suspension. Why such a double standard has been adopted? That is because the Indira Congress is the ruling party in the Punjab. In order to ensure that the Army discharges its onerous tasks, this has been done. Even after this traumatic experience why should the Punjab Assembly be kept in suspended animation? But in Pondicherry, since D.M.K. Government was involved, there was no compunction on the part of Central Government to dismiss the Government and to dissolve the Assembly. In many States the Governments of Opposition Parties are dismissed by the ruling party at the Centre. Where the ruling party at the Centre is in power, the Central Government removes the Chief Minister and keeps the Assembly in suspended animation. Wherever the ruling party at the Centre feels that there is a chance of forming the Government, the Assembly is kept in suspended animation. I condemn this anti-democratic approach of the Central Government.

I demand that elections to the Union Territory Assembly must be held soon. At latest the next Budget should be discussed in the popularly elected Assembly. At the time of imposition of Governor's rule, it was said that elections would be held soon, i.e. within six months. But now more than a year has elapsed. We do not know how much more time will be taken to hold the elections. The elections to Municipality and to Panchayats have not been held. I demand that these democratic processes should be started immediately for the good of the people of Pondicherry Union Territory. The imposition of Governor's rule in Pondicherry by dismissing the majority D.M.K. Government. At the same time it is also a challenge to democracy. I want that elections should be held soon.

After the entry of Indira Congress rule in Pondicherry through the Governor, no scheme has been implemented in Pondicherry during the past one year. As the Members, who preceded me, pointed out, the Anglo-French textile mill is remaining closed for the past 14 months. Immediately one month after the closure of this Mill with 7600 workers, I raised it on the floor of this House. I was assured that action would be taken to reopen this Mill. But, so far nothing has been done. In Maharashtra 13 textile mills located in Bombay were taken over just before the A.I.C.C. Why don't you do that in Pondicherry? I know you will do that. You will nationalise B and C Mills in Madras and the A.F.T. Mills in Pondicherry after the announcement of General Elections and after the dates of elections are announced. That would be done to get the votes of the people. You are not worried as to how many people die. The Indira Congress does not hesitate to exploit the misery of the masses for getting their votes. This should be avoided. The starving workers are not going to tolerate any longer. I warn the Central Government that the Central Government may have to face a serious situation, that too violent situation, if no solution is found for the reopening of this Mill. It is really regrettable that during one year of Governor's rule in Pondicherry no steps have been taken to reopen this Mill and give back the livelihood to 7600 workers. The economy of Pondicherry is in shambles because of this. I appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful.

The Medical Council of India has sent a notice to the Health Ministry that the recognition of JIPMER is likely to be withdrawn because of the faculty shortage. It is astounding that 30% of the approved staff has been remaining vacant for such a long time. 37 posts of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors have not been filled at all. The JIPMER continues to be under the charge of Central Health Ministry. Does this not reflect on the inept functioning of Central Health Ministry?

I also wonder why should this premier institution be looked after by the Central Health Ministry! We have the autonomous All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Why

should we not give the autonomous status to the prestigious JIPMER also so that it does not depend upon the whims and caprices of the Central Health Ministry? I request the Government to ponder over this problem and take appropriate decision.

Pondicherry, a city of Indo-French culture, is still not on the air map of India. For many years we are being fed by the assurances of the Central Government that an airport would be established here. From Madras to Pondicherry we have to go by car. During this one year, expeditious action could have been taken to establish the airport at Pondicherry. I want speedy action on this project. Similarly, there is inordinate delay in the development of Pondicherry Port. Unless Pondicherry Port is developed, there can be no industrial development of this backward territory. I personally feel that the Centre has no heart in the development of Pondicherry Union Territory. The Centre has got all the time and energy to political development of these areas. When 7600 workers of A.F.T. Mills are facing starvation, why should not the Centre direct the public sector banks to give small loans to educated unemployed people and also for self-employment purposes in Pondicherry territory? Our Deputy Finance Minister, Shri Poojari, has plans for the disbursement of Rs. 800 crores of public sector banks to the poor people, whom he wants to be lifted above the poverty line. Such a scheme has not been implemented by him in Pondicherry, where the public sector banks have crores of rupees in deposits. With the continued closure of A.F.T. Mills, all the subsidiary industries in Pondicherry have wound up their activities. This is the juncture in which the Deputy Finance Minister should ensure the implementation of loan *melas* in Pondicherry for the economic and industrial advancement of the area. There is need for the immediate rejuvenation and revival of economy of Pondicherry in shambles.

Throughout the country the freedom fighters are getting pension. In the name of freedom fighters, particularly in North India, many have obtained bogus certificates and are enjoying pension. In Pondicherry there are just 450 or so freedom fighters. I do not know on what grounds they are being denied the pension. For the liberation

of Pondicherry from French rule and for the merger of the territory with India, they have sacrificed their everything. Many from India have gone and taken shelter in Pondicherry. I don't understand the Centre's hesitation to sanction to these 450 and odd freedom fighters. The Government should look into this and sanction pension to these freedom fighters.

The government employees of Pondicherry have been demand for quite a long time that Pondicherry should be given the B-2 status, which would not only benefit them but also the employees in the private sector. I humbly request the Minister to declare Pondicherry as B-2 class town immediately. Similarly, the Government employees living in Karaikkal, Enam and Mahe should be given house rent allowance. The expenses in this behalf are not going to have any adverse impact on the central finances, because their number is insignificant. Enam, a small place in Andhra Pradesh and Mahe in Kerala are very costly places for the poor government employees. The Central Government should sanction house rent allowance to these people immediately. These are some genuine grievances of the people of Pondicherry which should be redressed during the Governor's rule there. The hon. Member who preceded me stated that there is corruption-free administration for the last one year in Pondicherry. He hails from Goa and he has no chance of going to Pondicherry. We are from the adjoining State of Tamil Nadu. We have practical and personal knowledge that there is unprecedented corruption in Pondicherry now during Governor's rule. In the absence of popularly elected Assembly where the Opposition parties can raise their voice against such corruption, there is the atmosphere of free-for-all in Pondicherry. When I raise a question here on the floor of this House, it is my democratic right given to me. If this opportunity is denied, then democracy cannot survive in this country. Indira Congress is ruling Pondicherry through the Governor and there is no democratic control on the malpractices prevailing in Pondicherry. There is no democratic check on the administration.

In the interest of democracy and in order to ensure that the people of Pondicherry

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Union Territory enjoy their democratic rights, I demand that elections should be held soon in Pondicherry. Before that, all the genuine problems confronting this Union Territory should be resolved by the Central Government, which is directly responsible for the Territory's governance.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few suggestions on the Budget of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1984-85. Pondicherry Union Territory is a small territory. This territory was so dear to our late lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that he bestowed his personal attention to the economic and industrial development of Pondicherry. He sowed the seeds of economic growth of this State. In memory of this great leader of India, the premier medical institution JIPMER was established in Pondicherry. After independence he was the source of inspiration—in fact he was the beacon light—for many developmental schemes undertaken in Pondicherry. Pondicherry Union territory saw all round progress from 1955 to 1969 when there was continuous Congress Party rule there. In 1967 the Congress Party was defeated in the Elections in Tamil Nadu and in Pondicherry, as a sequel to that, in 1969 the D.M.K. came to power. For 11 years, upto 1980, the Opposition parties of varying hues, in alliance with one or the other, were ruling the Pondicherry State. This was the period during which Pondicherry slid back in to primitive era. The United Front Governments led by the D.M.K. were not interested in the welfare of masses and were not dedicated to the progress of the State. They were all interested in the growth of their parties and in their personal aggrandisement. Naturally no developmental scheme was implemented during this period of Opposition Parties' rule in Pondicherry.

In 1980, the Congress Party forged an alliance with the D.M.K. and the D.M.K.-Congress united front came to power in the General Elections. For 3-1/2 years the

United Front Government was in power in the State. All the while the Congress Party was reminding frequently the D.M.K. partners about the assurances given to the people during the elections and our duty to fulfil the aspirations and ambitions of the people who voted us to power. The Congress Party was keen to ensure clean and honest administration. But the D.M.K. proved to be the greatest stumbling block in the fulfilment of poll assurances. When things went beyond repair, the Congress Party withdrew its support to the D.M.K. Indira Congress can never be a party to mass deception being practised by the D.M.K.

My hon. friend from Opposition, Shri Mohan, stated in his speech that the D.M.K. had the support of Janata Party, Communist Party and the Muslim League, after the Indira Congress withdrew its support and the D.M.K. would have proved its majority in the Assembly but for the denial of that opportunity by the Governor who dismissed the D.M.K. Government and dissolved the Assembly. He also questioned how the Punjab Assembly has been kept in suspended animation. In Punjab the Congress Party had the absolute majority in the Assembly. In Pondicherry it was not so. Indira Congress had 10 elected members and they left the United Front. The D.M.K. had 14 elected members. The D.M.K. could not prove that with the support of Janata Party, the C.P.I. and the Muslim League that they had 20 members. Shri Mohan belonging to D.M.K. has the temerity to charge now that the Governor was motivated not to have a non-Congress Government in Pondicherry and that was why he did not allow the D.M.K. to form the Government. He said that democracy was murdered by him just because his party was not allowed to form the Government—the D.M.K. which had only 11 members.

He may afford to forget the facts. I can prove with facts and figures that his contentions are all baseless. The whole country knows about the developments in Pondicherry. The D.M.K. was given three days' time to prove its claim of majority. Janata

Party High Command through Shri Chandrasekhar assured support to D.M.K. From Bangalore, the Janata Party leader Shri Hegde assured support to the D.M.K. Party. But so far as the local unit of Janata Party was concerned, the three Janata Party members held meetings for three days and they could not pass a unanimous resolution extending support to the D.M.K. It does not end there. I would remind him that they openly declared that they would not support the corrupt Ramachandran's D.M.K. Government in spite of the directives from Janata High Command. In fact they wrote a letter to the Governor stating that they will not support the D.M.K. Government and that the Governor should dismiss the corrupt D.M.K. Government. All the three signed this communication and gave it in person to the Governor. All the three Janata Party members were sitting in Opposition inside the Assembly. They did not only agitate inside the Assembly for the dismissal of D.M.K. Government but also outside they held protest demonstrations for the dismissal of D.M.K. Government. The Communist Party member condemned in no uncertain terms the corrupt Government of D. Ramachandran. All of them had realised that if they extended support to the Government of D. Ramachandran they would lose the support of the people. How could Ramachandran prove his majority in these circumstances? The Governor was compelled to declare that no political party had the majority. In fact he gave 24 hours to Ramachandran to produce his supporters.

When Indira Congress supported D.M.K., Shri Ramachandran was elected as the leader of the Assembly and as the leader of the United Front. He thus became the Chief Minister. Instead of the reported oral support extended by the Janata Party, the C.P.I. and the Muslim League, as claimed by Shri Ramachandran, Shri Ramachandran should have ensured that he was elected as the leader of the United Front and then he should have gone to the Governor. He could not get this done. It was clear that he did not have the support of the political parties other than Indira Congress. I would like to remind Shri Mohan that inside the Assembly two D.M.K. Members openly levelled charges of corruption against the

D.M.K. Chief Minister and demanded the constitution of an Inquiry Commission. They alleged that for Medical College admission from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs had been taken under the table for two seats. They wanted this to be probed by an Inquiry Commission.

Sir, you will be interested to know that out of 14 D.M.K. members, two expressed their opposition inside the Assembly to their own D.M.K. Government and wanted its dismissal and one D.M.K. member, who was Deputy-Speaker went away to France. The D.M.K. strength was reduced to 11. How could the Governor invite the D.M.K. to form a minority Government? Will it be democratic according to Shri Mohan? How do you expect the Governor to call such a minority leader to form the Government, which will become a convenient handle for that leader to gather support from others? If the Governor had done that, then democracy would have been murdered.

The three D.M.K. Ministers, the next day after the dismissal of D.M.K. Government, wanted to arouse the ire of the people by organising a protest demonstration. They were disappointed to find that less than 500 people were following them in their protest march. Next day to that, Indira Congress organised a mammoth public meeting in which the people of Pondicherry hailed the dismissal of corrupt D.M.K. Government and they heaved a sigh of relief. The entire gathering felt that they had been done justice by the Governor.

Shri Mohan had the audacity to aver that during one year of Governor's rule there is widespread corruption and no developmental schemes have been undertaken. I have got conclusive evidence to show that the Governor's rule in Pondicherry has ushered an era of stability. The Administration has been rid of its partisan approach to problems. The foundation-stone has been laid for the air-port in Pondicherry. Similarly, in the month of June, 1984, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, our Minister of Shipping and Transport has laid the foundation-stone for the Ariyankuppam fishing harbour project and also for the develop-

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ment of Pondicherry Port. The Administration is acquiring land for the airport. The Central Government is taking effective steps for the implementation of these schemes. Mr. Mohan must remember that during 11 years of D.M.K. one liquor factory was opened with all fanfare and it was closed after 3 months.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shanmugam, you have already taken 15 minutes. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Shri Mohan asked how was the AIADMK rule. When AIADMK was started in Tamil Nadu, Shri D. Ramachandran was a Minister in D.M.K. Government in Pondicherry. He declared that AIADMK would not be allowed to raise its head in Pondicherry. He saw to it that the AIADMK was not allowed to hold meetings also in Pondicherry. Suddenly, Shri D. Ramachandran as the Minister deserted D.M.K. and joined the AIADMK, about which they were so vociferous.

This happened in 1973. After remaining in Office for 4 years and 10 months, the D.M.K. Government went out of office, because of the desertion of two D.M.K. elected Members who were Ministers. What happened later is also revealing. As was expected, there was no change in the administration at all. For 21 months the AIADMK Government was there. Only these two were Ministers. This was an unprecedented democratic process that just 2 Ministers ran the Administration for 21 months. It was unprecedented in the history of Pondicherry. How can the two corrupt DMK Ministers give a clean administration though they shifted their loyalty to AIADMK?

Then Shri Mohan talked about no elections to Municipalities and Panchayats. Between 1955 and 1969, we held regularly elections for every 5 years to the Municipality. For four times I was elected as Mayor. I was popularly elected mayor for 16 years. Though Panchayat Act was passed during DMK regime, yet no elections

were held during 11 years of DMK rule. Shri Mohan seems to be an adept in practising mass deception. All his allegations are baseless.

He talked about absence of welfare measures under the Governor's rule. I would remind him that during DMK regime the Central Government has given money for eradication of poverty, for uplifting the poor above the poverty line. All the money was being misappropriated by the D.M.K. Chief Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were a Mayor for such a long time. You have already taken 20 minutes. How can we complete the business ?

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : The Central Government had given the guidelines for the implementation of anti-poverty scheme. But they were of no concern for the D.M.K. Chief Minister. I want to know what has happened to all the money given under the D.R.D.A. schemes. According to my authentic information, all the money has gone into D.M.K. party coffers. I have represented several times to the Governor about this. I want the Minister that an inquiry to be instituted into the misuse of DRDA money by D.M.K. Chief Minister.

Under the Governor's rule, 56000 families below the poverty line have been identified. Identify cards have been issued to them. On the other hand, the DMK Chief Minister had all the powers with himself and the other Ministers were just non-entities. No survey was conducted about the down-trodden below poverty line by the D.M.K. Government. The Chief Minister of D.M.K. Government was interested in self-preservation and not in elimination of poverty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next Member. What you say hereafter may not be recorded.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : I am the sole representative of Pondicherry Union Territory and I should be given some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 25 minutes. How much more you want to

complete your speech ? The total time is one hour.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में पांडिचेरी का एक ही प्रतिनिधि है। उनको टाइम देना चाहिए। इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ?

सभापति महोदय (श्री एन०के० शैजवलकर) : अगर इस डिसकशन के लिए टाइम बढ़ा देते, तो माननीय सदस्य को ज्यादा टाइम देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट) : इस बिल के लिए कुल टाइम एक घंटा है और वह आध घंटा बोल चुके हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You say the last sentence that you support the Demands and conclude your speech.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : I would like to have ten more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not possible. I will give you three minutes. Kindly conclude your speech.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : I have just answered Mr. Mohan's points. I have not yet come to the Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs extends the time I have no objection.

SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Sir, in Pondicherry there are about 450 freedom fighters. In 1966 the Pondicherry Administration had prepared a Who's Who of freedom fighters in the territory and had given them also Tamra Patra. They have no other evidence except this. All the records had been burnt to ashes by the French before their departure. The Administration had sought the amendment of the Pension rules and the Central Government has amended these rules. I demand that all the freedom fighters should be given pension, at least before all of them disappear from the scene. Pondicherry, being the capital city, is making all round progress. All the Central and

the State Government offices are located here, besides industrial undertakings. Because of internationally renowned Aurobindo Ashram and JIPMER, thousands of people come into Pondicherry and the cost of living is soaring. The Government employees have been demanding that Pondicherry should be declared as B-2 status city, so that they may get some monetary benefits. I demand that the Central Government should concede this demand and declare Pondicherry as B 2 status city. Similarly, house-rent allowance should be given to government employees in Karaikkal, Yanam and Mahe. The approved Engineering College should be started soon. The long-awaited Central University must be soon started in Pondicherry. Similarly, the faculty shortage in JIPMER should be removed so that medical students do not suffer. Presently 30% of sanctioned posts is remaining vacant. This must be looked into by the Central Government. The Anglo-French Textile Mill should be reopened immediately.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं कांग्रेसी लीला के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) ...वह जो लीला होती है न...

एक माननीय सदस्य : जैसे रास लीला, राम-लीला।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, कितना अच्छा होता कि इस बजट पर चर्चा पांडिचेरी के सदन में होती तो कम से कम वहां के जो जन-प्रतिनिधि होते वह अपने विचारों को सही माने में रख पाते।

सभापति महोदय : षण्मुखम् जी का भाषण वहां नहीं हो सकता था। वह तो यहीं हो सकता है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा था कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी ने ऐसा एक रूप धारण कर लिया है, ऐसी लीला शुरू कर दी है कि जहां उसका समझौता नहीं होता है वहां कोई न

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

कोई साजिश करके सरकार हटा दी जाती है और केन्द्र का शासन थोप दिया जाता है। अभी हाल में जम्मू काश्मीर में यह हो गया। वहाँ कुछ मामला बन गया तो एक सरकार बना दी। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा था कि 1954 से लेकर 69 तक ये वहाँ पावर में रहे। उसके बाद वहाँ डी०एम०के० की सरकार आई। डी०एम०के० की सरकार के बाद अन्ना डी०एम०के० की सरकार आई। डी०एम०के० वालों के साथ दोस्ती हो गई तो अन्ना डी०एम०के० वाले खराब हो गए और अन्ना डी०एम०के० वालों के साथ दोस्ती हो गई तो डी०एम०के० वाले खराब हो गए। यह रवैया फंडरल स्ट्रक्चर के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है और लोकतन्त्र के लिए भी सही नहीं है जिस रविये को इन्होंने अख्तियार कर लिया है।

मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए आर्थिक पहलू पर ही बोलना चाहूंगा क्योंकि अभी माननीय सदस्य जो बोले इन्होंने बहुत वक्त आपका ले लिया है। सरकार ने जो बजट पिछली बार रखा, मैंने उसकी कार्यवाही भी देखी है, उसमें बहुत से आश्वासन दिए गए। पिछली बार भी इन्होंने कहा था कि विश्वविद्यालय का फाउन्डेशन स्टोन रख दिया गया है और विश्वविद्यालय बन जाएगा। लेकिन उसके बारे में आज तक कोई बात साफ नहीं हुई।

एंग्लो फ्रेंच टैक्सटाइल मिल के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ आश्वासन सदन को दिए थे। माननीय मंत्री जी ने शायद पिछली कार्यवाही भी देखी होगी। सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न यह है, एक तो यह यूनियन टेरिटररी है छोटी सी पांडिचेरी, वहाँ 7400 लोग यदि बेकार हो जाते हैं तो एक आर्थिक कठिनाई आएगी। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस बारे में अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और आज भी वे लोग परेशान हैं। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत ही खराब हो गई है। मेरे विचार से सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए क्योंकि एक तो यूनियन टेरिटररी का प्रदेश है, साथ-साथ वहाँ आपका यानी केन्द्र का शासन है, लेकिन इन

सब बातों के होते हुए भी आर्थिक प्रगति जो वहाँ होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पायी।

आप कभी पांडिचेरी जाएं तो देखेंगे, मैं गया हूँ वहाँ, पांडिचेरी में अरविंद आश्रम वगैरह है, उस की वजह से बहुत से लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन जो सड़कें फ्रेंच जमाने की बनी हुई हैं आज उनकी बहुत दुर्दशा हो रही है। यहाँ से बैठकर आप जरा उसके ऊपर भी गौर करें और अंडर ड्रेनेज सिस्टम के बारे में भी देखें। ये छोटे-छोटे काम हैं लेकिन इनके ऊपर आप अवश्य गौर करें।

पिछली डी०एम०के० की सरकार ने कुछ स्कीमें वहाँ चलाई थीं। जो स्कीमें सही हैं उन पर सरकार को अमल करना चाहिए। इसमें यह प्रश्न नहीं होना चाहिए कि डी०एम०के० वालों ने यह स्कीम चलाई थी। जैसे मैरिज के सम्बन्ध में एक स्कीम है कि विडो या विधवा की पुत्री की शादी हो तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट आर्थिक सहायता देगी। या कोई मछुआरा (फिशरमैन) मर जाता है तो उसके डेपेंडेन्ट्स के लिए भी आर्थिक स्कीम थी। हरिजन स्टूडेंट्स को स्कालरशिप देने के बारे में भी स्कीम थी। हर घर में, किसी छप्पर में भी कम से कम एक बल्ब की व्यवस्था रोशनी के लिए करने की बात थी। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है और जब केन्द्र के हाथों में ही शासन है तो यह सारी जिम्मेदारी आपके कंधों पर ही है। यह सारी बुनियादी बातें हैं जिनपर विचार होना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से फिशिंग हार्बर बनाये जाने की मांग होती रहती है। यदि इसका निर्माण किया जाता है तो वहाँ की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी हो सकेगी और आस पड़ोस की जगहों का डेवलपमेंट हो सकेगा। इसलिए मछली उद्योग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक बन्दरगाह का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए। वैसे तो एअरपोर्ट की भी मांग की जाती है। हरिजन डेवलपमेंट फाउन्डेशन का पोरिशन की स्थापना की गई है या नहीं—यह बात मन्त्री जी अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे। डी०एम०के० सरकार ने इसको बनाने की कोशिश की थी।

इण्डस्ट्री के मामले में भी पांडिचेरी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इण्डस्ट्री के नाम पर वहां केवल एक मिल ही थी। अब सरकार को गवर्नमेंट अण्डरटेकिंग के माध्यम से वहां पर उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। एक तरफ तो मिल के 7,400 लोग बेकार हो गए हैं और दूसरी तरफ कोई नये उद्योग-धंधे नहीं खोले जाएंगे तो वहां बेरोजगारी और बढ़ती जाएगी।

देश के अन्य भागों की तरह से पांडिचेरी में भी 70 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि में लगे हुए हैं। पांडिचेरी में कराकल कृषि का एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। वहां पर इरीगेशन के लिए कावेरी से पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है। तमिलनाडू से यह सप्लाई की जाती है। इस व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। ट्यूबवेल्स की भी चर्चा है

15.03 hrs.

(श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन पीठासीन हुए।)

लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है तमिलनाडू के इलाके में ड्राउट पड़ने की वजह से पानी का लेबल बहुत नीचे चला गया है इसलिए कावेरी के द्वारा पांडिचेरी के किसानों को ईरीगेशन के लिए पानी की निश्चित सप्लाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि उनको नुकसान न होने पाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब मन्त्री जी उत्तर दें तो इस सन्दर्भ में सरकार का रवैया जरूर स्पष्ट करें।

टेक्सटाइल मिल की जो समस्या है उसके बारे में भी कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। हरिजन डेवलपमेंट फाइनैस कार्पोरेशन की स्थापना भी जरूर होनी चाहिए जिससे कि हरिजनों को सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें।

इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, पांडिचेरी के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर जो बजट पेश किया गया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ

बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में है। 11,36,59,000 रु० का जो प्रावधान किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, गत बजट के सम्बन्ध में भी मैंने प्रार्थना की थी कि विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में कि महर्षि अरविन्द घोष पांडिचेरी से सम्बन्धित हैं अतः उनके नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल ने उसको अपनी स्वीकृति भी दे दी है—क्या उस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने के लिए इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है या नहीं? इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण मैं मन्त्री जी से चाहूंगा। यदि वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाती है तो जैसाकि गत बजट के अवसर पर मैंने मांग की थी, महान योगी महर्षि अरविन्द के नाम से उस विश्वविद्यालय को बनाया जाए—यह मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर अंग्लो फ्रेंच टैक्सटाइल मिल 14 महीने से बन्द है, लगभग 7,500 मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी और पेट का सवाल है। वह प्राइवेट व्यक्ति बम्बई का कोई सेठ श्री जाटिया है। उसने वहां की हालत खराब कर रखी है। इसकी प्रार्थना हमारे कांग्रेस-आई के जो वहां के मेम्बर हैं, उन्होंने भी की है और हमने तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है, उस मिल को एन०टी०सी० की तरफ से सरकार टेकओवर करे, लेकिन अभी तक उस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। कुछ समय पूर्व मैं वहां गया था और वहां के मजदूरों की हालत को देखा है। किसी भी तरह आपको वहां की इस समस्या का निराकरण करना चाहिए। मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया है?

