

the Department of Atomic Energy, CSIR and the Department of Science and Technology. The School of Chemistry has eight projects funded by the UGC and the CSIR. Eleven projects are under implementation in the School of Life Sciences. These are funded by the UGC, ICMR etc.

(Interruptions)

The Department of Chemistry is recognised by the UGC as a department of special assistance in the field of Organic Chemistry.

The UGC has agreed to provide the University computer facilities. The University library has 1,070 journals. It can be seen from all this that we are looking after the University because this is a new University which needs more funds, more projects, more money.

श्री सभापति : मिस्टर रेड्डी, आपने जो सवाल पूछा था उसमें कहा था कि किसी खास पपर्ज के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की गई थी।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : वह जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री सभापति : खास पपर्ज आप बता देते तो मालूम हो जाता।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : इसीलिये तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हैदराबाद में इस केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की कायम करने की ज़रूरत क्या थी, क्यों कायम किया गया। इसका शिक्षा मंत्री को जवाब देना चाहिए। मैंने यह सवाल इसलिये किया कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी दक्षिण में खासकर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कायम करने की ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ी। यह इसलिये पड़ी क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगों की इवाहिश थी इसलिये इसे वहाँ कायम किया गया। इसको दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों जैसा रखने का मकसद नहीं था मकसद

यह था कि वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायित्व दी जाय ताकि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों की जो शिकायतें हैं वह दूर हो सकें, इसलिये वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया खुद ही मानती हैं कि किन हालात में यह यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की गई। इसलिये इस पर ज्यादा तवज्जह दिया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को कितनी ग्रांट बनस्वत दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के दी जा रही है इसका जवाब क्यों नहीं मंत्री महोदया ने दिया?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य नाराज हो गये। हमारा प्वाइंट यह है कि हम सब जगह जहाँ पर हो सके नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन के लिये यूनिवर्सिटी खोलते हैं। एक यूनिवर्सिटी कलकत्ता में खुली हुई है, विश्व भारतीय और हम दक्षिण को भी देना चाहते हैं। एक यूनिवर्सिटी वहाँ है। सब जगह इस तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी दी हुई हैं।

श्री सभापति : कितना देते हैं, गवर्नमेंट कितना देती है?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : गवर्नमेंट ने 1981-82 में हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को 76.49 लाख रुपये दिये हैं।

Report of the Committee on Road Safety

*167. DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport on road safety has submitted its report;

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

(c) what are the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) what is the average death rate per year for every ten thousand vehicles in different parts of the country and what measures are being taken to reduce the mortality rate ?

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 House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In its recently submitted report, Committee has called for a national effort for the task of prevention of road accidents and implementation of road safety measures. Main recommendations made by the Committee include setting up of a National Road Safety Council and State Road Safety Councils, creation of Road Safety Fund to finance the schemes of road safety, and appropriate administrative machinery like Director General Road Safety at the Centre with Directorates of Road Safety in the States for Planning, implementing and monitoring of Road Safety programmes.

(d) Information as available regarding statewide average rate of fatality per 10,000 vehicles for the year 1980 is as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh 112, Assam 54, Bihar 47, Gujarat 55, Haryana 96, Himachal Pradesh 89, Jammu & Kashmir 101, Karnataka 49, Kerala 55, Madhya Pradesh 82, Maharashtra 37, Manipur 50, Nagaland 49, Orissa 81, Punjab 15, Rajasthan 38, Tamil Nadu 76, Tripura 49, Uttar Pradesh 70, West Bengal 64, A & N Islands 39, Arunachal Pradesh 529, Chandigarh 19, D & N Haveli 118, Delhi 27, Goa, Daman & Diu 27, Mizoram 85 and Pondicherry 20.

The State Governments have been advised to ensure strict enforcement of rules and regulations regarding issuance of driving licences and certificate

of fitness for vehicles, implementation of Highway Patrolling scheme and creation of an appropriate co-ordinating body to co-ordinate efforts designed to ensure effective implementation of road safety programmes.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU : Sir, while going through the statement, one will find that Punjab has 15 fatalities per 10,000 vehicles. Haryana which is next to it has 96 and Delhi which is next to it has 27. Now, has the Committee, while giving its recommendations, gone into the reasons why such a large disparity is there and if in Punjab, they could be avoided, what are the reasons that they could not be avoided in Haryana and in Delhi ? Secondly, Sir, a place like Arunachal Pradesh has 529 fatalities. This is a very large number. Sir, it comes to nearly ten to twenty times. What were the reasons for this ? Has the Committee gone into this ? Do these areas have any special reasons ? If so, what are the reasons ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, the figures which have been given in this reply have been worked out on the basis of number of fatalities. In Arunachal Pradesh...

