

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITY AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

(ii)

COLUMNS

(ii) Demand for upgrading Junior Navyug Schools to Senior Navyug Schools to ensure automatic admission of students of the Junior Wing to the Senior Wing

Shri Jagannath Prasad

232

(iii) Need to streamline the marketing facilities for forest products of tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

Shri Arvind Netam

232—233

(iv) Need to fill up the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in government service in group 'D' posts

Shrimati Sunderawati Nawal Prabhakar

233—234

(v) Demand for settling claims of refugees from Pakistan occupied areas of J & K and also conferring citizenship rights on refugees who migrated to J & K from West Pakistan at the time of partition

Shri Janak Raj Gupta

234—235

(vi) Need to withdraw the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986

Shri Hannan Mollah

235

(vii) Need for measures to solve the difficulties faced by I.D.P.L.

Dr. A. Kalanidhi

235—236

(viii) Demand for another thermal power station at Delhi to meet the power shortage in the capital

Shri Bharat Singh

236—237

(ix) Demand for opening branches of Agricultural Development Bank in Aliganj, Patiali and Bhargain in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh

Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan

237—238

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87—Contd.

238—295

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies—Contd.

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

238—242

Shri R. Annanambi

242—246

Shrimati Basava Rajeswari

246—250

(iii)

	COLUMNS
Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta	250—254
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	254—258
Dr. Datta Samant	258—262
Kumari Pushpa Devi	262—265
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	265—272
Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	272—276
Shri A.K. Panja	277—295
 Bills Introduced—	
1. Construction (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of articles 310 and 311) by Shri Satvagopal Misra	295—296
2. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new Part XXIA, etc.) by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	296
3. Agro-based Industries Reserved for the Producers and Workers Cooperatives Bill by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	296—297
4. Small and Marginal Farmers' Aid Bill by Shri Hannan Mollah	297
5. Special Medical Facilities to Government Employees Bill by Shri Hannan Mollah	297
6. Agricultural Workers' Compensation Bill by Shri Zainul Abedin	298
7. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 101) by Shri Anoopchand Shah	298
8. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 311) by Shri Suresh Kurup	298—299
9. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new article 333A) by Shri P. Vallal Peruman	299

	COLUMNS
10. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 324) by Shri G.M. Banatwalla	299
11. Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 315) by Shri Shantaram Naik	300
Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Amendment Bill (Amendment of section 2, etc.)—Contd.	300—349
Motion to consider	
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	300—301
Shri C. Janga Reddy	301—303
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	303—305
Shri Amal Datta	305—307
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	307—313
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	313—318
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	318—322
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	322—326
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	327—333
Shri Mool Chand Daga	333—338
Dr. Datta Samant	338—346
Shri Kammodilal Jatav	346
Shri Dal Chander Jain	347—349
Half-an-Hour Discussion Management of Foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India	350—370
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	350—355
Shri A.K. Panja	355—363
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	363—364
Shri Mool Chand Daga	364—369

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 17, 1986 | Chaitra 27, 1908
(SAKA)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Loans to Fishing Companies by Shipping Development Fund Committee

*720. SHRI D.P. YADAVA† :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain fishing companies obtained hasty clearance of loans from Shipping Development Fund Committee before 31st March, 1986 ;

(b) the particulars of all such fishing companies which have been sanctioned loans by Shipping Development Fund Committee between 1 January, 1986 and 31 March, 1986 and the amount of loans sanctioned to each such company ;

(c) whether any charge of financial irregularities by the Board of Directors of fishing companies has come to the notice of Government in this regard ;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(e) whether Government propose to review all such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The details of fishing companies which were sanctioned loans between

2

1.1.1986 to 31.3.1986 are shown in the statement below.

(c) In one case of M/s. Venketeswara Fisheries (P) Ltd., certain allegations of financial irregularities against Board of Directors of the said company have been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) Director of Fisheries, Government of Tamil Nadu has been asked by Department of Agriculture to make confidential enquiries on the standing and antecedents of Managing Director and other Directors and financial standing of M/s. Venketeswara Fisheries (Pvt.) Ltd., against whom allegations of financial irregularities were made. The matter is also sub-judice before Madras High Court.

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF FISHING COMPANIES WHICH WERE SANCTIONED LOANS BETWEEN 1-1-1986 TO 31-3-1986

(A) Indigenous Trawlers

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of loan
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	M/s. Premier Trawling (P) Ltd. Madras.	72,51,900
2.	M/s. Mahalakshmi Marine Products (P) Ltd., Madras.	72,51,900
3.	M/s. Crown Fisheries (P) Ltd., Tuticorin.	72,51,900
4.	M/s. Swagath Marine Products, Madras.	72,51,900
5.	M/s. Gees Marine Products, (P) Ltd., Tuticorin.	72,51,900
6.	M/s. Saravanan Marine Products Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	72,51,900
7.	M/s. Appu International (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	148,24,000

1	2	3		
8.	M/s. Seabay Venture (P) Ltd., Cochin.	74,12,000	6.	M/s. Leo Seafoods (P) Ltd., (29-7-85). Rs. 1,69,78,500
9.	M/s. Bhavani Marine Traders (P) Ltd., Madras.	74,12,000	7.	M/s. Lelsun Seafoods & Marine Products (P) Ltd., (3-12-85). Rs. 85,24,494
10.	M/s. Embassy Fisheries (P) Ltd., New Deihi.	148,24,000	8.	M/s. Anchor Fisheries & Seafoods (P) Ltd., (11-10-85). Rs. 2,03,94,000
11.	M/s. Mayura Marines (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	148,24,000	9.	M/s. S.A.V. Fisheries (I) Ltd., (25-9-85). Rs. 85,24,494
12.	M/s. Four Season Fisheries Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	145,67,188	10.	M/s. Pratuna Trawling (P) Ltd., (6-1-86). Rs. 1,77,12,000
13.	M/s. Sarva Shakthi Fisheries (P) Ltd., Bangalore.	145,67,188	11.	M/s. MGR Seafoods (P) Ltd., (7-1-86). Rs. 1,77,12,000
14.	M/s. Marine Fisheries (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	72,83,594	12.	M/s. G.P. Marine Products India (P) Ltd., Guntur. Rs. 1,69,78,500
15.	M/s. Shabari Fisheries (P) Ltd., Bangalore.	72,83,594	13.	M/s. High Seafoods Ltd., New Delhi. Rs. 84,89,250
16.	M/s. Shreyas Seafoods (P) Ltd., Bangalore.	72,83,594	14.	M/s. Ocean Products and Shipping (P) Ltd. Rs. 2,03,94,000
17.	M/s. Capricorn Fisheries (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	72,83,594		
18.	M/s. Maruti Marines (P) Ltd., Kakinada.	146,46,600		
19.	M/s. Sharmila Fisheries (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	73,23,300		
20.	M/s. Geetha Marines Products (P) Ltd., Pondicherry.	73,16,700		

(B) Imported Trawlers

Sl. No.	Name of Company & (Date of appl.)	90% loan recommended at the prevailing rate of Foreign Ex.
1.	M/s. Sagarika Seafoods (P) Ltd., (9-10-84).	Rs. 85,24,494
2.	M/s. Continental Fisheries (P) Ltd., (11-10-85).	Rs. 85,24,494
3.	M/s. Reghu Seafoods (P) Ltd., (26-12-85).	Rs. 85,24,494
4.	M/s. Mudnur Marines Ltd., (7-11-85).	Rs. 1,69,78,500
5.	M/s. Victoria Fisheries (P) Ltd., (14-1-86).	Rs. 1,69,78,500

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the hon. Minister assure the House that pending clearance by the competent inquiring authorities and clearance by the hon. High Court, no further loan instalment will be granted to M/s. Venketeswara Fisheries (P) Ltd. ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is basically the Agriculture Ministry which is sanctioning these loans through us. There is a Screening Committee in Agriculture Ministry which recommends the case to us and the SDFC is the disbursing agency. As regards this particular case where irregularities have been brought to our notice, we are inquiring through the Director, Fisheries, and the suggestion which has been made by the hon. Member will be kept in mind.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : I want to know whether a large number of underhand dealings have come to light in regard to giving this kind of loans and if so, what action has been taken in that regard.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Some reports have been brought to the notice of the Government that some people and some companies have certainly misused the facilities. On the one hand, shipping itself is in recession ; and there is also the question of

national exchequer money, the hard-earned money of the citizens. We will make sure that no misuse is made by individuals or by companies.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : The hon. Minister has just admitted that these loans are disbursed by the Ministry but on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture. Another Ministry is also involved and that is the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The Ministry of Finance also come in it. Will the Government reconsider the answer given to part (a) of the Question where it is said, 'No Sir' ? Would not you try to review the entire procedure of the funding from the SDFC in respect of these fishing trawlers which are purchased from abroad and mainly to have a global tender when such fishing vessels are taken and not to go according to the individuals who make negotiations abroad ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, as far as the functioning of the present system is concerned, it is a good system because there is a Screening Committee which checks all these observations before sanctioning the loan. After the observations are put up to the Screening Committee, they recommend to the Agriculture Ministry and they in turn recommend to us. The Shipping and Transport Ministry only gives subsidy. Loan part is entirely with the Agriculture Ministry. Whichever Agriculture Ministry recommends, we subsidise the shipping yards and that is to encourage the shipping industry.

As far the suggestion made by the hon. Member to have a global tender is concerned we will consider that.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker Sir, so far as the shipping development fund is concerned, it was originally meant for the increase of the tonnage of Indian shipping. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how many applications are pending with the Ministry for loan from the SDFC for the cargo-cum-passenger ships and to what extent the Government has taken action.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This is slightly far away from this question. The information that the Hon. Member has asked for will be supplied to him in a correct form.

Renovation of Lord Jagannath Temple

*721. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the renovation measures taken in Puri Jagannath Temple are being completed according to prescribed time schedule ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the progress of renovation and removing the plaster has brought some valuable archaeological and artistic work to notice and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any other ancient temples and tanks associated with the history of this temple are under consideration for renovation to protect them from deterioration and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The conservation measure taken in Jagannath temple are being implemented in a phased manner on the advice of the Expert Committee constituted for the preservation of the temple. The work of deplastering and preservation has to be undertaken with meticulous care and it is a slow process which ensures that the concealed part of masonry containing sculptured surface is not damaged.

(b) Yes, Sir. The original exterior surface exposed as a result of deplastering contains fine figures of Krishna, Agni, Buddha, Ganesh, Nayikas, etc., within decorative niches, panels showing Ganas and Vyalas besides processions, floral and ornamental reliefs and architectural details.

(c) Other ancient temples and tanks outside the Jagannath Temple complex are not Centrally protected and, therefore, their renovation has not yet been considered.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My question was specific—whether the renovation measures are being completed according to the prescribed time schedule. Absolutely no answer is given for it. I do not know how it escaped the attention of the Hon. Minister. However, I want to know whether the pollution and environmental factors which contribute to causing damages and deterioration of the temple have

been guarded against and, if so, what steps have been taken in that regard, with details.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Mr. Speaker Sir, I think the Hon. Member will know from the reply itself that as far as possible, we have kept to the time schedule. But in between there was a court case put by the Panda there and for two years there was some sort of a halt. Once that was cleared, the work is completely going on. I may, through you, point out that this is a very sensitive matter. It is a matter of great beauty and art. (*Interruptions*) We cannot rush through and spoil the sculpture and the faces which are coming out now. But I may assure him that things are going as fast as possible under the direct supervision of the Technical Committee, apart from the Expert Committee which has been set up. All these things are there. I think, the temple, the last temple of Narasimha, will also be completed within this year.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, my real supplementary about pollution and environmental factor has not been answered. I would like to know whether this has been care of or not.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I suppose the Experts Committee and the Technical Committee which have been set-up and are supervising these things must have taken care of this aspect.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to know what is the demarcating line between the monuments which come under the preservation of Government of India and the Archaeological Department of the State Government? As a matter of fact, I have written a number of letters about Bhavankuneswar temple of Arukhuda which is part of Jagannath culture and other tanks in Puri but nobody takes care of it. Government of India pushes me to the State Government and the State Government says, it is for the Government of India, I am in a helpless position. Please make it clear that not only the Jagannath temple but the whole complex will be taken care of.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, his query is very pertinent and clear and I will myself try to give a pertinent reply. There are several monuments outside Jagannath

temple complex which mainly include six holy shrines, the five sacred tanks which he referred to and the four ashrams. These are not Centrally protected but they have a great historic value. Therefore, the Archaeological Survey of India has been directed to examine these monuments also. Further a phased programme has been mapped out and according to that there will be de-plastering which has been completed upto a certain level. Apart from the de-plastering and preservation they shall also try and look after the encroachments in and around the protected monuments and the gardens.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I have been to this temple and I have seen that the condition of maintenance is very poor. Sir, apart from the condition of maintenance of the temple, it is also a fact that antiques from this temple as well as other temples are being stolen and smuggled out of the country. I would like to know what is the Government doing to see that these precious antiques are not smuggled out of the country.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, I seek your indulgence to see how far this question is related to the present one. It is a different question but we will look into that also. About the earlier supplementary, I would like to say that chemical treatment and preservation is a continuous process and it is being ensured against also.

[*Translation*]

Second Phase of Indira Gandhi Canal

*722. **SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has sought the advice of the Central Water Commission and Planning Commission in regard to certain decisions for drastic changes made in the second phase of Indira Gandhi Canal after 1983 ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the progress made in the matter ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have indicated that they are further revising

the scope of Stage-II of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project, envisaging pasture development in tail areas of the Canal and additional irrigation area under the lift schemes. The matter is under discussion with the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the suggestions given by the Rajasthan Government in respect of revision of the scope of Stage II of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project and whether the Central Water Commission has examined these suggestions and if so, what is their report ?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This is a very gigantic project. The State Government has revised it three times. Again it has sought modifications and the modifications are under consideration. The State Government have suggested certain modifications.

It is given in detail here. I can quote this :

“The modifications proposed are as indicated below :

- (1) Areas up to RD 961 of the main canal will receive irrigation by gravity. There is no change in the scope of the project up to RD 961 from that finalised in 1985.”

This is what the hon. Member perhaps seems to be concerned.

- (2) Below RD 961 of the main canal, the following works have been proposed :

- (i) Out of a total OCA of 5.40 lakh hectares under gravity flow irrigation, 3.66 lakh hectares of land is proposed to be developed as a pasture land at an intensity of 100% for dairy development and animal husbandry. In the remaining 1.74 lakh hectares conventional irrigation of 80% intensity has been proposed by bringing under irrigation 3 Km.

wide strip along the Sagarmal-gopa, Gadra Road extension and other direct distributaries below RD 961.”

Now, Sir, about the Second modification, the State Government has suggested certain things. There is an interesting story. The State Government proposed Lift Irrigation Schemes.

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : That is what the hon. Member is interested to know. In February 1977, in the second stage of the project five lift schemes were suggested by the State Government and I am surprised in May 1978, these proposed lift schemes were dropped by the State Government. Now, the State Government has again come up before the Central Government suggesting these modifications.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : It was the Janata Government at that time.

MR. SPEAKER : Government is a Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you allow me to reply to the question.

AN HON. MEMBER : With retrospective effect.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : This is a very important question. That is why I am very much interested in it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Now, I come to the second modification which has been proposed by the State Government. I quote :—

- (ii) Six lift schemes have been proposed out of which 5 are the modified proposals of earlier finalised lift canals and the sixth one is a new addition. Under these lift schemes, a 3-kilometre wide strip of land on either bank is proposed to be brought under irrigation. Also, one kilometre wide shelter belt plantation on either side of three kilometre strip has been proposed. These areas are proposed to be irrigated at 80% intensity.

(iii) Quantity of water proposed to be provided for drinking and other uses has been kept as 0.65 MAF for the time being. The ultimate requirements have been indicated to be 1800 cusecs, that is, 1 MAF and the balance quantity is proposed to be met with my better water management practices”.

So, Sir, these are the modifications suggested by the State Government. Of course, there is a purpose for suggesting these things. They are justified in suggesting these modifications for the object of making better use of the water. The observations made by the Central Water Power Commission are for the entire country. There was a discussion. I know, Sir, you are interested in Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : I am interested in whole of the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, whether the person in charge was a practical farmer or not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I am a farmer myself.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking whether the person in charge who changed and re-changed these things had practical knowledge of agriculture, irrigation or not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The persons involved in the scrutiny of these modifications are experts, water scientists, topmost engineers, and experts in water management. They are put incharge of this.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right ; but still the head counts.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Central Water Commission is on the job. What I wanted to say was that decision in this regard must be taken as early as possible because the delay in taking a decision results in slowing down of pro-

gress of work on Stage, II of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project. This being is a very important project, I would like to know the time by which the Central Water Commission, the Planning Commission and your own Department would be taking a decision and the time by which the Government of Rajasthan would hasten the pace of work following that decision ? Also, what special assistance the Central Government are going to give in this regard ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : So far as the question of taking a decision is concerned, what decision can be taken if the State Government fails to give proper reply to the points raised or comments sought. If they are able to give clarifications early, a decision on the scheme can be taken in the meeting which is going to be held in a day or two.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that Stage II of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project extends upto Gadra Road from Mohangarh and the distance of Pakistan border from the Main Canal near Mohangarh is 40 to 45 kilometres whereas this distance at Gadra Road is only 5 to 6 kilometres. You have stated that some pasture—land development in tail-end areas will be allowed, but will it not be necessary from the strategic point of view not to allow pasture-land development in that Western part of Rajasthan Canal bordering Pakistan and instead allow cultivation of land so as to ensure population in that area which in turn would ensure security of the border area ? Will the hon. Minister consider this point ?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I say that it is a suggestion for action.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the areas of Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Churu through which this canal passes very close to Pakistan border are water scarce areas for centuries. I would like to know whether a part of this precious water would also be supplied to the people of these areas ? If so, by when ?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The history of this project since 1955 till now goes to show that the entire water that is meant for this area is for those areas where water is so scarce.

MR. SPEAKER : And the area mentioned by the hon. Member is also very scarce in water. I can vouchsafe for that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can say that this is meant for the Rajasthan people.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that we had requested a number of times to declare it a national project and to complete it as soon as possible, but the Central Government have paid no heed to our request so far. We have kept you posted about the changes made and bunglings committed since then with the requests to set it right. The engineers have indulged in bungling to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. Today, again I would like to avail of this opportunity to request you that as long as the Central Government do not take this project in their hands, it is not going to be completed early and may take years to be completed. At the same time, as stated by the hon. Member from Jhunjhunu, besides Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Pala and other neighbouring areas are also facing acute scarcity of drinking water. With regard to the third suggestion received from the Rajasthan Government. I would like to know what decision has been taken in that regard and how much time Government would take to complete this project on priority basis.

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, May I say a word ? Let there not be an impression within this House or outside the House that there has been a delay in implementation of the project. Absolutely, there is no delay.

(Interruptions)

Please listen to me. Stage-I of the project is almost complete. 204 KM length of feeder canal and 189 long main canal were completed by June 1964 and June 1975

respectively. Out of a total length of 2942 KM of distributory system, 2907 KM of length has been completed by December 1985. I do not see if there is any delay in this. Work on construction of Stage II of the project is in full swing and it is hoped to be completed very soon. If those modifications were not suggested, perhaps the delay would have been cut short.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes Dr. Bhoi. But if you put irrelevant question, I will not allow it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, if I am irrelevant, you can send me out of this House.

Sir, recently you must have been on the TV the gigantic construction work of the Indira Gandhi Canal. In this connection, I would like to know whether the Planning Commission and the/CWC people are getting the expert advice from geologists. Are you adopting the Vishweswarayya theory of construction regarding the irrigation projects and are you involving the expert geologists in the country to delineate the different formations so that they can properly advise as to what type of materials like gravel, stones, etc. can be used in the construction to expedite it ? In Karnataka, Mohammad Ismael and Vishweswarayya had made a master plan of the whole State about the irrigation projects taking the advice of the senior geologists. You can also involve NSRA in this process. I would like to know whether you would request the Planning Commission and the CWC to involve all the expert individuals and organisations in future. The hon. Minister may even reply it later.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, it has no relation to the main question.

Norms for issue of Railway Free Passes to Individuals and Institutions.

*723. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether is a fact that with a view to preventing indiscriminate issue of railway free passes, all railway passes to individuals and institutions were cancelled ;

(b) if so, whether this step has resulted

in genuine social institutions engaged in useful social activities and relief work having also been robbed of the facility of railway passes ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reframe well defined norms for the issue of railway passes and then re-issue the passes on the basis of the revised norms ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) It is presumed that the question refers to the issue of Complimentary Card Passes. With a view to effecting strict economy in expenditure all the Complimentary Card Passes were cancelled in 1981.

(b) No, Sir, Keeping in view the needs of the organisations and the financial constraints of the Railways, a limited number of such passes, which are Complimentary, are issued in deserving cases.

(c) Guidelines for issue of passes have been in existence for more than a decade. Complimentary Card Passes are issued only with the approval of the Minister for Transport, based on justification and merits of each case. Reframing of guidelines is not considered necessary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, there are a lot of inaccuracies in the answers that are given.

(Interruptions)

Prof. Ranga, I think agrees with me.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, it is quite a formidable task for me to resist.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Firstly, you carefully look at the wording of the first question, i.e. (a) whether these passes were cancelled with a view to preventing indiscriminate issue of railway free passes. Now, you have altogether scurried over that prospect and you have not given a reply whether all the passes in 1981 were cancelled to prevent the earlier indiscriminate issue of railway passes. He has said, just to ensure economy that has been done. So, firstly is it a not a fact that in 1981...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Does it not come to the same thing ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the result. I have got my reply also here. Therefore my specific question is, when the new Government came in 1980, is it not a fact that the successive Railway Ministers indiscriminately increased the number of Railway passes ? It attracted severe criticism from various newspapers and the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi advised the Railway Minister to take cognizance of this complaint and as a result of that, to stop this indiscriminate issue of railway passes. That is the reason why the passes were completely cancelled in 1981. I want a specific reply to this question before I come to the second one.

SHRI BANSI LAL : There was a criticism on issue of such passes in both the Houses of Parliament and outside also and that is why the passes were cancelled and it was for the economy as well.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he agrees. Sir I am glad ; he is a very honest person.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But the question is whether he is an honest Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I hope, with the same clarity and honesty he will also give the reply to the second question. I am expecting that, In the second part, there are two inaccuracies and I hope they will be corrected and a correct answer will be given.

Now in part 'c'—it is stated that guidelines for the issue of passes have been in existence for more than a decade. The same is continuing, and the passes to individuals and institutions will be issued on the basis of that. He has said, "more than a decade". Now, I have got here with me the Lok Sabha proceedings of 1978. There was a Started Question No. 471 on 28 March, 1978. Sir fortunately or unfortunately, I had replied that. Sir, I will only read out that because he has to reply.

He has said for more than a decade the same are continuing. I replied it on 28.3.1978.

[Translation]

It reads—"but we had fixed new norms with regard to issue of passes to the people

after the Janata Government had come to power. These have been our three norms :

[English]

- (1) Institutions and organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of all-India character ;
- (2) Organisations developed to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons ;
- (3) Eminent persons engaged in the work of national importance, for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys."

Sir, this was announced in this very House on 28.3.78. Not more than a decade has passed. And therefore, I would like to know whether these norms are being followed, and if they are followed now my specific query is this. He has said that there is no complaint. The genuine social organisations are refused passes. Sir, I will quote Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. There are certain social institutions in different parts of the country. There is a museum—Raja Kelkar Museum—known all over the country where number of things in different parts are collected and kept and Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi have given a certificate. The matter came to her and she also directed them. Then, he said that Yes, it was unjust not to give them the passes. Recently passes have been given.

There is another case of the Antar Bhartiya Organization working for National Integration, on behalf of whom Baba Amte has been undertaking a tour. Regarding that Antar Bhartiya Organization, the position is that, whether it was Congress Government or Janta Government, in the past they were always having a pass, but due to his general guillotine, just as our Demands, these passes have also been guillotined. Therefore, will he really go through all the lists on the basis of these three norms which I have read out, and try to review the list ? I do not want any injustice, or any undeserving case to be considered. But on the basis of this norm,

whatever cases fit in, will those social institutions be granted passes ? That is all.

SHRI BANSI LAL : The guidelines which Prof. Dandavate has read out, and which he has given in his reply in 1978 were already in existence ; and he has mentioned one particular organization, viz Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune. Prof. Dandavate himself had sponsored this case, and the pass was granted to this organization.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Like that there are various organizations. I am not pleading only for the cases which I had recommended

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Saheb, this does happen in general guillotine ; sometimes somebody is left out and sometimes somebody is included. Here also, sometimes Agriculture is left out and sometimes Commerce.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Agriculture cannot be left out.

[English]

With you in the Chair, can any Minister dare plead for guillotining Agriculture ?

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now we heard about guillotine of passes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken for issuing passes ; whether it is a fact that a decision to issue passes to freedom fighters was taken in the Freedom Fighters Conference held in Allahabad to which, perhaps, the Prime Minister had also given his approval ; if so, the steps taken in this regard so far ? Secondly, will Government re-consider issuing of passes to such organisations which actually have social responsibility and are in fact engaged in social work ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, so far as issuing of passes is concerned, we do issue passes from time to time to those who actually do good work, but the passes are issued on the basis of the importance of the individual. Sharmaji has referred to the case of freedom fighters. The Prime Minister

had announced it in Allahabad and this scheme has come into effect from 1st December. Every Freedom Fighters who draws pension from the Central Government will be issued cheque pass for six months and his spouse or attendant is also allowed in the same class.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I want to know whether the passes have actually been issued or it is still a scheme ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Orders have been issued to passes. As and when the Freedom Fighters start approaching the railway authorities, they would start getting passes.

[English]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It should be issued automatically. Where is the question of paying 'as and when' ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order what is this ? This is not a free for all. Now Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is not a fact that the railway passes for the President and the Secretary of the All India Freedom Fighters Organization were cancelled by my hon. friend, Mr. Dandavate, inspite of the representation I myself also had made to him ? That cancellation still continues even today, under the present Railway Minister, inspite of repeated requests on our behalf.

It is also not a fact that even over the decisions, suggestions or concessions offered by the Prime Minister, we have made a further representation for a better utilization of that concession ? The hon. Minister has been good enough to say that he would reconsider his earlier decision.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I do not know whether Prof Dandavate had cancelled the passes or not. But Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee is President of the Freedom Fighters Association, and we have given him a Card Pass. He holds it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now next question : Mr. Das Muni.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the General Secretary ? The General Secretary has got to go round the whole of India. (Interruptions).

Indoor patients treated at AIIMS

*729. **SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of indoor patients treated at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi during 1985 ;

(b) break up of the total number State/ Union Territory-wise ;

(c) the break-up income-groupwise ; and

(d) the number of VIPs treated during 1985 and the number of beds/rooms reserved for them, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) 46,068.

(b) Delhi	30,962
Haryana	4,095
U.P.	6,854
Punjab	378
Rajasthan	651
Other States	2,844
Foreign Nationals	284

(c) The Institute does not maintain income-wise data of patients.

(d) No specific data is maintained as to the number of VIPs treated in AIIMS. No beds or rooms have been specifically reserved for VIPs.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, as we all know, is an institution of national importance which should theoretically have equal access for all citizens of the country who make the particular grade or fulfil the criterion for admission. We were advised that the criterion for admission is not rank or origin or domicile. But I want to know whether a particular sickness that is sought to be treated cannot be treated even by a specialist even at a State Capital and then these patients have to be referred to this institution of national importance. We however find that three States, Delhi, Haryana and U.P., I dare say not the whole of Haryana, not the whole of U.P. but only a few districts of Haryana and a few districts of U.P. close to Delhi, account roughly for 95

per cent of the patients treated by All India Institute of Medical Sciences. To my mind, therefore, this is a detraction from the national importance of the institution. Has the criterion been changed or whether some method is to be introduced by the Government or by the authorities of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that all serious and research-oriented cases referred by local specialists from anywhere in India can have equal access to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences or alternatively should there be similar institution of high quality in other regions of the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : How can you expect people from Madras to come to Delhi for treatment ?

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The cannot come from Madras, but I can tell you, there are many cases coming from my State, Bihar, which are of the highest urgency ; and they are refused admission.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Some patients come from my State and they are asked to come again in 1989.

MR. SPEAKER : There should be a diversification regionally.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even to die, people go from different places to Varanasi.