तीसरी बात यह है ओरोविल पांडिचेरी के पास एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जिसकी अरविन्द माता जी की कल्पना थी कि उसको एक सुन्दर नगर बसाया जाएगा, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से एक शान्ति, सुख और समृद्धि के लिए एक सुन्दर स्थान होगा। लेकिन वहां पर कुछ इस तरह की विदेशी

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

ताकतों ने काम किया और जनता शासन के समय में अनेक इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति वहां पर स्थापित किए गए, जिससे कि वहां की स्थिति खराब हो गई। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान दिया है और वहां पर अपना प्रशासनिक नियुक्त किया ताकि वहां पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सके। उस टेकओवर किए स्थान को मैंने देखा है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय में भी इसकी चर्चा हुई और मैंने स्वयं भी वहां तीन-चार बार जाकर जांच की है। मेरा एक सुझाव है, वह ओरोविल का एरिया मद्रास और तमिलनाडु के साथ मिला हुआ है। उसके कारण वहां बहुत सी दिक्कत खड़ी हो गई हैं। मैंने पहले भी मांग की थी कि ओरोविल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से पांडिचेरी से मिला हुआ है और उस एरिए को किसी भी तरह से, चाहे कानून बनाकर, पांडिचेरी के साथ मिला देना चाहिए।

वहां पर कानूनन पैचिदगियां खड़ी हो गई हैं, जिसके कारण बड़ी विचित्र सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। उस स्थान से विदेशी ताकतें भी बहुत बड़ा लाभ उठा रही हैं। वहां पर एक जर्मन नागरिक है,* यह व्यक्ति वहां रहकर और लोगों को लालच देकर जमीन खरीदता जा रहा है। उसकी गति-विधियां बड़ी खतरनाक हैं। वह व्यक्ति ओरोविल की भूमि पर भी अपना प्रभाव जमा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think any foreigner can purchase any property here.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, इस संबंध में मैंने गृह मंत्री को 15 नवम्बर, 1982 को एक पत्र लिखा था। यह जर्मन व्यक्ति वहां पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय षड्यन्त्र का काम कर रहा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, श्री पी०सी०सेठी, ने 24 दिसम्बर, 1982 को जवाब दिया, परन्तु अभी वहां उनकी गतिविधियां बन्द नहीं हुई हैं। इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। इस विभाग के माध्यम से मैं गृह मंत्रा-

लय, विदेश मंत्रालय से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उनकी गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण रखें। जो मेरे पास प्रमाण हैं, उसके आधार पर मैं कह रहा हूं।

एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं, वहां की जनता को मैंने बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखा है। मजदूरों से मिला हूं, बुद्धिजीवियों से मिला हूं, जब से वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है, वहां हर दृष्टि से नागरिक खुशहाल हैं और वहां की व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी है। वहां किसी भी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं होने दी जा रही है। यह अलग बात है कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कह दें कि वहां सड़कें टूट गई हैं, बिजली का खम्भा नहीं है। ये बातें सब माधारण हैं। लेकिन सर्वसाधारण नागरिक राष्ट्रपति शासन से बहुत खुश हैं। ये जो राम-लीला करते रहते हैं, रेगिस्तान में ये विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग कबड्डी खेलते रहते हैं, जहां से इनका कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, जहां के बारे में इनको कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन यहां आकर तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं, इधर-उधर की कही-कहाई बातें आकर कह देते हैं, जिसके नाम का पता न हो उसके बारे में यहां आकर वकालत करना—इससे आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि ये रेगिस्तान में कबड्डी खेलते हैं, हकीकत का इनको पता नहीं है। मैं कोई टीका नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वास्तविकता से हटकर अन्धेरे में ये विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग भटकते रहते हैं। राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना के पश्चात से वहां बहुत फर्क पड़ा है। रोज जो दो इधर आ जाते थे, चार उधर चले जाते थे, इनसे जनता बहुत परेशान थी। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी तरफ बहुत अच्छा ध्यान दे रही है। लेकिन जो दो-चार मुख्य बातें हैं—जैसे वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित हो, मिल मजदूरों की समस्या का समाधान हो, आर्विले का जो हिस्सा पांडिचेरी में नहीं है, वह पांडिचेरी को मिल जाए, क्योंकि उनको कानून और व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में दूर जाकर अपनी दिक्कतें पेश करने में कठिनाई आ रही है—ये सब कुछ बातें हैं जिनका मैं स्पष्टीकरण

चाहता हूँ। वैंस्ट जर्मनी का नागरिक “मिखैल बुकै” को तुरन्त इस देश से निकाला जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Mr. Chairman, I shall be very brief.

At the moment, there is, of course, the President's Rule in Pondicherry. There has not been election for a long time. I cannot subscribe to the view which is enunciated here by some Members of the ruling party which is really a plea for indefinite continuation of the President's rule on the ground that the things are going on very well there and the people are satisfied. This is quite a dangerous theory, because on this theory we should have President's rule everywhere in the country. In that case, there is no need to have elections or anything. This Parliament should be dissolved. Why should we sit here and make speeches? We should have just one overall President's rule. At the moment, there is not even a full-time Governor let alone anything else, for the administration of Pondicherry. If there is no elected Assembly, at least, there should be a full-time Governor. As you know, the Governor, who was there, Mr. Rao, has been shifted to Sikkim, perhaps, a couple of months ago or so. And for the time being, temporary charge has been given to the Governor of Tamil Nadu to look after Pondicherry as well. I hope, this is only a temporary arrangement. But I think that there should be a full time Governor. Election should be held, in my opinion, as soon as possible, because a representative Government, whatever its other defects or weaknesses maybe, is always preferable to a bureaucratic rule or a Governor or a bureaucracy.

It is very heartening to find here in today's discussion that there is a complete unanimity in the House on the question of Anglo-French Textile Mill. I do not know what the response of the Government is going to be. For the last 15 months or so, we are having a surfeit of assurances from various Ministers. I do not want to go

into all that now. In the month of March actually, a delegation of workers from that mill in Pondicherry belonging to all the different unions of different political colours, had come to Delhi and they were sitting here on a *dharna* outside for several days. At that time, the Prime Minister was good enough to receive a deputation, which was taken to her by me and Mr. P. Ramamurthy, who was a Member at that time in the other House.

She listened very sympathetically to what we had to tell her about the condition of the workers and she promised that some steps would be taken. Of course, we have met the Commerce Minister several times; the workers also met him when they were here. It is not only the question of the fact that 7,500 workers are suffering and starving; the question is whether this mill is viable or not.

I can understand, there are several mills in different parts of the country, where we are told that a particular mill is a very old mill with very dilapidated machinery, which will cost a lot of money for rehabilitation, so it is not viable and so on and so forth. But nobody in the Government up till now has disputed the fact that the Anglo-French Textile Mill is thoroughly viable, it is a modern mill, its equipment and machinery are quite modern, up-to-date, it had a very good export market before it was closed down, it makes high quality fabrics which are selling very well in foreign countries. So, there is no question of its not being viable.

Shri Jatiya, who is really a businessman based on Calcutta, took over this mill and he closed it down after having, as usual, siphoned off funds somewhere else and so on. Later on, he was arrested in Bombay on a case of misappropriation or defalcation of quite a large sum of money. Even at that time, the Government was not able to get him out of the mill altogether. We were being told that the Government has asked him to pledge his shares to one of the banks and that he had agreed in principle to do so and so on and, after that, the bank would take over and run the mill. But nothing has happened after that.

But, recently, I am told that the Governor

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of Tamil Nadu, who is also simultaneously the Acting Governor of Pondicherry, Shri Khurana, has told one of our colleagues personally that administrative clearance has been received from the Centre for setting up a State National Textile Corporation. Once that State Textile Corporation is set up, according to Shri Khurana—this is what I am told—the Binny Mills in Madras as well as the Anglo-French Textile Mills in Pondicherry can be taken over and run by the State Textile Corporation. He said that it will initially cost a sum of Rs. 10 crores but Finance have not yet given clearance to it, once that comes it can be done. I have no faith in all these assurances.

It is such an agonising experience through which these people are passing. Apart from the suicides, deaths and all that, the entire people of the town of Pondicherry have taken up the cause of these workers: the traders, shop-keepers, even the local intelligentsia, other workers and so on have taken up the cause of these workers in that small place, for the re-opening of the mills. Two or three bands were also observed in Pondicherry during this period. I think my friend sitting over there knows all about it. So, the entire people have been behind the workers in this demand. But nothing is being done absolutely.

I am not a great votary of the National Textile Corporation, the way it is being run. I do not insist that this mill must be taken over only by the NTC. It is up to the Government to decide it. It can be taken over by the NTC, or nationalised straightway or taken over by the State Textile Corporation, when it is going to be set up. If you are serious about it, please hurry up and do that to save the workers, to save the factory and save the industry.

It is a very good textile mill with such good machinery. I can quote without the fear of contradiction that during one discussion in the Commerce Minister's office, the Minister remarked "when the NTC is full of all kinds of ramshackled and dilapidated mills, which we were forced to take over, because they were closed down, why not we take over one good mill, like the

Anglo-French Textile Mill, run it and show that it can be run profitably". We were exchanging views and he said that several months ago. But nothing has happened.

I would like to know from the Minister, if he is in a position to tell us whether they have actually any kind of scheme or plan in hand, which will bring some relief to these people after 15 months of unemployment, utter starvation and suffering. Everybody on both sides here in the House has fully expressed the views in favour of this mill being opened as soon as possible.

Apart from this, I just want to say one or two things. One is about JIPMER. About this prestigious Medical institute, which is also a research institute, there are many alternatives which can be thought of to put it on its feet. At the moment it is in a bad shape due to mismanagement and neglect and all sorts of things. Sir, you have named it after the revered name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It had also got an international reputation at one time at least. I do not know what it is now. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that some serious thought should be given on it. You should take it as a national institution and take all necessary measures to run this institution with all necessary assistance and that it should be run as an autonomous institution with adequate powers given to it. And all those big gaps which are there in the faculty must be filled. It is a disgrace if an institution like the JIPMER is allowed to decay and disintegrate. So, the Government should do something about this.

There is one small point which I would like to bring to the Hon. Minister's notice. In all the schools in Pondicherry there is a category of people called 'Junior Craft Instructors'. I have received a representation from them. I would like him to go into it. These Junior Craft Instructors are classified in the same category as a number of other junior teachers and other categories in those schools, but for some reason or other while the other similar and equivalent categories of people in those schools have had their pay-scales revised recently, only this category of Junior Craft Instructors have been left out. Also in the matter of Selection

Grades, which were made available to the others, they have been neglected. I do not know why this is being done, but I think the financial implications cannot be very large if you include them also. They must be a small number of people, not very many. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that they are given the revised pay-scales and the option for the Selection Grades, which have been made available to the other categories.

My final point, which has also been mentioned here by Shri Mohan, is a very important point. It is regarding the former freedom fighters of Pondicherry. Pondicherry was under the French occupation. It is very strange even today as far as I know the Government of India does not recognise the liberation struggle of Pondicherry as being a part of the freedom movement, which will make its participants eligible for getting freedom fighters' pension. I do not understand why this is so. Many of them were convicted. Many of them had to go outside the territory of Pondicherry in order to avoid arrest. They were like absconders, who had to go underground. And later on again they entered Pondicherry at the time of final liberation and all that. There are not many surviving freedom fighters of Pondicherry. They are few in number. I know one of them belongs to my party, Shri V. Subbaiah, who was a Minister at one time. He is an old man. He has been there leading the freedom movement in Pondicherry since 1930. He had been also a member of the French Parliament at one time. The French Constitution allowed people to be elected from their colonies and become members of the Central Parliament in Paris. Shri Subbaiah was one of those also, but there were others of his colleagues also. Can't the Government of India constitute some sort of a committee of those people who knew all those freedom fighters of that time and ask them to go into these cases and make some recommendations to the Government? Why should these people be deprived of pension? In the case of Goa we have not done like that. These freedom fighters of Goa fought against the Portuguese imperialism. Those people were duly recognised and given their pension. Therefore, I do not follow why these people, who fought against the French rule in

Pondicherry are to be treated on a different footing? I suppose their number may run into only a few hundred, as Shri Mohan has said they are about four hundred or five hundred who are still surviving.

I am sure the Government of India will not go bankrupt if they give pension to these people. Therefore, I would request that some proper machinery is devised by which it is possible to identify these people and see that they are bona-fide people.

There should not be bogus people, here in many cases managing to get away with pension. But arrangement can be made for that. Such reliable people whose veracity and reputation cannot be questioned are there, who are in a position to recommend and to verify such cases. I would like him to go into these matters.

I would end by saying once again, at the moment everything in Pondicherry is overshadowed by terrible continuing unemployment and suffering of these mill workers along with their families and dependants. All the people are agitated about it. It is such a good mill, viable mill and yet Government is not doing anything to see that it is opened and it may resume production. (Interruptions)

If strike takes place somewhere then there is no end of talk of the anti-national workers indulging in strike by which production is stopped. But what about these fellows, this kind of employers who loot these mills, run away with the whole money, take loan from the Government, eat up that money and close the mill, keep it closed for years together? I do not hear anything from the Government saying a few harsh words about such people. Are they not doing anti-national activities? So, please, apart from that, think of this and try to help these people as soon as you can.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Certain political questions have been raised here by several Members. I do not know how the Finance Minister is going to reply to all those questions? At least the Home Minister should have been here to reply to these political questions about

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

election, formation of a popular Government and all that.

So far as the dismissal of Government is concerned, this has become a routine work of the present Government at the Centre. They are dismissing Congress(I) Governments. They are dismissing opposition Governments. They are dismissing coalition Governments. All sorts of Governments. . . .

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I think they should dismiss themselves.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : They should dismiss themselves. The situation is there because they are in the habit of doing all these things.

Mr. Ramachandran's Government was functioning there with Cong (I) support. After some time they withdrew their support. At the same time Janata Party, Muslim League, Communist Party, all pledged their support to Mr Ramachandran's Government. But he was not allowed to function there. Immediately his Government was dismissed, as in the case of Mr Bhandari's Government in Sikkim and Dr Farooq Abdullah's Government in Kashmir. What they have been doing everywhere, they have done there also.

The basic thing here is that there is enormous misuse of the institution of Governor and Lt. Governor. Everywhere, Governors or Lt. Governors are just working according to their advice and dismissing all the State Governments which are strictly belonging to the Opposition parties. It is a very bad practice and the Government is out to demolish democracy. Their policy is such that if they do not have their own Government, then they will not allow any other Government of any other political party to function. If in any state there is animosity of the Government with the ruling party, which is ruling the country at the Centre, no opposition Government should be allowed to function. This has become a continuous process. We observe this everywhere. Therefore, at this point of time itself I would like to urge upon the Minister that he should try to see that popular Government is installed as soon as possible and for this elec-

tions must be held soon.

About unemployment I would like to say that enormous unemployment is there as it is seen in various parts of the country and Government should try to effectively control the situation.

There is only one textile mill while there is potentiality of setting up many other mills also, especially of rubber, raw material of which is available there. If they want they can easily set up many rubber industries, based on rubber, for which raw material is available.

There is no university. I think, it has been pointed out by several other hon. Members including the Members from Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. Therefore, it is very essential that at least one university should be established as soon as possible and the Government of India must pay interest to it. There should be a Central university as we are having a few Central universities in the country.

About fishing industry, I would like to suggest to the Government that there is a lot of potentiality to improve this industry and if we improve this fishing industry, certainly we would be able to solve the problem of unemployment also. For this particular purpose, modernisation of the fishing industry is very essential. Modern technology and equipment should be used for this purpose and if Government does it, it would be solving the enormous unemployment problem which is there.

Regarding the airport also, there has been a demand and this demand has been made for a long time. But I do not know whether the Government is considering it or not. The Government should sympathetically consider it and try to provide an airport which is a very genuine demand of the people of Pondicherry. I hope the Government will do this also. These are the main problems, at present, especially the problem of unemployment about which I have spoken. I think, the Government will seriously consider the matter and do something so that the unemployment problem is solved.

*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Budget of Pondicherry Union Territory for the year 1984-85. I support the Budget provisions.

Sir, the D.M.K. Government in Pondicherry was dismissed because it could not prove the majority to the Governor. Because of corruption and malpractices, the D.M.K. Government could not gather the support of other political parties and it fell due to its own sins of commission and omission. The Governor's rule in Pondicherry has ushered in an era of clean and stable administration with vigorous implementation of schemes for the economic and industrial growth of the territory.

It is unfortunate that for the past 14 months the only big textile mill in Pondicherry, the Anglo-French Textile Mill has remained closed. The 7600 workers and their families have been reduced to beggary. 30 workers have committed suicide. Before the situation becomes worse, the Anglo-French Textile Mill should be re-opened. The Governor has recently announced that he has written to the Prime Minister also about the immediate necessity for re-opening this Mill so that 7600 workers can get back their livelihood. If such a Mill remains closed in a bigger State, it might not affect the economy of the State and the workers may also get alternative employment. But in a tiny territory, where the workers and their families constitute 30% of the population, the long closure of the Mill tells upon the economy of the territory. The trade and commerce of the Union Territory has come to a grinding halt. The economy is in shambles. I demand that the Government of India should ensure the re-opening of A.F.T. Mill by whatever way it is possible.

Sir, my second point is about JIPMER, the premier medical institution in Pondicherry. Here there is the danger of its recognition being repealed by the Medical Council of India because 30% of approved staff has been lying vacant for nearly a decade. We cannot afford to belittle this

institution of national honour. I demand that immediately the Government should fill up all the vacant posts and restore the pre-eminent position of this medical institute.

My third point is about expeditious establishment of airport in Pondicherry. Pondicherry should be brought on the air-map of India at the earliest. Recently the foundation stone has been laid for this purpose. I suggest that vigorous steps for land acquisition etc. must be undertaken for early completion of this project.

My fourth point is about meeting the genuine and long-standing demand of the employees of Pondicherry Administration. They have been demanding that Pondicherry should be declared as B-2 city so that they may derive monetary benefits enabling them to meet half-way the soaring cost of living.

The government employees in Karaikkal, Enam and Mahe should be given house-rent allowance.

My fifth point is about rapid development of Pondicherry port without which there is no hope of industrialisation of this backward area. During French rule Pondicherry Port was a free port. I suggest that a Free Trade Zone should be set up in Pondicherry so that the Port gets the necessary fillip.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity to demand that basic civic amenities should be provided in Pondicherry, a standing monument of Indo-French culture. We see open drains in the city, emanating bad odour all through 24 hours. This gives such a bad impression to the visitors who throng the internationally renowned Aurobindo Ashram. I demand that underground drainage system must be undertaken in Pondicherry and completed at the earliest.

With these words I conclude my Speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pondicherry is one of our best and peaceful States in India...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a Union Territory.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : It can now acquire the Statehood also.

I am also very much acquainted with this part of the country. My friend was Governor there and also my daughter-in-law comes from that place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You go and take dowry there !

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : You can find out that, as a matter of fact, I have given to them.

Sir, this area is always drought-affected and there are no rains. In spite of that, electricity is being given. But that is not sufficient. The people are very hard working and they are using all underground water and they are making the State very prosperous.

There is also one sugar factory. Recently, a cooperative has been organised by our Member of Parliament. He is very much loved there. It is a very successful sugarcane factory. It is coming up well. Also, sugarcane that is planted there is an ideal type of plantation. About 100 cane growers of my district have gone there to see that. Though we have been growing sugarcane in my area during the last 56 years, they are the best cultivators.

There is only one problem and that is about the Anglo-French Textile Mill which is closed. Over 7000 workers are now retrenched and they are without work. I want that the Government should make every effort to take it over and run it. You can imagine what is the state of economy of the State where over 7000 workers are unemployed. It has almost been ruined. So much of money is invested by Government agencies also.

The Government shall have to take it over. The Government is taking over so many mills in so many places. Of course, we do not come in the way. We like it.

Government to take over this mill immediately and see that all these people are given work.

Moreover, the production is going down and the taxes that have to come to the treasury, to the national exchequer, are also not coming. Not only the workers are losing but also the national exchequer which is to get its share of taxes is losing. It is a tiny State which has got very few resources. If these resources are wasted like this, it cannot prosper.

Our M.P. from there is very popular. There is no Assembly in Pondicherry now. In spite of that he is not allowing the people to feel that there is no Assembly. He is going from place to place ; he has got very good relations with the people there. I am glad that he is doing yeoman's service to the State. I hope, the hon. Minister also give liberal financial help to it when the Government giving so much of financial help to so many other States, to the Himalayan States. I do not grudge that ; of course that is a necessity. But why is it that this far-flung area is being starved of finances ? That area must be industrialised. There is a lot of scope. Electricity must be supplied to full capacity so that the kisans do not feel about it. They are good agriculturists. They can produce any amount of agricultural wealth provided electricity is supplied to them in time and also in sufficient quantity. If that is done, I hope, this area will prosper and it will also add to the prosperity of the entire nation.

Thank you, Sir.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, Without touching on the political aspects of the debate, I would only confine myself to the economic issues which have been raised and we note that cutting across party lines a plea has been made for the reopening of the Anglo-French textile mill.

When I had the privilege of presenting the

efforts should be made by the Pondicherry Administration to reopen this textile mill. But unfortunately the efforts which the State authorities have made have not borne fruit. It is largely because there have been conflicting views which are placed before the Government. One study which has been made by the IDBI and the other study which has been made at the behest of the State Administration reveal that this mill, with the present conditions of working which are being insisted upon by the labour unions, may not be a viable unit.

I am not oblivious of the plight of the 7,000 and odd families which are without work for the last 15 months and our sympathies are with them and we certainly will take note of the unanimous plea of this august House that this mill should be reopened.

In this connection, I would like to add that we need the cooperation of labour unions in reopening the mill. Those who wield some influence with the workers can offer some suggestions in regard to retrenchment of certain surplus labour, rationalisation of work-load norms and introduction of seven day working, with a view to rehabilitate this mill. Their good offices can be used to veer the workers round to the views of the Government. The workers can be made to realise that it is only under compelling economic circumstances that the Government has put such conditions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Did you apply the same yardstick in the case of those mills in Gujarat which you are now trying to help financially to reopen? You were not bothered about this financial viability and all that of the Government when you took over the textile mills in Bombay as a result of the textile strike and which are still not open. You did it only from the point of view of saving the workers from unemployment.

But here is a much more modern mill with a larger export market and nothing is done about it. If some discussions are to be held with the union on certain terms and conditions, well, that discussion can take

This is the first time that I am hearing from you that we are in the thick of such a situation. We have never been told by the Government of this situation that you want to sort out matters with the union, with the workers. If we were told, we could have tried to see how far that can be done.

We are very anxious that the mill should open somehow. But we have never been told of this situation. This thing has never been spelt out.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : The hon. Minister should seek the help of the hon. Minister for Labour to arrange for a meeting with labour union leaders and get the problem settled once for all.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : There have been a number of alternatives which have been considered in the Administration itself. One of the alternatives was to hand over this mill to a new management in the private sector. But unfortunately that did not come through.

Suffice it for me to say and to again assure this House that we will take note of the earnestness with which the hon. Members have made the plea that Government should take emergent measures to reopen this mill.

I will certainly convey the sense of this House to my distinguished colleague, the Minister of Commerce, who should be able to set the ball in motion.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned about the freedom fighters of Pondicherry. As on date, there are 290 freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension. Mr. Era Mohan and Mr. Shanmugham also mentioned about this. There are about 400 to 500 persons who are eligible for pension, and those are also being cleared. All the categories mentioned by hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta have been included in the scheme of pension for freedom fighters. The only category which could not so far be included is those who went into self-exile during the struggle for merger. This case is being processed by the Home Ministry and we will

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is this 'self-exile' ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : They went underground for which no records are available. I remember, because I was dealing with it for some time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does the general scheme of 'Freedom Fighters' Pension not provide for people who had to go underground ? You know it very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be evidence for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of course. Who said that there should be no evidence ? We did not say that. (*Interruptions*) What is 'self-exile' ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : 'Self-exile' is going underground without any warrant.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Taking this cue from you, Mr. Chairman, because you had dealt with it for quite some time—we will try to impress upon the Home Ministry to take a lenient view. Whatever evidence is necessary, it can be provided, and this also can be processed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The people who were wanted in India by the British Police took shelter in Pondicherry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Pondicherry people took shelter elsewhere.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The Central Government has cleared the proposal to set up a Central University. The land acquisition is at final stages and a token provision also has been made in Pondicherry. Engineering College proposal has been cleared recently, has been sanctioned, and steps are being taken to open the College soon. The Principal has been named and the disciplines would be civil, mechanical, electronics, etc..

The welfare of the fishermen was mentioned by some hon. Members. Group Accident Insurance Scheme has been taken up to cover all the 9,000 fishermen families who are members of the Fishermen's Co-operative Society. Upto Rs. 15,000, insurance

cover against death or permanent disability has been provided for. From 1980-81 to 1983-84, about 1,124 houses have been constructed for fishermen. Loans and subsidy have been given for about 252 mechanized boats for the fishermen.

Many hon. Members have talked about the unfortunate developments in the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research which has faced de-recognition due to vacancies in the teaching staff. Offhand, I am unable to explain why a situation like this has come about in this prestigious institution. I will certainly take it up with my colleague, the Minister for Health, who looks after this.

About the other points which have been mentioned by the hon. Members, if I have not responded to them, it does not mean that...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You say something about the elections. I believe, many hon. Members have asked when the elections are likely to take place.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can he say ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. If he can say—because many members have made it. Or you can look into it.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : There is no substitute for representative form of government....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You agree with that ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Certainly, without any exception. If we have not been able to hold elections, I am sure there are good reasons for that. As Mr. P. Venkatasubbiah, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, assured this House, elections in Pondicherry would not be delayed a day longer than necessary. I can only repeat what he has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Union Territory of Pondicherry) for 1984-85 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry to

complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 31.”

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants in respect of Budget for the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1984-85 Voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 15-3-1984	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote by the House
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1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Legislative Assembly	10,35,000	..
2.	Administrator	10,000	..
3.	Council of Ministers	7,02,000	..
4.	Administration of Justice	17,65,000	..
5.	Elections	3,19,000	..
6.	Revenue and Food	95,76,000	11,000
7.	Sales Tax	8,90,000	..
8.	Transport	11,31,000	..
9.	Secretariat	32,32,000	..
10.	District Administration	1,59,43,000	11,25,000
11.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	20,13,000	..
12.	Police	1,06,67,000	..

