

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार :** दूसरा प्रश्न सभापति महोदय, यह है कि क्योंकि यह प्रश्न मानिकपुर में डीजल लोको शैड के बारे में है मेरा प्रश्न मानिकपुर से संबंधित है इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी अगर उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे तो मैं अग्रणी हूंगा। बहुत दिनों से मानिकपुर की जनता की यह मांग रही है ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री सभापति :** यह प्रश्न इससे सम्बंधित नहीं है।

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** सभापति महोदय, मैं लोको शैड के बारे में रेलव के नीतिगत सवाल पर जानना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सभापति महोदय, हर जगह पर रेल के कोयले वाले इंजिन के लोको शैड समाप्त हो रहे हैं बहुत जगह समाप्त हो गये हैं। बहुत जगह हो गया है और डीजल तथा इलेक्ट्रिक इंजन के लोकोशेड्स तैयार हो रहे हैं। तो जहाँ-जहाँ पर सारे देश में लोको शेड्स कोल इंजन या वाष्प इंजन के शेड्स समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं उसके कारण उनका जो बचा हुआ स्ट्रक्चर है या उसमें जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं इनको अमुविधाएं हो रही हैं अतः क्या सरकार ने कुछ तय किया है कि इस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का और इसमें काम करने वाले लोगों का कोई सुविधाजनक उपयोग किया जाये।

**श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :** यह प्रश्न जो है यह मानिकपुर के डीजल लोको शैड के बारे में है ...

**श्री सभापति :** इन्होंने उसके साथ पूछा है। अभी आपने बताया कि वहाँ पहले था तो जहाँ यह फैसिलिटीज हैं उनका क्या इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

**श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :** जवाब तो देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता था कि यह क्वेश्चन इससे संबंधित नहीं है लेकिन तब भी मैं जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। हमारी यह नीति है कि सन् 2000 ईस्वी तक हम स्टीम लोकोज अपनी पूरी रेल

प्रणाली से फेज आउट कर दें और उस नीति के अनुसार लगभग 4 सौ या चार सौ से बढ़कर...

**श्री सभापति :** इनका सवाल जो शेड्स हैं जो पुराने शेड्स हैं उनका इस्तेमाल करने के बारे में है।

**श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :** इसीलिए, 4 सौ बल्कि 4 सौ से अधिक औसत पर हम स्टीम लोकोज को फेज आउट कर रहे हैं प्रति वर्ष इसके अनुसार स्टीम लोको शेड्स को हमें बंद करना पड़ता है लेकिन एक भी व्यक्ति को, स्टाफ मेम्बर को रिट्रेंच नहीं कर रहे हैं वे रीडिप्लाय हो रहे हैं लेकिन एक्टिविटीज में या दूसरे कार्यों में और वहाँ के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी जो इस्तेमाल करने के लिए लाये थे, उनका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

#### Job opportunities for women in the country

\*407. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to create more job opportunities for women in the country;

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

(c) what guidelines have been issued and financial assistance given to the State for creating job opportunities for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A number of income-generating and job creating schemes under the Central Sector are being implemented by this Ministry through the Voluntary Organisations and the Women Development Corporations.

(c) No separate guidelines have been issued to the State Governments as each of the schemes has inbuilt guidelines.

**KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA:** Sir, getting equal rights is an honour for the women of India. Part III of the Constitution provides equal opportunities in matters of public employment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of providing women 50 per cent of job opportunities in the various departments and hundred per cent in the Tele-communication Department.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** No such proposal is before the Government at the moment.

**KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA:** The minimum wages vary from State to State for the same kind of jobs. The minimum wages also vary for men and women in various industries and tea gardens. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to ensure that minimum wages are paid to women workers in the fields. What steps is the Government taking in this regard to ensure that equal wages are paid to women workers?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** The Equal Remuneration Act was passed in Parliament and we are trying to monitor the implementation as far as possible. I would certainly like to add that the implementation is not as effective as it should have been. We still have cases and complaints that equal remuneration does not get paid to women workers in the field, particularly when it comes to the unorganised sector.