MR. SPEAKER : It should be region-wise so that it can be approachable.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : As per the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, it is not strictly specified that this Institution has to be a referral hospital. However, the Review Committee appointed by us has recommended that it should preferably be run as a referral hospital. Later on, the Estimates Committee of this Lok Sabha, in the 54th Report and 70th Report, said that if it is made a strictly referral hospital without building up peripheral infrastructure in Delhi and the surrounding areas, it will cause a grave hardship to the people and therefore, the time is not now opportune to strictly implement the concept of a referral hospital. As far as AIIMS is concerned, at the moment, 30 per cent of the patients of the Institution are referral and the other 70 per cent are not referral ; they are just like in a normal hospital. The peripheral faci-

lities are infrastructure in Delhi are being progressively implemented as per the time schedule which ends by the end of the Seventh Plan. As regards admission, severity of the disease is the criterion and everybody who comes to this hospital is admitted subject to availability of space and facilities.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I doubt whether the Minister has got the figures. Even if his contention is that only 30 per cent is earmarked for referral cases, perhaps in that 30 per cent, perponderance would be only for local and nearby patients.

My second question relates to part (d) of my main question. The Minister said that there was no specific data about the VIPs. Now, I am absolutely amazed it. I think, the general impression among the people is that even if a VIP suffers a minor ailment he can get admission to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. At least, this is what the people believe. In the statement the Minister has said that no rooms or beds are reserved for VIPs. I know that this is completely wrong. I can give you even the number of rooms that are reserved for VIPs there. I would, therefore, like to know : why is it that the authorities are not even maintaining some data about the VIPs, some of whom I am sure, even ring up the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister for access or admission to this hospital ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : We did not say in the main answer that the VIPs are not treated there. We merely said that the details of the numbers of VIPs treated are not kept.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : If the names are kept, the numbers can be found.

MR. SPEAKER : Next time, we will send them somewhere else. (*Interruptions*) VIPs are hereby informed that they are not to fall sick any more.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : With regard to Members of Parliament, as soon as a Member of Parliament is admitted to the AIIMS, as per the rules of the Sabha, the intimation is given to the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is not the case. It is only when we are arrested,

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Of the total of 1100 beds in the hospital, 65 beds are private beds. There is no separate reservation for VIPs. We stand by that statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, there should be separate arrangement for V.I.Ps.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Hon. Speaker, Sir, you may tell them to make separate arrangements for us at every place.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How can anybody plead for reservation for VIPs ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Now VIPs do not go there because we get good treatment in the Annexe by virtue of you, Sir. We think you for that. There is a good arrangement. I now put my question.

From my experience of the last several years I can say that those patients who come from North-eastern region to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, are given time to come after seven or eight months. Many of them die in this period and they do not get a chance to come back again. In view of that, I ask why is it that medical facilities are not available in such remote areas ? Is it possible to introduce some norms so that when patients come from remote areas, they are admitted at the earliest possible date and the treatment is given to them in time ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : With regard to the point raised by the hon. Member, I would like to say that sometimes a situation comes when we have to tell the patient that we cannot provide him a bed because the treatment can be given according to the facilities available. We are making efforts for the last two years to build more Operation Theaters. Secondly, the people consider the All India Institute of Medical Sciences a centre of excellence and that is why people

from all parts of the country visit this Institute. While agreeing with my colleague on his reply to Shri Shahabuddin's question, I would like to say that there is no separate reservation for the V.I.Ps., but at the same time I would like to request the hon. Members of this august House kindly not to telephone us with the request for a room. It is our endeavour to provide them treatment but as of now there is no reservation for V.I.Ps. If a V.I.P. is in trouble, he also being a human being, efforts are made for him also.

Second thing that I want to say is that we have only 65 private rooms of which 5 rooms have been kept for the Faculty Members and the Staff. It leaves us with 55 rooms which have so much rush that we become helpless. The number of other beds is about 800. The patients are admitted accordingly. But I want to mention one thing in this House that we have recently increased some beds in Cardio Thoracic and Neuro Science Centre and Cancer Department. We hope that with this the number of beds will increase by 350. Eight more operation Theatres would start functioning by 1987. I hope, by that time we would be able to provide some relief. As of now, we send back our hon. Members, V.I.Ps. and other patients who come from outside by saying that we have no rooms, operation theatres ; we do not have Post Operative Care Units and I.U.C. Units. It is our endeavour to increase their numbers and we hope to add another 350 beds for this purpose. Going by the present rush, we hope that we shall be able to provide some help by then.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you take this Akbar Hotel and construct private wards there because this Hotel has already closed down.

[*English*]

Why don't you change this into private ward sort of thing ?

Replacement of the Old Mattanchery Bridge at Cochin Part

*730. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Mattanchery bridge at Cochin Port has completed its safety period ;

(b) The steps taken by the Cochin Port Trust to ensure its safety ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for its replacement by constructing a new bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Mattanchery Bridge at Cochin Port has outlived its useful life and has become obsolete.

(b) The condition of the bridge was studied by Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI) who suggested certain improvement measures which have been carried out to the extent feasible. The matter of strengthening of main girders is receiving the attention of Cochin Port Trust.

(c) The need for construction of another bridge is felt. A survey study on the proposed new bridge by National Transportation Planning and Research Centre has been sanctioned by the Govt. of Kerala in September, 1985.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, when the hon. Minister visited Cochin, he himself had seen that there is a very heavy traffic through this bridge. As this bridge is one of the oldest bridges in Kerala, which was built during the British regime, it has become obsolete. This is the bridge which connects the southern part of Kerala to the northern part of Kerala. If this bridge collapses at any time, then the entire traffic from the southern parts of Kerala to the northern parts will be stopped. In view of this serious situation, I would like to know whether the Government of India will take an immediate decision to start the construction of a new bridge in Cochin.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : As I mentioned in my answer, we do feel the importance of this bridge, especially its really joining the northern and southern parts of Cochin, and I have mentioned that off and on researches by our Road Research Institute have been carried out and they have recommended some measures to strengthen the bridge. Let me assure the hon. Members that we have taken steps from 1977 onwards after the observation was made. It is not in a very highly safe condition but it is safe.

As far as the importance is concerned, the Kerala Government is already in touch with us and the moment this project is sanctioned, the cost of the bridge is likely to be shared by the Port, the Kerala Government and the Navy. These are the three which are going to utilise this bridge.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir, the problem regarding the construction of an any bridge or any other project in a port area is that the sanction has to be given by the Central Government, that is, the Transport Ministry and if there is a Defence establishment like the Cochin Navy, then the Navy has to give the sanction and then the Government of Kerala has to give the sanction. But regarding this particular bridge, already there has been a discussion between the representatives of Kerala Government, the Navy and the authorities of the Cochin Port. The Kerala Government is prepared to give its share. So, I would like to know whether, in view of this that the Kerala Government is prepared to give its share, the Ministry of Transport will take an active interest so that the construction of this bridge is completed in time. Moreover, another point is that every year the Cochin Port is spending about Rs. 25 lakhs for the repair of this bridge.

So, that is a very huge amount that is unnecessarily being spent on the basis of these two aspects. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Transport would take interest to have this bridge constructed immediately.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : As I mentioned in my previous reply, Kerala Government, Navy and Port—and Port means the Department Surface of Transport—are closely in touch and the work is being done on this project on priority basis. Regarding the 'activeness' which the hon. Member has advised Government to follow, certainly Government will be active and I would request the hon. Member to remain active so that we can march forward.

Convention of all India Physical and Allied Teachers' Federation

*732. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH† :**
SHRI R.S. MANE :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two day convention of All India Physical Education and Allied Teachers' Federation was held in Delhi in March, 1986;

(b) if so, the recommendations that the Convention has made to Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Two day convention of All India Physical Education and Allied Teachers' Federation was held in Delhi in March, 1986.

(b) The Convention adopted the following Resolutions:

RESOLUTION 1

NATIONAL CHARTER ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In this Charter, the internationally accepted definition of Physical Education which includes health, physical education, sports and recreation has been accepted.

PREAMBLE:

The National Convention of All India Physical Education and Allied Teachers Federation was held in New Delhi on 22nd and 23rd March, 1986.

RECALLING that in the National Convention, the participants proclaimed that physical education is the component of the overall system of education and is necessary for the development of physical abilities of a person, his fitness and the development of this personality and affirmed its faith to integrate physical education into the pattern of education so that the youth of the country may be better equipped for socially useful productive work and the defence of the country.

RECALLING that the International Charter of Physical Education and Sports by UNESCO (1978) proclaimed that every youth has a right and access for develop-

ment of health, physical fitness and work capacity to participate in physical education and sports programme irrespective of race, colour sex, religion and political opinion.

CONVINCED that one of essential conditions of life in a democratic country like ours, is that every youth should have scope to develop his physical, intellectual and moral powers and therefore access to physical education should be assured and guaranteed during his period of education.

BELIEVING that physical education should make contribution to all sided development of the student-youth and should further provide scope for the development of skills in the movement and quality in the various programmes under it.

BELIEVING that physical education should offer scope to the adventurous spirit of the youth so that they may imbibe qualities of initiative, self-reliance, touchness and team spirit.

BELIEVING that physical education in addition to the development of health and total fitness, provides scope for leadership requirement, cooperative work, adjustment to life, capacity to face, challenge in life and better national and international understanding.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the diversity of programmes of physical education and its contribution to the full and well-balanced personality, the student youth needs to be prepared for any kind of service to the country.

PROCLAIMS that this National Convention for the purpose of development of Physical Education at the service of the humanity, urges Government, non-Govt. Organisations, Educational institutions and allied organisations of the youth be guided thereby to make all efforts to put physical education on par with other academic disciplines, provided for them.

ARTICLE 1—Physical Education is a fundamental right of student youth.

1.1. Every student has a fundamental right of access to physical education for the full development of his personality. Scope to develop his physical, mental and moral powers through physical education

must be guaranteed both within and without the educational systems.

1.2. Every student must have opportunity for participation in physical education programmes for development of his physical fitness and attaining standards in the various programmes of physical education.

1.3. Graded curricula in physical education should be carefully worked out at different stages of education viz. pre-primary, elementary, secondary, higher secondary, collegiate and university.

ARTICLE 2

2.1. Leadership in physical education should be developed to meet the requirements of youths at all stages of education as the effectiveness of the programme largely depends upon leadership.

2.2. So far as inservice teachers in schools and colleges are concerned, orientation courses, correspondence courses and open university continuation courses should be organised for them to update their knowledge in the recent developments in the field and the technique and devices essential for ensuring maximum participation of the students and their quality improvement.

ARTICLE 3

Status of Physical Education Teachers—Physical education and sports personnel under all stages of education, should enjoy the same status at par with other subject teachers in respect of payscales, promotion and other benefits available to subject teachers.

ARTICLE 4

Load work—Physical education teachers should have the same load of work as is prescribed for other teachers in lieu of the existing general practice of one teacher per institution irrespective of its strength. While calculating the load of work, the time devoted by them out of school, hours in conducting games, periods, special guidance classes, intramurals and the similar activities should be given due weightage.

ARTICLE 5

Syllabi in Physical Education—Well graded syllabi in physical education should

be framed at the National level with a compulsory core programme to be introduced all over the country providing ample scope to elective areas in the field. Health practices should have a proper place in these syllabi. Such syllabi should take into account the traditional Indian activities which are simple in nature, less expensive, suitable to the climate conditions and at the same time helpfull in achieving the objectives of physical education. In this context, the Yogic system should find a proper place at the different stages of education.

5.2. The syllabi should cover knowledge of various items relating to physical education and health education for which suitable text books should be prescribed classwise which will greatly help them to understand the purpose and significance of this programme.

5.3. Scientifically based evaluation programme is a must which will enable the students to understand their level of achievement and which will motivate them to take interest and show improvement in the work. In public examinations also, this subject deserves a place at par with other subjects.

ARTICLE 6

Organisation—Since a physical education has to be accepted as a discipline at par with other subjects, its requirements such as provision in the time table, adequate equipment, play areas, adequacy of staff and maintenance of registers and records are matters which should be standardized and spelled out for rigorous implementation without which this subject will not prove effective as well as beneficial to the students.

6.2. A fulfilled Department of Physical Education has to be established in each school, college and university with adequate staff and proper infra-structure, so that the various duties pertaining to the organisation and administration in the respective schools, colleges and universities can be carried out effectively.

ARTICLE 7

Funds. The Central Government should immediately undertake physical education census to find out the requirements of playfields, equipments, personnel and infra-structure-facilities. With this basic data,

the Central and State Govt. should prepare resource plans and funds be provided accordingly. In addition to Government financing at the State and Central levels, voluntary financing is also essential.

ARTICLE 8

Monitoring agency—A well devised supervisory agency consisting of qualified personnel in physical education to evaluate the programmes from time to time and take effective measures for their improvement is essential.

This Charter is intended for setting up a firm pattern of physical education in the country to prepare the youth to meet the challenges of 21st Century.

RESOLUTION 2. BOARD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education should immediately be instituted to advise the Central Government in matters of physical education, which will consist of State Representatives incharge of physical education and experts in the country. Further, similar Advisory Committees/councils should be established in the various States and Union territories of the country.

RESOLUTION 3. NEW EDUCATION POLICY

While welcoming the Government decision to announce new Education policy by May 1986, this National Convention regrets that the draft Education Policy does not mention physical education as a part of the Education Policy. As proclaimed by the International Charter (UNSECO 1978) wherein physical education has been considered as an integral part of education, this National Convention, therefore, recommends to the Central Government that physical education should be considered as an integral part of education in the final Education Policy Paper. Implementation of this Charter will go on long way in developing human resources.

RESOLUTION 4. CELLS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Separate cells for physical education should be created in U.G.C., N.C.E.R.T. and A.I.U. fully devoted to physical education and its requirements. These units will

have to be manned by well qualified persons in physical education and with long experience in the field.

RESOLUTION 5. UNIFIED AGENCY

For better coordination and effective implementation, physical education and sports should be under the same controlling Authority and Department.

RESOLUTION 6. STATUS TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION and SPORTS PERSONNEL

Government should take immediate steps for giving proper status, service conditions and designation to physical education and sports personnel who are devoting themselves fully to this National task of building the youth for the service of the country.

PART (C) The Government of India shares the emphasis placed by the Convention on improving the programmes of physical education and sports and for improving the facilities for the same. The Government has adopted the National Policy of Sports and Physical Education, 1984 which states the broad policy parameters in this field. The Government has accorded this sector a greater emphasis in VIIth Plan indicative of which; allocation for sports during VIIth Plan is Rs. 200 crores and for Physical Education Rs. 8 crores, as against corresponding allocation in VIth Plan of Rs. 10.75 crores for Sports and Rs. 1.25 crore, for physical Education. The Government have taken note of the recommendations made by the Federation in this Convention in the context of the New Education Policy.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : The statement is a very long one and a comprehensive statement also. It contains the entire proceedings of the convention containing its resolutions and its recommendations. May I know from the Government Minister whether in view of the Government's reaction at the end of the statement, more allocation has been made in the 7th Plan for sports and physical education? May I know from the Minister whether a comprehensive census will be under taken all over the country so that regional disparities prevailing in the different regions in the matter of distribution of facilities for sports and physical education will be taken care of? If so, when such a census will start?

I ask for this, because, this is one of the recommendations of the convention.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I am afraid I don't follow the latter part of the question. Does the hon-Member mean that a separate centre should be established, which will look after all the basic facilities? I would like him to clarify on this particular point.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify further as the Minister wants, regarding may second part of the question. The suggestion given by the convention is that a comprehensive census should be conducted for the whole country to remove the disparities. Now in view of that may I know whether the allocation of the 7th Plan will be distributed on the basis of the census so proposed? We should aim at removing the disparities that are now prevailing. I would like to draw the special attention of the Minister to the North Eastern area, particularly my State Manipur which, without any facility, has produced best sportsmen in various disciplines. Various natural potentialities are there in such areas. I am giving you only one example. There are similar areas in the country where such facilities are to be provided. The present situation is that such facilities are very limited. I would like the Minister to tell us whether the Centre will conduct census at the earliest possible date. Secondly may I know whether, on the basis of the census, the allocation will be made according to the potentialities of these regions? May I know what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : The point is well taken that the census should be undertaken. We will take that into consideration. I cannot make any assurance on that. Regarding the emphasis placed by the convention regarding programmes of physical education and sports, Government has taken all those things into consideration. In 1984 Government has also adopted National Policy on Sports and Physical Education. At the same time, as can be seen, greater allocation has been made in the 7th Plan. Rs. 200 crores have been given for the allocation of sports during the 7th Plan. That compares very favourably with what was given earlier. Government has taken

keen not of all their recommendations that have been made. Regarding the particular census part, that will be looked into and as far as possible we will see what can be done about it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Punctuality of Sealdah Howrah Bound Eastern and South Eastern Suburban Trains

*724. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that punctuality of almost all the Eastern and South Eastern Suburban trains of West Bengal towards Sealdah and Howrah has gone down and frequent demonstrations by passengers are being held ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Kaschenjunga Express and Gour Express remain unpunctual on 25 days on an average in a month ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Punctuality has not gone down in the last few months but as a matter of fact has shown some improvement when compared to last year. Some demonstrations have however been reported.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, the punctuality of trains is being monitored and suitable action is taken in cases of avoidable detentions.

[Translation]

Construction of sheds at Platforms on Railway Stations in Rajasthan

*725. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway stations in Rajasthan which do not have sheds at platforms and the number of stations which have very small sheds at platforms ; and

(b) whether Government propose to make arrangements for covering these platforms fully by constructing sheds over there ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There are 404 stations in Rajasthan which do not have sheds at platforms.

There are 32 stations which have small sheds at platforms.

(b) A waiting hall is provided at each station. Cover over platforms is provided on programmed basis taking into consideration the availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations. The extent of covering depends on passenger traffic handled at each station.

[English]

Vamsadhara Project

*726. **SHRI H.A. DORA :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the technical aspects in relation to "Vamsadhara Project" have been sorted out between Orissa Government and Andhra Pradesh Government ; and

(b) the reasons for delay in giving clearance by the Central Water Commission in so far as the second stage of the Vamsadhara project is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Inter-State issues between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh regarding submergence of land in Orissa have not yet been sorted out. Clarifications with regard to comments of Central Water Commission on hydrology, irrigation planning, design details of balancing reservoir and economic aspects etc. are awaited from the State Government. Clearance from environmental angle and under the Forest Conservation Act for release of forest land are not yet received.

Allocation for Setting up of Medical Institutions in Tribal and Sub-Plan Areas

*727. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted by Union Government during 1985-86 for the setting up of medical institutions in the Tribal and Sub-Plan areas in different parts of the country like Orissa, where there is a sizeable tribal population ;

(b) what steps have been or are being taken to check that these funds are not diverted for utilisation for some other purpose ;

(c) the funds provided during 1986-87 for the above purpose ; and

(d) the funds earmarked for payment of compensatory or incentive allowance to doctors for working in the rural/tribal areas during 1986-87 and how do these compare with those allocated to the various State during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Setting up of medical institutions in the States is the concern of the State Governments. Establishment of such institutions in the tribal and sub-plan areas is an integral part of the total infrastructural development in a State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Finance on the basis of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission have agreed to provide special grants amounting to Rs. 352.44 lakhs annually for payment of rural allowance to doctors posted in the Primary Health Centres during 1985-86 and 1986-87. This will be in addition to a sum of Rs. 101.40 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 93.78 lakhs during 1986-87 for house rent allowance to doctors who have not been provided with residential accommodation.

Offshore Platform Project Undertaken by Hindustan Shipyard Limited

*728. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated expenditure for the Offshore Platform project undertaken by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited Visakhapatnam ;

(b) the amount spent so far ;

(c) the reasons for entrusting [the work to private contractors instead of taking up the work directly by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited ;

(d) the number of private contractors who are in the regular rolls of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. ; and

(e) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has given any commitment for the offshore work ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Rs. 10.25 crores, inclusive of capitalised interest amounting to Rs. 74 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 723.19 lakhs.

(c) (i) In the absence of assurance of sustained workload for the off-shore platform yard, it was felt expedient not to deploy permanent fixed labour ;

(ii) The technology of offshore fabrication is vastly different from that of shipbuilding. Considerable lead time would have been necessary for training and equipping the own work force which the delivery schedules of present construction did not permit.

(iii) In view of the existing ship-building commitments in 1985-86 and 1986-87, deviation of work force from shipyard would adversely affect shipbuilding commitments.

(d) For the present construction, only four sub-contractors on labour contract basis, who have done similar work elsewhere, have been engaged.

(e) No, for the present.

Powers of Chairman, Bombay Port Trust to Sanction Loans to other Ports
Withdrawn

*733. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust with-

drawing the powers of the Chairman of the Port Trust to give loans to other ports ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is being examined.

Setting up of a Diesel Workshop at Shoranur in Kerala

*734. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal for setting up a diesel workshop at Shoranur in Kerala ;

(b) whether this is being shifted to some other place now ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to set up the workshop at Shoranur ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

Floating of Public Loan for Track Renewals Etc.

*735. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposals to float public loan for meeting more pressing demands in respect of track renewals, construction of new lines etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) It is contemplated to raise Rs. 250 crores through public borrowings for the Railways' Plan during 1986-87.

(b) No decision on details has been taken.

Special Sports Schools for Children

***736. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sports schools for children between 8 and 10 years of age in the country ; and

(b) if there is no such school, whether Government propose to start such sports schools in each State to encourage sports amongst the children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMENS WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has not set up any sports schools nor is there a proposal to set up such schools. However, the required information about sports-schools set up by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Appointment of Drug Inspectors

***737. SHRI D.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as recommended by the Centre the drug inspectors have not been appointed by the States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, what is the shortfall in appointments of drug inspectors ; and

(c) what steps Government of India have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is an over all shortfall of 1752 Drug Inspectors in the country.

(c) Letters have been addressed to the State Health Ministers urging them to make good this shortfall. In a recent Conference of State Health Ministers on Food and Drugs held on 22nd February, 1986, the Union Health Minister emphasised the need to appoint adequate number of field staff in order to ensure proper implementation of

drug laws and requested the State Health Ministers to take necessary steps in this regard.

Cracks Noticed in Hirakud DAM

***738. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the cracks developed in Hirakud Dam ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have sent a project report to Central Water Commission for repairs and filling up of the cracks of Hirakud Dam ;

(c) whether Government have examined the report and taken steps to sanction funds for that purpose ; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Central Water Commission has since examined the project proposals and have found them technically acceptable. An outlay of Rs. 2.22 crores has been provided by the State Government for these works in the VII Plan.

Separate Railway Zone for Suburban Section of Bombay

***739. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :**
SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to give more facilities to commuters of Bombay Suburban Section, Government propose to have a separate Railway zone for Suburban Section of Bombay ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) In Bombay area, the suburban and non-suburban railway services to a great extent share the net work of track and other infrastructure. It is, therefore, desirable to have them under an integrated control. This is achieved in the existing organisational set up in which suburban and non-suburban services of Western Railway are under the Bombay Division of Western Railway and those of Central Railway under the Bombay V.T. Division of Central Railway. This purpose would not be achieved by having a separate zone only for suburban services in Bombay area.

Assistance for Setting up of Training Centres for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress

6892. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing assistance for setting up Training Centres for rehabilitation of women in distress and setting up of employment and income generating Training-cum-Production Centres with the assistance from Norwegian Agency for International Development ;

(b) if so, whether Sikkim is receiving any assistance under the scheme ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any plan to extend such assistance to this backward State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMENS WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no application from Sikkim assistance can be provided on receipt of completed applications for assistance. Applications can be submitted through the State Government, by any Voluntary Organisation/Public Undertaking/Corporation/Autonomous Agency under the Scheme of assistance for setting up Women's training centres/Institutes for rehabilitation of Women-in-Distress and setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Units.

Vessels Purchased from Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for Andaman & Nicobar

6893. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands a few water vessels which have been purchased from the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation are not in accordance with specifications and guarantee period repairs are also not undertaken ;

(b) if so, what are the particulars of those vessels, their defects and the reasons for the builders not undertaking the guarantee period repairs :

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has decided to hand over the newly constructed dry dock to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the conditions thereof and whether any objection has been registered in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). CIWTC have supplied one twin screw Motor Tug to Andaman and Nicobar Administration as per contract specifications. Guarantee period repair centre around defects in one of the main engines which were supplied by GRSE, Calcutta. The matter for necessary repairs has been taken up by CIWTC with GRSE for expeditious disposal. As regards other guarantee period defects, CIWTC have requested harbour master of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to examine the possibilities of undertaking the repair work departmentally through local contractor at Port Blair and send an estimate to CIWTC.

(c) Yes.

(d) The detailed terms and conditions of the transfer are being worked out. No objection so far have been received on this transfer in this Ministry.

Non-Formal and Formal Centres Exclusively for Girls

6894. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mixed non-formal centres and the number of formal centres exclusively for girls which have been established in each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan under the centrally sponsored schemes ;

(b) the details of assistance being given by Government for the running of these centres ;

(c) whether Government will consider to continue this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan also ;

(d) if so, the number of centres likely to be opened in each State during the period and particularly in the State of Gujarat ;

(e) whether Government will give preference to open such centres in the adivasi areas ;

(f) whether Government have received any complaint that the Central assistance is not being paid in time ; and

(g) if so, steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). In the context of Universalisation of Elementary Education for children of 9-14 age-group a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to 9 educationally backward States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for setting up of non-formal centres on 50 : 50 sharing basis has been in operation during the Sixth Five Year Plan. From 83-84 another component of the scheme providing 90% assistance to these States for setting up non-formal centres exclusively for girls has been added.

Financial assistance given to each State under these schemes in the VI Plan is given as under :

Name of the State	The number of centres during Five Year Plan	Non-formal the Sixth	The assistance given to States during the Sixth Five Year Plan	
1	2	3	4	5
	Mixed non-formal education centres (50 : 50 pattern)	Non-formal education centres exclusively for girls (90 : 10 pattern)	Mixed non-formal education centres 50 : 50 pattern)	Non-formal education centres exclusively for girls (90 : 10 pattern)
1. Andhra Pradesh	16,440	1,012	3,22,99,212	16,98,64
2. Assam	16,146	1,000	1,62,97,902	21,83,25
3. Bihar	22,520	7,500	3,97,43,917	64,08,33
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1,835	60	26,21,134	1,64,56
5. Madhya Pradesh	11,512	3,768	2,32,17,852	87,53,53
6. Orissa	7,560	560	1,81,74,700	13,00,95
7. Rajasthan	14,685	3,000	2,54,88,941	65,49,73
8. Uttar Pradesh	32,000	3,200	6,03,06,251	43,72,83
9. West Bengal	18,719	600	3,59,35,199	13,75,80
	1,41,417	20,700	25,40,85,108	3,28,07,62

(c) and (d): The scheme has been continued in 85-86. Its continuation in remaining period of the VII Plan is under consideration. The State of Gujarat is, however, not covered because it is not educationally backward and under the present scheme assistance can be given to only educationally backward States.

(e) Yes, Sir. It is expected that States will give preference to uncovered areas, which would generally include adivasi areas, in locating new non-formal education centres.

(f) and (g). While Central Government makes all efforts to sanction funds under the scheme to concerned State Government soon after the proposals are received by it from the State Government, considerable delay occurred in 85-86 in release of funds because continuation of scheme in VII Plan period could not be provided upon in consultation with concerned government agencies. Steps are being taken to get approval for the scheme in time this year so that similar delay does not occur this year.

Nationalisation of Railway Lines Owned by Private Management

6895. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Railway lines are still owned by private management; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government have contracts with each of the owner concerns for the working of the said lines;

(c) whether all the private lines are running at a profit; if so, the details of profit/loss; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to nationalise all such railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The following 3 Railway Lines, owned by Private Companies, are worked by contiguous Indian Government Railway:

Name of the Company	Owned by	Managing agents	Worked by
1. Central Provinces Railway	Central Provinces Company Ltd.	M/s. Killick Nixon Industries Ltd.	Central Railway
2. Bankur-Damodar River Railway	Bankura Damodar River Railway Company Ltd.	M/s. McLeod and Company Ltd.	South Eastern Railway
3. Ahmedpur-Katwa Railway	Ahmedpur Katwa Railway Company Ltd.	M/s. McLeod and Company Ltd.	Eastern Railway

(b) Yes, Sir. These privately owned Railway Lines are worked by the Indian Railway as per the agreement entered into between the owning companies and the Central Government.

(c) The details of working losses incurred by the Indian Railways in operating these railway lines for the last 5 years are tabulated below:

Name of the Railway	(Figures in lakhs of Rs.) Working Losses				
	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1. Central Provinces Railway	94.01	101.01	115.80	114.83	163.43
2. Bankura Damodar River Railways	38.24	46.61	48.00	67.23	65.49
3. Ahmedpur-Katwa Railway	17.00	23.18	23.37	27.92	35.55

(d) No, Sir.