1	2	3	4
13.	Jails	4,38,000	.. 4,37,000 ..
14.	Stationery and Printing	25,86,000	.. 25,85,000 ..
15.	Retirement Benefits	53,49,000	.. 53,49,000 ..
16.	Public Works	3,38,00,000	2,87,96,000 3,37,99,000 2,87,95,000
17.	Education	5,68,30,000	20,000 5,68,29,000 20,000
18.	Medical	2,74,92,000	.. 2,74,91,000 ..
19.	Information and Publicity	24,04,000	.. 24,04,000 ..
20.	Labour and Employment	29,34,000	.. 29,34,000 ..
21.	Social Welfare	1,72,82,000	.. 1,72,82,000 ..
22.	Co-operation	53,14,000	66,04,000 53,13,000 66,04,000
23.	Statistics	6,01,000	.. 6,01,000 ..
24.	Agriculture	1,20,99,000	1,34,000 1,20,98,000 1,34,000
25.	Animal Husbandry	35,88,000	.. 35,87,000 ..
26.	Fisheries	40,88,000	26,87,000 40,87,000 26,86,000
27.	Community Development	13,45,000	6,00,000 13,45,000 6,00,000
28.	Industries	56,79,000	30,00,000 56,79,000 30,00,000
29.	Electricity	3,54,38,000	3,52,01,000 3,54,38,000 3,52,01,000
30.	Ports and Pilotage	4,72,000	12,50,000 4,72,000 12,50,000
31.	Loans to Government Servants	..	65,44,000 .. 65,44,000

**PONDICHERRY APPROPRIATION
(NO. 2) BILL***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M.
KRISHNA) :** I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1984-85.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN) : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1984-85.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move : **

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों के मसलों से आपका भी सम्बन्ध बहुत दिनों तक रहा है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो जबाब दिया है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। वर्षों से इसी तरह के जबाब दिए जा रहे हैं। पांडिचेरी के स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी, और देश के स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी, दिन-पर-दिन मरते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे सब बूढ़े हैं। कोई नौजवान स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी नहीं हो सकता। उनमें 55-60 वर्ष से कम कोई नहीं होगा।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उनको बचाने का नुस्खा बताइए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनको बचाने का नुस्खा ही मैं बता रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने गांधी टोपी पहनी हुई है, लेकिन उस जमाने में इनका पता नहीं था।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : इसमें मेरा क्या दोष है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दोष यह है कि वह टोक रहे हैं। अभी भी चार लाख स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी जिन्दा हैं, जिनमें से 1.27 लाख को स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी सम्मान पेंशन मिल रही है, जिसकी राशि 300 रुपए है। महंगाई शैतान की आंत की तरह बढ़ रही है, लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों को उसका कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाता। जो लोग सक्षम हैं, जैसे सरकारी कर्मचारी और दूसरे लोग, वे संगठित आन्दोलन करके सरकार से अपनी मांगें मंगवा लेते हैं। अब लगता है कि इन बूढ़े लोगों को भी आन्दोलन करना पड़ेगा। या इनको भी अन्त में आपके शासन में भी जेल जाना पड़े। तो बढ़ाने की बात तो अलग रही। आपको उनकी पेंशन बढ़ानी चाहिए। आपके वित्त मंत्रीजी पिछली बार बोले, इसी सदन में वह वायदा कर चुके हैं कि 300 रुपए की पेंशन की राशि को बढ़ाने की बात पर विचार हो रहा है। लेकिन आज तक नहीं हुआ। अब हम लोगों के पास स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी लोग बेचारे मर्माहत होकर चिट्ठी लिखते हैं कि क्या हुआ उस वादे का ? वह वायदा तो आपने अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया, आगे क्या कीजिएगा, पता नहीं।

अभी गैर-सरकारी स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई थी इसी जुलाई में। उसने सरकार के पास सिफारिश भेजी है कि इस राशि को बढ़ाकर पांच सौ तक तो सरकार कर ही दे। तो यह तो अलग मसला है।

अभी हम पांडिचेरी के स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों का मसला उठाना चाहते हैं। उनको भारत सरकार भी पेंशन नहीं दे रही है और वह कहते हैं, जैसे आपने कहा कि वह एग्जाइल में चले गए थे। तो वह अपने मन से तो नहीं चले गए। स्वतन्त्रता

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

सेनानी की हैसियत से देश के स्वतंत्रता के आंदोलन में भाग लेने के लिए गए थे। फ्रांसीसी साम्राज्यवादियों ने उनको वहां से भागने को मजबूर किया। फिर कभी कह दिया जाता है कि यह तो राजनीतिक मसला नहीं था। तो वह क्या था? उस समय फ्रेंच साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ना या गोवा में पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ना क्या स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का हिस्सा नहीं था? आप मानते हैं कि हिस्सा था। गोवा में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को आप पेंशन दे रहे हैं। वह भी एग्जाइल में थे। वह लोग भी दूसरी जगह चले गए थे पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद के दमन चक्र से बचने के लिए और अपने आन्दोलन को जारी रखने के लिए वह बाहर चले गए। फिर उसी तरह से पांडिचेरी के लोग भी चले गए। तो पांडिचेरी के लोगों को सिंगिल आउट करके किसी न किसी बहाने क्यों तंग और तबाह किया जा रहा है? अभी एक कमेटी बनी है, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी परामर्शदात्री समिति की मीटिंग की सिफारिश के मुताबिक एक अधिकारियों की कमेटी बनी है। इस कमेटी को बने हुए भी बहुत दिन हो गए। कहा गया कि उनके केसेज को सार्ट आउट किया जाएगा। अभी तक तो नहीं किया। वहां के लोग हम लोगों के पास चिट्ठियां और दरखास्ते भेजते हैं। हम लोग भी उसको गृह मंत्री जी के पास भेजते हैं। लेकिन उसका भी कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। तो मैं इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अब देर मत कीजिए। खुद ही कहते हैं कि कुछ सौ लोग हैं बचे हुए और उनमें भी बहुत से लोग दिन प्रति दिन काल कवलित होते जा रहे हैं, तो उनके बारे में भी जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लेकर भारत सरकार को भी उन्हें पेंशन देनी चाहिए और राज्य सरकार को भी देनी चाहिए। बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारें दे रही हैं। लगभग एक दर्जन राज्य सरकारें ऐसी हैं जो अपने खजाने से उनको पेंशन दे रही हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन होगा कि भारत सरकार तो दे ही। इसमें जितना भी विलम्ब हो चुका वह क्षमा योग्य नहीं है। लेकिन उसको हम भूल जाने को तैयार है अगर

अभी भी आप पांडिचेरी के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के निवेदन को स्वीकार कर लें और उनको पेंशन यहां से भी दें और साथ-साथ पांडिचेरी में भी सरकार आप ही चला रहे हैं, वहां से भी व्यवस्था करें ताकि वहां से भी उन्हें पेंशन की राशि मिल सके जिस से इस महंगाई के समय में वह अपने बाल-बच्चों की परिवरिश कर सकें और चिकित्सा की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। चिकित्सा की भी सुविधा हर जगह नहीं है। आप के यहां तो कोई केन्द्रीय कानून है ही नहीं उन के लिए। हम लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को चिकित्सा के लिए आप सी०जी०एच०एस० की जो स्कीम है उसमें सुविधा दीजिए। मंत्री जी पता नहीं अभी भी उसमें हैं या नहीं, लेकिन वह रह चुके हैं, तो उनको उसमें चिकित्सा की सुविधा दीजिए। न चिकित्सा की सुविधा है, न पेंशन दे रहे हैं, न भारत सरकार पेंशन दे रही है न राज्य सरकार दे रही है तो बेचारे जाएं कहां? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आपका ध्यान उनकी तरफ जाय और अब और देर न करके यथाशीघ्र उनके पेंशन की व्यवस्था दोनों जगहों से करवाइये, उनकी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था भी करवाइए। जितना ही वह जिन्दा रहेंगे वह नौजवानों को प्रेरित करते रहेंगे कि इन लोगों ने देश की आजादी के लिए अपना सर्वस्व लगाया है और देश को आजाद किया है तभी यह पार्लियामेंट भी चल रही है, असेम्बलियां भी चल रही हैं, मिनिस्टर भी हैं और हम लोग भी हैं। इसलिए उनको भुलाइए नहीं, उनके लिए यथाशीघ्र उपाय कीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to say anything more ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I have already touched upon all these points in the course of my reply. The thrust of Shri Ramavatar Shastri's plea is that the freedom fighters have got to be taken care of and he wanted the pension amount to be increased. These are questions which are being looked into. I had earlier stated that about 400 to 500 freedom fighters' pension cases have already been cleared and the case regarding the rest of them will be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are they getting Central Government pension ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : They are getting Rs. 100/- Sir.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : That is a State pension.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Mr. Chairman, I am talking only about the State pension.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the services of the financial year 1984-85 be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause by Clause consideration.

The question is :

“The Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1984-85 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take the Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1984-85.

Motion moved :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 25, 28, 29, 31, 39, 43, 46, 53, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 76, 79, 80, 83, 86, 89, 90, 91, 96, 99, and 108”.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
	1-Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	1,00,000	..

1	2	3
2-Agriculture	1,03,99,00,000	..
5-Forest	1,000	..
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers		
9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	2,48,25,000	..
Ministry of Commerce		
11-Foreign Trade and Export Production	60,00,000	12,75,00,000
12-Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	..	60,00,00,000
Ministry of Education and Culture		
25-Education	10,00,00,000	..
Ministry of Energy		
28-Department of Petroleum	12,00,00,000	..
29-Department of Power	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
31-Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	30,00,00,000	14,75,99,000
Ministry of Finance		
39-Currency, Coinage and Mint	18,25,00,000	54,75,00,000
43-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	..	148,74,94,000
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies		
46-Department of Civil Supplies	6,00,000	1,57,68,000
Ministry of Home Affairs		
53-Police	60,50,000	..
Ministry of Industry		
62-Industries	30,55,00,000	23,86,53,000
63-Village and Small Industries	150,00,00,000	..
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
66-Broadcasting	..	1,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Irrigation		
67-Ministry of Irrigation	15,00,00,000	..
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation		
70-Department of Rehabilitation	..	2,67,00,000
Ministry of Rural Development		
76-Ministry of Rural Development	1,000	..
Ministry of Shipping and Transport		
79-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	..	1,90,00,000
80-Road and Inland Water Transport	..	45,00,00,000
Ministry of Steel and Mines		
83-Department of Mines	..	40,00,00,000
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation		
86-Aviation	5,48,00,000	..
Ministry of Works and Housing		
89-Public Works	..	1,000
90-Water Supply and Sewerage	50,00,00,000	..
91-Housing and Urban Development	10,00,00,000	..
Department of Electronics		
96-Department of Electronics	..	33,01,00,000
Department of Science and Technology		
99-Department of Science and Technology	50,00,000	50,00,000
Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission.		
108-Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5,85,000	..

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Thank you very much Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to initiate discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government excluding Railways for the year 1984-85. I also wish to place my appreciation on record for this chance having been given to me on account of the indulgence granted to me by my hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

I would be very brief in my observations and comments on these grants. Firstly Sir, this total grant is for Rs. 963 crores. I wish to remind the hon. Minister of State for Finance that during the last 4½ years, each and every minister and particularly, Finance Minister, has been assuring this House inside as well as outside that control of inflation shall be the top priority concern for the Government. But I am sorry to say that during the last 4½ years, prices have risen nearly by 55 per cent. Previously the wholesale price index was rising on a yearly basis. During the Lok Dal Government, it was rising on a monthly basis. During this Government, it is rising on a weekly basis. This is causing alarm. The situation is very alarming on the price front and according to me, the Government is the prime accused in this price rise, because this price rise has been primarily on account of the increase in the administered prices year after year. So, the Finance Ministry has to do something on this score. Our public distribution system is not proving successful and the commonman is being hit hard. I would like the hon. Minister to assure this House as to what effective steps they are going to take in this particular occasion.

Now, one barometer of judging the price rise is the instalments of additional DA to Central Government employees. Three additional DAs were due to the Central Government during 1977-79 ; and during this particular period of 4½ years, 22 additional DAs have been due to the Central Government employees, out of which four are yet to be paid.

I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to why they have not made any provision in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the demand of additional

DAs to Central Government employees. It shows that they are not going to make these payments, but are going to make some other adjustments. This is sufficient to demonstrate how there is an efficient mismanagement in the whole economy. I would not say there is inefficient management ; it is efficient mismanagement in the whole economy. They are making the whole country believe that the economy is being managed well. But there is one single factor responsible for demonstrating my point of view viz. the price of dollar as against the rupee : it was Rs. 7/- some five years back ; in 1980 it was near about Rs. 8.50. It has gone up to Rs. 11.47 per one SDR, i.e. there is a rise of near about 45%. That is, the rupee has been devalued by about 45% as against the dollar. Consequently, our repayment liabilities, so far as our foreign debt is concerned, have automatically gone up by 50%. This is a very heavy burden which has been put on the nation as a whole.

Now I come to certain specific problems which are being faced by the country as a whole, in particularly by my State of Rajasthan. The 8th Finance Commission's report is going to be discussed in the House later on. So, I am not going to dwell very much on that point. But the argument given by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is that they are not going to implement the 8th Finance Commission's report from 1984-85, because the budget has already been prepared. If you are sincere enough, you could have incorporated all those provisions in these Supplementary Demands for Grants. Now, all the States in the country have been deprived of roundabout Rs. 2,000 crores, because you are not implementing that report from 1984. You are going to implement it from the year 1985.

Rajasthan is one of the worst affected States. It is a State which is economically backward. Rajasthan has been a princely State. Naturally, there was double slavery in Rajasthan. There was landlords, jagirdars, zamindars, princes and everybody else. So, the whole peasantry of Rajasthan was very much exploited. I don't find, as a special consideration for this economically backward State of Rajasthan, any special allocation so far as these Supplementary Demands for Grants are concerned.

Sixty per cent of Rajasthan is desert. Mr. Chairman, Sir, have you been to Rajasthan? If you have not, please accompany me to Jaipur, and then to Jaisalmer and Barmer along with Mr. Viridhi Chander Jain.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have gone everywhere.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You will see that it is an excellent place to live in. You will find such a calm people in Rajasthan--no *chagra*, no *fasad*.

Now what is the position? Sixty per cent of its area is desert. What is the special allocation for desert development in the Supplementary Demands for Grants? There is none. How will you take care of the western part of Rajasthan? There are no special schemes, there is no special assistance.

Rajasthan is famous for tourism. Foreign tourists in thousands come to Pushkar Mela, which is an annual cattle fair. Thousands go to Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur. Jaisalmer and Bikaner are not connected by Vayudoot, which is a commitment of Government. It should have been done. Sanganer is an airport at the capital. It should have been an international airport. I find that there is no provision, particularly in these Supplementary Demands for Grants. So, I demand that looking to the tourism potential in Rajasthan....

MR CHAIRMAN : You have left out Ajmer.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : They are already considering Ajmer. I am coming to Ajmer also. I have got a very integrated approach to the whole State, and to the whole country.

So far as tourism is concerned, Rajasthan is famous for tourism. Foreign tourists come to Delhi. They go to Agra. They go to Jaipur. This is the trio. But now, in addition to these, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur are very important centres for foreign tourists. So, I demand that Jaisalmer and Bikaner should be connected by Vayudoot. Sanganer should be declared as an international airport.

In the matter of railway services, it is unfortunate that in the whole country, it is only Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, which is not joined by broad gauge. You have broad gauge connecting Delhi to every State capital, excepting Jaipur.

What about the provision in this budget or what about the provisions that were made by the former Railway Minister, Shri Kamalapati Tirpathi, with regard to a broad-gauge line from Delhi to Ahmedabad which will connect two State Capitals with Delhi. So, Jaipur and Ahmedabad should be joined with Delhi by a broadgauge line. Similarly, for people going from Jaipur to Bombay via Sawai Madhopur, we have a broadgauge Line from Delhi to Bombay. But Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur is a metro-gauge. So, you must have broadgauge from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur also. Similarly, a railway line with regard to Kota in Chittor, the work is so much slow. You must take up the matter with the Ministry of Railways to expedite the work.

There are plenty of limestones in that particular region. A cement plant can be established in that particular region. We need not have any import of cement from outside. This has to be looked into, but, unfortunately, I do not find anything in this paper.

The Railway Minister has also said and the Government of India is also contemplating to set up a new office for the metre-gauge in Rajasthan. This has been decided. So, one office for the western zone for the metre-gauge should be established in Jaipur and a coach manufacturing factory should be established at Ajmer. Ajmer is an ideal place for the manufacture of coaches and that is being done there also. But looking after the interest of the various zonal headquarters in Jaipur, an integral coach factory should be established at Ajmer and the divisional office of the western railway should be located at Jaipur.

Hereafter, there are hundreds and thousands of tonnes of natural iron deposits in Rajasthan; other mines are also in Rajasthan. But there is no provision which I find either in this budget or the previous one with regard to the thermal power plant.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

located in Bikaner based on lignite. There can be another one in Sinsur based on pyrites. Mineral deposits are so rich in Rajasthan that there can be dozens of industries which can be established in Rajasthan based on the mineral deposits in Rajasthan. They have not been exploited so far. I demand that there be a unit based on pyrites and another unit based on lignite. Similarly, a scheme with regard to thermal power station in Bikaner should be expedited.

There has been a constant demand for the establishment of a dry port at Bharatpur. That should also be looked into. Similarly, from Alwar to Bharatpur and to Dholpur, there is no railway line. So, I demand that there should be a railway line from Alwar to Bharatpur and to Dholpur linking the extreme part of Dholpur, which is also a district. It should also be looked into.

Rajasthan has contributed to the establishment and construction of many headworks in Punjab. Rajasthan has no control over them. So, Rajasthan should be given a share or a controlling share in the headworks in Ropar. Otherwise, Rajasthan is always at the mercy either of Punjab or some other place.

Sometimes Bhakra Canal is breached. The Ganga Nagar District or Churu District or Bikaner District or Rajasthan as a whole suffers. Problems are very much there. So, I demand that a controlling share in the headworks at Ropar should be given to Rajasthan,

With regard to Rajasthan atomic power plant which has been located at Kolchur, Unit I is closed for one year. Unit 2 is shut down now and then. But I understand that Dr. Raja Ramanna has recommended that Rajasthan is an ideal place for the establishment of atomic power plant. So, the third atomic power plant should be located in Rajasthan. There is the recommendation of the site Selection Committee. They have recommended that way. I demand that the third atomic power plant should be located in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is an ideal place for the establishment of a super thermal power station. It should be looked into.

With regard to medical services, SMS Medical College is one of the oldest medical Colleges in Rajasthan. It is located in Jaipur. We have got an AIIMS in Delhi. Then we have got a Post-Graduate Institute at Chandigarh. I demand that a similar medical College for the whole of Rajasthan should be upgraded to the status of the AIIMS; and that should be looked into.

The Government of India has given certain additional grants for the development of small towns.

In Rajasthan there are 26 districts, or 27 districts as some more are to be created, and there are some small towns with a population of 20,000 or 22,000. In my own Jaipur district there is a place called Sanganer which is famous for its prints. If you had been to New York, You will find a craze for Sanganer printed sarees, bed sheets and bed covers there. There is also another place called Bagru which is also famous for printed sarees, bed-sheets and bed-covers. It is a very important centre. We have got another place called Bassi, 30 miles from there, and there are other places like Chaksu-Jamna Ramgarh, just like Sanganer. There are some other towns and six or seven towns in Jaipur District. For all these places some special allocation programme should be there under the Heads for works under the Works and Housing Ministry for the development of these centres. Some special provision should be made with regard to these areas.

I was seeing a list at pages 47 to 48 in the Supplementary Grants where the new works under the Works and Housing Ministry are being taken up. I do not find anywhere any proposal for construction of additional quarters for Central Government employees whether they are posted at Jodhpur, Jaipur or Ajmer. Particularly, at Jaipur which is the capital, the concentration is more. I demand that additional quarters for the Central Government employees should be constructed in Jaipur and other places where there is much more demand or much more concentration. These are some particular things to be taken into consideration. I find that there is no provision, unfortunately, on this score. That is why we in Rajasthan are

still lagging behind when we consider the *per capita* income, compared to Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat. There are three and a half crore people mostly populated in the rural areas. It is mostly rural peasantry which consists of poor people. About 60 per cent of the area is desert area. See the condition of the thermal power plant. See the condition of the electrification programme there. I find that some figures are given under the head electrification, to the Rural Electrification Corporation. But that is not sufficient. More funds should be given to the REC for energising of pumps, for providing electricity at cheaper rates in the rural sector. I have seen that 90 per cent cut is there in the power supply and the industries there are suffering. The rural sector also suffers. If additional funds are made available, for the timely completion of the Rajasthan Canal, I can assure you that Rajasthan will be another Punjab, another granary and this Government of India and the whole country will not have to import or depend on imported foodgrains. Funds should be provided for the timely completion of the Rajasthan Canal, at the earliest. If the Rajasthan Canal is completed in time it can feed the whole country so far as food production is concerned. But there is no provision for that here. I would demand from the hon. Minister to consider all the points I have made. Whatever he can reply, he can do so now, or if it is not possible, he can send them to me later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is General Budget. But you have spoken only on Rajasthan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have spoken. Today Shri Rajiv Gandhi declared that probably this is the last session.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I thought that he would speak on Karnataka also, because his party is ruling. No, some other party is there.

Now, Shri Uma Kant Mishra. He is not here. Shri Kunwar Ram. He is also not here. Prof. Satya Deo Singh. He is also not here. Only Mr. Vyas is here, I think. Prof. N.C. Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I rise to support the S...

mentary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government for the year 1984-85.

Glancing through the various provisions that have been made here, I find that some of the points which could have been included have not been included here. My first complaint with the Ministry of Finance is that they have imposed a total ban on the creation of new posts and the filling up of vacancies.

When this ban was imposed during the tenure of the Fifth Lok Sabha, the hilly areas were exempted from it because for planning, execution and installation of various works in hilly areas it requires a longer period than it requires in the plains. So, the exemption was given. This time I raised this matter under Rule 377 during the Budget Session and I was informed by the hon. Minister for Finance that specific cases are being given exemption. This is not enough because what we want is total relaxation or removal of the ban so far as the hilly areas are concerned. Otherwise, the ban ends on 30th September and by that time most of the areas in Himachal Pradesh get snow-bound. By that time the snow starts falling and the Rohtang Pass and other passes close down, with the result that for another six months no work can be undertaken. So, it is with this end in view that I was feeling that this ban should go. So far as the hilly areas are concerned, there is no justification for this ban because it only increases the hardship in these areas. After 30th September there is hardly any time to give any incentives for development.

I do not find any reference to Himachal Pradesh though there are many other references. For example, there is a provision for the building of a Central School in Dehradun and there are so many provisions for various other sectors in various States. The Hon'ble Minister was just referring to the fact that an Engineering College has been sanctioned for Pondicherry and it will be opened because the post of the Principal is being appointed. The question of an engineering college for Himachal Pradesh, which does not have one at present, was

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Members of Parliament from that State and we were assured that a Regional Engineering College would be established in the State.

Now, on all sides there is disturbance, there is disturbance in Kashmir, there is disturbance in Punjab, but the Himachal Pradesh people are the only peace-loving people where the educational institutions or universities can flourish and the examinations can be conducted without the assistance of the army or even the police. Therefore, since the Planning Commission has now approved the setting up of an engineering college at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh, I find no reason why the Minister should give engineering college to the Union Territory of Pondicherry but deprive Himachal Pradesh of its due. I am grateful to the erstwhile Minister of Planning Chavan Sahib, who was kind enough to recognise the necessity to open that college. About 150 acres of land has already been acquired by the State Government at Hamirpur and we are waiting for the setting up of that college. So, I would request that Pondicherry may be given an engineering college but Himachal Pradesh may be given the Regional Engineering College which is the demand, the legitimate demand.

Similarly, I do not know what to say about the Reserve Bank of India. When the policies of the hon. Prime Minister come to be implemented, they are not implemented properly because the Reserve Bank holds its hands tightly. The various nationalised banks survey the field, they send their reports that these are the places where the branches can be opened ; but the Reserve Bank has a tight grip. It does not grant the licences. And I would allege discrimination with the Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and other districts, at the hands of the Reserve Bank. It is my open charge that during the last three months, not even a single branch of any bank has been opened in these districts. I do not know what is the reason. Perhaps the reason may be that it is an over-bank' area. But it should be taken into account that Himachal Pradesh terrain is difficult. Therefore the criterion of opening branches for a certain

sound for Himachal Pradesh.

16.24 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : The distance criterion is also falsified because of the actual conditions there. Though the criterion is five kilometres there may be mountains in between, there may be hills in between which cause obstruction. Therefore, what I want is that all the districts should be treated uniformly. Though I personally wrote to the Reserve Bank, they have done little about it.

In an answer to a question during this session, the Minister of Finance has given a list of districts but these districts are not able to get a single branch of the nationalised banks. So, I would plead that if the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme is to make a success, if our programme of lifting the people from below the poverty line at the rate of 3,000 families per Block—Himachal Pradesh has 69 Blocks—is to be implemented, this cannot be done with success unless the Reserve Bank sees the reality and tries to see that Himachal Pradesh is given more branches. There are Blocks in Himachal Pradesh where there is only a single branch of any nationalised bank. There is one Block in Sujampur Tira where only one branch of a nationalised bank is there. When we plead for the second branch, the usual reply is that it will not be viable. Mr. Minister, I would put a straight question to you. You should ask the Reserve Bank of India that how is it possible for the Reserve Bank to give additional branches at the centres which have branches there whereas the rural centres where there are no branches at all, they are not taken care of ? It is a pity that our planners in Bombay, who issue the licences, do not see the reason and do not see that the Prime Minister's programme is being scuttled simply because of this. This should not happen and Himachal Pradesh should be given its due not on the basis of population or distance but on the basis of the needs of the people, on the basis of the demands of the people there, or of their representatives.

Every State of the country has now been linked by air. Simla is the only capital in the country which is not linked by air and we face extreme hardships because of this. Not only for Simla, surveys were conducted for having airports in other parts of Himachal Pradesh also. But the result is that no airport has been constructed up till now. So, the Simla airport should be constructed at a fast speed. The State Government has given the land, everything has been done. Other places also which have been identified for providing the aerodromes, should also be taken up.

Our other complaint is that Himachal Pradesh has suffered for the sake of the nation. Its fertile valleys have been submerged under water, but Himachal Pradesh till now has been denied the right to use waters from the lakes formed by impounding of water. The result has been that Himachal Pradesh has remained without any benefit and the neighbouring State of Punjab has got all the benefits. The previous Minister for Energy Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh saw the reason and on 16th of August last year a historic decision was taken. Himachal Pradesh was given full status as a partner in the BBMB but the losses suffered by us have still to be compensated. I would, therefore, plead that Himachal Pradesh should not only be treated as a partner but some bridges which have become necessary on account of submerging of some of the roads because of the submerging of the various valleys, should also be constructed. One such bridge is in Bilaspur district where the span would be quite big and it is beyond the capacity of the State Government to construct a bridge there. Our Chief Minister and our M.Ps. have been pleading with the Union Government that though the people of Himachal Pradesh have suffered for the nation on account of Bhakra Dam and also on account of Pong Dam, we are very happy that the waters which are flowing through and rising in Himachal Pradesh are being harnessed and utilised for irrigation and hydrogenation for the benefit of other States. But what we demand is that when the distances are made longer, when the bridges are submerged, the difficulties or the hardships of those people should also be looked into and the four bridges which

the people of those areas have demanded—Alhi Khad or Bilaspur and Dehar in Mandi District and Bhajwani and Baghchhal in Bilaspur District—should be constructed. It is no fun that the canal is being cut by saboteurs and you are spending crores of rupees on repairing the canal for the benefit of the nation. Why don't you see that Himachal Pradesh is also a part of the nation and Himachal Pradesh which has suffered for the construction of this canal by giving its fertile valleys and everything, should also be taken care of? Let us not care only for those who indulge in sabotage and destroy whatever good work has been done by the nation, let us also care for those who stand and suffer for the nation in the sense that they willingly contributed for the development of the country. We have been making adequate sacrifices for the nation in Bilaspur, Kangra and Una districts and we deserve a better deal.