श्री सभापति : अरुणाचल प्रदेश में मोटर दस हजार हैं भी ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मोटर होगी भी नहीं ।

श्री बूढ़ा सिंह : एक हजार भी नहीं होगी ।

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : In Arunachal the number of vehicles is 359.

श्री सभापति : 10,000 को क्या आपने मल्टीप्लाय कर दिया ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Exactly, Sir, because the hon. Member has asked...

श्री सभापति : मैं क्लियर करना चाहता हूँ कि तीन सौ मीटरों में 529 एक्सीडेंट कैसे हो गये ?

श्री जेड० आर० अंसारी : जनाबेवाला, वही मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूँ । एक्सीडेंट की बात नहीं है नम्बर आफ फेटाल्टीज की बात है । एक एक्सीडेंट में 25 आदमी भी मर सकते हैं । हजूरवाली, वही मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री सभापति : यह तो आपने सही कहा पूरी बस उलट जाए तो . . .

श्री जेड० आर० अंसारी : वही मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूँ । क्वेश्चन को देखिये फेटाल्टी रेट पूछा है पर 10,000 ।

श्री सभापति : आपका अर्थमेटिक फिर गलत हो रहा है ।

श्री जेड० आर० अंसारी : माफ़ फरमाइयेगा, मैं जो क्वेचन है उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ । अगर उसके इलावा आप कोई दूसरी क्वेरी करना चाहते हैं, अगर मेरी मालुमात होगी तो जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री सभापति : मैं थोड़ा पूछ रहा हूँ, डा० सिद्धू पूछ रहे हैं । (बयबधान)

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Three hundred and fifty nine is the number of vehicles in Arunachal and the number of fatality is 19. The formula is, this number is divided by the number of vehicles and multiplied by 10,000. That will be the number of fatality per 10,000.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, may I add to what my friend has said ? This does not give the correct picture because the basis on which

the calculations are made is not a scientific one. It should have been the number of accidents per lakh K.M. In this case fatalities per 10,000 vehicles have been worked out. That is why there is inaccuracy and this is not the correct picture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It comes to this Mr. Minister that if one member commits an accident, it will be 10,000 accidents, if you multiply it by 10,000.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : We have taken the example of Arunachal when there are 319 vehicles.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the statistics are not quite correctly worked out.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : The question has been put like that.

DR. M.M.S. SIDDHU : My main question was whether the Committee has gone through the accident rate in the neighbouring States, one after the other, and also compared the higher fatality rate. Has the Committee gone into the causes for it because they are making recommendations in this respect ? That is why I asked whether they have studied it. That is the first part of my question.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : The Committee has gone into it thoroughly and they have made a number of recommendations. Nearly about 80 recommendations have been made by them out of which 7 or 8 are important. I can read them out, but it will take time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think this answer has been worked out rather statistically and on the basis of arithmetic. I do not think it reflects the proposition correctly.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : The Committee has not made the recommendations on the basis of these statistics alone. It is one of the factors that has been taken into account. The correct thing is that they should have taken the accidents per lakh Km. or so. Moreover, there are other factors which

they have taken into consideration while making recommendations. There are about 80 recommendations out of which 8 are important.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we leave it there, Dr. Siddhu.

DR. M.M.S. SIDDHU: I would like to ask only two specific things, whether they have recommended the same or not. All over the world seat belts are necessary for the driver. That is one. Secondly, in order to find out whether alcohol is a factor...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Always.

DR. M.M.S. SIDDHU: Does these two things find a place in the recommendations of the Committee ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, they have a place. In addition to these, there are so many other factors which the Committee has gone into.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: I asked about two specific things. Have they recommended compulsory seat belts and, secondly, use of breathalyzer.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Sir, the Minister has not read the report.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Please let me know whether these two recommendations find a place there.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are there.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : They are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are very much there. Probably, Dr. Siddhu...

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Sir, Will he lay it on the Table of the House so that I can verify ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, I strongly protest at what the Member over there has said. We have read the report and we know what it is.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU : Sir, will he lay the report on the Table ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Siddhu, the hon. Minister has assured that these are there. You should accept his assurance. In England, they say most of the accidents take place because a pretty girl is walking on the pavement and the driver looks at her. Question No. 168.

Damage to orange cultivation in Maharashtra

*168. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :†

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASU-
DEO DHABE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the area under orange cultivation in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that orange cultivation in Nagpur, Amravati, Yeotmal and Wardha districts in Maharashtra has been badly affected due to current drought and water scarcity in the Vidarbha region; and

(c) what is the assistance being given and the remedial steps being taken by the Central Government especially in providing employment to labour rendered un-employed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

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

Statement

(a) According to 1979-80 estimates, area under citrus fruits in Maharashtra is about 28900 hectares. The exact area under oranges alone is not available.

(b) The Government are aware of the adverse effects on orange crop due to scarcity of water.

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Bhai Mahavir.