**Development of Veli Railway Station
in Trivandrum District**

6896. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Veli Railway Station in Trivandrum District ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of Community Halls by
Railways**

6897. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Community Halls which have been constructed by the Indian Railways—division-wise and the names of places where such Halls have been constructed :

(b) whether Government have any proposal to construct such Halls at other places also.

(c) if so, the action taken to implement the proposal ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules
as Recommended by Estimates
Committee**

6898. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether action has been taken to amend Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to incorporate "Good manufacturing practices" as promised in reply to the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee in their Sixtieth report ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations made by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board a draft notification on "Good manufacturing practices" has been prepared and will be published soon.

**Central Assistance for Appointment of
Hindi Teachers**

6899. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provides assistance to States/Union Territories to appoint Hindi Teachers in Secondary Schools to teach Hindi on 50:50 sharing basis ;

(b) if so, the names of the States/Union Territories which sought assistance for appointment of such teachers in the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the number of such teachers appointed during the said period ;

(c) the number of Hindi Teachers appointed in Orissa State under the scheme during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(d) whether the Central share of salary of Hindi Teachers is released in time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Union Government for timely release of the funds to State Governments for payment to the Hindi Teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). The Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development continues to provide assistance to non-Hindi speaking States/Union Territories for the appointment of Hindi teachers. The expenditure on the salary of these teachers is shared between the Central Government and the State Governments on a 50.50 basis :

2. The States/Union Territories which sought assistance for the appointment of Hindi teachers for 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the number of teachers appointed/proposed to be appointed in these Union Territories is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of non-Hindi States/ Union Territories which sought financial assistance during 1984-85 and 1985-86	No. of teachers appointed/ proposed to be appointed during	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Assam	392	392
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
3.	Gujarat	26	—
4.	Orissa	75	75
5.	Meghalaya	35	30
6.	Manipur	50	50
7.	Mizoram	50	175
8.	Sikkim	—	110
9.	Nagaland	30	—
10.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	10	10
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	40	50

The teachers appointed/proposed to be appointed by the States/Union Territories shown above, include teachers for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary classes/schools.

3. As regards parts (d) and (e), this Ministry takes every care to release grant-in-aid immediately on receipt of the demand from the concerned non-Hindi States/Union Territories alongwith a statement of expenditure incurred/to be incurred and the number of teachers appointed/proposed to be appointed. If for some reasons payment to any State/Union Territory is not made during a particular financial year the grant due to it is made available during the next financial year after relevant documents/details are received in the Ministry.

Passenger Amenities of Kiratpur Sirhind-Nangal Dam Section and other Railway Stations on Kangra Valley Railway.

6900. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any passenger amenities are

planned to be provided at the following stations in Northern Railway during the year 1986-87 in view of the hardship to the people and the demand for such amenities at Kiratpur-Sirhind-Nangal Dam Section, Hoshiarpur, Jawalamukhi Road, Guler, Nandpur Bhatoli, Tripal, Lunsu, Barial on the Kangra Valley Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including estimated expenditure ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and details of the passenger amenities to be provided in the year 1986-87 in Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions of Northern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ban on Marketing of Combination of Etofyline and Theophylline

6901. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that combination of Etofyline and Theopyline is harmful ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such a combination is being marketed in the country ;

(c) names of the products having such combination of drugs being marketed in the country ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to ban the marketing of such combination of drugs having adverse effects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WEFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As far information available this Ministry M/s. German Remedies market combination of Hydroxyethyl theophylline and Theophylline as "Deriphyllin". M/s. Fairdeal Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd, market "Minaphyllin" and M's. Pablets (India) Ltd, market "Relasmin" containing Etophylline and Theophylline in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Difficulties experienced by Long Distance Passengers in Mail and Express Trains

6902. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that short distance passengers get into Express trains in reserved bogies from intermediate stations, causing inconvenience to long distance passengers ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) To prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in reserved coaches, the steps taken include manning of reserved coaches by Conductors/TTEs and Coach Attendants who have instructions to ensure that the doors of the coaches are kept locked when the train is on the move and open the same for the passengers having reservation in these coaches as and when required. They have also to ensure that the end doors of vestibuled trains are kept locked between 22.00 hrs. and 06.00 hrs.

Short distance passengers holding Monthly Season Tickets are debarred from travelling in reserved coaches and in they are detected travelling in such coaches, they are liable to be fined.

Scheme for Repair and Improvement of National Highways in Maharashtra

6903. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has approached Union Government with a scheme costing Rs. 406 crores for repair and improvement of the existing National Highways in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Plan proposals received from different States in respect of works to be taken

up on different National Highways in the country during the Seventh Plan are yet to be finalised.

Loss due to idle and Damaged Wagons Lying with various Companies

6904. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of idle and damaged wagons lying with various companies together with the names thereof and since when these wagons are lying with them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it has been ascertained that there is some loss by Railways on account of these wagons and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove these wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No detailed survey is carried out but a watch is kept.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While action to liquidate accumulation of stock is initiated immediately, loss on its account is not worked out.

(d) There is a regular system whereby surplus and/or damaged stock is removed from industrial sidings.

Review of Existing MBBS Curriculum

6905. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have reviewed the existing MBBS curriculum in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research to give preference to the family welfare programme ; and

(b) if so, the names of the medical colleges in the country, State-wise where this course has been introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India which is the statutory body to maintain proper standards of medical education in the country has already included the essential elements of Family Welfare in the MBBS Course both in the training as well as during the compulsory rotating internship after passing the final MBBS Course. The Council reviews and revises its recommendations on undergraduate and Postgraduate Medical Education at regular intervals so as to meet the needs of the country. The curriculum on Family Planning as incorporated in the MBBS has been circulated to the Universities and the Medical Colleges inter-alia for compliance.

The Directorate General of Health Services and the Department of Family Welfare have been asked to review the existing MBBS curriculum to see whether all aspects of Family Planning/Welfare are included in the curriculum and if considered necessary, to request the Medical Council of India to effect changes in the MBBS Course.

[Translation]

Kamla Canal Project

6906. SHRI ABDUL KHANNA ANSARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3543 dated 18 April, 1985 regarding effects of Kamla River Dam in Nepal and State :

(a) whether Government of India have held any talks with Nepal Government in regard to water problem created as a result of construction of a barrage in the main stream of Kamla Canal ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Nepal has been requested to supply the details of their barrage project. Meanwhile India has outlined the salient features of a possible storage dam on the river Kamla at Tataria near Chisapani in Nepal to serve the interests of both countries. The matter is being pursued further.

[English]

Clinics with Aminocentesis Facilities

6907. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the estimated number of clinics where Aminocentesis facility is available in the country, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : Information regarding availability of Aminocentesis facility in Govt. institutions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. Information regarding private clinics is not available.

Clearance of Jurala Project

6908. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government, sent by Andhra Pradesh Government regarding clearance of the Jurala Project in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government and the reasons for the delay for clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The updated project estimate of Jurala Project amounting to Rs. 191.80 crores has been received in the C.W.C. on 31-3-1986 from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and is under examination. The Andhra Pradesh Government has yet to obtain clearance to the project from environmental angle and for release of forest lands under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

Survey of Nutrition Programme in India

6909. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey on 'Nutrition Programme in India' has been conducted by the World Bank ;

(b) If so, the outcome of the survey ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by

the World Bank and Union Government for Nutrition Programme in the Maharashtra State during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The World Bank has not done any countrywide survey on Nutrition Programmes in India. However, a mid-term evaluation of the World Bank-assisted Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was carried out by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research of the State Government.

(b) The evaluation showed that the nutrition status of children improved in the pilot block of the project in comparison with the control block.

(c) The Seventh Plan includes an outlay of Rs. 50 crores (Rupees fifty crores) for Nutrition in the State Sector in Maharashtra State. No amount is proposed to be spent by World Bank for nutrition programme in Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has not submitted any proposal for Union Government's assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Wheat-based supplementary nutrition programme. Under Balwadi Nutrition Programme (Non-Plan), 698 balwadis in Maharashtra get assistance from Union Government through some national level organisations.

Drugs to Control/Cure Aids

6910. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drugs to control/cure AIDS are on their way and if so, details thereof ; and

(b) whether Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow or any other Institute proposes to undertake research on finding curatives for AIDS ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Acquired immuno deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a viral disease and as such no curative treatment is yet available to treat this infection. However, research is in progress in different parts of the world to find

out the effective medicine and vaccine for this disease.

Doubling of Railway Tracks in Maharashtra During Sixth Plan

6911. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of railway tracks that were proposed to have been doubled in Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) whether the works on those tracks have been completed and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Although no specific targets were fixed for the Sixth Plan, the details of doublings taken up and commissioned during Sixth Plan and thereafter in Maharashtra are as under :

S. No.	Section	Kms. in Maharashtra	Kms. commissioned in VI Plan	Kms. commissioned in VII Plan
1.	Kasara-Igatpuri (3rd line)	14	14	—
2.	Karjat-Lonavla (3rd line)	29	20	9
3.	Chembur-Mankhurd	3	3	—
4.	Wirur-Sirpur Town	14	13	1
5.	Manikgarh-Wirur	18	—	18
6.	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur (Ph. I)	13	13	—
7.	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur (Ph. II)	4	—	—

S. No. 1 to 6 have been fully commissioned and residual works only are in progress. S. No. 7 was approved only in 1983-84 and work is in progress according to availability of funds.

Recognition of Unrecognised Medical Colleges

6912. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the action proposed to recognise unrecognised Medical Colleges in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : According to the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the question of recognition of a medical qualification granted by a university/medical institution is considered only on receipt of a request from the concerned Institution. The grant of recognition would depend on the adequacy of the teaching and other facilities provided by the medical college in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Medical Council of India. Action on these lines can be taken if such a request is received from any medical college seeking recognition of its medical qualifications.

Supply of Machine by UNICEF for Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

6913. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'United Nations International Children Emergency Fund' once agreed to donate one automatic pouch filling machine for augmenting the manufacture of Oral Rehydration Salts in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ;

(b) if so, when this machine is expected to reach this depot ; and

(c) how many such machines have similarly been obtained from United Nations International Children Emergency Fund ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to procure the machine from the UNICEF, however, did not materialise.

(c) No such machine has been obtained from UNICEF for any of the Depots.

Permission for Fruit Juice Trolleys at New Delhi Railway Station

6914. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether fruit juice trolleys are allowed at Delhi junction and other railway stations ;

(b) the reasons for not allowing this facility at New Delhi Railway Station ; and

(c) when this facility will be made available at New Delhi Railway Station ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). The Zonal Railways allot trolleys or stalls for sale of fruit juice at stations where there is adequate demand. At Delhi, there are two such trolleys and 5 such stalls. At New Delhi station, there are 7 fruit juice stalls but no trolleys. The existing facility at New Delhi station is considered to be adequate.

[*Translation*]

Posting of Orthopaedic Surgeons after Training From Commonwealth Medical Fellowship

6915. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Orthopaedic surgeons of Deendayal Upadhyaya Hospital, New Delhi were sent abroad for a few days for training under Commonwealth Medical Fellowship ;

(b) if so, whether they have come back to this country after completing their training ; and

(c) the names of hospitals where they are to be posted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). One Orthopaedic Surgeon from Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, New Delhi was nominated for one year's Commonwealth Medical Fellowship in U.K. He returned to India on 13.6.85 after training in the United Kingdom and was posted in Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital.

[*English*]

Refrigerated Wagons to Transport Marine Fish from Coastal Areas of Kerala

6916. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Railways are operating refrigerated wagons to transport marine fish from coastal areas to places in the interior ;

(b) if so, the number of wagons operated daily ; (c) whether such wagons are operating to transport marine fish from the coasts of Kerala ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Adult Education Centres Functioning under R.F.L.P.

6917. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of adult education centres functioning under the Rural Function Literacy Programme ; and

(b) What is the performance of these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 110346 adult education centres were functioning under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme in quarter ending December, 1985.

(b) The Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Programme since its inception has played a key role in the implementation and strengthening of Adult Education Programme. The Scheme has enabled substantially to create a network of Adult Education Centres in the rural areas. It has attracted a large number of women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as its beneficiaries. The number of women, SC and ST beneficiaries enrolled respectively, 18,45,597, 8,05,622, 4,6,909 representing 56.4%, 24.6% and 14.1% of the total enrolled.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Appointment of Women Teachers in Primary Schools of Orisa

6918. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the

nature and details of assistance given to Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for appointment of Women Teachers in Primary Schools during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : As per approved scheme in operation for nine educationally backward States the Central Government have provided 80% assistance to the State Government of Orissa for appointment of women teachers in primary schools during the last 2 years, i.e., 1984-85 and 1985-86. The balance 20% was borne by the State Government.

The Central Government have provided an amount of Rs. 39,39,600/- and Rs. 21,48,000/- for 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively to the State Government for appointment of 750 women teachers in primary schools.

Chartering Systems of Container Vessels

6919. SHRI H.N. NANDE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the chartering system of container vessels chartered by Shipping Corporation of India envisages time-charter-cum-sale basis or otherwise ; and

(b) what efforts are being made to obtain feeder vessels with containers to improve the coastal trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The container vessels are taken by SCI only on time-charter basis.

(b) SCI has set up a network of feeder services on the Indian coast and it is possible to move containers between any two Indian Ports through this network. A feeder service on a fifteen days frequency with cellular container ships is being operated regularly by the SCI.

Permission for laying water pipeline through Railway land in Anasol

6920. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway administration at Asansol refused to give permission to the Municipal authorities for laying out water pipeline through their land for water supply to the people residing in northern part of the town, i.e. on the other side of the Railway line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). The proposal has not been rejected. On receipt of proposal from Executive Engineer, Public Health Directorate, Asansol Division for laying 300 mm.-diameter pipeline below Railway Colony road, the Railway has asked for certain clarifications which are awaited.

[*Translation*]

Loss of Goods in Stores Depots

6921. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases over the value of Rs. 500 loss found during inspection of Stores Depots in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) number of persons against whom action was taken;

(c) time taken to enquire into the cases against the guilty persons; and

(d) the number of persons found guilty and details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Proposal for Establishment of Youth Hostels on Sea Shore in West Bengal

6922. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Union Government to establish Youth Hostels on the sea shore of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where these are to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Illegal trade in Antiques

6923. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of illegal trade in antiques that have come to the notice of Government;

(b) the companies and individuals who are involved in this illegal trade;

(c) the action Government propose to take against such companies/persons; and

(d) whether there have been any instances where such persons were arrested and antiques recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) 28 such cases have come to the notice of Government.

(b) 91 individuals and 10 firms/companies were found involved in this illegal trade.

(c) Cases have been investigated and those against whom evidence was available have been charge sheeted.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Upkeep and Maintenance of Monuments in Delhi

6924. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government for the upkeep and maintenance of monuments in Delhi protected by the Central Government;

(b) the average number of visitors and the revenue earned from :

- (i) Entry tickets,
- (ii) renting of shops for eating, guide maps and books, and
- (iii) cycle, car parking and other miscellaneous sources ; and

(c) whether public men/non-officials are associated with management, beautification, removal of encroachments, raising sources etc. of these historical monuments and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SARIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The amount spent during the last three years on the structural maintenance, chemical preservation and maintenance of gardens of the Centrally protected monuments in Delhi is given below :

1983-84	: Rs. 20,24,865
1984-85	: Rs. 23,90,322
1985-86	: Rs. 47,82,929 (approximately)

(b) On the basis of sale of admission tickets during the last three years, the average annual number of visitors above the age of 15 years at the following monuments, where entry fee is charged, was as indicated below :

Red Fort	13,00,016
Safdarjung Tomb	50,323
Humayun's Tomb	2,50,570

(i) The revenue collected from the sale of admission tickets during the last three years was as follows :

Red Fort	Rs. 27,90,024
Safdarjung Tomb	Rs. 65,483
Humayun's Tomb	Rs. 4,25,856

(ii) The Archaeological Survey of India has not rented out shops for eating at monuments in Delhi. The departmental publications are sold by the Survey itself.

(iii) No revenue is earned from cycle, car parking etc.

(c) No, Sir. However, under National Service Scheme educational institutions have been taking part in the work of general clearance of the surroundings of monuments.

Steps to Reduce Illiteracy Amongst Scheduled Castes of Madhya Pradesh

6925. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of literacy among Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh is much below the national average ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor :

(c) the steps taken to spread education among Scheduled Castes people and reduce the rate of illiteracy among them ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to 1981 Census, the rate of literacy among Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh is 18.97 per cent which though ahead of four other States, is lower than the national average of 21.83 per cent.

(b) Reasons for low rates of literacy include, *inter-alia* prevailing socio-economic conditions, lower rates of enrolment in schools in comparison with other States and high drop-out rates at the Primary and middle states.

(c) and (d) : Government have made special efforts to spread education among Scheduled Castes and reduce the rate of illiteracy which include the following measures :

(i) coverage on priority basis of districts having literacy rates below national average ;

(ii) enrolment of weaker sections of the society. State Government have been advised to ensure that at least 50% of the learners enrolled are women, 30% Scheduled Castes and 16% Scheduled Tribe.

(iii) priority to opening of adult education centres in rural, backward and

tribal areas and location of such centres in bastis of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as far as possible.

- (iv) emphasis on post-literacy and follow-up to ensure that neoliterates retain and use the literacy skills and do not lapse into illiteracy ;
- (v) provision of Central assistance by Government of India to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Project, assistance to voluntary organisations, post-literacy and continuing education programmes, and establishment of Shramik Vidyapeeths ;
- (vi) the Central Government also provides assistance on 50 : 50 sharing basis to the 9 educationally backward states for organising non-formal education programmes in the age-group 9-14 and on 90:10 sharing basis for non-formal education programmes exclusively for girls.
- (vii) The University Grants Commission also provides financial assistance to universities/colleges to involve students in programmes for removal of illiteracy.

Programmes of functional literacy will be pursued in the Seventh Plan with objective of covering all illiterates by 1990. The major thrust areas include development of continuing adult education, post-literacy and follow-up programme, effective linkages with related development programmes particularly poverty alleviation, rural development and family welfare programmes ; larger involvement of voluntary agencies, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, National Service Scheme and launching of a mass programme for functional literacy. A programme to involve approximately 3 lakh college students and NSS volunteers in functional literacy is being launched during the forthcoming summer vacation.

Proposal to set up Women's Development Centre in Berhampur University

6926. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Berhampur University, Orissa, has submitted a proposal for establishing a Women's Development Centre ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIR AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA)

(a) : No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

Non-detention of Students Upto 8th Class

6927. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have advised the State Governments not to declare any student unsuccessful upto 8th class ;

(b) the reaction of each of the State Governments thereto ;

(c) whether the standard of education is likely of fall further as a result thereof ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the standard of education does not fall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHGATI) : (a) and (b). In the context of universalisation of elementary education States UTs have been advised to follow a no-detention policy upto class VIII, subject to regular evaluation and remedial measures. This is being followed by different States upto different levels. A statement, based on the checklist received from States for the Annual Plan discussions 1986-87, indicating the stage upto which no detention policy is being followed in the various States is given below.

(c) and (d). Being apprehensive of such a consequence, NCBRT, in its curriculum frameworks (1975 and 1986), has strongly recommended to make continuing evaluation an integral part of education. It has further recommended that evaluation should not be confined to only school subjects, i.e. cognitive areas but also encompass development of

the child in non-cognitive areas. The main objective of such an evaluation is to diagnose the difficulties of children and use remedial measures to help the child improve his progress day-by-day. Therefore, varieties of techniques such as observations, paper-pencil tests and anecdotal records, check-lists, rating scales, etc. have been recommended along with keeping upto date cumulative records to show growth chart of the child. This, it is believed, will help to ensure that the standard of education does not fall.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTS	No detention policy followed upto
1.	Andhra Pradesh	class VII
2.	Assam	class I. The State Govt. is considering to extend it upto class IV
3.	Bihar	class V
4.	Gujarat	class II
5.	Haryana	class II
6.	Himachal Pradesh	No
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	No
8.	Karnataka	class II
9.	Kerala	standard I
10.	Madhya Pradesh	class II
11.	Maharashtra	class II
12.	Manipur	Not available
13.	Meghalaya	No
14.	Nagaland	considered upto class IV level
15.	Orissa	class II
16.	Punjab	No
17.	Rajasthan	class III
18.	Sikkim	upto class V is under consideration
19.	Tamil Nadu	class III
20.	Tripura	class III
21.	Uttar Pradesh	class III
22.	West Bengal	class V*
23.	A and N Islands	class II

24.	Arunachal Pradesh	class VIII
25.	Chandigarh	class IV*
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli]	class II
27.	Delhi	No
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	standard I
29.	Lakshadweep	Not available
30.	Mizoram	Not yet considered.
31.	Pondicherry	standard II

Source :—Check lists for 1986-87
*Check list for 1985-86

Expansion and repairs of Railway Stations in U.P.

6928. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have under consideration a scheme to expand and repair some Railway Stations in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether Musafirhanas at Sultanpur, Haldwani and Kotdwar stations have also been included in this scheme ;

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). There is no combined scheme for expansion of railway stations in Uttar Pradesh as such. Expansion of individual station is taken up on programmed basis depending upon traffic requirements, comparative needs of various stations and availability of funds. Repairs is a continuous process. Musafirhanas (waiting halls) and waiting rooms are already available at Sultanpur, Haldwani and Kotdwar stations. There is no proposal for expansion of these stations at present as the available facilities are considered adequate for the present level of passenger traffic.

[English]

Survey of Khurda Road-Bolangir Rail Line

6929. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target date for the completion of the survey work of Khurda Road-Bolangir rail line is 31 December, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the progress made in the completion of the survey work so far ;

(c) whether the survey can be completed within the target date if the work continues at the present rate ; and

(d) if not the steps taken to expedite the survey work ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The survey is expected to be completed in 1986-87.

(b) The progress upto March, 1986 is 71%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Doubling of Panskura-Haldia Railway Line in S.E. Railway

6930. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the doubling of Panskura-Haldia Railway line the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For augmentation of section capacity on this section, line capacity works have been undertaken.

Shramik Vidyapeeths

6931. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Shramik Vidyapeeths functioning in the country State-wise ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open Shramik Vidyapeeths at Calicut and other cities in Kerala ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMTI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Name of State/UT	Number of Shramik Vidyapeeths functioning
1. Assam	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	4
3. Bihar	2
4. Chandigarh (UT)	1
5. Delhi (UT)	1
6. Gujarat	3
7. Haryana	1
8. Jammu & Kashmir	1
9. Kerala	1
10. Karnataka	2
11. Maharashtra	3
12. Madhya Pradesh	1
13. Orissa	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	2
15. Rajasthan	4
16. Tamil Nadu	3
17. West Bengal	2

Preservation of Delhi's Heritage

6932. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has shown that there is lack of care in the preservation of Delhi's heritage of unrecognised land-marks ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring in some improvement in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No systematic survey of

unprotected monuments in Delhi has been undertaken either by the Archaeological Survey of India or by the Department of Archaeology, Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Tribe Employees in Indian Railways

6933. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and percentage of non-gazetted staff belonging to Scheduled Tribes compared to the total number on Indian Railways ;

(b) what action is being taken to bring up to the desired percentage for Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that relaxation in reservation for non-gazetted staff which was obtaining earlier even for safety categories has been removed ; if so, when and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) the total number of non-gazetted staff and percentage of Scheduled Tribes among them as on 31.3.85 on the Indian Railways are as under :—

Total Number	15.91 lakhs
Number of Scheduled Tribes	0.73 lakh
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	4.6

(b) Railway Recruitment Board's have been up in tribal areas like Ranchi, Gauhati and Ajmer to attract Scheduled Tribe candidates in Railway Services.

(c) Certain categories of Group C and D posts have been categorised as Safety Categories. For promotion to these posts, no relaxation in qualifying marks was allowed either earlier or now to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the interest of safe running of trains. Relaxation allowed (in 1968) to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in other than safety categories has not been withdrawn.

Upkeep of Places of Archaeological Importance in Patna

6934. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of places of archaeological importance which are protected in Patna ; and

(b) the expenses incurred for their upkeep ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The places of archaeological importance in Patna which are centrally protected are ;

1. The grove known as "Balandi Bagh" at Bulandipur.
2. The mound or stupa known as "Chhoti Pahari" at Chhoti Pahari.
3. Supposed site Palace of the Asoka at Kumrahar.
4. Mir Ashraf's Juma Mosque including Ablution tank and Pucca well at Patna.

(b) The expenditure incurred towards their upkeep during the last five years is Rs. 3,94,184.

Compulsory use of Helmet by Pillion Riders

6935. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to introduce compulsory use of helmet by the pillion rider on two wheelers in the Capital is pending since long ;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of pillion riders are killed every year due to accidents ; and

(c) the time by which the compulsory use of helmets by the pillion riders is proposed to be enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Delhi Administration have intimated that no such proposal is under their consideration.

(b) As per records of Delhi Traffic Police, in the year 1985, 871 two-wheelers were involved in accidents resulting in 81

deaths and injuries to 808 persons and in 1986 upto 31.3.1986, 256 accidents took place in Delhi in which 15 persons were killed and 238 were injured. No separate data as available to indicate deaths of pillion riders.

(c) In view of answer (a) above the question does not arise.

Rail Overbridge at Sabarmati (Gujarat)

6936. SHRI G.I. PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of acute difficulties felt by the public and industries at Sabarmati and Ranip for want of a rail overbridge at Sabarmati near Ahmedabad in Gujarat States ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide such an overbridge ; and

(c) the time by which the difficulties of the people of this area will be solved by providing an overbridge ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). There have been representations for provision of a foot-over bridge at Sabarmati/Ranip for use by the general public to cross the Railway tracks. As per extant rules, proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the concerned States Government/Local Authority with an undertaking to bear the entire initial cost. Railways on their part waive the supervision and bear the maintenance charges. Construction of this footover bridge would depend upon sponsoring of proposal by the States Government or Local Authority on this basis.

Passenger Train between India and Bangladesh

6937. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bangladesh have made a proposal to open an old and pre-Independence E.B. Railway by connecting Siliguri and Sealdah via Haldibari, Chiliahati and Darshan Gade ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government of India have approved it ;

(c) whether a passenger train is proposed to be introduced between India and Bangladesh in the near future ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Road over-bridge on Railway Track near Kalpana Junction Raj Bhawan Road (Bhubneswar)

6938. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that due to heavy traffic the road from Kalpana Junction to Raj Bhawan at Bhubaneswar is being converted into double laning ;

(b) whether the State Government of Orissa have requested for another road overbridge over the railway track near this road ;

(c) if so, what will be its cost ; and

(d) whether the railway department has sanctioned the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 27.96 lakhs (approximately)

(d) Railway is undertaking this work at the request of Orissa State Government and they have deposited the cost with the Railways.

[Translation]

Linking of Khajurao with Bombay by air

6939. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to link Khajurao with Bombay by air service ;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented ;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has made any suggestion in this regard; and

(d) if so, action being taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, No such request has been received in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Delay in Clearance of Irrigation Projects

6940. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group appointed by the Central Government to examine the question of timely clearances of irrigation projects of the various States has submitted its report to the Government, reducing the time for clearances of the projects by Central Government ; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The Sub-Group constituted to consider the time required for examination of projects has, inter-alia, suggested, annual review meetings between the officers of the Central Water Commission and the States to fix up inter se priorities ; coordinating arrangements between the Central Water Commission and other organisations concerned at the Centre ; the return to the States of projects, which do not conform to the prescribed guidelines after a preliminary examination in Central Water Commission ; and setting up suitable machinery in the States for techno-economic examination before referring the projects to the Centre, etc.

Unit of Railway Construction Organisation at Trivandrum

6941. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a unit of Railway Construction Organisation is at present functioning at Trivandrum ;

(b) if so, since when it is functioning there ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to wind up that unit ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since, 1972.

(c) There is no proposal to wind up this unit at present.

[Translation]

Deaths Due to Sterilisation Operation Through Leproscopic Method

6942. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports from various parts of the country regarding deaths of women due to sterilisation operation done through leproscopic method or its ill-effect ; and

(b) if so, what steps Union Government have taken and are contemplating to take including effective improvement in the method so as to ensure no setback to the family planning programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). After sterilization operation including laparoscopy, complications sometimes arise. In rare cases, deaths also occur. The States/Union Territories are constantly advised to improve the quality of technical services and follow up care of the operated cases. Detailed guidelines for conducting laparoscopic sterilization have also been circulated to the States.