Another point which I want to talk about is the hill allowance. Of course, the new Pay Commission will go into it. Now government servants are very happy when they get a posting at Simla, because Simla is at a height of 7,000 ft. above MSL. But take the case of Rampur, which is just 100 km away. The conditions there are more difficult, the prices are higher, accommodation is not available, yet no allowance is paid because it is below 1,000 metres above sea level. The result is, while Simla is getting a concentration of government employees, these places suffer on account of the dearth of government employees. You regard the hill States as Special Category States and you are giving them special incentives, grants etc. in the various Plans. The Finance Commission has also been very generous to these States. But unless the services go there, unless the officers are posted there, nothing will happen. I would suggest that in States like Himachal Pradesh and other hill States, which are Special Category States, located on the borders of the country, where people are living in extremely difficult conditions, you should have a norm of 500 metres above sea level for the purpose of hill allowance. Because, the Government servants living in Simla and Srinagar and other big cities will get it any way. But in the interior areas, more backward, under-developed area,

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nobody would like to go because there is no special allowance. Our Chief Minister has complained that in his home town of Rampur no Government servant likes to go. Why? Because, while in Simla they will get the hill allowance, in Rampur they will not get it. So, it should be paid in all those areas.

Coming to national highways, Leh-Manali is already an important highway. Manali-Mandi is a part of the national highway. If you link Jalandhar with Mandi, via Hamirpur and Amb, then it would provide the shortest distance between Jalandhar and the rest of the country beyond Manali right upto Srinagar. So, I would plead for additional funds for this project.

Coming to railway lines, Shri Satish Agarwal has referred to his own State. The Railway Minister complains that the Finance Minister does not give him sufficient funds. We have the Nangal-Talwara line, the only project which has been sanctioned after independence, for which only Rs. 2 crores are provided. The State Government is giving about one-third of the total cost in the form of earthwork. The price of land is very high there, as can be witnessed by the fact that in one single village the State Government had to pay Rs. 5.5 million. So, you can just imagine the huge amount of cost that the State Government has to bear for this project.

As our Chief Minister has suggested, Rampur should be connected with Bilaspur and then with Nangal, because there is going to be the installation of a big hydel project along the river Sutlej. We are going to have a big project requiring an investment of Rs. 5,000 crores for hydel generation. So, this line should be sanctioned. The initial cost of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided by the State Government for survey as deposit work.

Another railway line is from Jagadiri to Paonta Valley, where there is a cement factory. This line is very necessary. The Minister must look into the matter. Even though the railways have a separate budget, so far as allocation of funds is concerned, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Planning

have a big say. That is why I am drawing their attention to this and requesting them to allot funds for these lines.

I would also say that adequate funds should be provided for TV, because it is difficult for the people to get the newspapers in time. The newspaper would reach Manali only in the evening. It would not cross the Rohtang pass all the year round. That part of the country would be cut off for six months in the year on account of snow. Therefore, it is necessary that powerful transmitters are installed on a liberal basis in Himachal Pradesh. That is why I plead for more allocations for the installation of TV so that the people of that area could know what is happening in the country.

When the army action was taking place in Punjab, extreme hardship was caused to the people of Himachal Pradesh, because all the main routes were cut off. We were just left with one small route, which Bansi Lalji had built, by-passing Punjab. We are grateful to Bansi Lalji that when he was the Chief Minister of Haryana he built that road, which made it possible for the people of Himachal Pradesh to visit Delhi and beyond. I would plead that for all these things we would require additional funds, especially for roads and bridges.

Regarding the lifting of the ban on recruitment, if you are going to do it after 30th September, it will be of absolutely no use for areas like Lahaul, Spiti, Kinnaur, parts of Chamba and Kangra valley because those areas would be snow-bound by that time and no development work can be taken up there. So, if you want to continue the ban till 30th September, I would again plead that Himachal Pradesh and other hilly States which are on the border of the country should be exempted from the ban or it should be removed right now.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants which have been presented to the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, within four months of the commencement of the new Financial Year, we are faced with a Supplementary Demand for Grants

of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores. Sir, you are aware of the Constitutional provisions. They provide that the Supplementary Demands should be either for new services or for providing sufficient expenditure for the approved services. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister if he has got the information whether these are for new services or for the inadequate assessment at the time of the formation of your Budget that you did not make adequate provision there. And if it is for new services what is the percentage for new services that these Supplementary grants are asked for? If you look at Article 115, you will find that is the Constitutional provision.

Sir, we have been reminded many times that this is the government which works. It has worked over-time not only to devalue democracy in this country, but also to devalue the rupee, deflate our economy and to deprive the people more and more of their minimal rights. The prices, of course, have not been deflated and there is inflation. That there is inflation is not doubted. A good deal of credit is taken by the Finance Minister in his speeches; and I believe he is in search of a constituency, because in different constituencies in West Bengal he is going and making surveys and giving speeches with all sorts of figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you have the knowledge of that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yes. One section of the newspapers was helping him and the other section is helping Mr. Ghani Khan.

Sir, so far as the whole-sale price is concerned, with 1970-71 as the base year, it was 185.8 in 1978-79 and now in 1983-84 it is 315.2. Therefore, when the period of work started in 1980-81 it was 257.3 for all commodities and it became 315.2 in 1983-84.

So far as the purchasing power of the rupee is concerned, it has achieved a glorious percentage of 17.9 paise per rupee in March 1984 whereas in 1980, when the glorious period started, it was 25.6 paise per rupee. This shows necessarily that the troubles and

privations of the ordinary people have increased.

Now, there is no let up of unemployment. The unemployment figures are on the increase. Educated unemployment figures are on the increase. Rural unemployment is on the increase. There is an increase in the figures of registered job-seekers so far as the manual workers are concerned. I would like to know so far as everyday life of a common citizen in this country is concerned, in which sector has this Government worked for the people's interests? Therefore, I would like to know what is the thrust of the Supplementary Grants?

In which sector it is expected to operate to bring some relief to the common people of this country? Will it create new jobs? Will it provide for decrease in the price level? We do not find any item here for providing daily necessities of life through an organised and effective public distribution system where goods can be supplied to the common people at a proper rate. We do not get it. There is not a single paise which is being spent for that. The people could have been assisted. That is not to be found in this.

This Government is managing its own affairs by increasing the money supply. They are meeting their deficit by various methods — increasing money supply, printing notes, borrowing from the I.M.F. The new concept of fleecing the people has been initiated, at the same time depriving States of the legitimate share which the last Finance Commission has commented upon — that this is a new phenomenon which has been introduced in our country of increasing prices of goods of vital necessity, for the economic advancement of this country. For the daily-necessities of life of the people also.

Prices are increased, not by means of increase in Excise Duty, because at the same time you increase your revenue and deprive the States of their share in the Excise Duty. Even the Finance Commission has commented upon it. When we come to that discussion next week, we shall point that out.

The result is that there is increase in the money supply and obviously there is drop

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

in the price of the rupee money value, as I have said.

What is the position with regard to the great achievement this country made by borrowing from the I.M.F. ? We had pointed out this. All sorts of assurances were given. Now you have said, we have withdrawn from the I.M.F.

Kindly look at the foot note at page 20. Rs. 148 crores are being provided—additional sum—for payment to I.M.F. because of the re-valuation of its holdings by I.M.F. so far as rupee is concerned. The foot note at page 20 says:

“(a) In accordance with the ‘Maintenance of Value’ provisions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)’s Article of Agreement, the I.M.F. has revalued its holdings of rupees as at 30th April, 1984 on the basis of new representative exchange rate of Rs. 11.47 for one SDR. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 36761.94 lakhs became payable to the Fund by India by way of currency valuation adjustment. A budget provision of Rs. 21887 lakhs was made for this purpose on the basis of exchange rate of Rs. 11.23 for one SDR prevailing on 6th February, 1984. A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 14874.94 lakhs is accordingly sought. As the amount is paid to the fund in the form of non negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities, there is no cash out-go from the Consolidated Fund on this account.”

The currency value adjustment resulted in increased liability so far as our repayment to I.M.F. is concerned.

Now, Sir, I know the hon. Minister will say that under the dynamic leadership, we are progressing everywhere. Agriculture is more. This is more, that is more etc. But use of Army is more. Use of policy is more.

due to you. You create trouble.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are using and misusing Governors more. These are the areas where you are functioning more and more you are functioning. You have finished the Constitution.

Therefore, I would like to know what is the projection of this Government even during these four months. I don't know how long they will continue—one month or two months, three months or four months. I know, they are not winning the elections to come back to power. That will be their dream. Therefore, let them not think of more than four months

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Subrato Mukherjee has already said that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has been misquoted. He said, “She is going to be defeated. If at all she wins, it is with a reduced majority.” His first portion has not been quoted.

You find one more thing. Kindly consider what is the position after 37 years of independence. Mr. Agarwal is generally talking and shouting in agony and anguish and clamouring for subsidies for his State of Rajasthan where Congress-I is also unfortunately ruling. Sir, one hon. Member from Himachal Pradesh has to shout in agony in this House, at the highest forum of this country, look after H.P. please !” Therefore, every hon. Member from different States is demanding. I am sure, if you are speaking today, if you get down and if you speak, you will speak for Orissa because your State is one of the most backward States in this country. Now, after nearly 4 decades of independence, after this five years of working that we have got, every State has to cry out in agony that it wants to progress, it does not have so many things etc. (*Interruptions*) This shows two things. There is no proper economic planning in this country. This shows further that there is a perpetuation of disparities and imbalances between the States and States in this country and between people and people of the different regions. There is a disparity amongst the people, in the sense, you have catered to the needs, you have propped up,

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is

you have given all the benefits to the handful of people of this country who are within the monopoly brackets and in the process, you have deprived millions and millions of people of their necessities. They have to dance to the tune of your favourites. That is why, Mr. Indrajit Gupta was saying during the last debate, when a factory is closed, the employer goes abroad, probably for his happy jaunt but who, who goes to the street? The workers go to the street and no action is taken against the employer who misappropriates the funds, who puts the workers into trouble.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Except West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You come to West Bengal. I will elect you from there. These interruptions are unnecessary. Sir, therefore, I cannot avoid, myself being a responsible citizen of India and also of West Bengal, referring to the troubles of my State.

Here, there is a provision made for electricity. The Energy Ministry has been given some money, I believe, Rs. 15 crores or something like that. The Kalaghat Power Project was started in 1972 or 1973 when Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray was the Chief Minister. Money had been provided for it. Of course, that was utilised by Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray for a stadium. But after the Left Front Government has come, it has started the first unit and, for the second unit, it has been asking the IDBI, the Government of India, to provide funds. The IDBI takes up the plea that without the Central Government's permission, they cannot give it to the State Electricity Authority because it is not a Corporation. Is this the way the country is run?

Everybody knows, it is a common case, in this country, that the power situation and the supply situation all over the country is dismal. When the efforts are being made to increase production, to increase generation of power, then the money will not be given. They are having unlimited money for television. For television there is no dearth of money because, before the elections, the T.V. will be very useful for projecting the image of certain persons. I would like to

know from the hon. Minister what is the amount that is meant for increasing the T.V. network. We know that the T.V. will be utilised for election purposes. There is a crash programme for increasing the T.V. coverage. Mr. Mahajan, you will not come on the T.V. Maybe, you may get the benefit of her appearance in your constituency. That is all. The object is to project the image of one person, one family, for political ends. You are spending money on that. But I do not get a few crores of rupees for my power project. I do not get any money for my Petro-Chemical Project; I do not get any money for the expansion of the Haldia Refinery which is a Central project. I do not get a pie for the purpose of setting up an electronics unit. I do not get any sanction for the setting up a project for which we have offered all the facilities. The country cannot progress in this manner.

They have given us the Metro project. I wish I could have made the presentation of Metro to Delhi and they would have liked to notice how long this situation has been permitted. If the Janpath or the Rajpath had been dug up as Calcutta has been dug up for the purpose of carrying on an experiment for the underground railway, they would have realised the situation. Don't they feel ashamed that they cannot complete this project for 10 years—10 years have already gone—and another 10 years they will take for its completion? Don't they feel ashamed sitting in Delhi that they are finishing a city like Calcutta? This is the achievement of the Central Government!

Regarding sick units, I find very minimal provisions have been made. We have been repeatedly bringing to the notice of the Government that there are some units administered by the Central Government which have fallen into difficult days because of the mismanagement of the Central Government. For sick industries, I feel, proper provision should have been made. I would request the hon. Minister to give proper attention to this, for the revival of some of sick industries particulars of which we have brought to the notice of the Government repeatedly so that these units may be revived.

16.52 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Bicco Lawrie Ltd, Cater Poolar, the Indian Rubber Industries and Bengal Potteries are all Central Government Undertakings. The reason for their facing the worst conditions now is not industrial unrest but it is the mismanagement and misappropriation of the employers and the owners. I can throw a challenge on this point. When this is the kind of situation that is prevailing, I would like to put the simple question as to who Government would like to be the victim.

The Bicco Lawrie Ltd. is a 50 year old engineering unit in Calcutta. Previously it belonged to Balmerlawrie and Co. Balmerlawrie has been nationalised by the Government. Now Biccao Lawrie Ltd. is a subsidiary of Balmerlawrie which manufactures switch gears required for power station motors in the industrial sector.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are sure of participating in the Budget session next year, you can stop your speech now. Reserve your speech for that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are all sure. You are not sure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you exhaust everything now ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are sure. You are not sure. I am sure to come.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You go for meditation now. It is good for health.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am telling him why to exhaust everything now itself.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am almost sure, if not only sure, that they will not be there to present the Budget next year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you will be there to speak at that time. Please conclude now !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am in an appealing mood now. I do not want to provoke you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very good. I do not know whether the other side is in a responsive mood.

AN HON. MEMBER : Make others also good !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Biccaolawrie has 1,500 workers. The annual turn-over of work is Rs. 6 crores. There is an Order book of Rs. 5 crores and the Government has taken a decision to close it down because, as has been suddenly made known to me by the Ministry, the Ministry could not find an efficient Managing Director ! Just see, for their not finding an efficient Managing Director, an industrial establishment which has been employing 1,500 people would be closed down ! I was asked to suggest some names.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : No, no. That cannot be done.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please look into the sick industries which need proper nursing and proper attention. Therefore, the Government, instead of coming up with projects which have practically no bearing on the redressal of people's grievances, should adopt some of these measures and proper steps should be taken.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांग (सामान्य) का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस अनुपूरक मांग में राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय छपरा की कहीं चर्चा नहीं है, उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। यद्यपि माननीया प्रधान मंत्री ने कई बार बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री को पत्र लिखा लेकिन अब तक उस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जिस प्रकार देश में कई अन्य जगहों पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं उसी तरह भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय देशरत्न डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के नाम पर उनके जन्म-स्थान छपरा में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाय।

हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र छपरा के चारों तरफ अनेक नदियां हैं। प्रति वर्ष की बाढ़ से यहां के लोग बहुत आक्रान्त होते हैं। इसलिए मांझी से लेकर सौनपुर तक गंगा और सरयू नदी के किनारे तटबन्ध की आवश्यकता है जिससे बाढ़ से लोगों को राहत हो सके। मानहित रोड ब्रिज की स्थापना के लिए कई वर्षों से चर्चा चल रही है जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को, छपरा और बलिया को जोड़ने के लिए एक मात्र सेतु का काम करेगा। इसका होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे क्षेत्र में लोकदल के लोगों के द्वारा बड़ी अशांति पैदा की जाती है। इस ओर मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान) लोकदल के एम०एल०ए० और भूतपूर्व एम०पी० श्री लालू प्रसाद यादव ने सोनपुर में हंगामा खड़ा कर दिया था जिसके कारण रेल मन्त्री द्वारा शिलान्यास का कार्यक्रम नहीं किया जा सका (व्यवधान) इस प्रकार की बातों से रेल के विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में बड़ी बाधा पैदा होती है। पटना में रेल पुल बनाने की बात बहुत वर्षों से लम्बित है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेलवे को अधिक अनुदान दिया जाए ताकि रेल सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यक्रम पूरे किए जा सकें। छपरा-मोतीहारी नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाने की मांग है। इसी तरह से छपरा-वाराणसी लाइन को कन्वर्ट करने की बात है। इस प्रकार की जो जनोपयोगी योजनायें हैं उन पर ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

बिहार के छपरा जिले की सबसे घनी आबादी को प्रति वर्ष भयंकर बाढ़ के प्रकोप का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस क्षेत्र की इन सारी योजनाओं को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने का प्रयास होना चाहिए।

कुछ और भी बातें हैं जैसे भोलासिंह, रामदेव सिंह, एम०एल०ए० की जो राजनीतिक हत्यायें की गयी हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस पर समुचित ध्यान देकर कार्यवाही करें ताकि जिन्होंने हत्यायें की हैं उनको सजा दी जा सके।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा अनुरोध है कि बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए सुनियोजित ढंग से आर्थिक सहायता एवं बैंक के द्वारा लोन दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। आज डी०आर०डी०पी० और एन०आर०ई०पी० के द्वारा जो सहायता दी जाती है उसमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है, इस पर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1984-85 के लिए 963 करोड़ की सप्ली-मेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स गदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की गई हैं जिन पर चर्चा हो रही है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार का दावा है कि पिछले साढ़े तीन-चार सालों से जो विकास दर रही है वह सन् 1947 से 1980 तक का समय देखते हुए रिकार्ड तोड़ रही है। मैं सरकार के इस दावे को नहीं मानता हूँ। इसमें तो कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि सरकार ने जो भी काम किए हैं वह रिकार्ड तोड़ काम रहे हैं। पिछले चार सालों में जो मंहगाई बढ़ी है उसके सम्बन्ध में सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग कुछ भी कहें लेकिन देश का हर नागरिक इस बात को जानता है कि सन् 1980 में किसी चीज के जो दाम थे वह इन चार सालों में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गए हैं। जो साबुन इस देश के अन्दर चार रुपए किलो बिकता था, आज वह नौ रुपए किलो बिक रहा है। सत्ताधारी दल के लोग जानते होंगे कि चीनी 2 रु० 85 पै० में शहर के अन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि देहात के अन्दर जनता सरकार ने खिलाई थी और वह चीनी आज 12 रुपए किलो बिक रही है, इस बात को पूरा देश जानता है। एक तरफ विकास की दर रिकार्ड तोड़ है, और दूसरी तरफ इस सरकार ने जो मंहगाई बढ़ाई है, वह भी रिकार्ड तोड़ है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इन्होंने इसका ही रिकार्ड नहीं तोड़ा है, बल्कि इस देश के किसानों को डेढ़ सौ रुपए क्विंटल अनाज का नहीं दिया और 208 रुपए क्विंटल में कनाडा और अमरीका किसानों से लाखों टन अनाज भंगाकर इसका

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

रिकार्ड तोड़ा है। मंहगाई बढ़ी, गरीबी बढ़ी और कांग्रेस पार्टी के राज के अन्दर गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों का प्रतिशत 52 प्रतिशत तक चला गया और दुनिया के नक्शे में दो-चार बेकार मुल्कों को छोड़कर सबसे गरीब हमारा मुल्क है। पांच-चार मुल्क हैं, जो हमसे ज्यादा गरीब हैं, नहीं तो हमारा मुल्क सबसे ज्यादा गरीब है।

अभी सरकार ने चीनी इम्पोर्ट करने का फैसला किया है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। इसको आप रोकिए। इम्पोर्ट करने की आपकी आदत पड़ गई है, चीनी इम्पोर्ट करो, अनाज इम्पोर्ट करो, गेहूँ इम्पोर्ट करो, तेल इम्पोर्ट करो, डालडा इम्पोर्ट करो और इससे ज्यादा क्या कहूँ गाय की चर्बी को भी इम्पोर्ट करने का रिकार्ड आपकी सरकार ने तोड़ा है और किसी सरकार ने नहीं तोड़ा है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह तो आपकी जनता पार्टी के जमाने का आर्डर दिया गया था, वह बदकिस्मती से हमारे जमाने में आ गया।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बारबार इस सदन के अंदर इस बात की सफाई दी गई। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार की सफाई दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह मामला आपके चार साल के अन्दर चलता रहा, आपने उसको पकड़ा नहीं। इस सदन के अन्दर जब माननीय सदस्य श्री पांडे और आचार्य भगवान देव जी ने आवाज उठाई तो आप की सरकार की आंख खुली, वरना सरकार की आंख नहीं खुल रही थी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : चूंकि मेरा नाम लिया है, इसलिए मैं स्पष्टीकरण दे दूँ। मैंने जो बात कही थी, मैं गाय का भक्त हूँ, आज भी मेरे द्वार पर गाय हैं। इनके यहां कुत्ते पलते होंगे। इनके टाइम पर गाय की चर्बी शुरू हुई, कांग्रेस ने उसकी जांच करके उसको बन्द किया।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इनकी भाषा

के लिए मैं क्या कहूँ। जिस भाषा का ये इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं उस भाषा पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। इस मुल्क के मध्यम श्रेणी और अपर-क्लास के लोग कुत्ते पालते हैं। गरीब किसान, गरीब मजदूर को आप पेट भरने को अनाज नहीं दे पाए। जिस समाज से आए हैं, उस समाज को पेटभर खाने को नहीं है। कुत्ते पालते हैं आपके स्टेट्स के लोग। किसान मजदूर कुत्ते पालने का आदि नहीं है। कुत्ते पालते हैं, उस समाज के लोग, जिन्होंने इस मुल्क में फाइव स्टार कल्चर को पैदा किया है। फाइव स्टार होटल खोलने का रिकार्ड श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने तोड़ा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि फाइव स्टार होटल में एक रात ठहरने का किराया 2700 रु० है। यदि और सब खर्चों को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए तो एक आदमी के पीछे पांच हजार रुपए आता है। जो एक आदमी एक रात के अन्दर फाइव स्टार होटल में खर्च करके चला जाता है। एक तरफ तो आपने इस कल्चर को पैदा किया है, और दूसरी तरफ यदि आप 12.5 करोड़ लोगों की एसैट को लें, जिनमें उनके बर्तन, झौंपड़ी, जेबर आदि को मिला लें तो बिरला की सम्पत्ति से भी कम होगी। यदि आप इनको एक तराजू में तौलें तो बिरला का पलड़ा भारी होगा।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल इस देश के अन्दर बाढ़ें आती हैं और उस पर चर्चा होती है। लेकिन इन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमान्ड्स में उसके लिए कोई प्रोवजीन नहीं किया गया है। हजारों-लाखों लोग उससे तबाह हो जाते हैं, जानवर आदि मर जाते हैं, फसलें बर्बाद हो जाती हैं, इनके बारे में इस बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और आसाम में भयंकर बाढ़ की स्थिति है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार को सबसे ज्यादा जोर पानी के कन्ट्रोल पर देना चाहिए। जो पानी देश के लिए वरदान बन सकता है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए अभिशाप बन गया है। आप इस पानी को कन्ट्रोल कीजिए,

जिससे उसका उपयोग देश की खेती के लिए, बिजली पैदा करने के लिए, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किया जा सके। आज इस पानी के कारण घर के घर उजड़ रहे हैं, आदमी और पशु मर रहे हैं, करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। मुझे इस बात का बहुत अफसोस है कि पिछले 37 सालों में इस सरकार ने पानी को कन्ट्रोल करने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। यदि आप में जरा भी देश प्रेम है तो इस सम्बन्ध में जो योजना आपको दी गई थी—हिमालय और शिवालिक की पहाड़ियों को जोड़कर पानी को कन्ट्रोल करने की, उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यान्वित कीजिए जिससे देश को बाढ़ की विभीषिका से बचाया जा सके।

दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद तक डबल लाइन है, उसके बाद सहारनपुर से पंजाब तक डबल लाइन है, लेकिन गाजियाबाद से सहारनपुर तक सिंगल लाइन है। यात्रियों को इससे बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है, गाड़ियों को इस लाइन पर निकालने के लिए सुपर-फास्ट ट्रेन्ज को रोकना पड़ता है। गाड़ियां प्रायः लेट हो जाती हैं तथा पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज के मूवमेंट में बहुत दिक्कत होती है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आप इस छोटे से टुकड़े को—गाजियाबाद से सहारनपुर—शीघ्र से शीघ्र डबल लाइन में परिवर्तित कीजिये।

एक बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा—आज इस सरकार के सामने यह दृष्टिकोण है कि विदेशों में हमारे नेता की जितनी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी, उतनी ही हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा दुनिया में बढ़ेगी। मैं समझता हूँ—इस दृष्टिकोण से आप न केवल अपनी नेता बल्कि देश को भी गुमराह कर रहे हैं। आप श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की विदेशों में चाहे जितनी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ायें, लेकिन जब तक हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ी हुई है, देश में गरीबी व्याप्त है, इससे प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। निर्गुट सम्मेलन की अध्यक्ष बन जाने से प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बढ़ती है। मैंने एक दफ्ता पत्रकारों से कहा था—हिन्दुस्तान निर्गुट सम्मेलन का अध्यक्ष है, लेकिन वह एक प्रस्ताव निर्गुट सम्मेलन में पास

नहीं करा सकता है कि कोई भी देश अमरीका से हथियार नहीं खरीदेगा। यदि आप यह काम कर पायें तो दुनिया में जो होड़ चल रही है, गरीब देश अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके विदेशों से हथियार मंगा रहे हैं उसमें रुकावट पैदा होगी। 15 अगस्त, 1947 को हमारे देश की जमीन आजाद हुई, पहाड़ आजाद हुए, नदी आजाद हुई, शहर आजाद हुए, लेकिन इस मुल्क के लोग आज भी उतने ही गरीब हैं, उतने ही गुलाम हैं जितने अंग्रेजों के राज में थे, बल्कि उनका प्रतिशत पहले से बढ़ा है। इस देश में खेती को प्राथमिकता दो, आप इण्डस्ट्री के लिए विदेशों से रा मैटीरियल मंगाते हैं, खाने के लिए अनाज मंगाते हैं, इन चीजों को अपने मुल्क में ही पैदा करने पर जोर दो, तब हम दूसरों के गुलाम नहीं होंगे, दूसरों पर निर्भर नहीं होंगे और तब हमारे देश का एक आजाद मुल्क के रूप में विकास होगा।