**कुमारी सईदा खातून :** माननीय सभा-पति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो बातें जानना चाहूंगी पहली बात तो यह है कि इसमें "ग" में जो महिलाओं के रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हर स्टेट में भेजे जाने का ब्यवस्था है तो मध्य प्रदेश में महिलाओं के लिए यह वित्तीय सहायता किस परसेंटेज के हिसाब से दी जा रही है या कितनी दी गयी है और दूसरा मेरा

प्रश्न यह है कि इसमें अल्पसंख्यक, आदिवासी और हरिजन महिलाओं के लिए भी कुछ कुछ प्रतिशत निश्चित किया गया है ?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, I did not get the question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** She wants to know what you are doing in Madhya Pradesh and how much you are reserving for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** There are voluntary organisations and non-governmental organisations which are implementing many of these programmes for employment of women. Whether it is through the Women's Development Corporation or some other organisation, funds are being released. In some cases, the voluntary organisations put in 10 per cent and the rest is provided by us. There are certain schemes where the State Government, through the Social Welfare Board of the State, funds 50 per cent and the Centre's Social Welfare Board, founded by us, funds 50 per cent depending on the scheme. The hon. Member especially asked about the minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to say that special programmes for them are funded and looked after by the Ministry of Welfare. In our Ministry, the programmes are for women in general and we cover them if they come under the programme.

**श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक तो अनुदान की राशि जो दी जाती है, यह बहुत कम है। तो इसको बढ़ाने के विषय में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

दूसरा यह है कि तलाकशुदा और जिनका सेपेरेशन हो जाता है, उस तरह की औरत या घर में रह कर जो पारिवारिक शोषण सहती हैं, उनको खास तौर से किस तरह रोजगार मिले, वह अनभिज्ञ होती हैं, उनको पता भी नहीं होता है कि इस तरह की संस्थायें कुछ काम कर रही हैं।

तो ऐसी औरतों के लिए खास तौर से कोई ऐसी खास स्कीम है कि जिससे उनको घर से बाहर लाकर रोजगार दिये जायें, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें ?

**SHRI MARGARET ALVA:** We do not have a scheme only for divorced or widowed women. We have issued guidelines and the State Governments have been responding well in providing relaxation in upper age limit for entry into Government jobs for divorced and widowed women. I would like to say that we have a number of programmes under which we train women for self-employment and this is particularly done by the Women's Development Corporations which we are funding jointly with the State Governments. We are providing infra-structural facilities for setting up training centres and providing the training which will help them to go into the new avenues of employment which are being generated. We are also helping them with programmes under NORAD and various other schemes. The details of these schemes have been circulated to the Members of Parliament. I will certainly be prepared to send to the hon. Member a set of the programmes.

**DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:** Not only equal wages are not given to women workers, but on the contrary, in the textile mills of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. the number of women workers who are working there has been reduced. Has it come to the notice of the Government? If so, what action are they taking?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Women do have the problem of retrenchment where new technologies and modern systems come into the organised sector as a whole.

**DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:** It is not a question of new technology.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** I am saying that this is the problem that we are facing. I can give you an example. Recently hundreds of women in the tobacco industry were retrenched in Karnataka and in Andhra Pradesh because the operation in which the women were really involved in cleaning of the tobacco leaves was mechanised. There was hue and cry from women in both these States saying that women have been thro-

worn out without being provided alternative employment. We took it up with the State Governments. We have had an assurance that they will, jointly with us, launch a programme of training for alternative employment. There are problems. I am saying that this trend has been noticed and more and more women are being absorbed in certain new industries like electronics.

We are having training programmes for women so that they are able to get absorbed into new industries and so that, they have new avenues of employment which are being generated.

### Teaching of ancient Indian sciences

\*408. **SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce the teaching of the Ancient Indian Sciences of Astrology, Palmistry, Numerology etc. in the educational institutions;

(b) whether Government have any plans to encourage research on these subjects based on the works of ancient Indian experts; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI):** (a) and (b) In the Sanskrit Universities and Vidyaapeethas run by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, courses relating to Ancient Indian literature and sciences are taught. The National Policy on Education 1986 also visualises adequate support for research in Indology. It also suggests efforts to delve into India's ancient fund of knowledge and to relate it to contemporary reality. The Programme of Action proposes the establishment of an international Institute for Indology and classical Languages to take up programmes for this purpose.