Promotion of Sports in Uttar Pradesh

6943. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise to promote sports and the amount proposed to be spent during 1986-87 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is great difference in the per capita percentage of amount being spent in various States for promotion of sports ;

(c) if so, whether percentage of amount being spent on sports in Uttar Pradesh is less as compared to other States ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to bridge this gap during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d). Sports is a State subject under the Constitution of India. It is, therefore, essentially for the State Governments to allocate adequate funds for the promotion of sports. However, with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, Grants-in-aid are made available to State Sports Councils etc. through the State Governments under the scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils, for development of Sports and Games. The amount of grants released depends on valid proposals made by the different State Governments and no quotas are fixed on the basis of population of States for otherwise. The question of per capita percentage therefore, does not arise.

The following grants were made available under the scheme for projects in Uttar Pradesh on proposals received from the State Government :

1983-84	Rs. 5,48,725/-
1984-85	Rs. 5,07,800/-
1985-86	Rs. 20,45,500/-

Additionally, in 1985-86 under the Department's new scheme of laying of synthetic tracks and artificial turfs, a grant of Rs. 44 lakhs was separately sanctioned for laying of a synthetic turf for a hockey field in Lucknow.

It is upto the State Government to take the initiative and make proposals admissible under the schemes, so as to take full advantage of them during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

Transportation of Foodgrains from Haryana and Punjab

6944. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways at present have adequate capacity to transport foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana in view of the enhanced production of foodgrains there ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity of foodgrains now to be transported is about 105 lakh tonnes per annum ; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to augment the railway capacity for transportation of foodgrains from this region ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No difficulty is anticipated in clearing this traffic.

Closing Down of Shipping Development Fund Committee

6945. Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to close down the Shipping Development Fund Committee ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether Government have also received proposals for its continuance ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether Government are aware that closing down of SDFC will effect the private shipping industry and its virtual closure and stop further development ; and

(f) if so, remedial steps contemplated by Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (f). Matter is under consideration of Government.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Foot over-bridge on
Kachhpura Railway Crossing
(Jabalpur)**

6946. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to construct a foot over-bridge on Kachhapura Railway crossing (Jabalpur) ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Cases filed and disposed of under Railway
Protection Force Act, 1957**

6948. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases registered, prosecutions filed, cases disposed of by courts of first instance and number of cases ended in convictions, during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 under Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). No case has been registered under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Crisis in Indian Shipyards

6949. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous shipyards are suffering from a serious input crisis and dearth of orders ;

(b) if so, the exact nature of the crisis ; and

(c) the details of the steps Government propose to take to help the shipyards in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes.

(b) The nature of the crisis is rather complex in nature and has various interfaces. Under the present world wide recessionary condition in the shipping industry, there has been drastic reduction in the price of ships in the international market and foreign shipyards are resorting to dumping price which is even less than the cost of material and equipment in those countries. On the other hand, due to higher cost of indigenous inputs like steel, equipments, etc. coupled with low labour productivity, the cost of production of Indian vessels are substantially high. Besides the lead time required for procurement of indigenous material and equipments, the cycle time for construction of a ship is substantially higher compared to an imported ship. This has resulted in reduction of orders of large oceangoing vessels in particular, during the past few years.

There has also been reduction in acquisition of various river crafts and other specialised vessels by various Project Authorities due to severe budgetary constraints and consequent reduction in Plan allocations. This has also resulted in persistent demand by the user sector for import of ships and specialised crafts due to comparative high cost of indigenous production vis-a-vis the throw away price offered by the foreign yards. As a result there has been a general reduction in the order book position on the Indian shipyards.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to help shipyards in the coming years :—

- (i) Emphasis is on reduction of imports of capital goods by establishing physical linkage with available indigenous capacity.
- (ii) To restrict import of vessels by granting indigenous clearance only in exceptional cases which have over-riding reasons for import.
- (iii) To judiciously allow foreign collaborations in the area of design inputs and other related technology transfer for updating and modernising the production process. In

cases of sophisticated ships even import of material packages is favourably considered.

- (iv) Developmental assistance to certain categories of ancillary industry is also considered for certain selected items.
- (v) Provision has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan for creation of a National Ship Design & Research Centre for development of indigenous design and other related fundamental research in the related field.

Adverse effects of Combination of Drugs with Ergot

6950. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that combination of drugs with Ergot have got adverse effects ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the dangerous effects of these products ;

(c) whether it is a fact that such combinations are being marketed in the country ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why permission for manufacturing and marketing of the same have not been cancelled so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). Although this Ministry did not receive any report about reaction of combination of Ergot, there, is a possibility of harmful effect of such combination as considered by the experts.

This Ministry have issued a Notification prohibiting manufacture and sale of Fixed does combinations of Ergot, as fixed does combinations of Ergot are considered harmful. However, combinations of its alkaloid Ergotamine with Caffeine which is specifically indicated for Migraine and where each of the ingredients plays a role of combating the attack of Migraine headache is not covered by the ban. Migranil, Cafergot, Vasograin and Migril contain Ergotamine tartrate and Caffeine and these drugs continue to be marketed in the country.

Foreign Collaboration with Cochin Shipyards for Building of Ships

6951. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any collaboration has been made between the Cochin Shipyards Limited, Cochin and some foreign collaborator to build certain kinds of ships in that shipyard ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes.

(b) Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin has entered into an agreement with I.H.I., Japan for supply of Design/Drawings of 86,000 DWT LR II Type Crude Oil Tankers. Sanction has been accorded for conclusion of the agreement at an estimated cost of Rs. 289.99 lakhs. The agreement includes supply of basic and functional documentation and part of detailed engineering based on latest documentation system.

Visit of Japanese Mission for Design Study for Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences

6952. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Japanese Mission recently visited India in connection with the design study for the Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the deliberations ; and

(c) the programme drawn up for setting up of the Institute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Sanjay Team sponsored by Japan International Cooperation Agency visited India from 3rd to 13th February, 1986 to conduct Basic Design Study (Phase I) for Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

(b) The Study Team held consultations with the officials of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi and the Health Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Institute. The Study Team was apprised of the financial requirements regarding supply of medical and other equipment for the Institute through a Japanese Grant Aid. Besides equipment, Technical Assistance for the Project was also sought. Another team, as a sequel to the first Mission, is currently visiting India to conduct Basic Design Study (Phase II) of the Project. According to present indications available, the final report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency would be made available to Government of India around August, 1986. Commitment from Japanese side would be known after the Final Report.

(c) The programme for Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, envisages setting up the Institute in phases—the first phase comprising six super-specialities being under implementation. It is estimated that the first phase will become functional in the next two years.

Outlay for Immunisation Programme during Seventh Plan

6953. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) outlay proposed in the Seventh Plan for immunisation programme in the country ;

(b) whether the immunisation programme in Gujarat is being geared up with a view to push up Family Welfare Programme ; and

(c) if so, the details of immunisation programme to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 240 crores for immunization programme in the Seventh Plan Period (1985-86 to 1989-90).

(b) and (c). The National Immunization Programme, a component of Family Welfare programme is being expanded in a phased

manner in all States during the Seventh Plan period to cover 100% of pregnant women with Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination and 85% of all eligible infants with DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles vaccination. Measles vaccination has been included in the programme during 1985-86. The Universal Immunization Programme was started in 30 selected districts and catchment areas of 50 Medical Colleges during 1985-86. In Gujarat State Kheda and Bharuch districts were taken under Universal Immunization Programme during 1985-86.

Rules for Compulsory Donation of Eyes after Death

6954. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that Government propose to make rules for compulsory donation of eyes after death for the Welfare of blind persons in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Laws of the land provide for voluntary donations only.

Regularisation of Ad-hoc Employees of Shipping Corporation of India

6955. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are ad-hoc employees in the various offices of Shipping Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, whether the terms and conditions of their service are different from those of the regular employees, although they discharge similar duties ;

(c) whether Industrial Tribunals of Maharashtra and Andaman and Nicobar have given awards for regularising such employees and for providing them regular pay scales ; and

(d) if so, the action taken to implement such awards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There are no ad-hoc employees in the various offices of Shipping Corporation of India. However, there are some employees in the various offices of SCI who are paid ad hoc emoluments which are different than the emoluments paid to the regular employees.

(c) and (d). The Industrial Tribunal of Maharashtra has given an award in favour of the employees who are appointed on ad hoc emoluments basis by the SCI. The action to implement the award can be taken by the SCI only after the legal view with regard to filing of an appeal in the High Court against the award is taken. The Labour Court, Port Blair has also given an award in favour of 7 employees of SCI appointed in the Port Blair office on different terms and conditions from those of the regular employees. In this case, the Shipping Corporation of India has filed an appeal in the High Court of Calcutta against the award and the matter is, therefore, subjudice.

Proposal for a Bye-Pass from Majoleh to Rampur Road on National Highway No. 24

6956. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the National highway No. 24 between Moradabad and Rampur great inconvenience is being caused to the residents of Moradabad due to congestion, pollution and traffic bottlenecks ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for a bye-pass from Majoleh to Rampur Road to ease the position in Moradabad ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct a bye-pass outside Moradabad town.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of quality Drugs as laid down by W.H.O.

6957. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation has laid down good practices in the manufacture and quality control of drugs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these practices are being adopted by drug manufacturing companies in our country ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). The World Health Organisation had recommended that Member States should comply with the requirements of "Good Practices in the Manufacture and Quality Control of Drugs".

Based on W.H.O. guidelines, Government has framed guidelines on good practices on manufacture and Quality Control of Drugs".

Based on W.H.O. guidelines, Government has framed guidelines on good practices on manufacture and quality control of drugs and has advised State Drug Controllers to ensure adoption of these guidelines while granting licences and renewal of licences to manufacturing units in their respective States.

Shortage of Vision Scientists

6958. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of vision scientists who are distinct from eye doctors in the country ;

(b) if so, what is the estimated number of eye specialists required in the country ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to meet the shortage of eye-specialists in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There is no category recognised as vision scientists. There is, however, a shortage of eye doctors (Ophthalmologists), optometrists and ophthalmic assistants in the country.

(b) As against our need of approximately 16000 eye specialists at the rate of one eye specialist for 50000 population, the present availability is about 5000.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the National Blindness Control Programme training facilities are being strengthened and increased in the number of seats is recommended as permissible under Medical Council of India.

Steps to make Teaching Profession Attractive

6959. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have analysed the causes for the declining talent in teaching profession resulting in the production of sub-standard students ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) steps contemplated by Government to make the teaching profession attractive so as to attract the talented and motivated people to take up this profession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The Government of India appointed two National Commissions on Teachers, one related to teachers in school education and the other related to teachers in higher education ; to advise on various aspects relevant to the teaching community measures needed for attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession. The recommendations of these two Commissions are being examined by the Government.

Designing of Uniform for Air India's Personnel

6960. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uniform for 4,000 of Air India's personnel has been designed by a French fashion designer ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) total amount spent for designing ; and

(d) total cost of uniform for each person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Medicinal Value of 'Honey'

6961. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been undertaken to establish the medicinal value of 'Honey' ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to initiate such a study at the Indian Council of Medical Research to establish the manifold medicinal value of honey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. Only the nutritive value of 'Honey' has been worked out by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, which is under the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research is not proposing to undertake any research on 'Honey' as the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, as well as the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy at New Delhi are the proper organizations to undertake studies on medicinal value of 'Honey'.

[Translation]

Electrification of Mughalsarai Asansol Rail Line

6962. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any scheme for electrifying rail line between Mughalsarai and Asansol has been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, by what time and the phases in which it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during each phase ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). Sitarampur-Asansol Section is already electrified. Electrification of Mughalsarai-Sitarampur Section has also been approved. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 86.62 crores at 1980 prices. However, due to priorities to first complete electrification of Delhi-Bombay (both Central and Western Railway routes) Delhi-Madras G.T. Route, Howrah-Bombay via Nagpur and Collieries lines in Chandrapura Complex and some other small section on operational considerations, electrification of Mughalsarai-Sitarampur Section has been given low priority. The issue of taking up of this work will be reviewed periodically.

[English]

Scheme of Model Schools and new Education Policy

6963. **SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheme of Model School has already been put to operation while the new education policy is yet to be adopted ; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to set up a model school (now named Navodaya Vidyalaya) in each district during the VII Plan and two such schools have been set up in Haryana and Maharashtra so far. The implementation of the Model Schools Scheme was not linked with the formulation of the new education policy.

[Translation]

Assistance to State Government for Development of Rajasthani Culture

6964. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the assistance provided by the Central Government during the last three

years to the State Government or to any other social organisation of Rajasthan to set up cultural centres for development of Rajasthani culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The Department of culture does not operate any scheme under which assistance is provided to the State Government or to any social organisation. However, there are some schemes under which cultural organisations, including those engaged in the development of Rajasthani culture, are considered for grants for their developmental activities, like construction of building, production of new plays etc. Information in respect of such recipient organisations from Rajasthan during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given in the statement below :

STATEMENT

Building grants to cultural organisations

1983-84

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Meera Kala Mandir, Udaipur (Rajasthan) | Rs. 25,000/- equipments
Rs. 12,500/- construction |
| 2. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandir, Udaipur. | Rs. 25,000/- equipments |

1984-85

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Rashtriya Kala Mandir, Jodhpur | Rs. 7,500/- construction |
| 2. Rajasthan Vidyapith Lok Kala Sansthan, Udaipur. | Rs. 10,000/- equipments |

1985-86

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kala Bharati of Bal Hit Shiksha Samity, Alwar. | Rs. 12,500/- construction |
| 2. Sangcet Natya Niketan, Bhupalpura, Udaipur. | Rs. 33,992/- equipments |
| 3. Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur. | Rs. 10,000/- construction
Rs. 25,000/- equipments. |

Financial assistance to Dance, drama Theatre etc.

1983-84

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Marudhar Lok Kala Kendra, Barmer. | Rs. 5,000/- |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Gramya Lok Kala Manch, Chittorgarh. | Rs. 5,000/- |
| 1984-85 — | |
| 1985-86 | |
| 1. Meera Kala Mandir, Udaipur | Rs. 10,000/- |
| Financial assistance for the reorganisation and developmental of Other Museums | |
| 1983-84 | Nil |
| 1984-85 | |
| 1. Ram Charan Prachya Vidyapith, Jaipur | Rs. 5,925/-
Publication |
| 2. Mehrangarh Museum Trust, Umaid Bhavan Jodhpur, Rajasthan, | Rs. 8,000/-
Publication |
| 1985-86 | |
| 1. Ramcharan Prachya Vidyapith, Jaipur | Rs. 2,965/-
equipments
Rs. 25,000/-
equipments |
| 2. Sir Chhotu Ram Sangrahalaya, Gramothan Vidyapith Sangrahalaya Rajasthan. | Rs. 9,000/-
equipments |
| 3. Mehrangarh Museum Trust, Umaid Bhavan, Jodhpur. | Rs. 24,000/-
Publication |

[English]

Kazhakkuttam—Kovalam Bypass in Kerala

6965. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to non-sanctioning of funds and non-issue of administrative approval, the work on National Highway bypass at Kazhakkuttam-Kovalam in Kerala is at a standstill ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to speed up the work without delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The construction of the bypass is being done in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds and inter-se priority of all such works on all India basis.

The alignment for reach-I (from Kazhakkuttam to Vazhamuttom) has been approved and an estimate for the acquisition of land has also been sanctioned. Land Acquisition proceedings are in advanced stage of progress. A part of reach-I from Ch. 11900 to 13079 has also been taken up for construction to provide access to the Air Port and work is in progress. The estimates for another two stretches from Ch. 10250 to 11900 and 13079 to 16500 in reach-I for road formation and C.D. works are under examination. Survey and investigation by the State PWD for the reach-II (Vazhamuttom to Parsala) is in progress.

Progress in Construction of Koraput-Rayagada Railway Line

6966. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress in the construction of the Koraput-Rayagada Railway line had been some what tardy ; if so, the reasons therefore.

(b) the total kilometres of the Railway line so far constructed and how long will it take to complete the remaining portion ;

(c) whether the entire section of this line would be ready by the time the NALCO plant goes on stream ; if not the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to electrify this line during the Seventh Plan to ensure its smooth and speedier working ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The construction of the line is being progressed according to availability of resources which are under severe strain at present.

(b) and (c). 20 Kms. approximately. The completion of the remaining portion will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

(d) No, Sir.

Steps to avoid threat to Railway Safety

6967. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken to avoid threat to railway safety as a result of inadequate Kilometrage of track-renewal ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : The pace of track renewals has been stepped up from 1096 kms. in 1980-81 to over 3500 kms. in 1985-86. The target for 1986-87 has been fixed as 3800 kms. and an allocation of Rs. 595 crores (net) has been made for the purpose. Increased maintenance inputs are also being made wherever required to ensure safety.

Inconvenient timings of Passenger Trains running between Pen and Bombay

6968. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether daily passenger service has been started from Pen to Bombay on the West Coast Konkan Railway Section ;

(b) if so, whether the timings of the train are inconvenient to the passengers who reside in Pen and go to Bombay for jobs ; and

(c) if so, whether the timings are proposed to be revised to suit the passengers going to Bombay city for work every day ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Shops, Stalls and Vendors Licensed at Howrah and Sealdah Railway Stations

6969. **SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of shops, stalls and vendors licensed at Howrah and Sealdah railway stations ;

(b) the names of the lessees, concessionaires and licensees ; and

(c) the total revenue collected from such lessees, concessionaires, licensees, during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Eighty.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Rs. 88,546.68 P.

Bogus institutions claiming affiliation with non-existent universities

6970. **SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether existence of bogus institutions which claim affiliation with non-existent universities or educational bodies abroad and sell degrees of diplomas has come to the notice of Union Government ?

(b) if so, the particulars of such institutions ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to deal with such educational rackets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATEMENT IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has no information with regard to the existence of bogus institutions in the country which claim affiliation with non-existent universities or educational bodies outside India and sell degrees or diplomas.

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

Payment for Repair of Watercrafts under Andaman and Nicobar Administration

6971. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total amount paid to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and other organisations for repair of watercrafts under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, department-wise separately and the number of vessels repaired during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Spare Parts for Vessels and Workshop under Marine Department Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6972. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) the total purchase of spare parts for the vessels and workshop under the Marine Department, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the amount of local purchases made during the above period ; and

(c) whether proper quotations were invited before such purchases and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

X-Ray units installed in Hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6973. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of X-Ray units installed in the hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with names of such hospitals ;

(b) when such units were obtained and installed and when these started functioning ;

(c) how many X-ray technicians are presently working in these hospitals and whether Government propose to train more technicians for the job ; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). As per statement given below :

(c) For radiographers are working in the various hospitals i.e. two in G.B Pant Hospital and one each in Civil Hospitals Mayabunder and Nancowry. Radiographer of Mayabunder Hospital provides services for Civil Hospitals Rangat and Diglipur. The Government proposes to train more radiographic technicians.

(d) Generally a panel of selected para-medical candidates is prepared from which on-service candidates are trained in radiography by special arrangements with JIPMER, Pondicherry.

STATEMENT

DETAILS OF X-RAY UNITS INSTALLED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS OF A AND N

S. No.	Name of the Hospital	Make of Machine	Obtained in the year	Installed in the year	Started Functioning in the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	G.B. Pant Hospital	i) X-Ray field unit Weston 60-cycle	1959	1969	1969
		ii) X-Ray field 1946 Uuit- 70 cycle	1946	1959	1950
		iii) Portable X-Ray 20 m.a.	1955	1959	1959
		iv) Portable X-Ray Weston Mx-2	1963	1963	1963
		v) Partician-200 m.a. (now converted into 300 m.a.)	1962	1963	1963
		vi) Philips Dental X-Ray	1965	1965	1965
		vii) Siemens, Kilenscoper 240 m.a.	1978	1978	1978
		viii) Unido-2, Portable	1978	1979	1979

1	2	3	4	5	6
		ix) Portable 30 m.a. X-Ray machine	1983	1983	1983
		x) M.M. 20 Unit Odelca Camera	1980	1982	1985
2.	Civil Hospital, Car Nicobar	i) Portable Profexray ii) Simens 60 m.a., plander iii) Stemens Portable	1960 1978 1974	1962 1979 1974	1962 1979 1974
3.	Civil Hospital Diglipur	i) Portable X-Ray Unider	1970	1970	1970
4.	Civil Hospital Rangat	i) Portable X-Ray Unider	1970	1970	1970
5.	Civil Hospital Mayabunder	i) G.F. 100 m.a. X-Ray	1982	1982	1982
6.	Civil Hospital Nancowry	i) 30 m.a. Portable X-Ray	1983	1983	1983

Time bound programme to solve water problems of Gujarat and Maharashtra

6974. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a time bound programme to solve the water problems of the drought hit States like Gujarat and Maharashtra on permanent basis ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Water Resources Development projects are planned are implemented by the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to draw up basin wise master plans for development of river basins. The Central Ground Water Board is also giving priority to ground water surveys and exploration work for preparation of plans for development of ground water resources in the drought-prone areas.

Speeding up of New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express

6975. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to curtail the running time of New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express by two hours ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Passenger amenities at Railway Stations from Kolhapur to Miraj

6976. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Railway sheds, benches and tea stalls snack etc., are not available in sufficient quantity on the Railway stations from Kolhapur to Miraj in Maharashtra State ;

(b) if so, whether these facilities are proposed to be provided to passengers of this area ; and

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for this purpose for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). Benches and platform shelters are generally available

as per standards on the stations on Kolhapur Miraj Section. Only at Nimsirgaon Tamdalge halt station, there is no platform shelter, but a waiting hall has been provided. Tea stalls are available at Kolhapur, Jayasinghpur and Hatkanagale while Miraj has a Tea stall and a refreshment room. There is no proposal to augment these facilities at present.

Proposal to Curtail Journey time to Kolhapur-Bombay Mahalaxmi Express

6977. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is my proposal under consideration to curtail the journey period of Kolhapur-Bombay Mahalaxmi Express by one hour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Waterways included for Declaration as National Waterways during Seventh Plan

6978. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the waterways which were recommended by the National Transport Policy Committee for declaration as National Waterways ; and

(b) the names of the waterways which have been included for declaration as National Waterways during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The names of waterways recommended by National Transport Policy Committee for declaration as National Waterway are as follows :

- i) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System
- ii) The Brahmaputra

iii) The Sunderbans

iv) The Godavari

v) The West Coast Canal

vi) The Mandovi and Zuari rivers and Cumberjua Canal in Goa

vii) The Narmada

viii) The Mahanandi

ix) The Krishna

x) The Tapi

(b) The Working Group set up for finalisation of Seventh Five-Year Plan proposals for development of inland water transport and recommended the consideration of following waterways for declaration as National Waterways in the Seventh Five Year Plan :

i) The Brahmaputra

ii) The Godavari

iii) West Coast Canal (Quilon-Cochin Section)

iv) The Krishna

v) The Sunderbans

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 5 crores only has been made for declaration of the above waterways as National Waterways. For consideration of any waterway for being declared as National Waterway carrying out of hydrographic surveys and techno-economic feasibility studies is a pre-requisite. These studies involve considerable financial investment. As such it may not be possible to declare all the waterways mentioned above as National Waterway in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The above waterways will be considered for being declared as National Waterways, on the basis of their merits in order of priority to the extent possible within the financial allocations made.

Improving Nutrition of Tribals

6979. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 million in Third World are undernourished as per the World Bank Report ;

(b) if so, whether the new World Bank Report has been examined ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government so far as the conditions prevalent in India are concerned particularly in the fields of improving the nutrition of vulnerable population groups like tribals, nutrition education, preventive health and family planning services ; and

(d) the broad outlines of the programmes, if any, covering these aspects drawn up for implementation during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA) :
(a) to (d). According to the World Bank Policy Study "Poverty and Hunger" (February 1986) more than 700 million people in the developing world lack access to enough food for active and healthy life.

Government is aware of the problem of malnutrition among vulnerable population group and have initiated several programmes to improve their nutrition. Board outlines of important programmes are given below :—

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Land-less Employment Guarantee Scheme are the major programmes for alleviation of poverty by providing employment and subsidiary occupations to the poor.

(ii) A few programmes have the important component of nutritional supplements to young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers—they are.

(a) The Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) which provides a package of health, nutritional and educational services to children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

(b) The Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) in the State sector which provides supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. From January 1986, a Centrally Sponsored wheat-based supplementary nutrition programme has also been started to increase the number of beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition in ICDS/SNP.

(c) The Balwadi Nutrition Programme which provides nutritional supplements to children in the age group 3-5 years through balwadis.

(d) The Mid-Day Meals Programme which provides supplementary nutrition to school-going children in the age group 6-11 years.

(e) The Scheme of Creches for the Children of poor working and Ailing Mothers which provides a package of health and nutritional services to children (0-5years) of poor working/ailing mothers.

(iii) Some programmes have been taken up to tackle specific nutritional deficiencies and prevent their serious consequences—

(a) Prophylaxis against blindness due to vitamin A deficiency ;

(b) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia in mothers and children ; and

(c) Goitre Control Programme.

(iv) Family Planning services are provided through a large network of medical and health institutions. These are integrated with maternal and child health services like immunization, health check-up, nutrition and preventive measures against anaemia and Vitamin A deficiency ;

(v) Nutrition education is an integral component of various health and nutrition programmes mentioned above. The Food and Nutrition Board (in the Union Department of Food) also conducts nutrition education through Mobile Units.

The above programmes are under implementation during the Seventh Plan. These programmes are also implemented in tribal areas.

Payment of Tax on Increased Rates to Asansol Municipality

6980. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration pays only Rs. 2,47,000/- to the Asansol Municipality although the latter spends nearly Rs. 9,00,000/- annually for the Railway colonies, which includes conservancy

service, construction of roads and primary education for the children living in the locality ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rate of taxation is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon annual valuation in Railway colonies, whereas the civil population is paying taxes at the rate of 30 per cent on an average ; and

(c) whether the Railway Administration is considering to pay to the Municipality at an increased rate ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No Sir. From 1.4.1983 the Eastern Railway is paying to Asansol Municipality a sum of Rs. 2,55,602/- per annum towards municipal tax and service charges. This works out to a rate of 19.5% (Holding 7.5% Conservancy 6% and Water 6%) on the annual valuation of railway properties accepted by the Review Committee of the Asansol Municipality. No road has been constructed by the Asansol Municipality within the Railway Colony. The provision of educational facilities is excluded from the payment of service charges per the directives of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The Railways pay to the Municipality $7\frac{1}{2}$ % of the annual valuation of post 1937 Properties as service charges. Information about payment by civil population is not available.

(c) The question of the rate for payment is under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

**Construction of off-shore Platforms in
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.,
Visakhapatnam**

6981. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of off-shore platforms which are proposed to be constructed and are under construction in Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam and the capital cost of the project approved by the Union Government ;

(b) the number of orders which were expected to be received during a four-year period from the date of making the proposal to the Union Government and the number of orders so far received ;

(c) the employment potentialities, additional employment potentialities under this new project ; and

(d) the decision taken by ONGC with regard to placing the orders with Hindustan Shipyard Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Project for creating infrastructural facilities at an exclusive Yard at a site adjacent to the Shipyard at Lova Garden for taking up construction of offshore well-head platforms was approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.25 crores which includes Rs. 74 lakhs as capitalised interest. At present, the Shipyard has orders for construction of two offshore platforms for Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) The Offshore Platforms Yard at Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam was conceived for an initial capacity of two platforms and to be increased to four platforms per year, based on the projected needs of ONGC for these platforms during the 7th Plan period.

(c) The new Yard at Visakhapatnam today provides employment to nearly 1,000 personnel and will ultimately provide employment to about 1,500 personnel.

(d) The ONGC has not yet taken any decision with regard to the placing of further orders on Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

New Airport in Kanyakumari Districts

6982. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an Airport in Kanyakumari District ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no proposal to set up an airport in Kanyakumari since the airport at Trivandrum is located at a distance of 60 kms. from, and connected by road and rail with, Kanyakumari. Further, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot have not indicated any requirement for an airport in Kanyakumari.

(b) Does not arise.

**Vayudoot's New Services from
Safdarjung Airport**

6983. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious misgivings about viability of starting of Vayudoot's new services from Safdarjung Airport ; and

(b) whether any project studies or other details have been worked out and ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Vayudoot had proposed starting scheduled operations from Safdarjung Airport. In the absence of adequate infrastructural facilities at this airport services could not be started so far.

**Reservations for Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in Model
Schools**

6984. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Model Schools being set up in each district in Seventh Plan ;

(b) the proposed percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in districts where average percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is more to total population in the districts where the population is less ; and

(c) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students will have to compete with others for admission in these schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reservation for SC/ST would not be less than that prescribed by the Government for entry into Government services.