मैं फिर मांग करता हूँ, गाजियाबाद-सहारनपुर लाइन को डबल कीजिये।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे जगपाल जी अभी अपना भाषण दे रहे थे तो ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे देश में जनता पार्टी ही सब कुछ कर सकती है, कांग्रेस कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। शायद वह भूल चुके हैं कि देश में जनता पार्टी का जनाजा निकल चुका है। उस जनाजे पर क्या भरोसा किया जाय और जनता पार्टी का क्या नाम लिया जाए इस सदन में क्योंकि उसमें कुछ जान भी है, तो मुर्दे पर लाठी चलाकर 302 का मुकदमा बनना है, वैसे ही बात होगी।

मैं चन्द बातें निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हम लोगों ने इन चार सालों के अन्दर समाज के हर वर्ग के लिए चाहे वह किसान हो या मजदूर हो या वह किसी महकमे में काम करता हो, सभी के लिए चौरफा कुछ न कुछ विकास करने का माहौल पैदा किया है और हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक प्लानिंग बनाई और हर एक

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

प्रखंड में, हर एक ब्लॉक में 600 परिवारों को प्रतिवर्ष गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का प्रोग्राम दिया है। मैं जब उसका जायजा लेने के लिए गांव में जाता हूं तो मैं यह देखता हूं कि इस प्रोग्राम के तहत बहुत से काम हुए लेकिन मैं कोई माननीय मंत्री जी की आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि एक निवेदन के रूप में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रोग्राम को पूरा करने के लिए बैंकों की जो जबाबदेही रही है, वह उसको ठीक से नहीं निभा पाए हैं। पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे के लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए जितने भी आपके नेक इरादे थे अगर मुस्तैदी से आपके बैंक आप के प्रोग्रामों का कार्यान्वयन करते, तो हमको बहुत ज्यादा कामयाबी हासिल हो जाती। हम समझते हैं कि इस तरफ काफी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 अगस्त, 1983 को रेड फोर्ट से एक प्रोग्राम दिया था और वह सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट का प्रोग्राम था, जिसके अन्तर्गत हमारे देश के नौजवानों को 25 हजार रुपया बैंक से मिल सकता है और उससे अपने को सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट में लगाकर वे सरवाइव कर सकते हैं और अपनी रोजी-रोटी का धंधा कर सकते हैं। मैं गया जिले की आपको पिक्चर दे रहा हूं। हमारे गया जिले में सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए 1300 का टारगेट फिक्स किया गया और इस वित्तीय वर्ष में 1300 नौजवानों को इस प्रोग्राम के तहत रोजगार देने की बात थी। उसके लिए एप्लीकेशन्स पड़ीं लेकिन आपके बैंकों की नाकामयाबी की वजह से या उनकी निष्क्रियता से यह काम नहीं हो सका और इस तरह से रेड फोर्ट से जिस प्रोग्राम की घोषणा की गई थी, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ। ये सब चीजें बताती हैं कि आपके इरादे तो नेक हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी इन लोगों के लिए कुछ करना चाहती हैं लेकिन आपके जो बैंक हैं, वे इसमें को-आपरेट नहीं कर रहे हैं और पीछे हट रहे हैं। इस पर ध्यान देने की विशेष जरूरत है।

यहां पर बिजली के बारे में बातें उठाई गईं,

टी०वी० की बात भी उठी। यह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि देश का ग्रामीण जो गांवों में रहता है, उसके लिए कम से कम एक जागरण का काम आप का यह दूरदर्शन कर रहा है। हर जिले में इसका काम चल रहा है और इसके लिए हम श्री एच०के०एल० भगत को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने दूरदर्शन के प्रसार का काम किया है और जो गांवों में लोग रहते हैं, उनमें एक एवेकनिंग पैदा हुई है। इस प्रोग्राम के जरिये उन्हें अपने अधिकारों का पता चला है और यह पता चला है कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब जो गांवों में रहते हैं, झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं, उनको फायदा पहुंचा है और वे मुस्तैदी से खड़े हो सकते हैं। अब वह जानता है कि हमारे लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी क्या कर रही हैं। इस तरह से दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से उनके बीच में एक एवेकनिंग पैदा हुई है और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह एक एवेकनिंग ईरा है, जिस में उनको अपने अधिकारों और अपने कर्तव्यों का पता चला है। इससे नेशनल इनटेग्रेशन की बात भी हुई है।

यह बात ठीक है कि देश के हर व्यक्ति को टी०वी० कन्ट्रिज के अन्तर्गत लाया जा रहा है। लेकिन टी०वी० की उपयोगिता तभी सम्भव है जबकि बिजली के उत्पादन पर भी उतनी ही मुस्तैदी से ध्यान दिया जाए। बिजली हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा साधन है। हमारे औद्योगिक विकास का साधन है, हमारे कृषि विकास का साधन है। हमारे बिहार में पंजाब के जैसे भाखड़ा डैम तो हैं नहीं जिनसे खेतों को पानी मिल सके। हमारे बिहार में कृषि के लिए बिजली ही एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है। वहां आज किसान को दो घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। इसके सम्बन्ध में नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने की बात आई थी। (व्यवधान)

मैं मानता हूं कि समस्याएं अनन्त हैं। लेकिन उनको हल करने के लिए केवल आलोचना करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। (व्यवधान) जब मैं आप की बात कहूंगा तो आप अपनी सीट से खड़े हो जाइयेगा। यह एम्प्लायमेंट का कार्यक्रम किसी

पार्टी विशेष का कार्यक्रम नहीं है। यह सभी का कार्यक्रम है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। एक गोपाल दास नाम का लड़का जो बी०ए० पास है, कलकत्ता इन्टरव्यू देने के लिए गया। वहाँ के पदाधिकारियों ने उससे कहा कि आपका सी०पी०एम० का कार्ड कहां है। उससे कहा गया कि जब तक तुम्हारे पास सी०पी०एम० का कार्ड नहीं होगा तब तक नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। हमारे यहां ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ऐसा नहीं कहती है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : मालदा में हजारों कांग्रेस के लोग बहाल किए जा रहे हैं जबकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बहाली पर पाबन्दी लगा रखी है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : इस बात को बंगाल की जनता अच्छी तरह जानती है। चुनाव में वह आप से पूछेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे बिहार में बौद्ध गया एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है जिसकी बहुत बड़ी खासियत है, बहुत बड़े महत्व का वह पवित्र स्थान है। यह बौद्ध गया इन्टरनेशनल प्रेस्टिज रखता है। लेकिन वहाँ का कोई विकास नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंट्रल लेवल पर उसके विकास का काम होना चाहिए। वहाँ पर जावा, सुमात्रा सभी जगह के लोग आते हैं। वहाँ पर जावा, सुमात्रा की सरकारों ने मन्दिर भी बनाये हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर पर्यटकों के ठहरने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं हैं। पर्यटक केन्द्रों के लिए कभी आप हिमाचल प्रदेश को चुन लेते हैं, कभी किसी और स्थान को चुन लेते हैं लेकिन बिहार में इतने अधिक टूरिस्ट्स स्पॉट होने पर भी उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अगर वहाँ के टूरिस्ट स्पॉटों की तरफ ध्यान गया होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार को आय के साधन मिलते। बौद्ध गया में एक विष्णुपद मन्दिर भी है। उसका भी बहुत ऐतिहासिक महत्व है। वहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग जाते हैं। वहाँ पर मच्छरों ने अपना अड्डा

बनाया हुआ है। वहाँ पर हम से लोग कहते हैं कि बिहार में मच्छरों की आबादी बहुत हो गई है। वहाँ पर स्लम एरियाज को आप क्लीयर करा दें। बौद्ध गया की एक इन्टरनेशनल इम्पार्टेंस है। मैं टूरिस्ट मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे इसका विकास कर इसको टूरिस्ट स्पॉट बनाएं। (व्यवधान) आपके नेता तो मात्र कहते हैं कि समाजवाद लाना है, गरीबी हटानी है लेकिन इन्दिरा जी व्यवहार में गरीबी हटाना चाहती हैं। यही कारण है कि देश का तमाम हरिजन, तमाम अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग इन्दिरा जी के साथ है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : समाजवाद लाने के लिए ही कांग्रेस पार्टी राज्य सभा में के०के० बिरला को जिता कर लाई है।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : आपके लोकदल के तो एम०एस० औबिराय नेता रहे हैं। उन्हें तो चौधरी चरण सिंह ने राज्य सभा का टिकट दिया था। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने के०के० बिरला को कोई टिकट नहीं दिया।

(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री के०के० बिड़ला की ये लोग बात कर रहे हैं। श्री बिड़ला के परिवार के लोगों का 1942 के आंदोलन में काफी सहयोग रहा है। उस वक्त ये उस बैंचों पर बैठने वाले सी०पी०एम० के लोग हमारा विरोध कर रहे थे। आज इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There was no CPM at that time.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहने जा रहा हूँ लेकिन ये लोग डायवर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र गया की दो महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ सिंचाई की कई वर्षों से आपके यहां लम्बित हैं। स्वर्गीय पांडे जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मोहाने रिजर्वीयर और तिलैया ढाढर सिंचाई योजनाओं को 1981

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

तक वाटर कमीशन से क्लीयर करा देंगे। लेकिन अब वे तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनका आश्वासन है। इन योजनाओं से तीस-तीस हजार एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई होगी। राज्य सरकार की ओर से सभी अनुशंसाएं आ गई हैं लेकिन वाटर कमीशन आज नुकताचीनी करने का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा बन गया है। इन योजनाओं को देखें जो वर्षों से लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग चुनाव के बिल्कुल नजदीक आ रहे हैं और जैसा कि लोगों की तोच है कि ये सेशन आखिरी सेशन होने जा रहा है। इस सरकार का कार्यकाल खत्म हो रहा है लेकिन इस दौर में सरकार ने जिन नीतियों का परिपालन किया है, उन नीतियों से इन्होंने जो घोषणा कर रखी थी जिन लोगों को सहायता करने की, जिन लोगों को सहयोग करने की, व्यवहार में उसका नतीजा बिल्कुल उल्टा है। मौजूदा सरकार अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों के बारे में यह कहती है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था चला रहे हैं। संविधान में समाजवाद की चर्चा की गई है और उसकी घोषणा की गई है। लेकिन उसको छोड़कर वो देश में मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था चला रहे हैं। जिसका सीधा नतीजा यह हुआ है कि देश के अन्दर जो एकाधिकार पूंजीपति हैं उनको देश के साधनों का सबसे ज्यादा फायदा उठाने और पूंजी बढ़ाने का मौका मिला है। बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम का सिंहावलोकन जब किया गया तो इस बात का दावा किया गया कि बहुत सारे लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि लोग गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठे हैं। अपने क्षेत्र की बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की कमेटी में जब मैंने यह सबाल किया कि एक आदमी का भी नाम बता दीजिए जो 1980 से लेकर 1984 तक गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठा हो। लेकिन, वे एक आदमी का भी नाम नहीं बता सके। यह कहा जाता है कि

हम मदद कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों को बैंकों से लोन मिला है लेकिन पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा घूसखोरी में चला गया है। किस मामले में सरकार को सफलता मिली है? लाँ एण्ड आर्डर की वही स्थिति है। हमारे यहां बिहार में शांति और व्यवस्था इतनी खराब है कि राजनैतिक हत्याएं बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं। कोई भी आदमी अपने को सुरक्षित नहीं मानता। ऐसे लोग बिहार केबिनेट में आ गए हैं जो हत्यारों को मदद करने वाले हैं और जिनकी इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स में हत्याएं हो रही हैं। पुलिस राज्य मंत्री के रूप में मंत्रिमंडल में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति लिए गए हैं जिनका सीधा हाथ उन अपराधकर्मियों के साथ माना जाता है जो बेगुसराय में आतंक मचाए हुए हैं और जिन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अच्छे-अच्छे 40-45 कार्यकर्त्ताओं की हत्या की है। आज, देश के अन्दर महिलाएं भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे हो रहे हैं। अल्पसंख्यक और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। देश के अन्दर तरक्की किसकी हो रही है? मुट्ठी भर लोग जो पैसे वाले हैं और ब्लैक मनी जमा करके पैरेलल इकानामी चला रहे हैं। आज हुकूमत पर भी उन्हीं लोगों का कब्जा है। महंगाई बढ़ रही है और मुद्रा-प्रसार हो रहा है। आखिर, नुकसान किसका हो रहा है? आप कहते हैं कि हम लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं। रुपए का डिवैल्यूशन करके, ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स, जमाखोरों और तस्करों के पक्ष में नीतियों को चलाकर देश की आम जनता का कल्याण नहीं किया जा सकता।

बिहार की स्थिति सबसे भयावह स्थिति है। हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि बिहार में कच्चे माल या और किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा गरीबी, बेरोजगारी अगर कहीं पर है तो वह बिहार में है। सिंचाई, बिजली और शिक्षा के मामले में भी बिहार सबसे पीछे है। यही हालत उद्योग के बारे में भी है। पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर होने के बाद मुझे देश के विभिन्न भागों को देखने का मौका मिला। बिहार के बारे में जब लोग सुनते हैं तो उन्हें बड़ा अफसोस होता है। बिहार का जो सम्यक् विकास

होना चाहिए या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जो मदद मिलनी चाहिए, उसका नितान्त अभाव रहा है और हमेशा उपेक्षा ही होती रही है। यह कह पाना भी आपके लिए मुश्किल है कि किन बातों का कार्यान्वयन हो पायेगा क्योंकि अब समय ही थोड़ा रह गया है। लेकिन फिर भी इस बात से सभी लोग सहमत होंगे कि बिजली के बगैर किसी भी सूबे की तरक्की सम्भव नहीं है, किसी भी देश की तरक्की सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन बिहार बिजली के मामले में अभी काफी पीछे है। उसकी कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं—कोइलकारी योजना तथा करलगांव योजना— तथा कई दूसरी योजनायें एक दो सालों से नहीं, दस-दस और 15-15 सालों से लम्बित चली आ रही हैं और उनकी तरफ कोई समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

यहां हमारे माननीय सदस्य शास्त्री जी ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत इस विषय को उठाया था कि एटॉमिक एनर्जी की बिहार में उसकी स्थापना होनी चाहिए। यह बात सही है, बिहार बिजली के मामले में काफी पीछे रहा है। अतः बिहार में Atomic energy की स्थापना की जाए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी कांसटीट्यूँसी नालन्दा झरिया जिले की बगल में पड़ती है और वह इलाका कोयले की खानों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। क्या वहां कोई थर्मल पावर प्लांट नहीं बनाया जा सकता। यदि झरिया, धनबाद से कोयला लाकर पंजाब में थर्मल पावर प्लांट स्थापित किया जा सकता है, दिल्ली या यू० पी० में थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगाये जा सकते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे कोनों में जाकर, कोयले पर आधारित प्लांट लगाए जा सकते हैं, तो हमारे यहां प्लांट लगाने में आपको क्या परेशानी है। लेकिन पटना या उसकी अगल-बगल में जो कि कोयला पिट्स के बिल्कुल पास हैं, वहां से बार-बार मांग की गई है, मैं भी चाहता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार को इस मांग पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करते हुए नालन्दा, पटना, मुंगेर और नवादा आदि स्थानों में अगले दस सालों में कितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए थर्मल पावर प्लांट की स्थापना करनी चाहिए। यदि आप बिहार की तरक्की चाहते हैं,

वह भी देश का एक अंग है। बिहार देश को बहुत कुछ कन्ट्रीब्यूट करता है। लेकिन उसको आपने बेकार और पिछड़ा रखा हुआ है। सिंचाई की पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो व्यवस्था है, उस एवरेज के अनुरूप बिहार काफी पीछे है। जबकि उत्तरी और दक्षिणी बिहार की अपनी अलग-अलग खासियत हैं—उत्तरी बिहार में नदियों के कारण कुछ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन दक्षिणी बिहार, जिसमें मेरा जिला भी पड़ता है, इस सुविधा से वंचित है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को उस इलाके में सिंचाई व्यवस्था के लिए ध्यान देना चाहिए और गंगा नदी से नहरें आदि निकालकर नालन्दा, नवादा आदि जिलों को सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान करनी चाहियें। आपने यू० पी० में कई स्थानों पर ऐसा किया है। यदि बिहार में भी उसी तरीके से व्यवस्था की जाए तो निश्चित तौर पर दक्षिणी बिहार को फायदा हो सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने नालन्दा जिले का नाम तो सुना होगा, वहां एक बहुत एन्श्रेंट यूनिवर्सिटी थी। लेकिन आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि ऐसी जगह, जिसका इतिहास काफी पुराना हो, वहां के लोग काफी समय से मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि यहां एक यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित की जाए, लेकिन आज तक वहां कोई यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बन पाई है। आप और राज्यो की तरह नालन्दा में भी केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने पर ध्यान दें क्योंकि नालन्दा में यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना के औचित्य से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, जिसकी हिस्टोरिकल इम्पोर्टेंस है। पुराने समय में जहां दूर-दूर से विद्यार्थी पढ़ने आते थे। वहां के लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं और इसी पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी मैंने कई बार इस मांग को उठाया है और आज फिर मैं उस पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि नालन्दा में एक केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी देने की व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए।

यहां पर सरकार की ओर से टेलीविजन प्रसार की योजना आई, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में भी पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति से कार्य हो रहा है और अपनी ही पार्टी के एम० पी० की कांसटी-

[श्री विजय कुमार यादव]

टूऐंसीज में काम हो रहा है। मुंगेर में आपने एक केन्द्र बनाया, गया में बनाया, जहां से आपके एम० पी० आते हैं। लेकिन आपने नालन्दा में नहीं बनाया, क्योंकि वहां से एक विरोधी दल के एम० पी० आते हैं। नालन्दा न तो पटने से कवर होता है, न मुंगेर से और न गया से। (व्यवधान) हम लोग जानते हैं कि अगली बार ये लोग हकूमत में नहीं आयेंगे और बाद में हम लोग ही उनका इस्तेमाल करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपको अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां एक राजगीर बख्तयारपुर रेलवे लाइन है, जिसको आगे गया से जोड़ने की मांग काफी समय से की जा रही है। हमारी यह मांग है कि राजगीर लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाया जाए और फुतुहा—इस्लामपुर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में कन्वर्ट किया जाए।

जहां तक औटोमैटिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की स्थापना का प्रश्न है, सरकार ने सिद्धांत तौर पर माना है कि जितने भी जिला हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं, उनको औटोमैटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज दिए जायेंगे। लेकिन हमारे नालन्दा जिले की बदकिस्मती है कि अभी तक औटोमैटिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना वहां नहीं हो सकी है। बिल्डिंग बनाने की बात चल रही थी, लेकिन वह सिर्फ कागजों तक ही सीमित है और यह मामला वर्षों से पैंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है। मैंने बार-बार सरकार को लिखा है, यहां सबाल भी किए हैं और सरकार की ओर से वादा भी होता है, लेकिन अमल में उस बात को नहीं लाया जा रहा है।

इन बातों के साथ-साथ हमारे इलाके को, यानी नालन्दा को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन्डस्ट्रियली बैंक-वर्ड इलाका घोषित किया है और ऐग्री इन्डस्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए उस एरिया का सेलेक्शन हुआ है। लेकिन आज तक कोई भी योजना उसके लिए नहीं बनी है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास चूकि रिसोर्सेज कम हैं जिसके कारण औद्योगिक दृष्टि से इन जिलों

का विकास राज्य सरकार नहीं कर सकती है इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए जिसके अन्तर्गत नालन्दा तथा अन्य बैंकवर्ड जिलों में सेन्टर की तरफ से कम से कम एक जॉब औरियेन्टेड इन्स्ट्रूटी लग सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेंटरी बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत-सी ऐसी घटनाएं हो जाती हैं जिसकी वजह से सप्लीमेंटरी बजट की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, और इसीलिए यह बजट आया है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है, बैंकवर्ड स्टेट है चाहे सिचाई हो, शिक्षा हो, बिजली हो, सड़कें हों, सबमें पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए उसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश देश के मध्य में है और वहां बहुत सारी खनिज और वन सम्पदा है। इतना होते हुए भी मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में है। मध्य प्रदेश के तमाम जिलों में से 25 जिले ऐसे हैं जहां औसतन 50 प्रतिशत बारिश हुई है, और अगर 10, 15 रोज पानी नहीं बरसा तो वहां भयंकर सूखा पड़ जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उन जिलों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था और खाने के लिए अनाज तथा लोगों को रोजगार मिले इस तरह की व्यवस्था तुरन्त होनी चाहिए। अन्यथा लोगों को न तो पीने का पानी मिलेगा और न पशुओं को चारा मिलेगा। अतः भारत सरकार अपनी टीम भेजे जो इन जिलों का जाकर सर्वे करे।

मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत खनिज हैं, वहां सीमेंट के कारखाने लग सकते हैं। मगर जिस रफ्तार से सीमेंट के कारखाने डाले जा रहे हैं उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में छोटे-छोटे सीमेंट के कारखाने डालने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेरी मांग है कि इस आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सारे छोटे-छोटे सीमेंट के कारखाने खोले जायें और सीमेंट के आधार पर कौन-

सी चीजें बन सकती हैं, जैसे रेलवे स्लीपर्स, बिजली के पोल, यह भी वहां बनें इससे लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

सिंचाई के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि सारी नदियां मध्य प्रदेश से निकलती हैं, जैसे नर्मदा, चम्बल, बेतवा, महानदी। और इनका पानी दूसरे राज्यों में जाता है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश को इन नदियों का पानी बहुत ही कम मिलता है। नर्मदा ऐसी नदी है जो मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के कुछ हिस्सों में बहती है और यदि इस पानी का उपयोग सही ढंग से किया जाए तो उनको खुशहाल बना सकती है। मगर जितना पैसा उस योजना के लिए मिलना चाहिए उतना पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। जिस रफ्तार से काम हो रहा है, उसके मुताबिक 20, 25 साल में भी हम नर्मदा का पानी रोककर किसान के खेत में पहुंचा दें यह हम कर नहीं सकते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगा कि वह चाहे वर्ल्ड बैंक से सहायता लें या किसी और एजेन्सी से सहायता लें लेकिन नर्मदा के पानी के उपयोग के बारे में कोई योजना जल्द से जल्द हाथ में लें ताकि वहां के किसानों को देश की खुशहाली में भागीदार होने का मौका मिल सके। इससे वहां बिजली बन सकती है, सिंचाई का काम हो सकता है और अनाज व कपास पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिए नर्मदा के प्रोजेक्ट को हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यून्सी से जब से जीतकर आया हूं वहां एक डैम के बारे में बराबर मांग करता आ रहा हूं। 4, साढ़े 4 साल से बराबर इस बात की कोशिश करता आ रहा हूं कि कहीं न कहीं यह योजना बजट में इन्क्लूड हो, उसका सर्वे हुआ लेकिन कभी कहीं मैं इन्क्लूड किया, कभी ट्यूबवैल में और वाटर कनेक्शन में और ऐसा करते-करते इतना समय निकल गया लेकिन इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। आज रोज ब रोज कास्ट बढ़ती जा रही है। पहले 25 करोड़ कास्ट थी, फिर 50, 60 करोड़ हुई और अब 100 करोड़ की यह योजना हो गई है। इसके बन जाने से मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोगों को

इससे पानी मिल जाता।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार हमारे देश की नेता प्रधान मंत्री गरीब और पिछड़े हुए आदिवासी लोगों को ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं, उसके मुताबिक इस योजना को पहले लिया जाना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को इसका लाभ मिल सके। इंदिरा जी जिस प्रकार चाहती हैं, हमें इस तरह की योजनाओं को प्रायर्त्ति देनी चाहिए और इस योजना को पहले लिया जाना चाहिए।

मैंने फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है और इस बजट को भी पढ़ा है। जब तक हमारे ट्राइबल्स भाई और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाइयों को शिक्षा नहीं मिलेगी तब तक वह कभी होशियार नहीं बन सकते हैं। आज उनकी शिक्षा का फर्क जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने ट्राइबल्स सब-प्लान हैं, जो हमारी योजनायें हैं, चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल की हों, ब्लाक लेबल की हों, जिस तरह से सेंट्रल स्कूल यहां खोले गए हैं, वैसे ही स्कूल हमारे ट्राइबल एरिया में भी खोले जायें तो वहां 200 लड़के एक साथ पढ़कर होशियार बन सकते हैं और वहां से पढ़-लिखकर फिर पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन और आई० ए० एस० की सर्विसेज के लिए पास हो सकते हैं। यदि वहां पर हमारे यहां के लोगों को पढ़ाने-लिखाने का काम कर दिया जाए तो मैं समझता हूं आज जो हरिजन और आदिवासी आई० ए० एस० और आई०पी० एस० के लिए नहीं मिल रहे हैं, वह इन सेंट्रल स्कूलों में पढ़कर कम्पीटीशन में आयेंगे और इस कमी को पूरा करेंगे। वह भी यह समझेंगे कि यह हमारा देश है और हम भी इस तरह से पढ़कर देश के काम में भागीदार बनेंगे और इस देश के लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं। आज उनके मन में इसकी बड़ी इच्छा है।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री और दूसरे जो मंत्री लोग बैठे हैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे हाउस के सभी स्राथी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जब तक इन लोगों को पढ़ायेंगे-लिखायेंगे नहीं तब तक लोगों को पता नहीं लगेगा कि यहां क्या हो रहा

[श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया]

है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की योजना बनाकर लोगों को खुशहाली की ओर लायें और उन्हें आगे बढ़ायें।

ये आदिवासी लोग यहां के मूल निवासी हैं। कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी तो इधर-उधर की बात कर सकती है, मगर ये लोग अपने को भारत का मूल निवासी मानते हैं और भारत माता को अपनी माता समझते हैं और अपने दिल में रखते हैं। इन लोगों के लिए इंदिरा जी बहुत कुछ कर रही हैं, मगर जो हमारी इन कामों को करने की एजेन्सीज हैं, जो हमारे ट्राइबल सब-प्लान हैं, आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० के कार्यक्रम हैं वे सब आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे दिए हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मन में इन लोगों की सहायता करने की बात आती है तो कर देते हैं नहीं तो वह इस मद्दे के पैसे को इधर-उधर डाइवर्ट करके 31 मार्च को अपने रजिस्टर में शो कर देते हैं कि फलां-फलां एरिया में खर्च कर दिया और आंकड़े यहां भेज देते हैं। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उन एरियाज को डेवेलप करना चाहती है, तो उसे अपनी एजेन्सी बनानी पड़ेगी, उसके जरिये पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा और कार्य की प्रगति को मांनिटर करना पड़ेगा। उसको इस बात पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा कि 36 साल की आजादी के बाद भी ये लोग ऊपर क्यों नहीं उठ रहे हैं, इतना पैसा खर्च करने के बाद भी ये लोग क्यों दबे हुए हैं।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को फॅमिली डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम चलाना चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की जाए कि परिवार के बच्चे को ग्रैजुएट बनाना है, उसको नौकरी देनी है या पांच एकड़ जमीन देकर खेती में लगाना है। अगर फॅमिली डेवेलपमेंट की योजना नहीं बनाई गई, तो अरबों रुपयों का जो बजट हम पास करते हैं, उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि सातवें प्लान में फॅमिली डेवेलपमेंट की योजना को लागू करके अधिक से अधिक लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाया जाए।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए सप्लीमेंटरी बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, tomorrow is the Private Members' Day. I do not know whether we will be able to complete the Supplementary Demands by 6 p.m. Therefore, I am prepared to sit late, but not later than 7 p.m. I make it very clear the House has to be adjourned at 7 p.m.