(c) Yes. However, to ensure that SC/ST children secure admission in accordance with the reservations laid down for them, the minimum threshold of marks required for admission is proposed to be separately laid down for them and it will be lower than that for general candidates.

**Setting up of National Commission to
Purchase and Preserve Antiques**

6985. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would consider setting up a National Commission to purchase and preserve priceless antique of historical importance and art objects ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a National Commission to purchase and preserve antiques and art objects. In consultation with experts, all major museums purchase from time to time antiquities and art objects and preserve them.

**Master Plan sent by Karnataka for Tackling
Problems of Sea Erosion etc.**

6986. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have sent one master plan for tackling new complicated problems like sea erosion, shifting of river mouths, floods and erosion along the beaches ;

(b) whether a similar proposal has been submitted by the Kerala Government to the Union Government for assistance ; and

(c) if so, how much assistance has been given to Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A proposal entitled as 'Coastal erosion in Karnataka Master Plan-October 1985' has been received from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c). No Similar proposal has been received from the Kerala Government recently. However, Central loan assistance is being provided to Kerala since 1972-73 to help completion of the programme for protecting the identified vulnerable reaches of the Kerala coast. An amount of Rs. 37.12 crores has been given to Kerala upto the March 1986.

World Bank Aid for Orissa's Flood Control Schemes

6987. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flood protection drainage and other such projects which are under negotiation for financial assistance with the World Bank ;

(b) the number of projects for irrigation and strengthening of embankments, drainage and flood control in Orissa which are being proposed to be implemented with World Bank Assistance during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) whether the Rengali Irrigation Project has not yet been implemented although the power generation part of the project has been partially completed ;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration for implementation of Rengali Irrigation Project during the Seventh Plan with World Bank assistance ;

(e) whether any other International financial agency is being approached for financial assistance for implementation of the drainage, irrigation and flood control measures in the State of Orissa ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two major and 18 medium irrigation projects are being implemented with World Bank assistance during the 7th Plan.

(c) The implementation of irrigation projects is slow due to inadequate allocation of funds by the State Government.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

Conversion of Guntur-Macherla Rail Line into Broad Gauge (South Central Railway)

6988. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the conversion of Metre gauge rail line into Broad gauge from Guntur to Macherla in South Central Railway ;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) the allocation made for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Work on 2 bridges completed. Tenders for taking up construction of 3 sections are under finalisation.

(b) Rs. 32.20 crore.

(c) Rs. 5 crore.

Doubling of Kazipet-Secunderabad Rail Line

6989. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of doubling of Kazipet-Secunderabad rail line has been completed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b), Doubling of remaining single line sections between Kazipet and Secunderabad is in progress and has not yet been completed due to constraint of resources.

Construction of Bibinagar-Nadikudi New Broad Gauge Line

6990. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the construction of the new broad gauge rail line between Bibinagar-Nadikudi ;

(b) whether adequate funds have been allocated to complete this project quickly ; and

(c) when is this project likely to be completed and fully operational ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) New Line between Bibinagar and Miryalguda has been opened for traffic and further work is in progress.

(b) An allotment of Rs. 5.5 crores has been made for 1986-87.

(c) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Overhauling of Helicopters at Engineering Base at Begumpet Airport

6991. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to entrust the overhaul and maintenance of the helicopters owned by the Helicopter Corporation to the engineering base at Begumpet Airport which is centrally located in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : No, Sir. There is no proposal to entrust the overhaul and maintenance of the helicopters owned by the Helicopter Corporation to the Engineering base at Begumpet Airport.

Proposal for All India Port Service

6992. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have an All India Port Service ; and

(b) if so, the details of its structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The National Shipping Board has recommended that the Government may consider establishing/introducing an All India Port Service. Since various aspects connected with major ports, including their administrative and operational structure, inter-port transfer of manpower, etc. form part of the terms of reference of the Major Ports Reforms Committee appointed by Government in January, 1984, Government are awaiting the report of the Major Ports

Reforms Committee before considering the matter further,

Role of Vitamin 'A' in Prevention of Cancer

6993. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vitamin 'A' has got any significant role in cancer prevention ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any other vitamin helps in preventing cancer and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Studies have been conducted outside India on the associations between dietary intakes of Vit. A and its precursors such as beta carotene, and malignancies such as lung cancer, precancer and cancer of uterine cervix etc. Several reports suggest lower risk of lung cancer in those who have high or intermediate frequency of consumption of foods high in Vit. A. Studies in Japan indicate a risk-reducing effect of green yellow vegetables (which are rich in beta carotene, Vit. A, Vit. C, and dietary fibres) in reducing the risk of lung cancer and other selected sites of cancer.

(c) Other Vitamins which are of interest to researchers investigating their role in cancer prevention are Vit. C, Vit. E and Folic*Acid (one of the B Complex group of vitamins).

Overbridge on Railway level crossing in Palghat Town

6994. **SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an over-bridge over the railway level crossing in Palghat town ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is going to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Additional Funds for Construction of
New Lines during Seventh Plan**

6995. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have taken up the question of additional funds for constructing new lines with the Planning Commission ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission have indicated that the matter would be considered at the time of mid-term review of the 7th Plan.

[Completion of Irrigation Projects

6996. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of unfinished irrigation projects in different States ;

(b) whether some of those projects are in an advance stage of completion and are capable of yielding full or partial benefit on completion ;

(c) if so, State-wise names of such projects ; and

(d) whether Government are funding those projects adequately ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). Irrigation projects are funded and implemented by State Governments and Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants. Information regarding the projects under implementation is as follows :

A. Major Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Projects
---------	------------------

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Nagarjunasagar*
2. Sriramsagar St. I (Pochampad)
- Tungabhadra HLC St. II (I.S.)

3. Vamsadhara St. I*
4. Vamsadhara St. II
5. Godavari Barrage*
6. Somasila St. I & II
7. Improvements to Nizamsagar St. I*
8. Singur
9. Yeleru Res.
10. Srisailem R.B.C.
11. Srisailem L.B.C.
12. Telugu Ganga.
13. Polavaram Barrage
14. Jurala

ASSAM

15. Dhansiri
16. Champamati

BIHAR

17. Western Kosi Canal
18. Bagmati
19. Subarnarekha (I.S.)
20. North Koel Reservoir.
21. Durgawati Reservoir
22. Barnar Reservoir
23. Upper Kiul Reservoir
24. Konar Diversion
25. Tilaiya Diversion

26. Bateswarsthan Pump

— Bansagar (I.S.)

27. Ajoy Barrage Siktia

GUJARAT

28. Damanganga (I.S.)*
29. Panam.*
30. Sabarmati.*
- Mahi Bajaj Sagar (I.S.)*

31. Karjan

32. Sukhi.*

33. Heran.

34. Sipu

35. Watrak

36. Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) (I.S.)
 37. Zankhari
 38. Sidhumber

HARYANA

39. W.J.C. Remodelling.*
 40. Gurgaon Canal (I.S.)*
 41. Loharu Lift.*
 42. J.L.N. Lift.*
 43. New Tajewala Barrage (I.S.)
 — New Okhla Barrage (I.S.)
 44. SYL Canal (I.S.)
 45. Storages on Kotla Bhindwas, Ottu and Massani Barrage *
 46. Providing irrigation to Mewat Area and Pataudi area and water supply to Gurgaon, Faridabad and New Industrial Complex.
 47. Conservaion measures by installing 1500 new sprinkler irrigation sets on canal systems, lift and FC systems.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

48. Ravi Tawi Lift Irrigation Complex.*

KARNATAKA

49. Tungabhadra LLC (RBC and LBC)*
 50. Bhadra*
 51. Malaprabha*
 52. Hemavathi
 53. Tungabhadra HLC St. II (I.S.).*
 54. Upper Krishna St. I.
 55. Kabini
 56. Haringgi
 57. Ghataprabha St. III.
 58. Karanja
 59. Bennithora
 60. Hippargi Barrage
 61. Varuna
 — Dudhganga (I.S).

KERALA

62. Periyar Valley.*
 63. Pamba.*

64. Chitturpuzha.*
 65. Kuttiadi.*
 66. Kanhirapuzha.*
 67. Pazhassi.*
 68. Kallada.
 69. Muvattupuzha.
 70. Chimoni.
 71. Idamalayar.

MADHYA PRADESH

72. Mahanadi Reservoir.
 73. Kolor.
 74. Pajry.*
 75. Sindh Ph. I.*
 76. Rangwan HLC*
 77. Jonk.*
 — Rajghat (I S.)
 78. Bansagar (I.S.)
 79. Bargi
 80. Upper Weinganga.*
 81. Kodar.*
 82. Bariarpur LBC.
 — Urmil (I.S.)
 — Kalisarar (I.S.)
 83. Hasdeo Bango.
 84. Halali.*
 85. Thanwar.*
 86. Arpa
 87. Mahi
 88. Man
 89. Jobat
 90. Narmada Sagar
 91. Sindh Ph. II.
 — Bawanthadi (I.S.)

MAHARASHTRA

92. Khadakwasla
 93. Krishna
 94. Bhima
 95. Kukadi
 96. Upper Godavari St. I.

97. Warna
98. Upper Tapi St. I and II.
99. Pench (I.S.)*
100. Upper Penganga
101. Upper Wardha.
102. Manjra.*
103. Dudhganga (I.S.)
104. Waghur
105. Jayakwadi St. I.*
106. Jayakwadi St. II.
107. Upper Pravara.
108. Kalisarar (I.S.)*
109. Chaskaman.
110. Nandur Madhmeshwar.
111. Lower Dudhna.
112. Bhatsa.
113. Surya
114. Bawanthadi (I.S.)
115. Isthapuri
116. Tillari (I.S.)
117. Nira Deoghar.
118. Lendi (I.S.)
119. Lower Penganga (I.S.)
120. Lower Thirna
121. Ghosi Khurd (Swargaon).
122. Lower Wardha.
123. Lower Wunna.
124. Wan
125. Arunavati
126. Tultuli
127. Karwa
128. Gated Weir at Khodashi
129. Sangola Branch Canal.
130. Talomba.
131. Punad.
132. Human.
133. Koyna Krishna Lift Scheme.
- MANIPUR**
134. Loktak Lift.*
135. Singda.*
136. Thoubal.
137. Khuga.
- ORISSA**
138. Upper Indravati
139. Rengali.
140. Anandpur Barrage.*
141. Mahanadi Birupa Barrage.
142. Upper Kolab.
- Subarnarekha (I.S.)
- PUNJAB**
143. Extension non-perennial irrigation to area in UBDC tract.*
144. Thein Dam.
145. Utilisation of surplus Ravi-Beas waters.
- SYL Canal (I.S.)
- RAJASTHAN**
146. Rajasthan Canal St. I.*
147. Rajasthan Canal St. II.
148. Jakhm.*
- Gurgaon Canal (I.S.)*
149. Mahi Bajaj Sagar (I.S.)
- New Okhla Barrage (I.S.)
150. Raising Kota Barrage.
151. Chambal Lift.
- Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) (I.S.)
- TAMIL NADU**
152. Parambikulam Aliyar.*
153. Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System St. II.
- UTTAR PRADESH**
155. Gandak Canal Ph. I (I.S.)*
156. Sarda Sahayak.*
157. Kosi Irrigation.*
158. Tehri Dam
159. Lakhwar Vyasi Dam.
160. Madhya Ganga Canal St. I.*
161. Sarju Nabar (Left Bank Ghagra Canal).

162.	New Okhla Barrage (I.S.)*
163.	Eastern Ganga Canal.
164.	Suheli.*
165.	Remodelling of Bhimgoda Head Works.*
166.	Rajghat (I.S.)
167.	Shahzad Dam.*
168.	Jamrani Dem.
169.	Urmil Dam (I.S.)
170.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal.*
171.	Sone Pump Canal.*
172.	Kanbar Irrigation. — New Tajewala Barrage (I.S.)
173.	Bewar Feeder.*
174.	Madho Tanda.*
175.	Maudaga Dam.
176.	Increasing capacity of Samania Pump Canal.
177.	Raising Meja Dam.* — Bansagar (I.S.) WEST BENGAL
178.	Barrage and Irrigation system of DVC (Extn. and Improvement).*
179.	Kangasabati.*
180.	Teesta Barrage Phase-I Stage-I. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (UT) — Damanganga (I.S.)* GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (UT) — Damanganga (I.S.)*
181.	Salauli.* — Tillari (I.S.)

B. MEDIUM PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of on-going projects	No. of projects in advanced stages of construction.*
1	2	3	4
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	22

2.	Assam	11	6
3.	Bihar	27	11
4.	Gujarat	82	43
5.	Haryana	2	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	8
8.	Karnataka	19	5
9.	Kerala	5	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40	11
11.	Maharashtra	86	22
12.	Manipur	3	3
13.	Meghalaya	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—
15.	Orissa	25	15
16.	Punjab	1	—
17.	Rajasthan	14	6
18.	Sikkim	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	14	7
20.	Tripura	3	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	12
22.	West Bengal	15	13

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Delhi	1	1
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2	—
3.	Pondicherry	1	—
Total :		433	187

1.* Projects on which expenditure of more than 60% of estimated costs are incurred to end of Sixth Plan are considered in advanced stage.

2. I.S.—Inter-State Projects.

3. Ongoing projects yield partial benefits during execution and full benefits on completion.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Lines in Orissa

6997. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the conversion of some narrow gauge lines in Orissa ;

(b) if so, which are the narrow gauge lines in Orissa pending clearance for conversion ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of Tea Stalls, Book Stalls etc. on Platforms of Western Railway Suburban Section of Bombay

6998. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tea stalls, bookstalls and other stalls on the platforms of suburban section of Western Railway, Bombay.

(b) the number of such stalls allotted during 1985 on the platforms of Western Railway Suburban Section of Bombay ; and

(c) what is the Government policy in regard to allotment of such stalls ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There are 90 tea stalls, 40 bookstalls, 7 Milk bars, 23 Fruit Kiosks, 8 Fruit stalls, 8 Neera stalls and 2 Chemist stalls on platforms of Bombay suburban section of Western Railway between Churchgate and Virar.

(b) One tea stall.

(c) The Zonal Railways have been asked not to increase the number of stalls on the platforms of Suburban stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, which are badly congested.

Implementation of Integrated Education Scheme for Disabled Children

6999. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far sanctioned to different States and Union Territories for implementation of Integrated Education for Disabled Children schemes and whether implementation of the scheme has been started in all the States and Union Territories ; and

(b) the number of children covered under this scheme throughout the country and in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 3.32 crores has been released to the various States/Union Territories for the implementation of the Scheme since 1974-75. The Scheme has been implemented so far by only 10 States and 3 Union Territories.

(b) As per the latest Reports received from the States/Union Territories which are implementing the Scheme about 7000 disabled children have been admitted in schools under the said Scheme. The number of disabled children admitted in various schools in Orissa is 414.

Withdrawal of SDFC from Trawler Finance

7000. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take in respect of fishing companies which have not been granted loans between January-March, 1986 due to subsequent withdrawal of Shipping Development Fund Committee from trawler finance ;

(b) the reasons for Shipping Development Fund Committee withdrawing from trawler finance ; and

(c) the present position thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Fishing companies which were sanctioned loans by the SDFC between January-March, 86 would be granted loans by SDFC subject to availability of funds with the Department of Agriculture and subject to the decision allowing SDFC to continue disbursing these loans after 31st March, 1986.

(b) The idea of transferring the work of financing of fishing trawlers from SDFC to Department of Agriculture is based on the fact that Department of Agriculture have better practical and technical experience in the field of fishing and it can be more

effective from the point of view of recovery of loans advanced to fishing companies being their administrative Ministry and in this manner duality of functions between Department of Agriculture and SDFC could be avoided.

(c) Department of Agriculture has sought approval to continue the present arrangements for financing fishing trawlers through SDFC for a further period of 3 months from 1.4.86 or till the Department of Agriculture sets up its own organisation for this purpose, whichever is earlier.

**Introduction of M.Sc. (Electronics)
Course in Universities**

7001. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce M.Sc. course in Electronics in selected Universities ;

(b) if so, names of the Universities selected by the University Grants Commission for introduction of such course ; and

(c) the amount required to introduce such a course in the Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has decided to assist selected universities to introduce M.Sc. course in Electronics, The Universities of Delhi, Poona and Calcutta have been selected for starting the course.

(c) The financial requirements for the course include non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for building and furniture, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for library ; and recurring expenditure consisting of the salaries of 2 Professors, 4 Readers, 3 Lecturers and some non-teaching staff, and about Rs. 1.25 lakhs on books, journals, laboratory maintenance, etc.

**Introduction of a Night Train between
Hospet and Bangalore**

7002. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present there are only two bogies attached to Hospet Guntakal broad gauge train which connects Secunderabad-Bangalore night train at Guntakal ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce an independent broad gauge night train between Hospet and Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) At present, only one sleeper coach is running by Hospet-Guntakal passenger which connects Hyderabad-Bangalore Express.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

**Setting up of Centre of Excellence in
Medical Care and Treatment**

7003. SHRIMATI BASVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Centres of excellence in medical care and treatment ;

(b) whether any such proposals have been received from various State Governments by now ; and

(c) if so, which are the States who have come forward to assist the Union Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of Government to establish individual centres of Excellence in India. This is because most of the Super-specialities are inter-related and from cost considerations also the establishment of such single-speciality Centres, of Excellence is likely to be prohibitive. The general approach, therefore, is to help the augmentation of the existing multi-disciplinary Centres of Excellence and to catalyse the establishment of new ones covering both the public institutions as well as the non-Governmental Institutions.

**Proposal to include Kerala Express and Jayanti
Janata for Computer Reservation at
New Delhi Railway Station**

7004. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala bound trains—Kerala Express and Jayanti Janata are not included in computer reservation system manning the reservation at New Delhi Railway Station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is causing considerable inconvenience to all those queue up for reservation at New Delhi station for these two trains ;

(c) which are the trains that are being included in the computerised reservation system at New Delhi Railway Station ; and

(d) the time by which it will be expected to include these two trains in the computerised reservation system ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Upper class reservations on 126 UP Kerala Express have

already been computerised. Lower class reservations on this train have also been computerised starting with the train scheduled to leave on 18.4.86. In respect of 132 UP Jayanti Janata Express operating from Hazrat Nizamuddin station. Upper class reservations have been computerised starting with the train which left on 10.4.86.

(b) As compared to the computerised reservation system, the manual system is slower.

(c) A list of trains included so far in the computerised reservation system at New Delhi is given in the statement below.

(d) Only lower class reservations in 132 UP Jayanti Janata Express remain to be computerised. This is likely to be covered by March, 1987.

STATEMENT

UPPER CLASS		LOWER CLASS	
S. No.	Train & Name	S. No.	Train & Name
1.	8 UP Toofan Express	1.	8 UP Toofan Express
2.	16 UP G.T. Express	2.	16 UP G.T. Express
3.	20 UP Dehradun Express	3.	20 UP Dehradun Express
4.	22 UP Dakshin Express	4.	25 UP AC Express
5.	25 UP AC Express	5.	26 UP Deluxe Express
6.	26 UP A.C. Express	6.	30 DN Lucknow Mail
7.	30 DN Lucknow Mail	7.	47 UP Flying Mail
8.	47 UP Flying Mail	8.	53 UP Himachal Express
9.	53 UP Himachal Express	9.	58 UP Amritsar-Dadar Express
10.	58 UP ASR-Dadar Express	10.	59 UP Udyan-Abha Express
11.	59 UP Udyan Abha Express	11.	80 UP/79 DN Taj Express
12.	80 UP/79 DN Taj Express	12.	81 UP A.C. Express
13.	81 UP A.C. Express	13.	83 DN A.C. Express
14.	82 DN A.C. Express	14.	92 DN Prayag Raj Express
15.	92 DN Prayag Raj Express	15.	103 UP A.C. Express
16.	102 DN Rajdhani Express	16.	104 DN A.C. Express
17.	103 UP A.C. Express	17.	120 DN Gomati Express
18.	104 DN A.C. Express	18.	122 UP Tamil Nadu Express
19.	120 DN Gomti Express	19.	124 UP A.P. Express
20.	122 UP Tamil Nadu Express	20.	126 UP Kerala Express
21.	124 UP A.P. Express	21.	128 UP Karnatana Express

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 22. 126 UP Kerala Express | 22. 145 UP Shalimar Express |
| 23. 128 UP Karnataka Express | 23. 158 DN Kashi Vishwanath Exp. |
| 24. 132 UP Mangala Express | 24. 161 UP Tata-Amritsar Express |
| 25. 145 UP Shalimar Express | 25. 162 DN Amritsar-Tata Express |
| 26. 152 UP Rajdhani Express | 26. 168 DN Malwa Express |
| 27. 154 DN Vaishali Express | 27. 171 UP Superfast Express (JAT) |
| 28. 158 DN Kashi Vishwanath Exp. | 28. 172 DN Superfast Express (BCT) |
| 29. 161 UP Tata-Amritsar Express | 29. 176 DN Neelachal Express |
| 30. 162 DN Amritsar-Tata Express | 30. 177 DN Jhelum Express |
| 31. 168 UP Malwa Express | 31. 178 UP Jhelum Express |
| 32. 171 UP Superfast Express (JAT) | 32. 182 UP Sarvodaya Express |
| 33. 172 UP Superfast Express (BCT) | 33. 183 UP Ranchi-Kalka Express |
| 34. 176 DN Neelachal Express | 34. 184 DN Kalka-Ranchi Express |
| 35. 177 UP Jhelum Express | 35. 195 UP Himalayan Queen |
| 36. 178 UP Jhelum Express | 36. 197 UP Shan-e-Punjab |
| 37. 182 DN Sarvodaya Express | 37. 418 UP Unchahar Express |
| 38. 184 DN Kalka-Ranchi Express | 38. 907 UP Himsagar Express |
| 39. 185 UP Bhiwani Express | 39. 908 UP Himsagar Express |
| 40. 195 UP Himalayan Queen | 40. 192 DN Magadh Express |
| 41. 197 UP Shan-e-Punjab | 41. 906 UP Bangalore Express |
| 42. 418 UP Unchahar Express | 42. 150 UP Kutub Express |
| 43. 907 DN Himsagar Express | |
| 44. 908 UP Himsagar Express | |
| 45. 192 DN Magadh Express | |
| 46. 906 UP Bangalore Express | |
| 47. 150 UP Kutub Express | |
| 48. 916 DN Puri Express | |

Goitre affected areas in Kerala

7005. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the areas in Kerala declared by Government as Goitre affected; and

(b) average percentage of affected people and the remedial steps taken therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Erankulam District has been declared as goitre endemic area in the Kerala State. According to the survey conducted by the

Central Goitre Control Team, 44% incidence was found among school children in this district.

The State Government has been advised to issue notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt under the PFA Act in the endemic area and obtain their requirement of iodised salt from Madras Zone.

However, a quantity of 232 tonnes of iodised salt was supplied to the affected district during January and February, 1986.

Train accidents in Kerala

7006. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents which took place in Kerala during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the railway tracks in Kerala are over-burdened thereby causing accidents ; and

(c) if not, causes of such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There were 11, 6 and 13 train accidents during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively in Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of 30 train accidents during three years during 1985-86, only 5 occurred due to track defects. The remaining occurred due to various causes, viz., mechanical defects, failure of drivers, combination of factors, etc. Track defects were not due to over-burdening.

Supply of container vessels to Shipping Corporation of India

7007. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by the Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay on the offers made to it by various Shipyards for supply of container vessels of different kinds ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of offers received by Shipping Corporation of India during last year along with sources of origin, financial support assured by the shidyard, if any, and types of communication facilities available with each such ship and cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While no offer for supply of container vessels has been received by the Shipping Corporation of India during the last one year, shipyards which responded to Shipping Corporation of India's enquiry for container ships during 1983-84 offered long term credit

facilities varying from 10% to 20% of the price being payable up to delivery and the remaining 90% to 80% price being payable either as deferred credit or loan over a period of 8 to 15 years. This ships proposed would have no board computer facility to cover functions such as container monitoring, loading, maintenance etc.

DTC Buses Working for Schools and University

7008. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses working for schools and as University Specials ;

(b) the income derived therefrom and expenditure incurred on such buses during the months of September, 1985, December, 1985, and February, 1986 separately ;

(c) the average per kilometer expenditure on plying of these buses ;

(d) the average per kilometer income from these buses ; and

(e) the loss suffered by DTC for providing buses at concessional rates and the number of buses damaged and burnt by students during the last three years, year-wise separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The DTC deploys 623 buses for school duties to operate 1246 trips daily. Similarly 615 buses have been deployed to operate 1035 University special trips daily.

(b) to (d). Buses are provided for school duties daily @ Rs. 2.50 per K.M. including one Double Decker bus @ Rs. 3/- per K.M. on working days. The University specials trips are operated on normal fare. The details of income derived and expenditure incurred in respect of School buses for the month of September, 1985, December, 1985 and February, 1986 separately are given in the statement below.

(e) The working loss by DTC during the months of Sept.'85, December, 1985 and February, 1986 was Rs. 9.40 lakhs, Rs. 6.05

lakhs and Rs. 10.93 lakhs respectively. The income from such school services at Rs. 2.50 per K.M. was, however, higher than the income from normal services at Rs. 1.95 per K.M. prior to fare revision. The rates charged for school services have yet to be revised upwards to bring them in line with higher fares for normal services introduced from 8th February, 1986. A proposal in this regard is under examination.

The number of buses damaged by the students during the year 1983, 1984 and 1985

are as under :—

Year	No. of buses damaged by students	Cost of damaged (Rs. in lakhs)
1983	173	3.09
1984	58	1.14
1985	91	0.35
	---	---
	322	4.58
	---	---

STATEMENT

	Sept.'85	Dec.'86	(Provisional Figures) Feb.'86
1. Income per K M.	250(P)	250(P)	250(P)
2. Cost per K M.			
(a) Working Cost (Excluding interest and depreciation)	421(P)	396(P)	450(P)
(b) Total Cost (Including interest & depreciation)	798(P)	758(P)	827(P)
3. No. of Kms. operated	5.50 lakhs	4.15 lakhs	5.27 lakhs
4. Total Income	Rs. 13.75 ,,	Rs. 10.38 ,,	Rs. 13.68 ,,
5. Working Cost	Rs. 23.15 ,,	Rs. 10.43 ,,	Rs. 24.61 ,,
6. Total Cost	Rs. 43.89 ,,	Rs. 31.46 ,,	Rs. 45.24 ,,
7. Working Loss	Rs. 9.40 ,,	Rs. 6.05 ,,	Rs. 10.93 ,,
8. Net Loss	Rs. 30.14 ,,	Rs. 21.08 ,,	Rs. 31.56 ,,

[*Translation*]

Capitation Fees Charged by Engineering Colleges

State No. of Engg Colleges

Bihar 8

Karnataka 27

Mahatashtra 52

Tamil Nadu 22

7009. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the State-wise number of Engineering colleges at present where admission is given to students by charging capitation fee in complete disregard of merit ?

[*English*]

Research on Prevention of Leprosy

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The State-wise number of engineering colleges, at present, where capitation fee/high fee is charged for admission of students are as under :

7010 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research into the causes of leprosy has been done and what steps have been taken to avoid the recurrences of the disease ; and

(b) whether any research in treating the disease has been done in Allopathy and Ayurveda in the country and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indepth assessment of research priorities for the country was undertaken by a high power Scientific Committee in 1982. Additional thrust and support to impart a sense of committed goal, purpose and urgency in leprosy research was provided. Recent studies in the country and outside have identified nose as an additional portal of entry and exit of the germs. Earlier skin contact was considered to be the only method of entry or exist of germs. However, the role of different factors that are involved in the causation of disease are yet to be elucidated.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details of the Research in Allopathy are :

- (i) Identification of newer and effective Anti-leprosy drugs like Rifampicin, Clofazimine and Prothionamide, which curtail appreciably and the period of treatment required of the patient to attain cure. Continuation of the drugs with Dapsone is the most effective Regimen and is being introduced in a phased manner.
- (ii) Active research work is in progress to develop Anti Leprosy Vaccines, which is in clinical trial for proving their efficacy and suitability for mass use.

The School of Tropical Medicines—Leprosy Research Department, Calcutta tried Manduk a Parni (Continella Asiatica) a local herb in Leprosy which showed some results. But it has been found that it can not be substituted for Rifampicin, Crothionamide, Clofazimine and Dapsone which used in combination as best bactricidal effect and prevent relaps.

Posting of Railway Officers on Deputation/ Secondment Abroad

7011. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the system of posting Railway Officers on Deputation/Secondment abroad ; and

(b) what is the number of total officers and percentage of Tribal Officers deputed/Secondment abroad separately during 1982, 1983 and 1984 from Indian Railways and details Railway-Wise, department-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Railway Officers are generally considered for deputation/secondment abroad if they are available as volunteers in response to circulars or are enrolled in the computerised Data Bank maintained by Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. Nomination is made out of these officers, taking into account eligibility conditions like job requirements, qualifications, experience etc. The deputation/secondment abroad of nominated Railway Officers to non-railway/foreign organisations depends on their acceptability by the borrowing organisations.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Financial Assistance to Sanskrit Institutions run by Voluntary Associations

7012. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the conditions and the pattern of the sanction of financial assistance for the Sanskrit Institutions run by the Voluntary Associations in the various States ;

(b) the names of the Institutions from which the application for assistance have been received from each State during the last three years ;

(c) the names of Institutions which have been sanctioned the assistance in each State, year-wise, alongwith the amount in each case ; and

(d) the reasons for rejecting the applications in the case of other Institutions and whether any consideration has also been given to the provision of financial assistance to Institutions in such States/Union Territories in which Institutions have not be given any assistance during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (c) and (d). A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House later.

STATEMENT

The Department of Education of the Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations/institutions for various activities which are undertaken by them for the promotion and propagation of Sanskrit. This assistance is given under the Ministry's scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations. The requests received from voluntary organisations for financial assistance in respect of specific activities have to be routed through the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, which are expected to make specific recommendation on the status and proposal of the organisation/institution. In the case of organisations/institutions of all-India character, applications for financial support are entertained by the Department of Education directly. All the applications received are considered by a grant-in-aid committee which the Department has constituted and grants are sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the committee.

2. The Department provides grant to the extent of 75% of the approved recurring expenditure incurred on such items as salaries of teachers, scholarships for students, purchase of books, repair of building etc. As regards non-recurring items, the grants committee takes a view on the proposal submitted by the organisation/institution. In the case of Adarsh Pathshalas/Shodh Sansthans and Vedic Pathshalas, grant covering 95% of the approved expenditure is provided by the Department.

3. Each year applications of about 700 voluntary organisations, working for the development and promotion of Sanskrit, are received and considered in the Ministry. Applications received from various voluntary organisations/institutions are placed before the grant-in-aid committee of the Ministry. The committee takes a view on the proposals

on the basis of the usefulness of the activity, budgetary provisions available, recommendations of the State Government etc. In order to be eligible for receipt of grant, a voluntary organisation/institution has to be registered under the Society's Registration Act. In some cases the grant-in-aid committee has suggested that before becoming eligible for receiving grants from the Department, an organisation/institution should have been registered for a minimum period of the three years. Grants are given only for those items which have been approved under the scheme. Consequently activities proposed by the organisations which do not fall within the purview of the scheme's objective of promoting and propagating Sanskrit, are not considered for financial assistance. The voluntary organisation/institution should have adequate financial standing and should be in a position to meet 25% or 5%, as the case may be as its matching share of the expenditure in order to be eligible to receive grant from the Ministry.

4. During the Sixth Five Year Plan applications from voluntary organisations/institutions from the States/UTs of Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Goa Daman and Diu, A. & N. Islands, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Mizoram and Lakshdweep were not received for financial support.

Improvement and Maintenance of National Highway No. 47 in Tamil Nadu

7013. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the bad condition of the Tamil Nadu part of the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway No. 47 ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for proper maintenance and improvement of the National Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Development and maintenance of National Highways including Trivandrum-Kanyakumari section of NH 47 in Tamil Nadu is a continuous process and is dependent upon the availability of funds. During the 7th Five Year Plan, in addition to the normal maintenance, some selected reaches

of this section of NH 47 are proposed to be strengthened and schemes of reconstruction of bridges with improved geometrics of alignment investigated.

Incidents of Engine Failure of Airbus

7014. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been serious concern over three Airbus Engines failure in one month ;

(b) details of the accidents/incidents in 1986 as reported in Hindustan Times dated 13 March, 1986 ; and

(c) whether the matter is being thoroughly investigated in consultation with Pilots and Ground Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The kind of failure in each case has been different. The details of the incidents are given below :

- (i) On 10.2.86, No. 2 engine of Airbus Aircraft VT-EDX was shut down in flight due to vibration. The aircraft was operating flight IC-403 (Delhi-Bangalore). The aircraft landed safely at Hyderabad where the engine was replaced.
- (ii) On 19.2.86, No. 2 engine of Airbus aircraft VT-EHC was shut down in flight due to fan vibrations. The aircraft was operating flight IC-406 (Delhi-Bombay). It landed back safely at Bombay where the engine was replaced.
- (iii) On 11.3.86, No. 1 engine of Airbus VT-EDY was shut down in flight as a thud sound was heard during take off followed by turbine vibrations. The aircraft was operating flight IC-404 (Bangalore-Delhi). The aircraft landed back safely at Bangalore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Earnings from Trivandrum-Bombay Airlines route

7015. SHRI VAKKOM URUHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the surplus earned by Indian-Airlines from the Trivandrum-Bombay Airlines route in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The surplus earned by Indian Airlines from the Trivandrum-Bombay route in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given below :

Year	Surplus (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	6.27
1984-85	5.59
1985-86 (provisional)	5.69

Affiliation of Government College, Port Blair with Delhi University

7016. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government College, Port Blair, is affiliate with Punjab University and time and again representations have been received to affiliate it with Delhi University by amending the Delhi University Act ;

(b) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Council has unanimously resolved for the said affiliation ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In a letter dated 12.3.86, the Lt. Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has stated that the members of the Pradesh Council felt that the Government of India should be approached once again to enable the Delhi University to extend its jurisdiction to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) The matter was examined earlier, and it was felt that affiliation of the Govern-

ment College, Port Blair to the Delhi University may not be feasible. In case the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is not in favour of affiliating the College to the Pondicherry University, it would be necessary to consider other alternatives in consultation with that Administration.

[Translation]

Construction of New Rail Lines in Madhya Pradesh

7017. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new rail lines has been laid during the last 20 years for the development of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey and Construction of Satna-Rewa and Govindgarh-Bagwar Railway Line

7018. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to engineering-cum-traffic survey conducted from Satna to Rewa, Govindgarh and Bagwar via Behari ; and

(b) whether Government propose to include the construction work of this railway line in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Survey has been completed for the section between Satna and Rewa and its construction approved in Railway Budget for 1985-86. Cumulative progress for the survey from Satna to Behari via Rewa, Govindgarh and Bagwar is about 95%. For the section Rewa to Behari, further action will be considered on completion of survey.

[English]

DDT/BHC Residues over Safety Standard in Man and Animal

7019. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study of fat samples from urban centres from different geographical areas of the country conducted at the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad in man and animal shows high DDT/BHC residues well over safety standards ; and

(b) if so, details of trials conducted so far and corrective steps taken/proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Although no safety standards have been laid down for DDT and BHC in the world, the levels of DDT and BHC in India were observed to be higher than those in other developed countries, e.g. Germany, Belgium and Japan.

(b) The Government of India is advocating more judicious and controlled use of DDT though the Central Insecticide Board.

The details of trials are given below :

“The National Institute of Occupational Health has conducted a study under the DST and GEMS programme on DDT and BHC residues in human fat and mothers' milk samples. Countrywide monitoring of insecticide levels in 313 medicolegal autopsy fat samples from 7 urban centres of the country showed mean levels of 11.04 ppm of DDT and 3.49 ppm of BHC. Maximum levels of DDT were found in samples collected from Ahmedabad and minimum levels in Bombay samples. Bangalore and Bhopal showed maximum and minimum BHC levels.

Mean levels of p, p-DDT ; p, p-DDE and beta-BHC in 50 mother's milk samples collected from Ahmedabad were 1.1 ; 4.8, and 4.6 mg/kg fat respectively.”

Lack of Information Facility at Sahar International Airport, Bombay

7020. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement in the Sahar International Airport, Bombay, for providing information to the public, about the international flight arriving at the Airport ; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. Flight information at Sahar International Airport, Bombay is provided through Closed Circuit T.V. and public address systems by the International Airports Authority of India.

Air India and Indian Airlines also have separate arrangements for providing flight information to the public.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Proposal for Green Central Strips on All National Highways

7021. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the annual loss suffered in terms of rupees as a result of accidents on all the National Highways ; and

(b) whether Government propose to construct green central strips on all the National Highway by dividing them from the middle with a view to check this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Statistics relating to accidents on National Highways are not maintained separately.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

Widening of National Highway No. 1-A between Jalandhar and Pathankot

7022. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert National Highway No. 1-A between Jalandhar and Pathankot into a double lane highway ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) National Highway No. 1-A between Jalandhar and Pathankot is already a double lane road.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Shifting of Godowns of Jabalpur and Madan Mahal Railway Stations

7023. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to shift the godown of Jabalpur and Madan Mahal railway stations from their present location ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done ;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to construct platforms with all the facilities and entrances etc. in place of the godowns ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There was a proposal but it has been kept in abeyance for want of adequate funds.

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

Ghosunda Irrigation Project

7024. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ghosunda medium irrigation project of Chittorgarh in Rajasthan has been entrusted to the Central Government so that the water of the Ghosunda irrigation project can be made available for use in the supper zinc smelter plant proposed to be set up in the public sector ;

(b) if so, whether the Rajasthan Government has stopped work on this project completely ;

(c) whether expenditure of crores of rupees incurred on it has gone waste in view of the fact that the Central Government has not started work thereon as yet ; and

(d) the time by which the Government of India propose to restart the work thereon and expenditure proposed to be incurred in the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Ghosunda irrigation project has not been entrusted to the Central Government.

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

Proposal to Run Meenakshi Express Daily

7025. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Meenakshi Express which connects Rajasthan with South India, runs only three days in a week thereby causing great inconvenience to passengers ; and

(b) whether Government propose to run this train daily and attach a first class compartment to it ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The train runs 5 days a week at present.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Introduction of a Superfast Train between Delhi and Udaipur

7026. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a super fast train between Delhi

and Udaipur, Via Jaipur, Ajmer and Chittorgarh ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) One superfast train namely 501/502 Pink City/Garib Nawaz Express is already running between Delhi and Udaipur via Jaipur, Ajmer and Chittorgarh.

[English]

Conversion of Londa-Mormugao Railway Line into B.G. Line

7027. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken the work of conversion of railway line between Londa and Mormugao (Goa) into broad gauge ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Formation of New Panel on Railway Technology

7028. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Panel on Railway technology is being set up and if so, details thereof ;

(b) how this panel will perform functions which are already being handled by the RDSO or other units of the Railway Board and public sector units ; and

(c) whether this Panel will also review the import of new technology for railway wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Marketing on Anti Histamines Drugs
with Steroids**

7029. SHRI TARIQ ANWER :

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

SHRI HARI KRISHNA
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether anti histaminic drugs with
steroids are harmful and dangerous ;

(b) if so, names of all such products
being marketed in the country ; and

(c) what is the justification in the
allowing permission for marketing such
products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Com-
bination of Anti-histaminic drugs with
steroids for systemic use were considered
harmful by experts.

(b) and (c). Government have issued a
notification prohibiting manufacture and
sale of all fixed dose combinations of ster-
oids for internal use except combinations
of steroids with other drugs for the treat-
ment of Asthma.

Combinations of Bronchodilators (anti-
asthmatics) with Corticosteroids for systemic
use in the treatment of Asthma have been
allowed to be marketed.

Replacement of Jumbo Jet Kanishka

7030. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the
Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Air-India has since
purchased a Boeing 747 jumbo jet to replace
the ill-fated Kanishka ;

(b) the amount spent on the purchase
of the new Jumbo and from where it had
been purchased ;

(c) whether the Air-India has also taken
on lease 3 cargo aircraft ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) : No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. On June 15, 1985,
Air India had concluded Aircraft Lease
Agreement with Evergreen International
Airlines for the wet lease of freighter aircraft
with effect from July 1, 1985 as follows :

(1) One DC-8-73F aircraft for a period
of 2½ years.

(2) One DC-8-63F aircraft for a period
of two years with the option to
extend the contract for a further
period of one year on the same
terms and conditions. The agree-
ment for the DC-8-73F had a
provision for the possible substitu-
tion of the same with Boeing
747 Freighter. Accordingly, the
Boeing 747 Freighter aircraft has
been substituted in the place of the
DC-8-73F aircraft with effect from
April 6, 1986.

Air India has also been leasing IL-76
capacity from Aeroflot for its freighter
operations since April 1982.

**Introduction of inter-city fast train
between Indore and Bhopal**

7031. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will
the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government have received
any request from the State Government of
Madhya Pradesh for introduction of an
Inter-city fast train service between Indore
and Bhopal ;

(b) whether demand has also been made
from some organisations in Madhya Pradesh
in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken
to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal has been examined but
not found feasible due to paucity of
resources.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Welfare of Children and Mothers

7032. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI :

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the Centrally sponsored scheme under implementation in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for the welfare of mothers and children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development is administering two Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of 'mothers are children :—

- (i) the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), started in 1975-76, which provides a package of nutrition, health and educational services to children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers ; and
- (ii) the scheme of wheat-based Supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers, started from January 1986, which provides wheat-based nutritional supplement to children below 6 years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers in tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas.

Both the schemes are being implemented in Madhya Pradesh. 94 ICDS projects have been sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh upto 1985-86 and 34 projects have been allocated to the State for 1986-87. Under the scheme of wheat-based supplementary nutrition, assistance for 3.50 lakh beneficiaries has been approved for Madhya Pradesh.

In Maharashtra, 94 Centrally sponsored ICDS projects have been sanctioned upto 1985-86 and 11 projects have been allocated to the State for 1986-87. No proposal for Central assistance under wheat-based supplementary nutrition programme has been received in this Department from the Government of Maharashtra.

Target/Achievement for Family Planning during 1985-86

7033. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the target set for family planning in different States for 1985-86 ; and
- (b) the achievement made by different State Governments during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The State-wise and method-wise targets of family planning fixed for 1985-86 and the achievements made so far based on the latest reports received from the States are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS DURING 1985-86

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories/ Agency	Sterilisation		I.U.D. Insertions	
		Annual target	Achievement £ (April 85 to February, 86)	Annual target	Achievement £ (April 85 to February, 86)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530,000	383,472	140,000	117,233
2.	Assam	180,000	101,488	24,000	18,722
3.	Bihar	571,000	283,073	174,000	119,631

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	300,000	269,270	250,000	235,845
5.	Haryana	100,000	92,638	145,000	138,744
6.	Karnataka	336,000	304,987	160,000	142,750
7.	Kerala	215,000	153,458	55,000	50,473
8.	Madhya Pradesh	425,000	310,614	200,000	161,364
9.	Maharashtra	565,000	434,803	600,000	343,264
10.	Orissa	210,000	152,037	100,000	75,041
11.	Punjab	120,000	97,755	207,000	200,635
12.	Rajasthan	285,000	229,299	85,000	78,512
13.	Tamil Nadu	475,000	419,391	168,000	115,579
14.	Uttar Pradesh	600,000	465,786	605,300	715,735
15.	West Bengal	450,000	229,353	108,000	50,776
II. Smaller States/Union Territories					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	38,000	27,055	21,000	21,411
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	40,000	93,967*	17,000	12,784*
3.	Manipur	6,400	6,799	6,200	3,864
4.	Meghalaya	600	427*	500	1,072
5.	Nagaland	400	533	200	1,045
6.	Sikkim	700	771	1,000	958
7.	Tripura	10,000	5,664*	4,000	503*
8.	A & N Islands	1,400	1,238	800	765
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	714*	1,400	975
10.	Chandigarh	3,300	2,427	10,000	5,073
11.	D & N Haveli	1,000	1,175	150	183
12.	Delhi	30,000	24,744	64,000	45,890
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5,000	4,118	1,500	1,342
14.	Lakshadweep	100	38*	200	45*
15.	Mizoram	3,000	2,536	2,000	1,237
16.	Pondicherry	7,000	5,324	3,600	3,064
III. Other Agencies					
1.	Ministry of Defence	23,000	16,934	12,000	9,686
2.	Deptt. of Railways	28,000	20,863	16,800	8,654
3.	Commercial Distribution	—	—	—	—
All India		5,560,300	4,072,711	3,243,650	2,682,855

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories/ Agency	C.O. Users		O.P. Users	
		Annual Target	Achievement £ (April to February, 86)	Annual Target	Achievement £ (April to February, 86)
I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300,000	35,412	80,000	58,803
2.	Assam	40,000	32,971	10,000	4,284*
3.	Bihar	150,000	87,473	50,000	11,219
4.	Gujarat	472,000	457,212	74,000	70,248
5.	Haryana	350,000	451,674	25,000	23,632
6.	Karnataka	200,000	153,122	63,000	43,279
7.	Kerala	75,000	95,803	35,000	20,699
8.	Madhya Pradesh	500,000	540,022	100,000	76,769
9.	Maharashtra	600,000	537,108	148,000	167,661
10.	Orissa	157,000	124,146	36,000	20,703
11.	Punjab	260,000	303,633	28,000	20,871
12.	Rajasthan	160,000	140,690*	31,000	8,922
13.	Tamil Nadu	200,000	128,176	76,000	31,036
14.	Uttar Pradesh	690,000	762,422	90,000	98,197
15.	West Bengal	260,000	110,923	82,000	13,390
II. Smaller States/Union Territories					
1.	Himachal Pradesh	23,000	32,410	9,000	5,109
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	15,000	7,940	4,000	1,644
3.	Manipur	6,600	2,291	900	128
4.	Meghalaya	2,200	3,376	500	656
5.	Nagaland	1,000	79	600	369
6.	Sikkim	400	194	1,400	1,352
7.	Tripura	3,000	1,206	2,000	851
8.	A & N Islands	500	400	200	59
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	500	527	600	679
10.	Chandigarh	10,000	6,444	800	246
11.	D & N Haveli	550	583	100	37
12.	Delhi	174,000	141,317	2,200	996
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8,300	7,804	1,600	1,214
14.	Lakshadweep	200	585	50	49
15.	Mizoram	3,500	1,095	700	616*
16.	Pondicherry	4,900	6,210	1,600	1,154
III. Other Agencies					
1.	Ministry of Defence	59,000	46,975*	3,600	2,873*
2.	Department of Railways	288,000	261,130	2,400	3,394
3.	Commercial Distribution	4,500,000	2,902,879	—	—
All India		9,514,650	7,702,932	960,250	691,139

£Figures provisional

*Figures up to January, 1986.

Incidence of Rabbies

7034. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rabbies has been on the increase to stray dogs and other animals such as rabbits and foxes and if so, details of reported and estimated cases in 1983, 1984 and 1985 indicating fatal cases ;

(b) whether there are a large number of stray dogs in the country and if so, estimated number thereof ;

(c) whether a large number of registered domestic dogs also are not protected with rabbies vaccine ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a person can die any time from 14 days to 3 years due to dog bite ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The number of dog bite cases and consequent deaths in the country as reported during 1983, 1984 and 1985 are as follows —

Year	No. of dog cases	No. of deaths
1983	59702	663
1984	84929	722
1985	92177	638

These figures do represent an increase in incidence of rabies.

(b) There are no accurate estimations about the number of stray dogs in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture had estimated in 1982 that this number could be about 20 million. Estimates in other studies vary from 50 million to 80 million.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Incubation period of rabies usually from 2 to 8 weeks.

Flash Floods in J. & K.

7035. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether flash floods are feared in Jammu & Kashmir specially in Jammu, Udhampur and Doda Districts as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 18 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that flash floods, cyclones, rains etc. are a regular phenomenon in Jammu & Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have not reported either an apprehension or the occurrence of floods as reported in the Press.

(c) No, Sir.

Names of combination of drugs with codine marketed in India

7036. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that codine is not being allowed for marketing in any combination in most of the countries of the World due to the reason that it causes addiction ;

(b) names of the combination of drug with codine ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to ban the marketing of such combination of drugs with codine ; and

(d) if so, by when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two statements I and II giving names of some of the formulations containing codine marketed in India and in other countries are given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION
CONTAINING CODEINE, MANUFACTURED
IN INDIA (SOME EXAMPLES)

Name of the Company and Product	Composition
1	2
1. Tussacron with Codeine	Syrup : Each 5 ml. contains Diphenhydramine HCL. 10 mg., Codeine Phos. 8 mg., Phenylephrine HCL. 4 mg., Pot. Gaiucol Sulphonate 100 mg., Sod. Citrate 50 mg., Tolu Balsam 5 mg., Menthol 2 mg., Chloroform Spt. 0.05 ml., (Acrom Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad).
2. Glycodine Terp Vasaka	Syrup : Each 5 ml. contains Antimony Pot. Tartrate 0.56 mg., Terpene Hydrate 11.12 mg., Codeine Phos. 11.12 mg., Menthol 3.75 mg., Tolu Syrup 1.25 ml., Syrup Vasaka 0.47 ml., Alcohol 95%) 0.07 ml., (Alembic Chemical Works, Co. Ltd., Gujarat).
3. Kafal	Liquid : Each 5 ml. Contains Chlorpheniramine Maleate 4 mg., Codine Phos. 10 mg., Ephedrine HCL. 10 mg., Chloroform 0.01 ml., Menthol 0.1 mg., Sod. Citrate 50 mg., Alcohol 0.1 ml. (Ashoke Bio-Pharma, Calcutta)
4. Kafal Forte	Liquid : Each 5 ml. contains Mepyramine Maleate 6.67 mg., Codine Phosphate 10.7 mg., Bphedrine HCL. 8.8 mg., Aminophylline 21.4 mg., Terpene Hydrate 5.4 mg., Syrup Vasak 0.81 ml., Tolu Syrup 0.08 ml., Cal. Hypophosphite 1.36 mg., Alcohol 4% v/v. (Ashoke Bio-Pharma, Calcutta.)
5. Kafbine Syrup (M/s. E IPL)	Ammonium Chloride 50 mg. Tolu Sol. 0.25 mg., Pot. Guaicacolsulphonsate 90 mg., Cal Hypophos 90 mg., Liq. Ext. Vaska 0.7 ml Codeine phos. 10 mg., Ethyl alcohol 9.5% in each 5 ml.
6. Power in Tabs. M/s. Geoffery Manners	Acetyl Salicylic Acid 0.35 gm. Caffeine Anhydroug 65 mg, Paracetamol 65 mg, Salicylamide 65 mg, Codeine phos. 8.125 mg.
7. Glucorex cough mixture M/s. Gluconate	Chlorpheniramine Maleate 3 mg. Sod Citr. 150 mg., Ephedrine Hcl. 7 mg., Menthol 0.1 mg., codeine phos 5 mg.
8. Codomolindone Tabs. M/s. Indon Pharma.	Paracetamol 502 mg, Codeine Sulf. 10 mg.,

1	2
9. Expilonsyrup M/s. Khandelwal Labs	Ephedrine Hcl. 5 mg, Codeine Phos 12 mg, Sod. + Citr. 50 mg, Chlorpheniramine Maleate 2.5 mg Menthol 0.5 mg.
10. Spasmocidin Syrup M/s. Pasteur Labs.	Ephedrine Hcl. 11.4 mg, Codeine Phos 5.7 mg, Terpene hydrate 5.7 mg, Pot. Cuaiacol sulphate 171 mg. Tolubalsum 91.4 mg, Glycerin 10% v/v in each 5 ml.
11. Cosaka Syrup M/s. Raljes India (TCF)	Vasaka syrup 8.5 ml. Ipecacuahha Tic. 0.1 ml, Pot. Guaiacol sulphate 0.1 gm. Codeine phos 9 mg, terpene hydrate 10 mg, Menthol 2 mg, Chlorpheniramine Maleate 2 mg, Alcohol 0.150 ml, in each 5 ml.
12. Cofcur A Syrup with codine. M/s. Unichem Labs.	Diphenhydramine Hcl. 13.3 mg, Menthol 0.9 mg, Sod. Cit. 56.6 mg Ag. Ext. Vasaka (1 : 1) 0.625 ml, Chloroform 0.022 ml. Coedine Phos 4.16 mg.
13. Campho Codi Vasaka (Cough)	Terpine Hydrate 6.65 mg, Camphor 0.8375 mg, Menthol 0.8375 mg, Codeine phos. 0.8375 mg, Ephedrine Hcl, 4.675 mg, Syrup Tolu 0.8375 ml. Ext. Adhatoda Vasaka 0.4125 ml. Alcohol Content 2% v/v in each 5 ml.

STATEMENT-II

LIST OF FORMULATIONS CONTAINING CODEINE MARKETED IN OTHER COUNTRIES (SOME EXAMPLES)

	Compositions
1. Antidiarrhoeals :	
1. Diarrest	Codeine Phos. 5 mg, dicyclomine Hcl. 2.5 mg, Pot. Chlor. 40 mg, Sod. Chlor. 50 mg, Sod. Citrate 50 mg, per 5 ml. liquid.
2. Kodene Boots	Codeine Phos, 10 mg, Light Kaoline 3 g, per 10 ml suspension.
2. Migraine :	
3. Migraleve International	Pink tabs. Buclinine Hydrochloride 6.25 mg, Paracetamol 500 mg, codeine Phos. 8 mg, docusate sodium 10 mg. Yellow tabs : Paracetamol 500 mg, codeine Phos. 8 mg, docusate sodium 20 mg.
3. Analgesic and antipyretics :	
With aspirin and other salicylates :	
4. Antoin Cox	Aspirin 400 mg, Codeine phos. 5 mg. Caffeine citrate 15 mg, white scored tabs.
5. Codis	Aspirin 500 mg, codeine phos 8 mg., tabs.,

1	2
6. Hypon Calmic	Aspirin 325 mg, caffeine 10 mg, Codeine phos 5 mg, tabs.
7. Medocodene Medo	Paracetamol 500 mg, codeine phos 8 mg, tabs.
8. Myolgin Cox	Paracetamol 200 mg, aspirin 200 mg, Codeine phos, 5 mg, caffeine citrate 15 mg, white scored tabs.
9. Neurodyne Rorer	Paracetamol 500 mg, codeine phos. 8 mg, Caps.
10. Panadeine Winthrop	Paracetamol 500 mg, codeine phos. 8 mg, tabs.
11. Paracodol Eisons	Paracetamol 500 mg, Codeine phos, 8 mg, eff tab.
12. Parahypon Calmic	Paracetamol 500 mg, Caffeine 10 mg, Codeine phos. 5 mg, scored tabs.
13. Parake Galene	Paracetamol 500 mg, Codeine phos. 8 mg, tabs.
14. Paralgin Nrotan	Paracetamol 450 mg. Caffeine 20 mg, Codeine Phos. 5 mg, tabs.
15. Paradale Martindale	Paracetamol 400 mg, codeine phos. 9 mg, caffeine hydrate 10 mg, tabs
16. Pharmidone Garmitalie	Codeine phos 10 mg, diphenhydramine Hcl. 5 mg. Paracetamol 400 mg, caffeine 50 mg, tabs.
17. Propaine Luitpold	Codeine phos. 10 mg, diphenhydramine Hcl. 5 mg. Paracetamol 400 mg, caffeine 50 mg, tabs.
18. Safapryn Co. Pfizer	Aspirin 300 mg, (in-c core), Paracetamol 250 mg, codeine phos. 8 mg, tabs.
19. Solpadeine	Paracetamol 500 mg, codeine phos. 8 mg, caffeine 30 mg, effervescent tabs.
20. Syndol	Paracetamol 450 mg, codeine phos. 10 mg, doxylamine succinate 5 mg, caffeine 5 mg, tabs.
4. Expectorants, cough suppressants mucolytics and decongestants :	
21. Benylin Expectorant	Diphenhydramine Hcl 14 mg, ammonium Chlo. 135 mg, Sodium citrate 57 mg, menthol 1.1 mg/5 ml. syrup.
22. Dimotane Exp. Robins	Brompheniramine maleate 2 mg, guaibesin 100 mg. Phenylphrine Hcl. 5 mg, phenylpropranolamine Hcl 5 mg/5 ml.

Provision of Post-Mortem Facilities in AIIMS

7037. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi which had earlier volunteered in 1978 to conduct post-mortem examination has since decided to conduct autopsy only on selective cases and has asked Delhi Administration to take care of post-mortem cases from South Delhi ;

(b) whether Delhi Administration has approached her Ministry for an alternative so that the South Delhi cases do not go all the way to the Subzi Mandi mortuary ?