Some names have been given from the ruling party and also from this side. I will call one by one. I will give chance to everybody, but no hon. Member shall take more than five minutes. Then the Minister will reply. We shall complete it by 7 p.m. Therefore, after five minutes I will ring the bell. If you do not sit, I will call the next person.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले साढ़े चार साल से सुनता आ रहा हूं कि यह सरकार देश के लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए यह कर रही है, वह कर रही है। लेकिन जब मैं देखता हूं कि अधिकतर लोग गरीबी की रेखा के ऊपर से नीचे जा रहे हैं, तो बड़ी निराशा होती है। मैं सोचता था कि सरकार जब अनुदानों की पूरक मांगों को पार्लियामेंट में ला रही है, तो शायद उसकी नीतियों में कोई नया दिशा-निर्देश होगा। लेकिन उससे भी मुझे निराशा हुई है।

हमारे राज्य में जो गरीबी है, उसका वर्णन करना बहुत मुश्किल है। यों तो सारे भारत में 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, लेकिन पूर्वांचल में और खासतौर से हमारे राज्य में, 65 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। हमको आश्चर्य होता है कि जिस बिहार की भूमि इतनी उपजाऊ हो, जो प्रचुर प्राकृतिक साधनों से सम्पन्न हो, फिर भी वहां इतनी गरीबी है और इतने अधिक गरीब लोग निवास करते हैं। हमारे खनिज पदार्थ यूनिफार्मली सारे देश में जाते हैं, लेकिन देश में गरीबी यूनिफार्म नहीं है। देश के और भागों की अपेक्षा हमारे यहां अधिक गरीबी है।

मैं सोचता था कि गरीबी हटाने के कार्यक्रमों को कुछ नई दिशा दी जाएगी, लेकिन उसका उलटा ही हुआ है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको सुधारने के लिए जो उपाय करने चाहिए, वे नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत गरीबों के लिए जो सहायता दी जाती है, उसका अनुचित उपयोग होता है और जो सबसिडी दी जाती है, वह अधिकतर रिश्वत में चली जाती है। इसलिए उनसे अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता था। लोगों की यह जो दुरवस्था है इसी कारण आसाम की जैसी समस्या उत्पन्न हुई।

सरकार कह रही है कि हम कीमतों की सीमा बांधने में सफल हुए हैं परन्तु जब हम मूल्यों के सूचकांक पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं तो हमें ऐसा लगता है कि यह बोलने में सरकार को कुछ तो शर्म आनी चाहिए। 1960 को अगर हम आधार वर्ष मानें तो उस समय अगर सूचक अंक सौ थे तो 1984 में वह 561 हो गए। इस सरकार के कार्यकाल की तुलना करें तो 1980 में यह 320 थे, फिर आज 1984 में 561 हो गए। तो कैसे समझा जाए कि कीमतों की सीमा बांधने में आप सफल हुए हैं?

हमारा क्षेत्र उत्तर और दक्षिण दोनों तरफ नदियों के प्रकोप से तबाह रहता है। दक्षिण साइड में गंगा की बाढ़ और कटाव से लोग परेशान रहते हैं और उत्तर में बागमती की बाढ़ से। मैंने कुछ दिनों पहले सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था परन्तु उन्होंने कहा कि यह राज्य की समस्या है। इस कटाव से लोगों को बचाने के लिए इतनी अधिक राशि की आवश्यकता है कि राज्य सरकार इसमें सक्षम नहीं है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह मदद के लिए आगे आवें।

हम जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं वहां उद्योग धन्धों की बढ़ी कमी है। कुछ दिनों पहले उस क्षेत्र में पेट्रो केमिकल कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया था।

परन्तु यह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। हमारे अपने क्षेत्र में एक ग्रेफाइट कारखाना लगाने की बात थी। परन्तु वह सारी योजना कहां चली गई किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है।

इन सब बातों के साथ एक मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ जब हमने सातवीं योजना के नीति-पत्रों को देखा जिस की चर्चा आज शून्य काल में हुई है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास में आर्थिक मापदंड को कब से सोचना शुरू कर दिया है। उस नीति पर तो सिर्फ दो या तीन लाइन में एक जगह मेशन किया गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इस तरह से गुप-चुप से जैसे कोई बड़ा निर्णय ले ले और उसको इस तरह से बड़े गुप-चुप रूप में लोगों की नजर में न आने देने के लिए बहुत छोटे में कहीं मेशन करके नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल से स्वीकृत करा ले, यह सरकार के लिए उचित नहीं है। आरक्षण की कसौटी में आर्थिक मापदण्ड को नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए। यह तो संविधान के अनुसार भी गलत होगा।

अन्त में मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। नेशनल लेबर इन्स्टीच्यूट दिल्ली में काम कर रहा है। मैं समझता था कि वहां यह प्रावधान है कि डीन की नियुक्ति एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल की सहमति से होनी चाहिए, ऐसा वहां का संविधान है। परन्तु मुझे मालूम हुआ कि जब वहां डीन की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न आया तो सारे देश में कहीं भी उनको कोई शिक्षाविद् नहीं मिला और उन्होंने एक आइ० ए० एस० आफिसर को वहां का डीन बना दिया। जहां तक मुझे पता है एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल से उसकी सहमति भी नहीं ली गई है।

अन्त में मैं उस संस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जहां पर कुछ दिनों पहले तक मैं था और जहां पर मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी के सबसे बेहतर दिन गुजारे थे। वह बिहार का सबसे प्रसिद्ध और सबसे अच्छा संस्थान है बिरला इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ टेकनालाजी; जिसके शास्त्री जी हमेशा विरोधी रहे हैं। वहां पढ़ने वाले छात्रों के गार्जियन्स ने

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

और वहाँ के लोगों ने उस संस्थान को डीम्ड टु बी यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेटस देने की मांग की थी। सरकार ने उस पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया है। मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि सरकार उस पर यथाशीघ्र विचार करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, I have not taken much time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I thanked you already for that. You did not hear.

Hon. Members, everybody shall not take more than 5 minutes to speak. After 5 minutes, I will see, whatever he speaks will not go on record.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह देश परिपक्व हुआ है, इस देश का औद्योगिक विकास हुआ है, कृषि के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस देश का चतुर्मुखी विकास हुआ है। हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उनकी सरकार ने जो नीतियाँ बनाईं उनकी तहत यह देश गौरवशाली मस्तक लेकर विश्व के सामने खड़ा है। दुनिया के नक्शे में भारतवर्ष एक शक्तिशाली देश के रूप में उभरा है। विज्ञान, कृषि, उद्योग, अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान, सैनिक विज्ञान प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में देश शक्तिशाली बना है। देश बड़ी तेजी के साथ विकास कर रहा है लेकिन कुछ शक्तियाँ इस देश के विकास में बाधा डाल रही हैं। वह शक्तियाँ इस देश को खण्डित करना चाहती हैं। कुछ तो विदेशी ताकतें हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियाँ हैं जो देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं, देश के विकास में बाधा डालना चाहती हैं तथा देश को खण्डित करना चाहती हैं। और कुछ देशी शक्तियाँ हैं—सम्प्रदाय-

वादी, क्षेत्रवादी और उग्रवादी—जो देश की प्रगति में बाधा डालनी चाहती हैं तथा देश को खण्डित करना चाहती हैं। मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, इस तरह की शक्तियाँ जो हैं उनको बढ़ावा देकर, प्रोत्साहन देकर हमारे देश के विपक्षी दल भी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस देश के विकास में बाधा डालना चाहते हैं तथा देश की एकता को खण्डित करना चाहते हैं। यदि इस देश के विरोधी दल अपने को देशभक्त कहते हैं, लोकतन्त्रवादी कहते हैं तो उनको चाहिए कि देश विरोधी शक्तियों का समर्थन बन्द करके राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर सहयोग दें, देश को शक्तिशाली बनाने में सरकार का साथ दें। उसी स्थिति में माना जा सकता है कि इस देश के विरोधी दल देश का भला करना चाहते हैं अन्यथा हमें मजबूर होकर विपक्षी दलों को देश विरोधी कहने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। मैं इस देश की जनता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह पहचाने कि इस देश के विपक्ष ने पहले क्या किया और आगे क्या करेंगे। इन दलों को जनता का विश्वास तो मिलेगा नहीं क्योंकि ये देश की भलाई करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्रीमन्, बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम बड़ा मूल्यवान है और उस पर तेजी के साथ अमल किया जा रहा है जिससे गरीबी भी कम हो रही है। दूसरी ओर देश का विकास हो रहा है। एन०आर०ई०पी० का कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम देने का कार्यक्रम है परन्तु इसमें ढिलाई आ रही है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को काफी मदद दी जाए। सिंचाई के साधनों का निर्माण किया जाए। श्रीमन्, एक तो ग्रामीण योजना है और एक ग्रामीण भूमिहीनों के लिए कार्यक्रम है। इस कार्यक्रम के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीनों, आदिवासियों, और हरिजनों को काम दिया जा सकता है, साथ ही इनके द्वारा स्कूल भवनों, पेय-जल कूपों और सड़कों का निर्माण कराया जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन कार्यक्रमों को शक्तिशाली ढंग से चलाया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन ग्राम विकास योजनाओं तथा रोज-

गार योजनाओं से हमारे गरीब बेरोजगारों को बड़ा लाभ पहुंचा है लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र में, खासतौर से मैं मिर्जापुर की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, बैंकों से जितना सहयोग मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बैंक अधिकारियों को हिदायत दें कि वे इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत उदारता से पैसा दें, ताकि बेरोजगारी दूर हो और साथ-साथ जो लोग अभी भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनको ऊपर उठने का मौका मिल सके।

सिंचाई कार्यक्रम की ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस कार्यक्रम में हमारे यहां बहुत ढ़िलाई आई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सिंचाई कार्यक्रम बहुत तेजी से चलाया जाय। इस साल हमारी सरकार की नीति के फलस्वरूप देश में अभूतपूर्व कृषि उत्पादन हुआ है, रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है, जो देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों को बहुत तेजी से चलायें ताकि इस वर्ष जो उत्पादन हुआ है, वह आगे भी मेन्टेन्ड रह सके।

औद्योगिक मामलों में देश के कुछ जिले बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और इसीलिए उन जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ डिक्लेअर किया गया है। मेरा मिर्जापुर क्षेत्र क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देश के हरियाणा और केरल राज्यों के बराबर है। दक्षिण मिर्जापुर में कोयले की खानें होने के कारण, बिजली के कारखाने होने के कारण, उद्योग लग जाते हैं। लेकिन मिर्जापुर का उत्तरी क्षेत्र पिछड़ रहा है, बल्कि उजड़ रहा है। यह 300 किलोमीटर का जिला है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि बड़े जिलों में तहसील और ब्लाकों को भी औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया जाय ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का शीघ्र से शीघ्र औद्योगिक विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब तक इस देश के गांव मजबूत नहीं होंगे, तब तक इस देश का पूर्ण विकास नहीं हो सकता

है। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ओर इस सरकार का बहुत कम ध्यान गया है। मेरा एक ही निवेदन है—अगर गांवों की उन्नति चाहते हो, अगर किसानों का हित चाहते हो, तो हर गांव को सड़क से जोड़ दो। हमारा सबसे पहला कार्यक्रम यही होना चाहिए, क्योंकि गांव यदि सड़क से जुड़ा हुआ है तो किसान अपनी फसल को बेचने के लिए मंडियों में ले जा सकता है, अपने बच्चों को आसानी से पढ़ा सकता है—इन बातों की उसकी सुविधा हो जाएगी। यदि यह सरकार किसानों की भलाई चाहती है तो 1984-85 में हमारा प्रमुख काम यह होना चाहिए कि गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ा जाय। आज हालत यह है—केवल बरसात में ही नहीं, गर्मी या सर्दियों के दिनों में भी, यदि कोई बीमार पड़ जाय तो जिले के अस्पताल तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते आदमी दम तोड़ देता है, अस्पताल तक पहुंच ही नहीं पाता है। इसीलिये मैं सबसे पहले इसी पर जोर देना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इसमें मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि सबसे पहले एक-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया जाय कि हर गांव को सड़क से जोड़ा जाय।

दूसरी बात—देश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में बिजली ज्यादा है, लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्रों में बिजली बिल्कुल कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा उत्तर के जो अन्य सूबे हैं उनमें बिजली की बहुत कमी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि दक्षिण भारत के जिन प्रदेशों में बिजली की बहुतायत है, मैं चाहता हूं कि एक नेशनल ग्रिड बनाकर वह बिजली सब प्रदेशों को दी जाय। उत्तर प्रदेश की यह हालत है कि एक किसान को 5-6 घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है और वह भी कभी दिन में, कभी रात को, कोई समय नहीं है, कभी भी आ जाती है। बेचारे किसान को रात-रात भर जागना पड़ता है—उस 5 घंटे की बिजली लेने के लिए। जब तक किसान को कम से कम 12 घंटे के लिए बिजली नहीं दी जायगी, तब तक उसका भला नहीं हो सकता है। बहुत-सी जगहों पर तो धान की फसल सूख रही है, अगर बिजली नहीं मिलेगी तो धान की फसल बरबाद हो जाएगी।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

प्रकार से आप सस्ती कार का प्रयोजन लेकर आए, उसी प्रकार से आपको एक छोटे किस्म का ट्रैक्टर बनाना चाहिए, जिसकी कीमत 35-40 हजार से ज्यादा न हो। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि आज मजदूर कम मिल रहा है या मजदूरी बहुत कम हो गई है, ऐसी सूरत में किसानों को छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की बहुत आवश्यकता है, इसके लिए चाहे आपको किसानों को सब्सिडी देनी पड़े, तो वह भी आपको देनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार छोटी मोटर साइकिल, 50 के नाम से बनवा रहे हैं और उसके लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे हैं। यदि आप इसी प्रकार छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का प्रबन्ध करेंगे तो किसान आपको भरपूर फसल देगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप यदि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को घाटे में देखते हैं तो उनके द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं की कीमत इतनी बढ़ा देते हैं, जिससे उनका घाटा पूरा हो जाय। मैं आपको एक सीमेंट का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। सीमेंट एक रात में 35 रु० बोरी से 65 रु० बोरी हो गया। बाजार में वह 70 रुपए तक बिकता है। अभी उद्योग सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई थी और उसमें मैंने माननीय सदस्यों के सामने एक प्रश्न किया था और श्री मनोहरलाल सैनी, राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने पूछा कि आप बताइए कि एक बोरी सीमेंट पर कितनी लागत आती है? तो आफिसर अपनी बंगले झांकने लगे, काफी देर बाद जाकर उन्होंने बताया कि फॅक्ट्री के अन्दर लागत 21 रुपए से 23 रुपए तक आती है। एक माननीय सदस्य जो कमेटी में बैठे थे, उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि 17 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं है। उस पर आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाइए, किराया लगाइए, सेल्स-टैक्स लगाइए और सारे टैक्स लगाने के बाद 40 से 45 रुपए तक वह बैठती है और उसके बाद आप 20 रु० प्रत्येक बोरी मुनाफा कमाते हैं। क्या इस प्रकार से 20 रु० बोरी मुनाफा लेने दिया जा सकता है। जबकि लोग सीमेंट लेकर अपना मकान बनाना चाहते हैं, मरम्मत करना चाहते हैं और उस पर 20 रुपए बोरी मुनाफा कमाएंगे तो यह मेरी

दृष्टि से घोर अन्याय है। मुझे लगता है कि यह सब सरकार की मिली-भगत से होता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग के लिए जिलों का चयन में पक्षपात हो रहा है। जो जिले उद्योग की दृष्टि से सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनमें ज्यादा सब्सिडी नहीं दी जा रही है, लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा दी जा रही है। जैसे नैनीताल, अमेठी, रायबरेली इन जगहों पर जो सब्सिडी अधिक है। पीलीभीत जैसी जगहों पर जो बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहां सब्सिडी हिसाब से नहीं दी जाती है। बैंकवर्ड एरियाज को आपको सही तरीके से डिमार्केट करना चाहिए।

मैं महंगाई की बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह तो प्रोफेसर साहब ने आपके सामने आंकड़े पेश कर दिए हैं। मैं आंकड़ों के जाल में फंसना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन आज नमक भी सवा रुपए से लेकर डेढ़ रुपए तक बिक रहा है। इससे बड़े दुःख की और क्या बात हो सकती है कि आज नमक पर इस कदर महंगाई हो गई है। मैं आपको एक बात यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आज भी 40 प्रतिशत भूमि बेकार है, जहां खेती नहीं होती है और 60 प्रतिशत भूमि ऐसी है, जहां सिंचाई के लिए सुविधायें नहीं हैं। इस तरीके से आप कैसे देश का विकास कर सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा का रिजल्ट 31 प्रतिशत रहा है। हर साल यह रिजल्ट गिरता चला जा रहा है। क्योंकि वहां पर अध्यापक, प्रिंसिपल या प्रौफेसर वहां पर या तो एम०एल०ए० है, एम०एल०सी० है या मिनिस्टर है। इस तरीके से वहां पर अध्यापक दो तरफ से तनख्वाह ले रहे हैं और वहां के स्कूल और कालेजों की शिक्षा का बंटाढार कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आपको शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कम से कम तीन साल के लिए वहां की शिक्षा संस्थायें सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेनी चाहिए, तभी वहां सुधार हो सकेगा क्योंकि ज्यादातर शिक्षा वहां प्राइवेट कालेजों द्वारा दी जाती है, और प्राइवेट कालेज के प्रिंसिपल को किसी अध्यापक को ससपेंड करने का अधिकार नहीं है। इससे कैसे काम चलेगा।

अध्यापक मेहनत न कराए और न पढ़ाए-लिखाए, फिर भी उसको सैलरी मिल जाती है। सैलरी बिल पर दो-दो महीने दस्तखत नहीं होते पर सीधे इंस्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल्स उनको सैलरी दे देता है। ऐसा प्राइवेट स्कूलों में हो रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को शिक्षा को कम से कम तीन साल के लिए अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। बड़े रेल मंत्री ने खड़गपुर के रेलवे वर्कशाप में और वंडा मुंडा के लोको शेड में अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के लोगों को भाई-भतीजावाद करके ट्रेनिंग देने भेजा। 30-9-84 तक रेलवे में नियुक्तियां बंद हैं मगर रेल मंत्री ने 8 हजार वालेंटियर्स को टिकट चैकिंग के नाम पर 460 रुपए पर भर्ती किया। मंत्री जी को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब सब जगहों पर भर्तियां बन्द हैं, तो 8,000 वालेंटियर्स को 460 रुपये प्रति माह पर कैसे रखा गया। इस ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र पीलीभीत जिला है। पीलीभीत सीमावर्ती जिला है और सरकार का अधिक ध्यान उसकी तरफ जाना चाहिए। पीलीभीत नेपाल के जरिये चीन से लगा हुआ है। 1962 में चीनी लोग पीलीभीत क्षेत्र में कार से घुस आए और पुलिस को जब इसकी खबर की गई, तो चार घंटे बाद पुलिस पहुंची। तब तक वे सर्वे करके वापस चले गए थे। ऐसे क्षेत्रों पर, जो विदेशों के साथ लगे हुए हैं और जहां विदेशी आ सकते हैं, विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और वहां का औद्योगीकरण करना चाहिए। यह दुःख की बात है कि कोई भी उद्योग हमारे पीलीभीत क्षेत्र में नहीं है। बड़ी लाइन वहां पर नहीं है और जो कनेक्टेड लाइन सड़क की होनी चाहिए, उस पर पुल नहीं है। धनारा घाट का स्ट्रैटेजिक पुल है। जो हमारी डिफेंस की लाइन बनेगी, तो धनारा घाट पर बनेगी। मैं बार-बार मांग करता हूँ कि वहां पर पुल बनाया जाय लेकिन आज तक पुल नहीं बन पाया है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वहां पर पुल बनाए और बड़ी लाइन से पीलीभीत को जोड़े

और औद्योगीकरण करे। वहां पर एक पेपर मिल खोला जाए क्योंकि वहां पर वनों की बहुत अधिकता है। इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए, जिससे हमारा बोर्डर का जो एरिया है, वह सम्पन्न रहे और वहां पर लोग खुश रहें। जब वहां पर उद्योग लगेंगे तो वे सुखी होंगे और देश पर आक्रमण के समय हमारी अच्छे तरीके से मदद कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जितने पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, उन सबका मास्टर प्लान बनना चाहिए जिससे धोखाखड़ी न हो सके और उस मास्टर प्लान के जरिए उनके ऊपर काम होना चाहिए। इससे देश के हर जिले की तरक्की एक जैसी हो सकेगी। ऐसा न हो कि नैनीताल चुनाव क्षेत्र में, काशीपुर और हल्द्वानी में तो 60, 70 उद्योग लग जाएं सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से और पड़ौस का जो पीलीभीत जिला है, उसमें एक भी उद्योग न लगे। इससे कैसे तरक्की होगी। यह समझ लो कि जहां पर कांग्रेस का एम०पी० है या सरकारी पार्टी का एम०पी० है, वहां पर उद्योग धंधे लग जायेंगे और बाकी क्षेत्र छोड़ दिये जाएंगे। इस तरीके की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो काम सही नहीं होगा।

एक आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विभाजन कैसे होता है। हमारे यहां आधे नलकूप शाहजहांपुर में हैं, आधी नहरें शाहजहांपुर में हैं, और उनके लिए शाहजहांपुर जाना पड़ता है और आधे नलकूप और नहरें पीलीभीत में हैं। यह कहां का न्याय है कि आधे के लिए अपने जिले में रहना पड़े और आधे के लिए शाहजहांपुर जाना पड़े। ऐसा डिवीजन हमने कहीं नहीं देखा है। ऐसी बातें समाप्त होनी चाहिए। देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए अधूरा न छोड़ें और सबके साथ एक-सा न्याय करके उद्योग की प्रक्रिया अपनानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I am going to accommodate all of you who want to speak because you have been waiting...

AN HON. MEMBER : We can continue tomorrow.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We have already decided to complete this business today. Tomorrow we have got the Private Members' business also. Anyway, the Opposition side is over. I will call all those Members who have given their names. They will take not more than three to four minutes each. The Minister will reply ; he will not take more than 10 to 15 minutes. So, we shall complete this today.

Mr. Namgyal.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए टाईम दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ।

मैं अपनी बात डिमाण्ड नम्बर 25 से शुरू करता हूँ। इसके सिलसिले में मैं दो प्वाइंट आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो जो आपने हमारे लेह में एक सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोला है, उसके लिए मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ। मगर वहाँ स्टाफ की बहुत कमी है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी स्टाफ भेजिये जिससे कि बच्चों की जो एजुकेशन अब सफर कर रही है वह आगे न करे। दूसरा प्वाइन्ट मेरा यह है कि जनकपुरी में एक विद्यालय है। उसको गाजियाबाद में शिफ्ट करने की बात थी। वह स्कूल अभी तक शिफ्ट नहीं हुआ। गाजियाबाद में बिल्डिंग बनी हुई है और वह अनयूटिलाइज्ड पड़ी हुई है। इस विद्यालय को वहाँ शिफ्ट करें जिससे कि गाजियाबाद के लोगों को फायदा मिल सके।

(श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही पीढासीन हुए)

मैं डिमाण्ड संख्या 28 का सहारा लेते हुए पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री से यह अर्ज करना चाह रहा हूँ कि लद्दाख में एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शन देने की बात मिनिस्टर साहब ने मान ली है। मैं इसके लिए उनका मशकूर हूँ। यह कनेक्शन वहाँ जल्दी से जल्दी मिलने चाहिए। वहाँ पर फ्यूल की बहुत कमी है। इससे उस इलाके के लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

डिमाण्ड नम्बर 29 पर बोलते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख इलाके में कम से कम सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में दो पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगा दें जिससे कि बार्डर पर रहने वाले लोगों को यह एहसास हो सके कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनके फायदे के लिए भी कुछ कर रही है। एक तो डोमखोर हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट लेह सेक्टर में और दूसरा ईगू फे एण्ड सरू हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट कारगिल सेक्टर में सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में शुरू कर दिए जाएं। ये दोनों कोई बड़े प्रोजेक्ट नहीं होंगे और इन पर पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा।

डिमाण्ड नम्बर 31 नान-कंवेशनल एनर्जी रिसोर्सिज के बारे में है। मेरे इलाके में सोलर एनर्जी और ज्यो-थर्मल पावर के लिए काफी काम किया जा सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ एवरेज सन-शाईन एक साल में तीन सौ दिन तक अवेलेबल है। इस सोर्स से वहाँ के लोग मैक्सिम फायदा उठा सकते हैं। फिर कंवेशनल सोर्सिज से पैदा की गई बिजली को मुल्क के हर कोने में ले जाना मुश्किल होता है, इसका आसानी से सब जगह इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। यह तरीका तो आप निकाल चुके हैं। लेकिन यह कोस्टली है। आप इसके लिए कुछ इन्सेन्टिव वगैरह देकर लोगों को बहुत फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं। इसको भी आप करें।

मेरे क्षेत्र में बहुत छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं। एक गांव डेमचोक तो ऐसा है जिसमें केवल दो वोटर हैं। इलेक्शन के दिनों में इसके बारे में बहुत आता है कि दो वोटरों के लिए पोलिंग बूथ बनाया गया है। ये दो वोटर इस गांव में एक ही फॅमिली के हैं। ऐसे छोटे-छोटे गांवों के लिए बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स की जरूरत नहीं है। इस तरफ भी आपको सोचना है।

अब मैं फाइनेंस की डिमाण्ड नम्बर 43 का सहारा लेता हुआ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बैंकिंग को बहुत इन्सेन्टिव दे रहे हैं। दूरदराज के इलाकों में बैंक की ब्रांचिज खोली गई हैं। लेकिन बैंक खोलने के लिए आपका नार्म है कि 15 से 30 किलोमीटर एरिया होना चाहिए और इतनी पापुलेशन होनी चाहिए। आपने बैंक खोलने का

जो इतना बड़ा दायरा रखा है उससे गांव वालों को पूरा फायदा नहीं हो पाता क्योंकि गांव वाले इतनी दूर नहीं जा पाते हैं और बैंकों का फायदा नहीं उठा पाते हैं। इसके ज्यूरिजडिक्शन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां नूबरा वैली है जहां पर जम्मू कश्मीर बैंक की एक ब्रांच है। उसकी टोटल पापूलेशन 15000 है लेकिन उसका एरिया 10000 स्क्वायर किलोमीटर है। इससे अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि किस तरह से वहां पर लोगों को बैंकिंग की सुविधा मिल सकती है। इस नार्म्स को चेंज करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक डिमांड 53 है और 80 है उसके बारे में, पुलिस के बारे में बताया है :

“setting up of peace keeping forces called National Security Guard”.