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to ask the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to continue performing the responsibility by fully augmenting its resources by providing a separate building, more staff etc. ; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to ensure the convenience of the people of South Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). Keeping in view the fact that the total number of post-mortem cases coming to All India Institute of Medical Sciences in a year has gone up from the originally envisaged 500 to more than 1700, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has requested the Delhi Administration to provide post-mortem facilities in Safdarjung Hospital or in any other hospital in South Delhi to reduce the workload on A.I.I.M.S. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is exploring the possibility of starting post-mortem work at the Safdarjung Hospital in order to reduce the load on A.I.I.M.S.

A.I.I.M.S. has been asked to continue to conduct post-mortems on all cases referred to them till the facilities are established at Safdarjung Hospital and a rational division of cases between the two institutions is worked out.

Working of Mini Computer

7038. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that installation of mini computer at 16 terminals has not helped to make available latest data on railways and if so, corrective steps proposed to remedy the situation ; and

(b) whether the data for any month is available by 20th of the following month with the help of the computers ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. A mini computer with 16 terminals has been installed in the Department of Railways in October, 1985 for storage and easy retrieval of basic statistical data on the working of railways. The computer serves the purpose of a management information tool for on-line retrieval of information as and when required. Basic Compilation of statistics is not done by this computer and is handled in the field units.

(b) Monthly statistical reports for management information are first collected and compiled by the respective Zonal Railways and field units. These compiled statistics are sent to the Railway Board by 20th of the following month and thereafter these statistics are entered in the computer.

Operational losses of Delhi Transport Corporation

7039. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the average annual loss suffered by Delhi Transport Corporation on account of running empty buses from the sheds to the places from where the service starts, leakage of revenue due to non-purchase of tickets by the commuters and on concessional passes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : No estimate of loss suffered on account of buses running empty from depot to starting points, and back to the depot, is maintained as such movements are considered part of the inevitable operational requirements of DTC. Instructions have, however, been issued to pick up passengers on these runs also.

The extent of leakage of revenue through non-issue of tickets has not been determined.

It is estimated that on various types of passes issued during the year 1985-86, the

extent of concession given by the DTC was about Rs. 10.12 crores. [English]

[Translation]

Bridge over River Poon Poon on National Highway No. 30 in Bihar

7040. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had directed the Works Commissioner of Bihar State Public Works Department in November, 1980 that the bridge over Poon Poon river on National Highway No. 30 be got constructed without any alternation in the original layout approved in 1966 ;

(b) whether after the above direction, the initially accepted tender of Rs. 20 lakhs was later on rejected and a new tender of Rs. 54 lakhs was accepted and only two columns of the proposed bridge across the Poon Poon river were constructed as a result of which the people of this area are facing difficulties as before ; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take any concrete steps to complete the construction work of this bridge soon, after conducting an enquiry, if any, into this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The alignment for approaches to the bridge was to follow that approved in 1966.

(b) The offers received during the initial tender call were kept in abeyance till the finalization of the alignment of road between Patna and Mokameh. Subsequently after finalization of the said alignment of the road, fresh tenders were invited and a revised estimate based on the tender was sanctioned for Rs. 53.50 lakhs. The work was taken up thereafter. When part work on the bridge i.e. construction of two pier foundations and one abutment were nearly completed, the contractor abandoned the work and the work is at stand still. The existing bridge has been repaired to maintain the traffic.

(c) Steps to complete the balance work have been initiated. There is no question of conducting an enquiry into this matter.

Free All Route Travel Passes to Freedom Fighters in DTC Buses

7041. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Freedom Fighters in Delhi have been issued free all-route travel passes by the Delhi Transport Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether these passes are valid in the ordinary D.T.C. operated buses only ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make these passes valid for Deluxe, Point to Point, Railway specials and night buses also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

Amalgamation of Air-India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

7042. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to amalgamate Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot is under considerations ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ;

(c) the benefits expected on the basis of new proposals ; and

(d) the manner in which service conditions of the personnel in these airlines will be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). A suggestion for amalgamation of Air India with Indian Airlines is under preliminary examination. No concrete view has been taken.

**Administering of Fungus Contaminated
Glucose to a Child**

7043. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI KAMLAPRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Fungus found in glucose bottle' appearing in the Hindustan Times of 7 February, 1986 wherein condition of a child became deteriorating due to a fungus contaminated glucose being administered ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether similar cases have also been reported from other hospitals in Delhi ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Union Government and if so, findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Government is aware of the Press report.

(b) It has been reported by Delhi Administration that investigations carried out by Drug Inspectors of Delhi Administration indicated that the child was not administered any fungus contaminated glucose in Dr. B.L. Kapoor Hospital.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Improvement of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section
of National Highway No. 7**

7044. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kamareddy to Adilabad Section (distance 200 kms.) of the National Highway No. 7 from Nagpur to Hyderabad is in a bad condition ;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that the daily traffic in that section has increased and the poor condition of the road results in a number of accidents ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Highway No. 7 is being strengthened with a loan from World Bank ;

(d) the time by which that Section of highway is proposed to be improved by not mix process ; and

(e) whether there are any proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Kamareddy Adilabad Section of National Highway No. 7 is traffic-worthy. The traffic on this Section has increased as in the case of other National Highways in the country. No specific report about increase in accidents due to poor condition of the road has been received.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. A stretch of 50 kms. length from km. 390 to 440 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section and 98 kms. from km. 22/0 to 120/0 of Hyderabad Bangalore Section were earlier contemplated for strengthening under the World Bank Loan Assistance Scheme. But it is now proposed to take up these only under the normal Plan. Estimates in this regard have been received from the State PWD. This work, when sanctioned, is expected to be completed in about four years time depending upon availability of funds.

**Irrigation Projects of Karnataka
Awaiting Clearance**

7045. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects of Karnataka State pending clearance with the Government of India ;

(b) since when these irrigation projects are pending for clearance ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the said projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHAKARANAND) : (a) to (c). The Government of Karnataka have sent the following irrigation project reports to Central Water Commission. They are pending clearance for want of certain clarifications from the State Government

	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Date of receipt of project report in C.W.C.
Major Schemes		
1. Bhima Lift	45.75	19.12.1985
2. Bhima flow	43.49	1.10.1981
3. Hipparagi	124.16	1.12.1985
4. Karanja	60.00	16.08.1983
5. Upper Krishna Stage-II	783.44	5.02.1982
Medium Schemes		
1. Yagachi	35.30	15.03.1985
2. Arkavathy	22.25	16.05.1985

Lack of facilities at Kalaikunda Railway Station

7046. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway siding at Kalaikunda Railway station in Kharagpur division of the South Eastern Railway has no proper facilities like adequate shed, lighting, drinking water etc. and that repeated representations have been made in this regard ; and

(b) what is the income of the Railways from the siding for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shortage of Trained Personnel in Water Management

7047. SHRI B.D. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortfall of trained personnel in water management in the country ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove such shortfall ;

(c) what is the number of institutions in the country imparting training in water management, with locations thereof ; and

(d) what is the yearly intake capacity of each such institution ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) In view of the shortage of trained personnel in Water Management, Water and Land Management Institutes have so far been established in ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. While the Institute in Maharashtra is functioning since 1980, the others are in various stages of development. The intake capacity varies from Institute to Institute, the maximum being of the 625 not in WALMI, Maharashtra.

Sharing of Krishna Waters by Maharashtra Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

7048. SHRI B.D. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under Krishna Tribunal Award quotas of Krishna river have been allocated to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that review is to be taken after 31st March, 2000, as regards water utilisation and availability of water for reallocation ;

(c) if so, whether Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh States have submitted any proposals for utilisation of Krishna Water ;

(d) if so, out of these proposals how many have been sanctioned and how many are pending State-wise ; and

(e) since when the aforesaid proposals are pending and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Tribunal Order may be reviewed after the 31st May, 2000.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e). 26 schemes of Maharashtra, 12 schemes of Karnataka and one scheme of Andhra Pradesh have been approved. 6 projects sent by Maharashtra and 4 projects sent by Karnataka from 1981 onwards are under technical examination. Andhra Pradesh has also sent 4 projects from 1983 onwards but they involve inter-state issues to be sorted out.

Blindness and Paralysis due to Consumption of Clioquinol Drugs

7049. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of blindness and paralysis due to the consumption of clioquinol drugs in some countries and in India also ;

(b) whether the use of hydroxyquinoline class of compounds is banned in our country, but these are still being sold ; and

(c) the remedial action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to information available no incidence of blindness and paralysis due to the consumption of clioquinol has been reported in India.

However, reports had earlier appeared in Medical Journals that the drugs Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline (Quiniodochlor, and Clioquinol Bromohydroxyquinoline (Broxyquinoline) have caused peripheral neuritis and damage to the optic nerves in isolated cases in Japan. Clioquinol preparations were withdrawn from the Japanese market following the reports that clioquinol might be causally related to a neurological syndrome known as sub-acute-myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON).

(b) and (c). The use of hydroxyquinoline class of compounds as such has not been banned in the country. The Government has, however prohibited the manufacture and sale of fixed dose combination of Hydroxyquinoline group of drugs except for preparations which are used for diarrhoea and dysentery and the external use.

Spray with Dieldrin etc. to contain Filariasis under W.H.O. Supervision

7050. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether spraying with dieldrin, larviciding and mass administration of DEC are being used under World Health Organisation supervision in the country and if so, results achieved in reducing filariasis in the country so far ; and

(b) whether World Health Organisation is over seeing the evaluation of DEC programme all over South East Asia and if so, results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Technical guidance is given by the WHO in the evaluation of DEC programme on the request of national authorities.

Serious mishap victim denied treatment by Railway Hospital

7051. SHRI P. R. KUMAR-MANGALAM :

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :

PROF. NIRMALA KUMRAL SHAKTAWAT :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious mishap victim was not given treatment at the Railway Hospital, New Delhi as reported in Times of India dated 26th March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether necessary instructions have been issued to admit all emergency cases without distinction ;

(c) whether Railway employees are refused admission in emergency at any other public hospitals and if so, reasons why the victim was not admitted ; and

(d) whether suitable compensation will be paid to the victims family by the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). Presumably

the reference is to the case in which an accident victim with head injuries was brought to Central Hospital of Northern Railway in a three-wheeler scooter. The injured person was attended to immediately both by the Casualty Doctors on duty and the Surgeon to call. As it was diagnosed as a case of head injury needing urgent Neuro-Surgical assessment by 'Cat-Scan' investigation and possible Intracranial operative treatment, the patient was advised that it was in his own interest to immediately go to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital for necessary 'Cat-Scan' investigation as 'Cat-Scan' investigation facilities do not exist at the Central Hospital of the Northern Railway. As a part of the obligation on the Medical Profession and the Medical Practitioners, all such emergency cases whether or not they belong to the Railways are admitted to the Railway Hospitals without any discrimination. Even Railway employees needing such specialised investigative procedures or treatment, as are not available in Railway Hospitals, are referred to other Hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences/Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital which are equipped with such facilities.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proposal for Modernising Factory of
Government Medical Store
Depot, Madras**

7052. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending approval with Government to modernise the depot factory of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ;

(b) whether any proposal is pending for manufacturing of injectables/transfusion fluids and if so, when will it be cleared ; and

(c) details of new machineries proposed to be acquired for the first stage of its expansion programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cadmach Double Rotary Machine and
Colloid Mill for Government
Medical Store Depot.
Madras**

7053. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one Cadmach Double Rotary Tablet machine and Cadmach colloid mill proposed to be acquired for Government Medical Store Depot, Madras have since been acquired by this depot ;

(b) if not, what are the impediments in procuring these items for this depot factory ; and

(c) what other machinery items are proposed to be procured to step up production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to paucity of funds, it has not been possible to procure these two machines.

(c) No other machinery items are proposed to be procured for the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras.

**Representation to Merge Biological Lab.
and Animal House with Government
Medical Store Depot, Madras**

7054. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received either by the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi or the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the recent past, from the recognised trade Unions of Government Medical Depot, Madras to merge, the Biological Lab. and Animal House with Government Medical Store Depot, Madras from economic point of view ;

(b) whether Internal Work Study Unit of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, had recommended to the Government in their recent report to close down the uneconomical Bio-logical Lab ; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir, The proposal only relates to closure of the Biological wing and the transfer of the Chemical Wing to the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

New addition to DTC fleet

7055. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to add 300 more buses to the existing fleet of Delhi Transport Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether only 300 additional buses will be able to cater to the needs of increasing population of Delhi ; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) During the year 1986-87 DTC proposes to purchase 643 buses (36 on replacement account and 607 additions account) subject to availability of adequate resources. Funds already allocated will be sufficient to purchase 460 buses.

(b) and (c). 202 chassis purchased in 1985-86 are currently under body-building and will join the fleet by the end of May, 1986. Further, 100 privately operated buses are proposed to be added to the fleet very soon. Combined with the existing fleet this should be better able to order to the immediate travelling needs of Delhi's population.

In the long run, to meet the growing demand for travelling facilities to Government has set up a Working Group to suggest alternate modes of transport for Metropolitan cities including Delhi.

Posting of Home Guards at DTC Bus Stops

7056. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to post Home Guards at DTC bus stops from 1 April, 1986 for the convenience of passengers ; and

(b) if so, the duties and powers being given to Home Guards posted at bus stops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The DTC has engaged 500 Home Guards from 1st April, 1986 on an experimental basis for a period of one month. They have been posted at important bus stops in the City operational area.

(b) The Home Guards will be responsible to inculcate a regular queue formation habit among commuters and to ensure proper parking of buses at the stops. They are also required to ensure safe alighting/boarding of buses by the commuters. These Home Guards personnel are not vested with any specific powers, different from those available to other DTC employees.

[*English*]

Memoranda Submitted by All India Motor Transport Congress, New Delhi

7057. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Motor Transport Congress, New Delhi has submitted memoranda demanding inter-alia reduction of diesel price, abolition of check-posts at State borders, reduction of excise duty on truck/bus, withdrawal of excise duty on bodies of trucks and buses, implementation of the recommendations of the Satyapal Committee Report and recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to the Government in the month of March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the likely date by which the action is proposed to be taken and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). The demands put forward in the memoranda submitted by All India Motor Transport Congress included abolition of octroi in all the States within two months ; reduction of diesel price by 30% ; uniform price of diesel throughout the country ; improvement of the road surface of all the existing highways to be completed with the first half of the Seventh Plan ; reduction of excise duty on truck/bus to 10% ; withdrawal of excise duty on bodies of truck and buses ; rationalisation of vehicle price on cost basis ; immediate implementation of recommendations of Satyapal Committee Report and of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices relating to tyres ; the uniformity in rules and regulations, taxation laws on road transport ; reduction in the composite fee on national permits ; stopping the system of charging undischarged transit passes in UP to road transporters not connected with the road transport ; land on lease basis in Transport Nagars ; easy finances from Commercial Banks for vehicle purchase and wider coverage of insurance policy. These numerous demands fall within the purview of different Departments at the Centre and State Governments, who have been addressed for an urgent action in the matter.

Upgrading Airports into International Airports

7058. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have constituted a separate body to go into the details to recommend some of the existing Airports for upgrading to the level of International Airports ;

(b) if so, the number of airports proposed to be converted/identified ; and

(c) whether conversion of Bhubaneswar Airport into an International Airport is being considered keeping in view the fact that Orissa attracts a large number of international tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b).

Whereas no separate body as such, was constituted, a High Level Committee was set up in January, 1985 to go into the question of reducing congestion at Bombay Airport. On the basis of the recommendations made by that Committee, and subsequent traffic surveys conducted by International Airports Authority of India, it has been observed that declaration of some more airports as international airport would help in relieving congestion at Bombay Airport.

(c) The Government have no such proposal under consideration, at present.

Construction of Under Railway Tracks Towards North of Mehsana Railway Station (Western Railway)

7059. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the under-railway-track towards north of Mehsana Railway Station (Western Railway) was constructed ;

(b) whether the road traffic on this under-track narrow passage at Bhamariya Naka near Gopi Cinema, increased manifold since then, resulting in accidents these days ;

(c) whether any request from M.Ps. and M.L.As. from Gujarat to widen this under-track passage so as to allow smooth and safe traffic was received ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) In the year 1944, permission to pass light vehicular traffic under railway track through an existing bridge on north of Mehsana Station was granted.

(b) Road traffic has increased since it was permitted through railway bridge. Regarding road accidents matter concerns State Government/Local Road Authority.

(c) and (d). Request was received for widening of existing bridge. The proposal was examined but has not been found technically feasible.

General Sales Agents of I.A. and A.I.

7060. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of General Sales Agents of Indian Airlines and Air India in the country state-wise ;

(b) details of the business done through these General Sales Agents with the amount of commission paid to them in the last three years year-wise ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to appoint more General Sales Agents in the near future ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) While Indian Airlines have no General Sales Agents in India, Air India have three General Sales Agents viz. Indian Airlines, Janta Travels Pvt. Ltd. and Arya Travels. The territories represented by them are given in the statement below.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Indian Airlines is well represented at all passenger and cargo generating points by either its own offices or by Passenger/Cargo Sales Agents. The existing General Sales Agents adequately represent Air India within the country.

STATEMENT

TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE THREE GENERAL SALES AGENTS

- (i) Indian Airlines : India, excluding the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Kerala, Union Territory of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Bihar, Orissa, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Pune, Hyderabad, West Bengal,

Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura.

- (ii) Janta Travels Pvt. Ltd. : Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana, Union Territory of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan.

- (iii) Arya Travels : Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, (Excluding the Metropolitan City of Calcutta), Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Management of Auroville

7061. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Aurobindo Society has made a proposal of managing the Auroville as an alternative to Government Management ;

(b) whether an assurance in Parliament was given that Government would consider a viable proposal for the management of the Auroville as the intention of Government was to remain in management only for a temporary period ; and

(c) if so, action Government have taken on this proposal so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) A general suggestion has been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suggestions and proposals received from different quarters will be given due to consideration while formulating a permanent solution.

Additional Funds to M/O Human Resource Development

7062. SHRI SODE RAMAIIHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 108 crores have been sanctioned to the Ministry of Human Resource Development in addition to the normal budgetary allocation ; and

(b) if so, the break up of the expenditure of the additional allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-

TAGI) : (a) The Department of Education had obtained a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 110.07 crores during 1985-86. This amount included an allocation of Rs. 108 crores which was obtained for augmenting the provision made for certain Plan schemes in the budget for 1985-86.

(b) A Statement showing the break-up of the expenditure of additional allocation Rs. 108.00 crores is given below.

STATEMENT

PROGRAMME/SCHEME-WISE BREAK UP OF THE ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION OF RS. 108 CRORES ALONG WITH EXPENDITURE INCURRED THERE AGAINST DURING 1985-86

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

S. No.	Programme/Scheme	Additional budget allocation	Expenditure incurred during 85-86 against additional allocation
School Education			
1.	Non-formal Education	21.53	2.65
2.	Model Schools	25.58	1.23
3.	Teachers Training	3.41	1.90
Adult Education			
4.	Rural Functional Literacy Projects	11.00	0.84
5.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	4.00	3.23
6.	Mass Movement for Literacy	9.00	...
University/Higher Education			
7.	University Grants Commission Schemes	6.00	3.86
Technical Education			
8.	Community Polytechnics	9.00	8.75
9.	Removal of Obsolescence	12.00	12.00
10.	For Indian Institutes of Technology, Regional Engineering Colleges and Indian Institute of Managements	3.40	3.40
11.	Language Development	2.17	...
12.	Scholarships	0.91	...
	Total	108.00	37.83

NB : The expenditure figures indicated above are provisional. There may be slight variation when final accounts for the year 1985-86 are received,

Proposal to Implement ICDS Projects in Guntur and Prakasam Districts of A.P.

7063. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start Integrated Children Development Services Programme at Churida in Prakasam District, through Scheduled Tribe's Welfare Organisation ; and

(b) the total number and details of Integrated Children Development Service programmes functioning in the Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh and number of those projects implemented through Scheduled Tribe's and Scheduled Caste's Welfare Organisations in Guntur and Prakasam Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA) :

(a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh presently have the following ICDS projects ;

(i) Guntur Districts :

- (1) Guntur Town (Urban)
- (2) Macherla (Rural)
- (3) Pallapatla (Rural)

(ii) Prakasam Districts :

- (1) Yerrangondaplam (Rural)
- (2) Ongole Town (Urban)
- (3) Vetapalam (Rural)
- (4) Ulavapadu (Rural)
- (5) Kanigiri (Rural)

ICDS projects are implemented by the State Government. Implementation can also be entrusted to voluntary organisations. It is being ascertained from Government of Andhra Pradesh whether implementation of any of the above-mentioned ICDS projects has been entrusted to any organisation(s) for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

[Translation]

Cultural Agreement with U.S.S.R.

7064. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cultural agreement has recently been signed between India and U.S.S.R. ;

(b) if so, whether under this agreement cultural and literary programmes will be organised in different parts of the country for one year ; and

(c) if so, whether India delegated participating in Indian programmes organised in U.S.S.R. will be enjoying the same facilities which U.S.S.R. delegates will enjoy in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) An agreement has recently been signed between India and U.S.S.R. to hold Festival of India in U.S.S.R. and Festival of U.S.S.R. in India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Allotment of Wagons for Transportation of Salt, Coal, and Fertilisers to Gujarat during 1985-86

7065. SHRI C.D. PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Department of Railways to load as per linkage and also increase the linkage by 30,000 tonnes for two power houses of Ahmedabad and Ukai in order to meet the urgent requirement of agriculture and industry ;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has also requested to load coal from linked fields preferably from underground mines, to power houses in Gujarat to ensure better quality.

(c) whether it is a fact that large production capacity remained unutilised in various industries in the State due to marked decrease in the allotment of coal wagons ;

(d) what was the approved allotment of wagons for different types of coal in 1985 and 1986 against the State's requirement ;

(e) how many registrations for salt and fertiliser despatches are pending with the railways ; and

(f) what immediate action union Government propose to take to avert the crises ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The loading is being done as per the linkage and offer of coal by the coal companies. The linkages of Ahmedabad and Ukai thermal power stations have already been increased by the Standing Linkage Committee from January 1986 onwards by 20,000 tonnes and 40,000 tonnes per month respectively.

(b) The loading of coal for power houses is done from the linked sources as per offer given by the coal companies.

(c) Railways loaded 100.68 million tonnes of revenue earning coal in 1985-86. (prov), compared to 91.58 million tonnes in 1984-85, constituting an almost 10 per cent increase. Railways were directed to move more coal for the power houses, within this overall increase in allotment of coal wagons. However, availability of steam coal is less than the demand.

(d) The ceiling limits of different types for coal for Gujarat in 1985 and 1986 are given below :

(in terms of wagons per month)

Types of coal	1985	1986
Steam	3175	2875
Slack	260	285
Soft Coke	225	150
Hard coke	275	275
Coke fractions	400	510

(e) Railways loaded 13.54 million tonnes of fertilisers in 1985-86 against a target of 10.50 million tonnes. Movement of fertiliser by rail is arranged on a programmed basis

which was not only met but exceeded in 1985-86.

The salt loading stations on Western Railway are located mostly in Gujrat. There has been progressive improvement in loading of salt from Western Railway from 1.66 million tonnes in 1983-84 to 1.95 million tonnes in 1984-85 and further 2.12 million tonnes in 1985-86. Still there were pending indents for 37800 wagons on Western Railway on 31.3.1986, but 17600 of these demands are for only one state i.e. Uttar Pradesh. A balanced distribution of demand for different states would help in overall movement.

(f) Railways have lifted 257.65 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic in 1985-86 against a target of 250.00 million tonnes. The actual movement is thus better than the target fixed by the Government for Railways.

Air Stations Linked with Vayudoot Service

7066. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state which are the air stations that are brought under the map of Civil Aviation by Vayudoot at present, with State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : A statement listing the stations airlinked by Vayudoot in various States is given below :

STATEMENT

States	Stations
1. Assam	Guwahati, Silchar, Lilabari, Dibrugarh.
2. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Cuddapah, Tirupathi, Warrangal, Vishakhapatnam.
3. Bihar	Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Patna.
4. Gujarat	Kandla, Surat, Bhavangar.
5. Haryana	Hissar.
6. Himachal Pradesh	Kulu

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 7. Karnataka | Mysore, Bangalore,
Bellary |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | Guna, Gwalior, Indore. |
| 9. Maharashtra | Bombay, Pune,
Ratnagiri, Aurangabad,
Nanded. |
| 10. Meghalaya | Shillong. |
| 11. Orissa | Rourkela, Bhubneshwar. |
| 12. Punjab | Ludhiana |
| 13. Rajasthan | Kota, Jaipur, Bikaner,
Jaisalmer, Jodhpur |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh | Dehradud, Pantnagar,
Kanpur, Rae Bareli,
Agra, Allahabad. |
| 15. West Bengal | Calcutta, Cooch Behar. |
- Union Territories
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | Zero, Passighat |
| 2. Chandigarh | Chandigarh |
| 3. Delhi | Delhi |
| 4. Mizoram | Aizawl |

Incentive Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools

7067. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced an incentive scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools all over the country ;

(b) if so, the board details of the scheme and when this is going to be implemented ;

(c) whether the scheme has any rural bias where the development of sports is in a neglected state ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme, which is already being processed for implementation, envisages awarding cash prizes of Rs. 10,000/- to

each school winning first position in each discipline in the district level tournament held in Athletics, Hockey, Football, Basketball and Volleyball separately for both boys and girls, except for football where the tournament will be only for boys.

(c) and (d). The scheme seeks to give a fair chance to rural schools by excluding from its purview certain category of schools which have inherent advantages over such rural schools.

Air-India's Income from Gulf Passengers

7068 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the revenue and profit earned by Air India is from Gulf passengers ;

(b) what is the estimated income to Air India during 1985-86 from Gulf passengers and from passengers from other countries respectively ; and

(c) whether complaints have been received by Government from Indian Passengers from/to Gulf countries to the effect that they are not receiving adequate services on board in Air India flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated revenue from Gulf routes on scheduled services for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 317.77 crores and from other routes Rs. 464.8 crores.

(c) Whenever any complaint is received in regard to the services provided on board Air India's aircraft, remedial action is taken.

Allotment of Wagons for Transportation of Salt from Gujarat

7069. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wagons allotted for lifting salt from Gujarat are much less than the requirement ; and

(b) if so, the details of the wagons supplied during the last three months and

what are the reasons for not meeting the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 14562 Broad Gauge wagons and 10356 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded with salt during three months from January to March 1986 which is 12% more than the corresponding period of last year. The demand of various States is generally being met as per programme.

Reservation of Posts for Women Teachers in Primary Schools

7070. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that female teachers are better suited for imparting education to children upto primary level ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider making suitable reservation of posts for female teachers for Primary education all over country ; and

(c) whether this question was taken up by Union Government with the States at any time and, if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). It has been felt that employing female teachers at the primary stage may help increase enrolment, decrease dropout rates and stagnation among female students. However, reservation of posts for female teachers for primary classes cannot be recommended outright. Apart from other reasons such as legal and administrative female teachers in sufficient numbers are not readily available, particularly for the rural areas.

(c) No, Sir.

Recommendations on National Panel of Teachers

7071. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the reactions of Union Government to each one

of the recommendations made by the National Commissions on teachers recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The recommendations of National Commissions on Teachers-I and II are under examination of the government.

Procedure for marketing permission of New Drugs

7072. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new chemical entity, a drug which has been approved for certain indications proposed to be used for another indication and a combination of two or more drugs although approved individually are proposed to be combined in a fixed dose formulation are all defined as New Drugs as per rule 30A of Drug & Cosmetic Rule 1945 ;

(b) what are the details of set procedure for New Drugs as defined in part (a) for marketing permission in the country ;

(c) whether certain permissions were granted ignoring the set procedure ; and

(d) if so, details of such cases and under what circumstances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Explanation under Rule 30A the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, although covers the various possibilities which would constitute a 'new drug', the "Guidelines for Introduction of New Drugs", very clearly mentions what would constitute a New drugs, namely ; (i) a new chemical entity (NCE) ; (ii) a drug which has been approved for certain indication by a certain route, in a certain dosage regimen, but which is now proposed to be used for another indication, by another route, or in another dosage regimen ; (iii) a combination of two or more drugs which, although approved individually, are proposed to be combined for the first time in a fixed dose formulation. The guidelines give the detailed procedure and data required regarding the safety and efficacy of a new drug molecule including other requirements such

as the status of the drug in other countries etc. before permission is granted to conduct clinical trials in India as well as marketing permission in the country.

(c) and (d). Licences for the manufacture and sale of the formulations are granted by the State Drugs Control Authorities. This Ministry is not aware whether certain permissions were granted by them ignoring the set procedure outlined in the guidelines.