लेकिन इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फारूख अब्दुल्ला की सरकार ने 9 बटालियन जे० के० ए० पी० बनाई थी, जिसमें सारे प्रो पाकिस्तान और एंटी नेशनल एलीमेंट्स को भरा गया था। इसको आप कैसे रोक पाएंगे।

इनलैण्ड वाटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के तहत लेह-मनाली रोड आप बना रहे हैं। इस रोड को अपग्रेडिंग कर रहे हैं। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इस काम को जल्दी करने की जरूरत है। क्योंकि जब भी कोई जम्मू-कश्मीर में एजीटेशन होता है तो पहला टारगेट आर्मी की गाड़ी से शुरू होता है। लेह मनाली रोड अभी कच्चा है और श्रीनगर के थ्रू इतना डिस्टरबेंस हो रहा है कि सिक्योरिटी को वहां रखना पड़ता है। इसलिए इस रोड की ओर बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात बैंकिंग के बारे में मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ कि जो पोस्ट फ्रीज करके रखी हुई हैं 30 सितम्बर तक, उसको रिलीज कर दीजिए। साल खत्म होने जा रहा है। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

ए० आई० आर० में टोकन एक हजार रुपया मांगा हुआ है। लेह स्टेशन का आल इंडिया स्तर

पर महत्व है। यह तिब्बत को कैंटर करता है और आक्यूपाइड कश्मीर को भी कैंटर करता है। हमारा कल्चर और बोली एक ही है। मैंने इसको स्ट्रेंगदन करने के लिए बार बार कहा था। वहां पर इक्वप-मेंट्स इतने घिस गए हैं और खराब हो चुके हैं, उनमें शीघ्र सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसको स्ट्रेंगदन करने की सख्त जरूरत है।

सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। लेह के लिए सप्ताह में 5 सर्विस दी गई हैं। इसको पूरे सप्ताह के लिए करने की आवश्यकता है। जहां तक रेवेन्यू का ताल्लुक है, यहां के लिए तो सीट भी उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। लद्दाख साल में 6-7 महीने बाकी जगहों से बिल्कुल कट आफ हो जाता है। आने जाने का यही एक साधन रह जाता है। इस लिए इसको करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एयरपोर्ट पर सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए। पिछले दिनों जब हाईजैकिंग हुआ, उसके दो तीन दिन बाद मैं आ रहा था। मैंने देखा कि पायलट को सर्च किया जा रहा था। उस जहाज में एक वी० आई० पी० सफर कर रहे थे जिनके बाडी-गार्ड के पास रिवाल्वर भी था। वह रिवाल्वर, पायलट को देना होता है, इसलिए मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि पायलट को क्यों सर्च किया जाता है? वह चाहे तो जहाज लेकर कहीं भी जा सकता है। पायलट के साथ जो हेरासमेंट हो रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए, इस बारे में ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि मन्डी और लद्दाख में छह महीने के बाद इलैक्शन होता है। लेकिन, हम लोगों को पेपर तो इकट्ठे ही फाईल करना पड़ता है। इन छह महीनों की वजह से हम लोगों को पेन्शन नहीं मिल पाती है। दूसरे मैम्बर्स के लिए तो दो महीने का कंसेशन आपने दे दिया है। लेकिन हम लोग पेन्शन के दायरे में नहीं आते। इस ओर आपने कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सेशन में इस बारे में एक विधेयक लाया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

سزئی پی۔ نام گیال (لداخ) ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب آپ نے مجھے بولنے کے لیے طلب کیا اس کے لیے میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں۔

میں اپنی بات ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۲ سے شروع کرتا ہوں۔ اس کے سلسلے میں دو پوائنٹس آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک تو جو آپ نے ہمارے لیے میں ایک سینٹرل اسکول کھولا ہے اس کے لیے میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں، مگر یہاں اسٹاف کی بہت کمی ہے۔ میری گزارش ہے کہ آپ وہاں پر جلدی سے جلدی اسٹاف بھیجئے جس سے کہ بچوں کی جو ایجوکیشن اب سفر کر رہی ہے وہ آگے نہ کرے۔ دوسرا پوائنٹ میرا یہ ہے کہ جنک پوری میں ایک دیا لے ہے۔ اس کو غازی آباد میں شفٹ کرنے کی بات تھی۔

وہ اسکول ابھی تک شفٹ نہیں ہوا۔ غازی آباد میں ملڈ ٹنگ بنی ہوئی ہے اور وہ ان یونیورسٹی لائبریری کی ہوئی ہے۔ اس دیا لے کو ماڈرن شفٹ کریں جس سے کہ غازی آباد کے لوگوں کو فائدہ مل سکے۔

سزئی پختا منی پانی گرہی پیٹھا سین ہوتے

میں ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۲۸ کا سہارا لینے ہوئے پیرو لیمنٹ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہ رہا ہوں کہ لداخ میں ایل پی جی کنکشن دینے کی بات منسٹر صاحب نے مان لی ہے میں اس کے لیے ان کا مشکور ہوں۔ یہ کنکشن وہاں جلدی سے جلدی ملنے چاہیے۔ وہاں پمپوں کی بہت کمی ہے۔ اس سے اس علاقے کے لوگوں کو بہت فائدہ ہوگا۔

ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۲۹ پر بولتے ہوئے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ

لداخ علاقے میں کم سے کم سینٹرل سیکڑ میں دو پائونڈ پمپ لگا دیں جس سے کہ بارڈر پر رہنے والے لوگوں کو یہ احساس ہو سکے کہ سینٹرل کورمینٹ ان کے فائدہ کے لیے بھی کچھ کر رہی ہے۔ ایک تو ڈیمکھر ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ یا سیکڑ میں اور دوسرا ایگوفے اینڈ سورو ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ کارگل سیکڑ میں سینٹرل سیکڑ میں شروع کر دیئے جائیں۔ یہ دونوں کوئی بڑے پراجیکٹ نہیں ہوں گے اور ان پر پیسہ بھی زیادہ خرچ نہیں ہوگا۔

ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۳۱ نان کنونینشل ایئرمینٹری سروسز کے

بارے میں ہے۔ میرے علاقہ میں سولہ ایئرمینٹری اور جو کچھ بل پاور کے لیے کافی کام کیا جاسکتا ہے کیونکہ وہاں ایئر فوج

سب شائیں ایک سال میں تین سو دن تک اویلیبل ہے اس سروس سے وہاں کے لوگ میکسیم فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں پھر کنونینشل سروسز سے پیدا کی گئی جلی کو ملک کے ہر کونے میں لے جانا مشکل ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا آسانی سے سب جگہ استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ طریقہ تو آپ نکال چکے ہیں لیکن یہ کاسٹلی ہے۔ آپ اس کے لیے کچھ انسٹیٹیوٹ وغیرہ دے کر لوگوں کو بہت فائدہ پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔ اس کو بھی آپ کریں۔

میرے شیز میں بہت چھوٹے چھوٹے گاؤں ہیں۔ ایک گاؤں ڈیمچوک تو ایسا ہے جس میں کیولر دو دوڑتے ہیں۔ ایکشن کے دنوں میں اس کے بارے میں بہت آتا ہے کہ دو دوڑوں کے لیے پونگ بومفد بنایا گیا ہے۔ یہ دو دوڑ اس گاؤں میں ایک ہی فیملی کے ہیں۔ ایسے چھوٹے چھوٹے گاؤں کے لیے بڑے بڑے پراجیکٹس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ اس طرف بھی آپ کو سوچنا ہے۔

اب میں فائننس کی ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۳۳ کا سہارا لینا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ بینکنگ کو بہت انسٹیٹیوٹس دے رہے ہیں۔ دور دراز کے علاقوں میں بینک کی برانچ کھولی گئی ہے۔ لیکن بینک کھولنے کے لیے آپ کا نام ہے کہ ۱۵ سے ۲۰ کلومیٹر ایریا ہونا چاہئے اور اتنی پالیٹیشن ہونی چاہیے۔ آپ نے بینک کھولنے کا جو اتنا بڑا ادارہ رکھ لیا ہے اس سے گاؤں والوں کو پورا فائدہ نہیں پہنچتا کیونکہ گاؤں والے اتنی دور نہیں جاتے ہیں اور بینکوں کا فائدہ نہیں اٹھا پاتے ہیں۔

اس کے بیورسٹیشن کو بڑھانے کی آڈیشن ہے ہمارے یہاں نو برادری ہے جہاں پر جتوں کشیر بینک کی ایک برانچ ہے۔ اس کی بڑھائی پالیٹیشن... ۱۵ ہے لیکن اس کا ایریا... اسکو انٹر کلومیٹر ہے۔ اس سے اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ کس طرح سے وہاں پر لوگوں کو بینکنگ کی سہولت حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔ اس نارم کو جینج کرنے کی آڈیشن ہے۔

جہاں تک ڈیمانڈ ۵۳ ہے اور ۸۰ ہے اس کے بارے میں پولیس کے بارے میں بنایا ہے۔

"Setting up of peace keeping forces called : National Security Guard."

لیکن اس کے بارے میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ فاروق عبد اللہ کی سرکار نے ۹ جلیں جی کے اے پی بنائی

تھی جس میں سارے یرو پاکستان اور ایٹمی نیشنل اری
 مینٹس کو بھرا گیا تھا۔ اس کو آپ کیسے روک پائیں گے۔
 انلینڈ واٹر ٹرانسپورٹ کے تحت ایرومنالی روڈز آب
 بنا رہے ہیں اس روڈ کو اپ گم ٹینگ کر رہے ہیں۔ میں
 اس کا سوآگت کرتا ہوں۔ اس کام کو جلدی کرنے کی ضرورت
 ہے۔ کیونکہ جب بھی کوئی جموں کشمیر میں ایسی ٹیشن ہوتا ہے
 تو پہلا کٹار گیٹ آرمی کی گاڑی سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔ ایرومنالی
 روڈ ابھی کچلے اور شری نگر کے تھرو اتاڈ سٹریٹس ہو
 رہا ہے کہ سکیورٹی کو وہاں رکھنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لیے اس
 روڈ کی ادھر بہت دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔
 دوسری بات بیننگ کے بارے میں میں کہنے جا رہا
 ہوں کہ جو پوسٹ فزیز کر کے رکھی ہوئی ہیں ۳۰ ستمبر تک اس
 کو ریز کر دیجئے۔ سال ختم ہونے جا رہا ہے۔ یہ بہت آڈشک
 ہے۔

اے آئی آر میں ٹوکن ایک ہزار روپیہ مانگا ہوا ہے۔
 یہ اسٹیشن کا آل انڈیا اسٹریٹ ہوتے۔ یہ تبت کو کیڑ کرنا ہے
 اور آئیو پائیڈ کشمیر کو بھی کیڑ کرنا ہے۔

ہمارا کلچر اور بولی ایک ہی ہے۔ میں نے اُس کو
 اسٹریٹنگھن کرنے کے لیے بار بار کہا تھا۔ وہاں پراکویٹس
 اتنے گھس گئے ہیں اور خراب ہو چکے ہیں ان میں شیگر
 سدھا کرنے کی آڈشک ہے اس کو اسٹریٹنگھن کرنے کی
 سخت ضرورت ہے۔

سولی ایویٹیشن منسٹر یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ کیلے
 سپتاہ میں ۵ سروس دی گئی ہے۔ اس کو پورے سپتاہ کیلے
 کرنے کی آڈشک ہے۔ جہاں تک ریوینو کا تعلق ہے یہاں
 کنے لیے تو سیٹ بھی ایلدھ نہیں ہوتی مے۔ لداخ سال میں
 چھ سات مہینے باقی جگہوں سے بالکل کٹ آف ہو جاتا ہے
 نے جانے کا یہی ایک سادھن رہ جاتا ہے۔ اس لیے
 اس کو کرنا بہت آڈشک ہے۔

ایرپورٹ پر سکیورٹی ہونی چاہئے۔ پچھلے دنوں
 جب ہائی جیکنگ ہو اس کے دو تین دن بعد آ رہا تھا میں
 نے دیکھا کہ پائلٹ کو سرچ کیا جا رہا تھا۔

اس جہاز میں ایک وی آئی پی سفر کر رہے تھے جن
 کے گاڑی گاڑ کے پاس ریوالمور بھی تھا۔ وہ ریوالمور پائلٹ
 کو دینا ہوتا ہے اس لیے مجھے سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہا ہے کہ

پائلٹ کو کیوں سرچ کیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ چاہے تو جہاز لے کر
 کہیں بھی جا سکتا ہے۔ پائلٹ کے ساتھ جو ہیرا سمینٹ ہو رہا ہے
 وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے اس بارے میں دھیان
 دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ فائنس منسٹر صاحب سے عرض کرنا
 چاہوں گا کہ منڈی اور لداخ میں چھ مہینے کے بعد ایکشن ہوتا
 ہے لیکن ہم لوگوں کو پیرا کھٹے ہی فائل کرنا پڑتا ہے ان چھ
 مہینوں کی وجہ سے ہم لوگوں کو پینشن نہیں مل پاتی ہے دوسرے
 ممبرس کے لیے دو مہینے کا کنسٹیشن آپ نے دے دیا ہے لیکن
 ہم لوگ پینشن کے دائرے میں نہیں آتے اس اور آپ
 نے کبھی دھیان نہیں دیا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس
 سٹیشن میں اس بارے میں ایک ووٹیک لایا جائے
 ان شدوں کے ساتھ میں میں ان ڈیمانڈ کا سرٹھن کرتا
 ہوں۔

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इन डिमान्ड्स का सम-
 र्थन करता हूँ और दूसरी बातों की तरफ न जाते
 हुए सिर्फ अपने क्षेत्र की ही बात करूंगा। पहली
 बात यह है कि हार्तिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में
 बहुत पहले से हमारी मांग चली आ रही है। पहाड़ी
 क्षेत्र में जहाँ वन का विकास ज्यादा होना है, वहाँ
 कोई भी ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है जो हार्तिकल्चर
 यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से जानी जाती हो। हिमाचल
 प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री जी ने तथा सांसदों ने जो लग-
 भग डेढ़-सौ ने कृषि मन्त्री जी को रिप्रजन्टेशन
 किया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी
 बनायी जाए। हिमाचल प्रदेश एक बहुत पिछड़ा
 हुआ क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर जो रेलवे लाइन है, वह
 अंग्रेजों के समय से कालका से लेकर शिमला तक
 बनी हुई है। हमारे यहाँ तलवाड़ा-नंगल रेलवे
 लाइन सैंक्शन हुई है, उसके लिए हम आभारी हैं।
 जितना बजट हिमाचल प्रदेश को दिया जाता है,
 वह नहीं के बराबर है। हमारे यहाँ एक नाथपा-
 झाकड़ी संजय विद्युत परियोजना का काम चल
 रहा है जिसमें दूसरे राज्य भी हिस्सेदार हैं। अगर
 वहाँ तक रेलवे लाइन बन जाएगी तो प्रोजेक्ट भी
 जल्दी पूरा होगा और वहाँ के लोग भी लाभान्वित
 होंगे। जब श्री ए० पी० शर्मा सिविल एवियेशन
 मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने शिमला में एक हवाई अड्डा

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

बनाने हेतु उद्घाटन किया था। हमारे राज्य से भारत सरकार ने तो एक करोड़ पच्चीस लाख रुपया भी खर्च कर दिया है। अभी तक वहां काम पूरा नहीं हो सका है। इसके लिए संसद में मेरे साथी श्री पाराशर जी और श्री विक्रम जी ने भी कई बार इस मामले को उठाया। पंजाब या काश्मीर में जब कोई गड़बड़ होती है तो कोई भी टूरिस्ट उधर जाना नहीं चाहता, सीधे हिमाचल प्रदेश की ओर आना चाहता है। इसलिए, मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिमला को जल्दी से जल्दी एयर द्वारा जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। हमारे प्रदेश का जो पैसा खर्च हुआ है, वह भारत सरकार की ओर से मिलना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी उस काम को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। आर० आर० डी० स्कीमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चलती हैं और उससे लोग लाभान्वित हुए हैं। लेकिन बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में छोटे छोटे टाउन हैं, जहां किसी में म्युनिसिपल कमिटी है, किसी में कौन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड है, कहीं स्माल टाउन कमिटी है, परन्तु उन क्षेत्रों के गरीब लोगों को इस आई० आर० डी० की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस नियम को बदलकर तमाम राज्य सरकार को धन देकर कहा जाए कि वे ऐसे इलाकों के गरीब लोगों को भी आई० आर० डी० के तहत कवर करके उनको तमाम सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायें। इस योजना के तहत प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड से 600 परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु सलैक्ट किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम के तहत तमाम म्युनिसिपल कमिटीज, कौन्टोनमेंट कमिटीज या स्माल टाउन कमिटीज को भी कवर किया जाए ताकि वहां रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को भी इस योजना का लाभ मिल सके।

इसके साथ मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां सिविल सप्लाइज की ओर से अथवा भारत सरकार की ओर से फ्लोर मिलों के जितने लाइसेंस आदि मिले हैं, वे सब के सब विरोधी दल के लोगों को ही मिले हैं। मेरे ख्याल

से ये फ्लोर मिल मालिक राज्य सरकारों से गंदुम लेकर उसको पीसते हैं और जिनना मुनाफा कमाते हैं, उसमें सिविल सप्लाइज वाले भी अपने हाथ रंगते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में जहां जहां गंदुम पैदा होती है, जैसे हमारा पड़ोसी राज्य पंजाब है, यू० पी० है, जहां काफी मात्रा में गंदुम पैदा होती है, वहां लोगों को तमाम पैडिंग लाइसेंस दे दिए जाएं ताकि वे उन मिलों के मुकाबले पीस कर लोगों को ठीक भाव पर आटा उपलब्ध करवा सकें।

अभी हमारी सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि नागालैंड के तमाम ब्लॉक विकास खण्डों को दुगुना कर दिया जाए। उसी आधार पर मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी, जहां 68 विकास खण्ड हैं, उनकी तरफ भी तबज्जह देकर उनको भी दुगुना कर दिया जाए ताकि हिमाचल के लोगों को भी विकास के कामों में भागीदार बनाया जा सके। जैसा हमारे नामग्याल जी ने यहां कहा, इस तरह के दूर-दराज के इलाके हैं जहां पौपू-लेशन बहुत कम है। उनको अभी तक विकास का लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। उसी तरह, हमारे हिमाचल में भी कई दूर-दराज के इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां विकास का लाभ उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

एक और निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में पनबिजली योजनाएं बनाने का भारी स्कोप है। वहां जितने दरिया हैं उससे पंजाब और यू० पी० के लोगों को फायदा हो रहा है। जितना वहां इन दरियाओं के कारण भूमि कटाव होता है; उससे एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है और उसके कारण हमारे डैम भरते जा रहे हैं। वह हमारा नेशनल लॉस है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब हिमाचल में 12,500 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हो सकती है, पीछे हिमाचल के तमाम दरियाओं का सर्वे भी हुआ था जो सरकार के पास है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा करने की तरफ भारत सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए तथा राज्य सरकार को मदद देनी चाहिए। भारत सरकार अपने तौर पर भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिजली पैदा करने का प्रयत्न करे और अधिक धन दे ताकि हम उसका उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

अन्त में एक और निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां राजबन में पीछे एक सीमेंट कारखाना लगा है, लेकिन जगाधरी और पांवटा साहब में रेलवे लाइन न होने के कारण वहां वांछित प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। उस रेलवे लाइन के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में वैसे तो हमारे रेलवे मन्त्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी ने कई आश्वासन दिए थे कि कालका से परवाणु तक तथा जगाधरी से पांवटा साहब तक रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार किया जाएगा। लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों रेलवे लाइनों के अतिरिक्त रोपड़ नालागढ़ रेलवे लाइन को भी पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति जी, मैं अनुपूरक मांगों के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि, पंजाब आन्दोलन, असम आन्दोलन और कश्मीर की समस्या जैसी भयंकर घटनाएं हमारे यहां घटीं। गत 15 अगस्त को प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने लालकिले की प्राचीर से दो नई योजनाओं की घोषणा की—पहली योजना शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने से सम्बन्धित थी और दूसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत हर परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को काम मिले, इससे सम्बन्धित थी। इन दोनों योजनाओं और बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कार्य गत चार वर्षों में हुआ, शायद उतना कभी पहले हुआ हो। मैं समझता हूँ जो कार्य गत 4 वर्षों में हुआ शायद पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। इतिहास मैंने पढ़ा है, विद्यार्थी भी रहा और इतिहास लिखा भी है इसीलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सृष्टि उत्पत्ति से लेकर आज तक जितनी गरीबों, पिछड़े हुए लोगों, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों की आर्थिक मदद कांग्रेस सरकार के समय में मिली, विशेषकर 4 वर्षों में वह आज तक कभी किसी राजा, महाराजा के समय में नहीं हुई। बड़े-बड़े राजाओं, महाराजाओं से जमीन लेकर गरीबों में बांटी गई, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके गरीबों को सरलता से कम ब्याज पर हजारों रु० उनकी आर्थिक

तरक्की करने के लिए दिए गए और उस दिशा में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार ने चार साल में जो कार्य किया है वह आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ है। मैं आंकड़ों के साथ कह सकता हूँ। यह अलग बात है कि हरियाली किसी को नजर न आए, तो उसमें दोष देखने वाले का है, हरियाली का नहीं। और यही बात विरोधी दल के लोगों पर लागू होती है।

माननीय सोमनाथ जी ने जो कहा, और एक अन्य साम्यवादी दोस्त कहकर गए टी० वी० के बारे में, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब रंगीन टी० वी० की बात श्री साठे ने शुरू की उस समय इन लोगों ने बड़ा विरोध किया और आज कहते हैं कि सरकार पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों के जिलों में टी० वी० सेन्टर लगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ माननीय सतीश अग्रवाल जी जयपुर से आते हैं वहां के टी० वी० के सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत बड़ी योजना भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार की है, तो वहां से तो कोई कांग्रेस का सदस्य नहीं चुनकर आता है। मैं कांग्रेस का सदस्य हूँ लेकिन मेरे अजमेर में तो टी० वी० सेन्टर नहीं खुला। 120 टी० वी० रिले सेन्टर खोले जा रहे हैं ताकि लोगों को ज्ञान और विज्ञान की जानकारी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में मिल सके। इस दिशा में रोज एक नया टावर लगा रहे हैं। इसमें हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और उसके साथ सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री और विशेषकर कांग्रेस पार्टी के महासचिव, श्री राजीव गांधी की विशेष रुचि है और काफी अच्छी तरह से रुचि लेकर काम कर रहे हैं। यह देश की भलाई के लिए है। माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और पटना से आते हैं उनके यहां टी० वी० सेन्टर है। बंगाल के दोस्त बैठे हैं इनके कई स्थानों पर टी० वी० केन्द्र खुल गए हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां नहीं खुला; हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है। इसलिए इनकी शिकायत में कोई दम नहीं है। यह तो बेचारे हताश हैं क्योंकि इनकी दुकान में माल नहीं है और इनकी दुकानदारी बन्द हो गई, और आगे आने वाले चुनाव में और भी बुरा हाल होगा।

मेरे अपने क्षेत्र अजमेर में जहां ख्वाजा साहब

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

की दरगाह है, और पुष्कर में ब्रह्मा जी का मन्दिर है और आर्य समाज के संस्थापक महर्षि दयानन्द की निर्वाण स्थली है, वहाँ पीने के पानी की बड़ी समस्या है। पेय जल के बारे में हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी को प्रार्थना की है कि अजमेर में पीने के पानी की समस्या दूर करने के लिए ब्रीसलपुर योजना की ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारे टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं इनसे प्रार्थना की है कि अजमेर एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है जहाँ गल्फ कन्ट्रीज से काफी संख्या में मुसलमान जियारत करने आते हैं और योरप तथा अन्य देशों से पुष्कर मेले में विदेशी आते हैं इसलिए अजमेर और माउन्ट आबू को वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ा जाए। इसी तरह हमारे क्षेत्र में जवादा ब्लाक में हर परिवार से 5, 6 नौजवान सेना में हैं। उस ब्लाक के अन्दर बहुत सी विधवायें हैं उनके तथा उनके बच्चों के विकास के लिए, उनके परिवार को कोई कारोबार मिले इसके लिए वहाँ कोई हथियार बनाने का कारखाना बनाया जाए। मेरी मांग है कि इस ओर भारत सरकार तुरन्त विशेष ध्यान दे।

एक विशेष बात और है, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ ब्यावर से वहाँ कई माह हो गए कृष्णा मिल बन्द है जिसके कारण 1,600 मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं एक साल से अधिक समय से। उसको सरकार को चालू करना चाहिए नहीं तो मजदूरों को बड़ी आर्थिक कठिनाई होगी। माननीय सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि पश्चिम रेलवे का कार्यालय जयपुर में खोला जाए, मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि अजमेर पश्चिम रेलवे की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है... वहाँ काफी भूमि है, बड़े साधन हैं। पश्चिम रेलवे का कार्यालय, क्योंकि बम्बई बहुत कन्जस्टेड है, वहाँ से हटाकर अजमेर में लाया जाए और मीटरगेज का भी हैडक्वार्टर वहाँ पर लाया जाए।

पंजाब में जो नहरें तोड़ी जा रही हैं, उनको ठीक करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से भी पैसा लिया जा रहा है। इससे राजस्थान की आर्थिक स्थिति पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना

करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बोज़ राजस्थान पर न डाला जाए। इस वर्ष वहाँ बारिश नहीं हो रही है, अकाल की स्थिति है।

राजस्थान में चीफ मिनिस्टर माथुर जी के नेतृत्व में गत 3 साल में आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत सुधरी है, अन्य प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा वहाँ काफी सुधार हुआ है, परन्तु आने वाला समय बड़ा भयंकर है। हमारे मुख्यमंत्री और संसद्-सदस्यों ने प्रार्थना की है इसमें हमको मदद दी जाए। उसकी मैं यहाँ विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि समय कम है। वित्तमंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि वह प्रधान मंत्री जी तक हमारी इन भावनाओं को पहुंचायें और राजस्थान सरकार ने जो मांग की है उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

पुष्कर के अन्दर विदेशियों के लिए टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से कालोनी बसाने का जो मामला था, उसकी तरफ टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर ध्यान दें और इसे तुरन्त बनायें, इससे विदेशी पूंजी का बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

किशनगढ़ क्षेत्र में रूपनगर का बांध बनाने की जो योजना थी, उसको भी तुरन्त शुरू किया जाए, यह मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। स्वाभाविक है, जो प्रगतिशील सरकार होती है, निश्चित तौर से, जिसका जन-समस्याओं से गहरा सम्बन्ध होता है, उसके लिए अनुपूरक मांगें रखना जरूरी होता है। अभी यहाँ बंगाल के लोग कह रहे थे कि ये मांगें कैसे लाए, लेकिन उनकी सरकार भी इस तरह की मांगें लाती हैं। जहाँ सरकार काम करती है, वहाँ तुरन्त मांगें लानी पड़ती हैं।

ये 963.69 करोड़ रुपये की मांगें हैं और इसमें 29 विभाग हैं। इन विभागों की जनहित में बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार को बधाई देना

चाहता हूँ कि इन मांगों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों और हमारी केन्द्र सरकार ने अनुभव किया और उनके लिए सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लाई। मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र की कुछ समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हरियाणा राज्य का एक-चौथाई क्षेत्रफल है जिसका उत्तरांचल बाढ़ से प्रभावित रहता है और दक्षिणांचल सूखे से प्रभावित रहता है। दक्षिणांचल ट्राइव्गल और हरिजन बाहुल क्षेत्र है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वहाँ अनपरा-ओबरा और ओबरा घोरावल की सड़क बनाने के लिए मेरी संस्तुति पर केन्द्र सरकार से धन की मांग की है, मेरा निवेदन है कि उसके लिए धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए। ओबरा-परसोई और चौपन-भरहरी 1300 करोड़ की योजना है, उसको क्लीयर होना चाहिए। सोन नदी के किनारे-किनारे सड़क बनाई जाए जो चौपन से सेमिपट-भरहरी तक जाए।

नग्वा जनपद का सबसे अधिक अविकसित विकासखंड है। इसको जोड़ने के लिए कर्मनासा नदी पर पुल बनाया जाए। इसके साथ ही जमालपुर और नारायणपुर विकास खंड में ग्राम ओड़ी पर गरई नदी पर पुल बनाया जाए और नारायणपुर विकासखंड की जरगो नदी पर नकहरा और चुनार के पास पुल बनाया जाए।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारा इलाका बहुत बैकवर्ड है मझवार एवं राबर्टसगंज में लड़कियों के लिए कालेज होना चाहिए और राबर्टसगंज एवं चुनार के लिए महा विद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए।

हमारे दक्षिणांचल में 12, 14 कल-कारखाने हैं परन्तु उत्तरांचल में जहाँ शिक्षित बेरोजगार बहुत अधिक हैं, वहाँ कोई कारखाना नहीं है। भूत-पूर्व रेल मंत्री पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने मेरे क्षेत्र में मोहनपुर गांव में कोच फैक्टरी लगाने का आश्वासन दिया था, वहाँ जमीन बहुत पड़ी है और सभी संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए यह कोच फैक्टरी वहाँ अविलम्ब कायम की जाए।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो हमारे यहाँ विकास के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, जैसे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम हैं, उसमें बैंकों के सहयोग का बड़ा अभाव है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में बैंकों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए, उनको कंट्रोल किया जाए, ताकि अनियमितताओं को खत्म किया जा सके। आज 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विकास के कार्य में सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। हमारा हरिजन और आदिवासी बहुल इलाका है। वहाँ के लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। इसलिए वहाँ बैंकों का प्रसार किया जाए।

हमारे क्षेत्र में रेलवे की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली से इलाहाबाद तक जो "प्रयागराज" ट्रेन चली है, उसको मुगलसराय तक बढ़ाया जाए और जो ट्रेन गढ़वा से चुनार तक जाती है, उसको बनारस तक बढ़ाया जाए।

हमारा एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है। वहाँ पर तीन सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं, कोलफील्ड हैं और हिन्दालको का कारखाना है। हमारे यहाँ की बहुत पुरानी मांग है कि वहाँ पर मयोरपुर के कच्चे एयरस्ट्रिप को ठीक कराके वायुदूत चलाया जाए। सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। मुझे आशा है कि वह इस बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेणूकूट में टी० वी० स्टेशन बनाना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि वहाँ की श्रमिक, हरिजन और आदिवासी आबादी के लिए शिक्षा और मनोरंजन की व्यवस्था हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं 1984-85 की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

हमारे देश ने बड़ी प्रगति की है : कृषि-उत्पादन में हमने रिकार्ड उत्पादन किया है, औद्योगिक उत्पादन में भी हम आगे बढ़े हैं और विद्युत उत्पा-

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

दन में भी हमने तरबकी की है। परन्तु हमारे राज्यों में जो असमानता है, उसको दूर करने में हम असफल रहे हैं। राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जिसका 60 परसेंट एरिया रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है। हम वहां की पीने के पानी की समस्या को भी हल नहीं कर सके हैं। तीस वर्षों में पीने के पानी के लिए हमने जो खर्च किया है, इन पांच वर्षों में हमने उससे अधिक का प्रावधान किया है, तब भी हम इस जटिल समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि हम रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज़ को रीमूव करें।

सरकार ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाया है, परन्तु रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास की तरफ उसका ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैंने मिड-टर्म एप्रैज़ल पर डिस्कशन में यह विचार प्रकट किया था, तो योजना मंत्री ने उसका संतोष-प्रद जवाब दिया था। उन्होंने फारमाया था कि जब सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना बनेगी, तब रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के समकक्ष लाने की कोशिश की जाएगी। जो एपरोच पेपर पेश किया गया है, उसमें भी इसका जिक्र है।

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से ज्यादा अविकसित हैं। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल लगभग 2.36 लाख वर्गमील है, जबकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल 2.31 लाख वर्ग मील से कम है। हमारी जनसंख्या करीब दो करोड़ है, जबकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की चार करोड़ से अधिक है। हम शिक्षा में, पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति में, हर तरह से अविकसित हैं। इसलिए यह प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है कि सातवें फाइव-यीअर प्लान में यह प्राविजन करना चाहिए कि जो पैसा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को मिलता है, वह हमें भी मिले।

बाइमेर में आल-इन्डिया रेडियो का एक केन्द्र स्थापित होना चाहिए। हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की पचास प्रतिशत जनता दिल्ली, जयपुर और जोधपुर स्टेशनों की आवाज नहीं सुन सकती। मैंने विशेष तौर पर प्लीड किया था कि बाइमेर में आल-

इन्डिया रेडियो का एक केन्द्र होना चाहिए। उसको मंजूर किया गया था, लेकिन इस वर्ष उसके लिए कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। इसको चौथे और पांचवें प्लान में भी रखा गया था परन्तु प्राविजन नहीं किया गया था। इसलिए कोई भी उसमें प्रगति नहीं हुई। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स जो प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनमें एक यह भी डिमांड आप प्रस्तुत करें और हमारे यहां के लिए रेडियो स्टेशन का प्राविजन करें। हमारे इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्टर ने मान लिया है कि यह प्रायोरिटी नीड है और यह सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यक कार्यक्रम है। तो उसके लिए फंड्स का प्राविजन करें। वित्त मंत्रालय उसके लिए प्रावधान करता है। इसलिए आप उसके लिए प्रावधान करके आल इन्डिया रेडियो की स्थापना वहां करें। आज अगर युद्ध हो जाता है पाकिस्तान से तो यह उसमें रक्षा की तैयारी का कार्यक्रम है। इसलिए इसको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभा-पति, महोदय, यह हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारा नम्बर सबसे बाद में देते हैं और हमको हमेशा दो मिनट या तीन मिनट बोलने को मिलता है। यह चेयर की तरफ से पता नहीं किस प्रकार से होता है। चेयर का हमारे साथ कोई कोआपरेशन नहीं है। सबसे बड़ा आबजेक्शन तो हमारा यह है... (व्यवधान)... पहले बोलने वाले आधा-आधा घंटा बोलते हैं और हमको मिलता है दो मिनट, तीन मिनट, तो क्या बात करें? अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी के बारे में बात करें तो आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... आप चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी के बारे में बात न करें, हमारी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में क्या कमियां हैं, क्या डेफिशियेंसीज हैं यह हम-उनको न बताएं... (व्यवधान)... पहले बोलने वाले आधा-आधा घंटा बोलते हैं। हमको दो मिनट, तीन मिनट का टाइम मिलता है। हम आपके सामने एतराज प्रस्तुत करते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't waste your time.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas, I am not allowing you to speak if you behave like this.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not understand. You are given time for five minutes, within five minutes you conclude, otherwise, I am going to call the Minister to reply if you behave like this. I am giving you five minutes and you are going on saying all this.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता था कि रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज मिटने चाहिए। हमारे प्रान्त में जितने भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पब्लिक इंस्टीच्यूशंस बने हैं उन पर एक परसेंट से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हुआ। जिक का सबसे बड़ा भण्डार राजस्थान में है। वहां पर सुपर जिक स्पेल्टर प्लान्ट लगना चाहिए। उसकी व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं हो रही है। छठे प्लान में आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की, सातवें प्लान में पता नहीं आप रखेंगे या नहीं। दो सौ करोड़ रुपये आप विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं जस्ता और सीसा बाहर से मंगाने पर और तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये में पूरा कारखाना बन जाएगा। मगर यह व्यवस्था आप की तरफ से नहीं हो पा रही है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सुपर जिक स्पेल्टर प्लान्ट भीलवाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आगोचा के अन्दर लगाया जाए जहां पर कि सबसे बड़ी खान उसकी निकली है। आपकी जो कमेटी बंठी उसने चित्तौड़ के पास में रेकमेंड किया है। आप सोचें आने जाने में कितना पैसा खर्च होगा? इसलिए जहां पर यह राँ मैटीरियल निकलता है वहीं पर यह स्थापित किया जाए तो बहुत लाभदायक होगा। इसलिए इस पर दोबारा गौर करें।

इसी तरीके से राक फास्फेट और पायराइट ये दो रा-मैटीरियल्स हमारे यहां निकले हैं जिनके ऊपर वेस्ड खाद के कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं। उसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इसके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे। खाद जब विदेशों से मंगते हैं और सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं तो अपने यहां जो राँ-मैटीरियल मिला है उसको यूज क्यों नहीं करते हैं? उसके ऊपर वेस्ड खाद के कारखाने राजस्थान में लगाने के लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है। राक फास्फेट और पायराइट इनके रूपर वेस्ड वह कारखाने वहां लगाए जा सकते हैं।

इसी तरीके से आसींद और थापरा में दो कोआपरेटिव मिलों के शेयर्स लोगों ने इकट्ठे किए हैं राजस्थान सरकार ने तय किया है कि आसींद और थापरा में कोआपरेटिव मिल स्थापित की जाए। आपकी एन० सी० डी० सी० से उसके फंड्स मंजूर होने हैं लेकिन काफी अरसा हो गया वह मंजूर नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव विभाग से एन० सी० डी० सी० से इसके लिए फंड्स अवेलेबल कराके इसे वहां स्थापित कराइए।

तीसरा मेरा प्वाइंट है मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल का जो चार महीने से बन्द पड़ी है। हम बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि इसको टेक ओवर कराइए या नेशनलाइज कराइए। सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हम नेशनलाइज नहीं करते। 105 मिलें आपने एन० टी० सी० में ली हैं। वह पांच सौ करोड़ का घाटा दे रही हैं। आप इस बात पर भी सोचिए कि आप इसमें कितने लाख लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट दे सकते हैं? एक करोड़ रुपये में आप कितने लोगों को एम्पलायमेंट देते हैं? यह पांच सौ करोड़ का आपका नुकसान हो रहा है। 40-50 लाख लोगों को इसके जरिए से एम्पलायमेंट मिल सकता है। इसलिए जब एम्पलायमेंट मिल रहा है और आप पैसा भी खर्च कर रहे हैं तो आपको चाहिए कि मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल को टेक-ओवर करके जो तीन हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं उनको काम दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें।

आज बैंकों की हालत क्या है? हम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की योजना की तारीफ करते हैं जिससे गरीबों को फायदा हो रहा है लेकिन नेशन-

[श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास]

लाइज्ड बैंक्स क्या कर रहे हैं? सी० पी० सी० में प्राविजन है कि दुगुने से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन आपकी बैंकें 3 हजार की जगह पर 12 और 15 हजार तक वसूल कर रही हैं। हरिजनों की जमीनें तक नीलाम की जा रही हैं। इन बैंकों का सबसे खराब काम यह है कि इनके द्वारा गरीब लोगों से चार-पांच गुना पैसा वसूल किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके समक्ष एक उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से एक चमार ने 3 हजार रुपया कर्ज लिया जिसके बदले में उसने 7 हजार रुपया अदा भी कर दिया लेकिन उसके बावजूद बैंक ने उसपर 9 हजार का बकाया निकाल दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कलक्टर के पास कागज पेश किए गए और उसको 50 हजार की जमीन को 7 हजार में ही नीलाम कर दिया गया। इस प्रकार से बैंक का पूरा पैसा भी वसूल नहीं हुआ और उस बेचारे की जमीन भी नीलाम हो गई। तो इस प्रकार का जो काम होता है उसको तुरन्त बन्द होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि रकम दुगुने से ज्यादा वसूल नहीं की जाएगी। जो गरीब लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं उनके ऊपर तो आपको कुछ मेहरबानी करनी चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि इन सारी बातों पर वे ध्यान देने की कृपा करें। बैंकों द्वारा कम्पाउन्ड इन्ट्रेस्ट वसूल न किया जाए।

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : Sir, I know your anxiety. I will confine myself to the points and also the time limit.

As far as my State is concerned, it is a defence problem. Therefore, to defend the State you must have a good road system. There should be good all weather roads from Pathankot to Poonch and Pathankot to Leh via Jammu and via Kulu-Manali in Himachal Pradesh. This should be taken up immediately.

So far as the Jammu-Pathankot road is concerned, its maintenance has to be improved. There are three bridges to be built on that road at Bai, Sapwal and Balaul. These are very small bridges. If these bridges are

built and the road made all weather road, it can be used during all the 12 months.

Between Jammu and Poonch there are two bridges. One is at Beripat. One pillar of that bridge has tilted and it requires strengthening. It is a border road and it should be attended to urgently.

There is another bridge at Thanda Pani near Sundarwani. Even though the Prime Minister has issued orders and Sardar Buta Singh has also sanctioned it, the work has not started. It should be taken up without further delay.

There is another important bridge between Rajouri and Budual at Koti Ranka. The money has been sanctioned. It is with Border Roads Organisation. First it was entrusted to some contractor. Then they started doing it themselves. But they have not been able to complete it so far. It is a very small bridge but very vital and they should be made to complete it soon.

Then I come to small coins. Nobody has referred to it. I would like to point out that small coins are very much in short supply and especially in far-flung areas it creates hardship to the people.

The Government should see to it that they provide sufficient quantity of small coins to rid the people of the coin shortage. The problem of coin shortage is all the more serious for the people of Kishtwar, Ladakh and Kargil and other far-flung areas because the people there are poor.

Sir, recruitment of personnel in the BSF and the CRPF is not being made from the border areas of the State and other far flung area. I would request that this should be done.

Similarly, there is drinking water supply problem in the state. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that special attention is paid for the provision of this facility.

Sir, in Suruinsar in Jammu and Mastgarh in Himachal Pradesh, there is a big deposit of petroleum. Earlier a contract was given for survey and exploration of this deposit, but that contractor could not carry it out.

So, it was said that it will be entrusted to some other more experienced firm. But till now nothing has been done. I would request the Government to expedite the work on it.

Sir, in my area there are refugees of 1947, 1965 and 1971 wars. Their problems have not yet been solved and they are hanging fire. They are the only citizens of India who are half-rehabilitated and no attention is being paid towards their lot. Of course, the State Government is responsible for their plight, but we also have to do our part and see that those people are settled comfortably and proper attention is paid towards them. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to see that some amount is provided so far as their rehabilitation is concerned.

With these words I support the demands.

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिन्ड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांधी सागर डैम मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का संयुक्त डैम है। इस डैम पर भारत सरकार द्वारा पांच से सात हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी पिछले तीन साल से डैम में पानी नहीं भरता है। डैम खाली रहता है। इस वजह से नहर और खेत सूखे पड़े रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन अल्टरनेटिव स्कीम्स को सैंगशन किया जाए। जिनका सर्वे प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले ही किया हुआ है। मुरैना जिला, जो कि डाकूग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, में दो जिले पानी लेते हैं। इसलिए वहां पर "कुनो" नदी पर मुरैना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डैम बनाया जाए और सीधे पानी चम्बल की नहर में डाल दिया जाए। दूसरे क्वारी और आसन नदी पर डैम बनाया जाए और तीसरे वहां लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की दो स्कीमें हैं—कनेरा और ऐसा—उनको सैन्क्शन किया जाए। कुछ एरियाज हैं, जहां पर पानी नहीं पहुंचता है, वहां के लिए एक हजार गहरे ट्यूबवेल्स मंजूर किए जाएं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इन अल्टरनेटिव स्कीम की विशेष रूप से सरकार मंजूरी दे। मेरा भारत सरकार से यह भी निवेदन है कि इस डैम का कन्ट्रोल राजस्थान के हाथ में है, जिसकी वजह से मध्य प्रदेश को पानी नहीं मिलता

है। इस बात को हाउस में यहां कई बार उठाया गया है और निवेदन किया गया है कि इस पर ज्वाइंट कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए। जिसमें एक व्यक्ति राजस्थान का हो, एक व्यक्ति मध्य प्रदेश का हो और एक व्यक्ति भारत सरकार का हो और इंसाफ के द्वारा कन्ट्रोल किया जाए तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members who have participated in this debate which contains a set of Supplementary demands for Grants for 1984-85.

Sir, this debate by and large has gone on expected lines. Shri Satish Agarwal, my distinguished predecessor, initiating the debate has drawn attention to inflation, price rise and talked about the administered prices. He has drawn attention to inflation, the price rise and talked about administered price. He has also complimented us for an efficient mis-management of the economy.

Now, the compliment comes from a set of people, distinguished people, who left the economy in 1979-80 with an inflation rate of almost 22%. Now they have the cheek to accuse this Government of giving a higher rate of inflation. They accuse the Government which can claim with justifiable pride of containing inflation. At one point of time in 1981-82 this Government which is accountable to the people of this country contained inflation at 2.4% on point-to-point basis. In 1982-83 it was 6.4%. In 1983-84 it was 9.3%.

Shri Satish Aggarwal also talked about the growing strength of the dollar. Can I pose him a question—how does the dollar behave vis-a-vis the Sterling, vis-a-vis the Dutsch Mark, vis-a-vis the Yen? If the dollar has acquired certain inherent strength, and as against that dollar, if other currencies of the world crumble, you cannot blame and show your finger at me or at this Government and say, 'look, what is happen-

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

ing to rupee vis-a-vis the dollar' ? Well, the dollar is getting strength because of certain capitalist policies which have been pursued by President Reagan. So, we have not to make comparison between two comparables. I am sure that Shri Satish Agarwal realises that the dollar is becoming stronger as against other currencies in the world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can refer to inflation in America.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The Government is conscious and it is keeping a close watch and a continuing watch on the behaviour of prices. No Government can be complacent on this front. Every Government is vulnerable, particularly at this point of time. This is some kind of a seasonal phenomenon which is not abnormal. This seasonal phenomenon has been reflected in previous years also—1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82. When we compare the percentage increase upto July, 14 certain distortions do creep into the price behaviour. But what must be considered is the seasonal element in the price rise. In the current year also it is reflected. The bulk of the increase during the current financial year is contributed by such seasonal items as pulses, fruit and vegetables, other food articles, gur and edible oils. Some of these items—pulses, fruit, vegetables and other food articles are expected to show reversal of the seasonal price increase. But what is comforting to us in the Finance Ministry is that the prices of commodities of other group separately identified which has a combined weightage of 48% in the index, has shown only a modest price rise of only 2% and this includes the effect of increase in administered price such as paper, aluminium and steel. And if this trend were to continue, which we hope is going to continue, then we can be fairly comfortable on the price line. But a constant vigil on the price has to be kept by the Government and the nation in order to contain the price rise. And he also talked about the VIII Finance Commission's report and said that it was not being implemented for 1984-85. The budgets of various State Governments including the Union Government's Budget contained this. It

was placed before this august House and before various State Legislatures and it did contain this element and that element is only the interim recommendation of the VIII Finance Commission which has been taken into account. And every State Government knew about it. So, perhaps we will have more to say about the recommendations of the VIII Finance Commission when it becomes for discussion on Monday in this House.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee was very eloquent about the Government's failure. He talked about the price situation and unemployment problem. He asked a pointed question, what is the thrust of the supplementary demand ? May I humbly submit that the main thrust is to provide more funds for important programmes and take up anti-poverty programmes and crucial programmes like employment, new sources of energy, alternative sources of energy and to develop industrial units in backward areas and to sustain and nurse sick industrial units back to health. These are some of the major thrusts. Take the Demand with reference to Energy. As against original target of setting up of 75,000 bio-gas plants, it has now been decided to set up 150,000 bio-gas plants during the current year. And for this, a supplementary grant of Rs. 25 crores is accordingly sought. Now I cannot just understand what is wrong in asking for supplementary demands for grants to set up many more bio-gas plants. And every hon. Member who has participated in this debate has talked about the energy crisis in the country, the power deficiency in the country. And the Government out of its own wisdom, out of foresight have gone in for alternative sources of energy. This Government has got to be commended; this Government has got to be encouraged and support has got to be given for any measure that we take.

Now, about unemployment, it is nobody's case that there is no unemployment in this country. With the growth of population, the natural corollary is that the unemployment is on the increase. What is it that the Government has done ? Coming to another important Demand under the Self-Employed Scheme to which attention was drawn by some Members of our Party,

the Prime Minister made two announcements on the 15th of August last. Mr. Acharya Bhagwan Dev also made a reference. Is that not a programme or policy which has to be pursued with seriousness? When the announcement was made, the Government was not ready with the Plan. Subsequently, a blue-print for the Plan was drawn and now we have provided about Rs. 150 crores which would be only the subsidy element, subsidy input to make this Plan a success. Now, about two and a half lakh young men and women are going to be self-employed. Well, it might have been a very small measure. It might make only a small dent on the huge problems of unemployment but let it not be said that this Government did not move in that direction. All that we have done is to move in that direction and a few steps have been taken.

My hon. friend, Shri Satish Agarwal, mentioned about the State of Rajasthan. At one point of time, the hon. Members expressed their doubts, both in private as well as in public about the capacity of our Party affording elections in the country. They were doubting our capacity. I think, they are now getting unduly worried about the elections which are coming. The *per capita* Central assistance under the Plan for Rajasthan in 1980-85 is Rs 243. But I can assure Shri Satish Agarwal that there are 11 States in the country which are receiving *per capita* Central assistance lower than Rajasthan. I think he should be happy that Rajasthan is getting a better treatment as compared to 11 other States in the country.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : 10 States are getting more.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : As regards the Rajasthan Canal, the Centre gave special advance Plan assistance, to the tune of about Rs 15 crores in 1983-84. That may not be sufficient. But we will have to keep in view the overall resources which are available with the Central Government in order to cater to the various demands.

A number of hon. Members have participated in this debate and no exception can be found about the various demands made on

behalf of their constituencies or on behalf of their States. But the Government has got to take an overall view of the state of national economy, the state of our resources and the capacity for expenditure and then only we can arrive at certain programmes.

The country is poised for a big leap in terms of development. You look at the Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan, what is our commitment for the public sector and what is the pride of position we have given to the public sector in the Seventh Plan. This is not something to be laughed at...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We will have a separate debate on the Seventh Plan.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : So, the country is geared for that. You look at the infrastructure that has been created in the country. I will not go into the comparison of figures for 1950 and 1984. It has been done on any number of occasions.

It is nearly 7.30 P.M. now. The patience is running out of everyone. So, I would not take more time. I would assure the hon. Members who have participated in this debate that their points of view would be noted down and the reference would be made to appropriate administrative Ministries.

With these words, I commend the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : In view of his assurance, we will pass them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1984-85 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 25, 28, 29, 31, 39, 43, 46, 53, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 76, 79, 80, 83, 86, 89, 90, 91, 96, 99 and 108”.

The Motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1984-85.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1984-85.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 AM.

19.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 3rd August, 1984 (Srayana 12, 1906 (Saka)