Proposal to issue 'Boarding Passes' to air passengers

7073. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue 'Boarding passes' to the air passengers at the time of issuing air tickets to the passengers making day trips ; and

(b) if so, how do Government propose to ensure that the 'boarding passes' issued in advance of the air journey are not misused by any undesirable person for ulterior motives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The modalities to implement this proposal are being worked out.

Findings of Inquiry into Calcutta-Kathmandu Flight Incident

7074. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry held by the Director General, Civil Aviation into the Boeing 737 incident in February, 1985 during Calcutta-Kathmandu flight has given this findings ; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. A report has been submitted by the Inspector of Accident appointed by the Director General, Civil Aviation.

(b) Licences of concerned pilots have been suspended.

Review of Working of P.H.Cs.

7075. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the progress made so far by the Primary Health Centres in the country particularly in the tribal and rural areas ; and

(b) whether Government have reviewed the working of these Primary Health Centres and have issued some fresh directions to make them more effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The Working of the Primary Health Centres is constantly reviewed through periodical reports, field visits and studies.

Primary Health Centres have emerged as strong focal point for the provision of health and family welfare services to the people in the rural areas. The infrastructure set up has significantly contributed to the success of the Health and Family Welfare programmes.

The major factors that have inhibited utilisation of health facilities at primary health centres are ; full complement of staff not in position ; medicines not available in an adequate measure ; lack of transportation ; unsympathetic behaviour of health staff ; low motivation ; in several cases sheer distance etc.

Steps taken by the Government to make the Primary Health Centres effective institutions include reducing the population coverage by the PHC, increased allocation of funds for rural health in the 7th Plan, special dispensation for housing, house rent allowance and rural allowance by the Eighth Finance Commission to the States for doctors serving in the rural areas, training of medical and para-medical workers, etc.

Poor Quality Food Supplied in Gulf Bound Flights

7076. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Indian passengers flying from and to Gulf Countries regarding the quality of food supplied to them on Air India flights ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure better catering on the flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. No complaints on quality of food from Indian passengers flying from and to Gulf countries have been received by Government. However, the quality of food is supervised by India based officers of Air-India posted at the Gulf Stations. Periodical checks are also carried out by deputing senior catering officers from Air India's Headquarters.

Non-availability of catering personnel in Air India Flights to Gulf

7077. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India does not have catering personnel at several points like Sharjan, Abu-Dhabi, Bahrein, Jeddah although there are stations of food upliftment to Indian flights ; and

(b) if so, whether the responsibility of supplying food to Air India flight at these stations is entrusted to Indian citizens or foreigners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Air India do not have catering personnel at Sharjah,

Abu-Dhabi, Bahrain. These stations are being supervised by India-based Air India Officers who are given specific guidelines and who monitor and supervise flights regularly. Air India's Senior Catering Officers are deputed to these stations for periodical checks. Jeddah is not a major meal uplift station any longer.

(b) Supply of food at the airports concerned is from local caterers who are not Indian citizens.

Opening of P.H.Cs and C.H.Cs and Sub-Centres

7078. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

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

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and sub-centres have so far been opened in each state and particularly in the State of Orissa upto December, 1985 ;

(b) the number of such centres likely to be opened during the year 1986-87 in each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). As per information available in the Ministry the number of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres and Community Health centres opened in each State including Orissa upto December 1985 and proposed to be opened during 1986-87 state-wise is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES, COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES OPENED AS ON 31-12-1985 & PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED DURING 1986-87

State/UT	Primary Health Centres	Community Health Centres	Sub-Centres	Target proposed for 1986-87			
				PHC	CHC	SC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	963	26	6516	100	20	500	
2. Assam	234	12	1711	35	7	500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	774	50	7699	200	15	1000
4.	Gujarat	310	21	5406	100	15	300
5.	Haryana	158	4	1814	40	10	150
6.	Himachal Pradesh	137	28	952	16	1	70
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	121	12	403	50	3	150
8.	Karnataka	402	57	4914	50	—	300
9.	Kerala	192	4	2245	144	25	600
10.	Madhya Pradesh	810	75	6615	100	10	700
11.	Maharashtra	1343	146	6391	50	50	1200
12.	Manipur	40	5	317	8	3	20
13.	Meghalaya	41	2	274	9	2	50
14.	Nagaland	49	1	153	2	—	25
15.	Orissa	512	42	4127	100	10	200
16.	Punjab	1706	10	2603	40	10	50
17.	Rajasthan	438	76	3790	40	10	500
18.	Sikkim	18	—	82	1	—	20
19.	Tamil Nadu	698	30	6096	100	2	500
20.	Tripura	74	3	239	2	3	25
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1161	67	14545	500	56	150
22.	West Bengal	1155	22	6533	100	20	1500
23.	A & N Islands	6	—	32	2	1	8
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	61	—	66	6	2	20
25.	Chandigarh	5	1	10	—	—	—
26.	D & N Haveli	3	—	16	1	—	4
27.	Delhi	8	—	42	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	3	171	2	1	2
29.	Lakshadweep	7	—	14	—	—	4
30.	Mizoram	46	1	164	4	1	12
31.	Pondichery	41	1	73	2	1	—
Total :		11530	699	84013	1804	278	9910

@As finalised by the Planning Commission in the Annual Plan discussions.

Purchase of Dornier planes by Vayudoot

7080. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :

SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that purchase and introduction of very small 16 capacity

Dornier planes has proved a poor decision as the planes are unable to meet the demand of passengers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that assembling of the planes is twice as expensive as importing these ;

(c) whether the terms of purchase have been unfavourable to the country ; and

(d) whether rising value of German Currency by about 30 per cent has added to the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Early Childhood Education Programme

7081. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of assistance given State-wise in the last two years under the project "Early Childhood Education" Programme ; and

(b) State-wise break-up of Early Childhood Education Centres and their locations

in Orissa with details of proposed expansions, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The assistance given to the Voluntary Agencies in the nine educationally backward States under the scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies for Early Childhood Education during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the number of ECE Centres set up is given in the statement below.

In Orissa Early Childhood Education Centres have been set up in the districts of Puri, Cuttack, Ganjam, Balasore, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Phulbani and Dhenkanal.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 7081 FOR 17.4.1986 BY SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS REGARDING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME

S. No.	State	1984-85		1985-86	
		Assistance Rs.	Number of Early Childhood Education Centres	Assistance Rs.	Number of Early Childhood Education Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,11,050	170	20,59,020	402
2.	Bihar	83,350	10	1,52,530	20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1,85,175	35	4,01,645	72
4.	Orissa	4,36,305	96	5,57,730	100
5.	Rajasthan	3,30,650	74	10,53,781	190
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3,18,630	71	5,22,735	91
7.	West Bengal	6,27,382	148	9,17,392	146
Total		27,92,524	604	56,64,833	1021

Closing Down of Gondal Railway Workshop in Saurashtra Region (Western Railway)

7082. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal or any decision has been taken to close Gondal

Railway Workshop of Saurashtra Region on Western Railway :

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether there are great resentments/ protests from Railway staff, public press and Chambers of Commerce VIPs etc. for this move ;

(d) if so, whether Government will

reconsider the proposal/decision ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Repair activities of the Rolling Stock on the Railways are being planned on a rationalised basis with a view to have operational/cost effective viable units. A proposal is under consideration to close down Gondol Workshop, keeping in view the present level of outturn of 14 four wheeler coaching units per month and the available staff strength of 228 men and the run down state of the workshop.

(c) A few representations have been received.

(d) and (e). No firm decision has been arrived at as yet and as such the question of reconsideration does not arise.

Film Censorship

7083. **SHRI SUNIL DUTT :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while Films are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting film censorship is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Human Resource Development ;

(b) whether it is proposed to transfer film censorship to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting ; and

(c) if not, the advantages accruing from the present arrangement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes Sir Film censorship work was transferred from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting only in Sept. 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

() It was felt that it will be more appropriate if the subject matter is dealt with by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Culture.

Books for Countering the Effect of Television

7084. **DR. A.K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether eminent educationists and writers in an International Seminar organised by National Book Trust on 10th February, 1986 in New Delhi have recommended that suitable books for children are necessary for countering the effect of television on them ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) An International Seminar on "Children and Books in an Information Age" for countering the effect of television was organised by the National Book Trust from 8-10 February, 1986. A Committee was constituted to draft the recommendations of the seminar which have not been finalised so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Teachers-Training Institutes

7085. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of the Teachers Training Institutes in the country under Early Childhood Education Programme and whether one such Institute is being set up in Orissa in consultation with the State Government ; and

(b) the number of teachers from Orissa trained by the Teachers Training Institutes and criteria for their selection with details as to whether Government aided schools teachers are trained or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Teachers Training Institutes for Early Childhood Education are located in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

The department of education has no proposal for setting up such a teacher training institute in Orissa.

Since admissions to teacher training institutes are made by each institution locally, the number of teachers trained from Orissa is not available with this department.

Transportation of coal through BOX 'N' Wagons

7086 SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that power stations in Gujarat use about 60 lakh metric tonnes of coal in the Thermal Power Stations per annum ;

(b) whether about 60% of this coal is being transported through BOX 'N' wagons which has the capacity of about 56 metric tonnes as minimum ;

(c) if so, the actual weight on receiving the coal wagons, the capacity found is around 50 to 52 metric tonnes and ;

(d) if so, whether the loss on account of under loading is borne by the Gujarat Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The minimum charge for weight presently is 55 metric tonnes.

(c) BOX 'N' wagons can conveniently accommodate 57 to 58 metric tonnes if they are correctly loaded. Any shortage is mainly due to improper loading.

(d) This concerns the coal companies supplying and loading the coal in wagons and the Gujarat Electricity Board.

Outturn work done at Gondal workshop in Saurashtra region

7087. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Out Turn Work" is carried out satisfactorily by Gon-

dal Workshop in Saurashtra Region on Western Railway without and additional scheme ;

(b) what is the quantity and amount of Out-Turn work done in Gondal Workshop during the last three years ;

(c) whether Junagadh and Bhavnagar Workshop in Saurashtra Region on Western Railway is having an initiative scheme for making additional payment to the staff ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how much additional payment has been paid during 1980 to 85 (year-wise to Bhavnagar and Junagadh Railway workshop employees ; and

(e) whether work of Gondal Workshop is economical as well as of better quality-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Periodical overhaul (POH)/nominated repairs (NPOH) to coaching stock other than coaches built by Integral Coach Factory is being carried out satisfactorily in Gondal Workshop. No Incentive Scheme of payment by results is in vogue at this workshop.

(b) The average monthly outturn of such coaching stock at Gondal Workshop for the last three years in terms of four wheeler units is as follows :

Year	POH	NPOH	Total
1983-84	18.5	1.1	19.6
1984-85	18.1	0.58	18.68
1985-86	14.1	0.16	14.26

(c) An incentive scheme of payment by results has been in vogue in Bhavnagar Workshop for some time but for Junagadh Workshop the scheme has been introduced only w.e.f. 1.4.1984.

(d) A statement giving salient features of Incentive scheme of payment by results is given below.

Payments made to the staff of Bhavnagar and Junagadh Workshops against the incentive scheme of payment by results during the last five years is as follows :

Year	Bhavnagar Workshop (figs. in lakhs of Rs.)	Junagadh Workshop
1980-81	3.89	Nil
1981-82	4.21	Nil
1982-83	4.65	Nil
1983-84	4.27	Nil
1984-85	4.19	1.10

(e) Gondal Workshop is a small Workshop with a staff strength of 228 men. It is not a cost effective and economically viable unit.

STATEMENT

SALIENT FEATURE OF INCENTIVE SCHEME IN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

The Incentive Scheme presently in vogue in the Railway Workshops is based on the system of payment by result. The Incentive Scheme covers not only the direct Production staff but also the staff of service shops such as Millwright shop, Tool Room etc. The staff of Production Control organisation is paid 15% special pay in lieu of incentive bonus.

(2) The amount of incentive bonus earned is calculated with reference to the standard hourly rate.

(3) The ceiling limit on profit earned is fixed at 50% of time taken in respect of each job/operation.

(4) The basic wages of all workers are guaranteed irrespective of their result of incentive bonus, but losses during any particular month are adjustable against the profits of the same month.

(5) Results of incentive working are determined on the basis of total quantity passed on the job cards by the Inspector concerned.

(6) Incentive performance for each job performed by workers is calculated on the basis of the time saved (allowed time minus time taken) multiplied by standard hourly rate. The allowed timings are fixed based on a proper study by rate fixers for each operation/job.

(7) Allowance is made for idle time which may be booked due to various rea-

sons while calculating the incentive performance. However, for idle time booked due to lack of work and lack of tools the Shop Chargemen/Mistry are debited a fixed percentage and necessary deductions are made from the profits earned by the Charge-man/Mistry.

(8) While calculating allowed time various allowances like preparatory time, fatigue allowance, contingency allowance etc. are given and capability of earning 33 1/3% of incentive bonus is inbuilt in the allowed time.

"Leprosy among tribals of Kerala"

7088. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report regarding the spread of leprosy among the tribals of Kerala ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to rehabilitate those who have affected by the disease ;

(c) whether Government have received any comprehensive report from the Harijans Welfare Department of Kerala in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on the assessment made by Pilot Survey Unit, the Government of Kerala have established Leprosy Control Unit and S.E.T. Centres covering the major tribal population exclusively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Additional Funds for Education

7089. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that 30 percent of the budget of Human Resource Development

Ministry is being surrendered while more funds are being sought for education ; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) and (b). About 12.81% of the total budget provision of the Department of Education for 1985-86 has been surrendered. This was primarily on account of observance of economic instructions issued by the Government of India, restrictions on creation of new posts and on filling up of vacant posts, besides the time being taken in getting the new plan schemes scrutinised and approved by the competent authorities.

Plan to Develop Sports Education in the Country

7090. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to initiate any steps to develop sports education in the country ; and

(b) if so, measures to be taken in Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) With a view to promoting sports education in the country Government have already introduced a scheme of travel grant to sports scholars/research workers for undertaking specialised training/research in matters relating to sports. Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports already runs diploma and certificate courses in different sports disciplines and also a masters diploma course.

(b) While it is not feasible for the Central Government to create special facilities in each state, sports-persons from all over the country, including Orissa, can take advantage of the above mentioned schemes and programmes.

Allocation of Diesel Engines from Ratlam Section to Rajkot and Bhavnagar Division

7091. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some diesel engines will be spread on Ratlam Section on Western Railway after the completion of electrification on the Railway route ;

(b) if so, how many diesel engines are likely to be so spared ;

(c) whether some of the above diesel engines will be provided to Saurashtra Region in Rajkot and Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway for long distance trains as well as for Hapa-Rajkot-Ahmedabad inter city trains etc ;

(d) if so, what are the plans and outlay of the same ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the initial stages fifteen.

(c) to (e). Diesel locomotives are pooled on all India basis. They are deployed in various areas depending upon requirements and priorities — freight traffic enjoying priority over passenger traffic.

Recommendations of Symposium on Pharmaceuticals, Quality and Safety

7092. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of recommendations were made at a Symposium on Pharmaceuticals, Quality and Safety jointly organised by Indian Pharmaceuticals Association and organisation of Pharmaceuticals Producers of India in Calcutta on 4 October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the highlights thereof and action taken thereon ;

(c) whether the failure rate of drugs and

pharmaceuticals had decreased since the above symposium was held ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) This Ministry has not received any recommendation made at the Symposium on Pharmaceuticals, Quality and Safety held at Calcutta on 4th October, 1985.

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

Harmful Effects of Combination of Drugs

7093. SHRI HARI KRISHAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the combination of drugs which have been introduced in the country during last 3 years alongwith composition of each ; and

(b) the names of such preparations about which Government received reports of

harmful effects after consumption by human beings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Drug Control Authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Comparative Study of Passes and PTO Admissible to Railway Employees

7094. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7978 on 15 April, 1982 regarding Third Pay Commission recommendations for passes and P.T.Os. and state how does the facility of P.T.Os. and passes available to employees of Indian Railways compare with such facility available in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : A statement is given below :

STATEMENT

Specific information in the cases of the following foreign countries which are obtained sometimes in the past is given below :—

U.K.	Pass/No.	PTO/No.
1	2	3
Officers and Management Staff		
(i) 10 years service or more	9 sets in 1st Class	Unlimited No. of PTOs at 1/4th rate
(ii) Less than 10 years service	6 sets in 1st Class	—do—
Staff		
(i) 10 years service or more	7 sets in II Class	—do—
(ii) Less than 10 years service	4 sets in II Class	—do—
(Note : This includes children and wife)		
France		
All Railway Employees	Unlimited for Self	Unlimited No. at 10%
Families of Employees	8 sets	Unlimited No. at half rate
Federal Republic of Germany		
Officers and Staff at all levels	8 sets for self and 4 sets of Family	—

	1	2	3
Pakistan			
Class I Officers—Direct Recruit and Officers promoted from ranks with Pay over Rs. 926.		6 sets in A.C.C.	6 sets in A.C.C.
Officers promoted from ranks with pay less than Rs. 926.		6 sets in 1st Class	6 sets in 1st Class
Staff			
Upto One year		—	—
With 1 to 10 years service	1 set		2 sets
With 10 to 25 years service	2 sets		4 sets
With above 25 years service	3 sets		6 sets
	(Note : On Pakistan Railways, non-gazetted staff with pay above Rs. 480/- are entitled to 1st Class Passes and rest in II Class)		
Indian Railways			
Group 'A' and 'B' Officers	6 sets in 1st Class		6 sets in 1st Class
Group 'C' and 'D' Staff	(i) Upto 5th year of service—1 set in appropriate Class		6 sets in appropriate Class
	(ii) 6th year of service and over—3 sets in appropriate Class		6 sets in appropriate Class

Uniform Wage Structure for Doctors

7095. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to introduce uniform wage structure for all doctors and integrated medical services ; and

(b) if so, when these proposals are likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Death of a Patient in L.N.J.P. Hospital Delhi

7096. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a number of instances of patients having died due to negligence in major hospitals of Delhi and if so, the particulars of such cases occurred during the last six months ;

(b) whether any enquiry was held in those cases by Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and if so, the results thereof with follow up action taken ;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of such patient died at the Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, Delhi sometimes in

December, 1985 due to the alleged negligence and indifferent behaviour of a doctor ; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof stating the result of the inquiry, if any made, by Government in the matter, the level at which the inquiry was conducted and the action taken in the regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Government are not aware of any established case of death of patients due to negligence in major hospitals of Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The complaint of alleged negligence was investigated by the Hospital Authorities. Negligence was not established. However, since the Medical Superintendent of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital was not satisfied with the enquiry report, a senior officer of the Delhi Administration has been entrusted to hold a fresh enquiry by Delhi Administration.

**Mismanagement in Delhi and Bombay
Inland Container Depot**

7097. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is large scale mismanagement in Delhi's Inland Container Depot, an extension of Bombay Port, started two years back ;

(b) the number of export and import containers of Delhi handled by Bombay Port annually for the last two years ; and

(c) whether there is lot of delay in handling the containers both at Delhi and Bombay resulting in missing of ships and cancellation of export orders etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of export and import containers of Delhi Inland Container Depot handled by Bombay Port during the last two years has gone up as under :

No. of containers handled in terms of TEUs (20 feet equivalent units)

Year	No. of containers handled in terms of TEUs (20 feet equivalent units)	
	Exports	Imports
1984-85	1238	1054
1985-86	2853	4961

(c) Isolated cases of export containers missing ships have come to notice. Joint meetings between Port authorities, Shipping Corporation of India, Customs and Railways have been held to streamline the procedure and cut out delays. No complaint has been received regarding cancellation of export orders on account of delays to I.S.O. containers between Delhi Inland Container Depot and Bombay Port.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Rule 376 says that a point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules or the Constitution and all that. I am rising on a point of order regarding wrong interpretation and implementation of Rule 380 regarding the expunction of remarks of the hon. Members in the course of discussion.

Sir, when you were not here yesterday, when one by one Members were asked to make their submissions, we made certain submissions about certain references made by the Prime Minister in Bangalore. In that case, a number of things were on record. Today we find that there is a summary of guillotining of all the remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, the question is, the point of order relates to a matter which is in hand and this is no matter which is at hand at the present time.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me interpret. I will accept your Ruling Sir, you have a right, even in the interregnum

between any two items, you have the right to allow us and therefore, I sought your permission. Sir, just now the records of yesterday's proceedings are before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, under Rule 376 a point of order shall be in relation to the business before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is related to the business.

MR. SPEAKER : ...at the moment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Listen to me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It should have been raised yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is regarding the business just now because you are likely to use expunction powers. You are putting the Member in difficulty, you are putting the press in difficulty. In spite of your instructions, you will find that the entire press has carried that because you gave instructions which can never be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You say, walk-out is allowed, but why walk-out has taken place cannot be mentioned.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very clear thing. Every time, every hon. Member of this House has to seek the permission of the Chair as per the rules. And whenever I allow a person, it is done; when I say 'Not allowed', it is not allowed, when I don't allow permission, Sir, it is not allowed. So simple it is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We were allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We were allowed to make submissions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister was allowed. Just listen to me, don't brush aside like that. *(Interruptions)*. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister was allowed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, on a matter of privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You should have raised it yesterday, not today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least can I see you in your Chamber? *(Interruptions)*. In your Chamber we can decide.

MR. SPEAKER : We can decide, you are always welcome, Sir. If I am convinced of anything, that I don't say 'No' to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will meet you in the Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : Any time. When have I said 'No' ? But not regarding this. You can guide me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This will create a bad precedent for all times to come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, I have always said on the floor of the House that I am bound by the rules, and I am to be guided by my hon. Members who are even much more experienced than myself. I have to learn, a man also has to learn and the more you learn, the more you realise how less you know. That I accept, I know that. So I am always acceptable, my mind is always open and I will accept any good advice which is given to me, or if there are any rules which can be interpreted in a different manner, there is no problem. But I have to go according to what the rules say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, we have given an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, certain times you give me adjournment motions which are without any foundation

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why is it irrelevant ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain things which are to be done through other proper motions—specific motions—or under

adjournment motions about certain things which have taken place. But this is not a thing in that category. I have not allowed anything which goes against the rules, but I will always allow you things which are under the rules. There are other motions under which you can discuss them. You are not barred from doing that. They are free to do whatever they like, to protest or to publicise, but there is no question of adjournment. No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty—on a privilege motion. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Overruled.

(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SYED SHAHABUDDIN, M.P., FOR HIS DEROGATORY REMARKS AGAINST SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN, M.P. AS REPORTED IN "THE HINDUSTAN TIMES" OF 4.3.1986

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I have called Mr. Brajamohan Mohanty who is on a privilege motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Over-ruled.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of submission. No, Sir. The rules do not permit it. The rules do not permit it and I would not allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of "Why", because I say it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty is on a privilege motion. And Mr. Mohanty is to be heard.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, I have given a notice of privilege and contempt of the House against...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They can say whatever they like but not you can. You can do it on some other motion and I will allow it, not like this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many other things which you can do—call-attention, rule 193 or anything you like. I will not bar you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Can we give it under rule 193 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? Who bars you ? It is your right. I never bar you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It is not a question for adjournment at all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, just understand one thing. You can discuss it under drought ; you can discuss it under agriculture, but not like this. There is no question of adjournment.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, absolutely.

Yes, Mr. Mohanty...

I have got the right and I say what I think is right.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have given a notice of privilege and contempt of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My constituency also suffers from the same thing. But I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. No question. Not allowed. Absolutely irrelevant. Please sit down. Please sit down. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word will form part of the record. Yes, Mr. Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have given a notice for breach of privilege and contempt of the House against the hon. Member, Shri Syed Shahabuddin for his statement in the Hindustan Times dated 4th March, 1986 alleging serious imputation and intimidating the former Minister, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan. Sir, I may be allowed to place my allegations. What has happened is, in the press...

MR. SPEAKER : I told you, it is a question of privilege. He has given a privilege motion against Mr. Shahbuddin for saying certain things against the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Have you examined whether there is *prima facie* case of privilege and then allowed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I have examined.

Order, order. I want order in the House.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Meanwhile the statement issued by Mr. Shahbuddin against the former Minister, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan describing him as an opportunistic has shocked many Janata MLAs. And then, in the next paragraph, he says, Mr. Khan has been totally rejected and disowned by the Muslim community and that for his political survival, he must court the Hindu chauvinist lobby.

(Interruptions)

So, my submission would be it is an intimidation and this constitutes a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : We do not agree with the remark. It is not a breach of privilege, Sir, I do not agree with his remarks about the hon. Member. But where is the breach of privilege. Against us, everything has been said outside. It is said, we are anti-nationals. Even then, it does not become a breach of privilege. No less a person than the Prime Minister says that we are anti-nationals. But we have not considered it as a breach of privilege. I may not agree with the opinion about the ex-Minister. But where is the breach of privilege, where is the contempt of the House ?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take strong objection to Dandavateji's remarks that that the Prime Minister has said that they are anti-nationals. He has never said it and it should not be allowed to remain on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : He said it the other day. Not about all, but he said so about certain sections.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He said it in this very House. You were not present.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the eve of the last Lok Sabha elections, in a public meeting at Ratnagiri, he said that certain sections are playing in the hands of foreign countries. But we did not raise it as a privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Some people are doing it even now.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : I do not agree with this remark about the ex-Minister. There is no question of privilege.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Saheb, even now some people are indulging in that. There are some people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. But where is the privilege ?

MR. SPEAKER : The privilege is against a Member for saying something against another Member,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to warn you everything that is said about us outside the House, will you accept that as a prima facie case for privilege ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the prima facie case of privilege ? There is no privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see if the House decides.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Tell us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are entitled to know from you what is the basis of prima facie case of privilege. On flimsy grounds we have been told that there is no privilege. But here for some comment outside, you have said it is a breach of privilege. I do not agree with his remark. There is no breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for me. I will not decide it. I leave it to the House. I never decide it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But, there must be a prima facie case.

MR. SPEAKER : I never do it on my own. I am not the sole authority. It is the House or the Privileges Committee which decides it. So simple it is.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please hear me. Any number of privilege motions tabled by us, were dismissed out of hand from your Chamber. We were not even allowed to make statements. Now the question arises as to whether you found a prima facie case in this privilege motion. The question also arises as to whether a remark made by

somebody against somebody who may belong to the House, outside the House...

MR. SPEAKER : This is something regarding the procedure of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you remember what the Prime Minister said about us in connection with the Anandpur Saheb Resolution ? Do you remember that ? Shall I give you the newspaper clippings ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister did not say anything about you. *(Interruptions)*.

If you impair the working of an hon. Member of the House by intimidation, what am I to do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no impairing of the working of any hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the House to decide. I will put it to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put it to the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By naming personalities, it has been said that we are opportunistic. Sometimes it is said that we are communal. All sorts of things have been said. But we never came to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to see if there are enough number of Members of the House who would support this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One can disagree.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am putting it to the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Don't set up wrong precedents.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : It is not a remark. It is a speech by the hon.

Member. Certainly I want to know whether the hon. Member is approving that or is against it. That is the basic question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Those hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted may rise in their places.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, Sir. No, Sir.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You must listen to us, listen to our submission. Allow us to make our submission to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to do something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Unless there is a *prima facie* case, you cannot do it. Have you applied your mind ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; I have applied my mind. I am satisfied.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You must listen to our submissions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, go back and stand in your place. Why are you standing here ? Stand in your place. You are an hon. Member of this House. You know where to stand and when to talk. Go to your place and stand there. Tomorrow if you are going to be gagged, what can I do for you ? I am going to do the same thing for you as for anybody else. I do not discriminate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have not done it in the past and you are not going to do in the future.

MR. SPEAKER : The future has to be looked after by this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are not allowing a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, why do you get angry ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you put it to the vote of the House, please allow us to make our submissions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I find that more than 25 member are in favour. Leave is granted. But I can reserve it for the time being.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You move your Motion, Mr. Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am quoting Mr. Brown's case in the House of Commons...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of point of order at this time.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please allow the hon. Member to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am quoting Mr. Brown's case. The Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons (U.K.) stated in the Brown's case :

"It is a breach of privilege to take or threaten action which is not merely calculated to affect the Member's course of action in Parliament, but is of a kind against which it is absolutely necessary that Members should be protected if they are to discharge their duties as such independently and without fear of punishment or hope of reward."

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow us to express our views before you take the decision to refer it to the Privileges Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance later.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan is being threatened that for his political survival he must court the Hindu chauvinist lobby.

Another thing is this. I am grateful to Mr. Syed Shahabuddin. In his reply he has accepted the statement which has been published in the press and he has accepted that so far as 'opportunistic' is concerned, this is a very serious reflection on the political conduct of Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan. I am placing his reply before you.....
(Interruptions)

I am now quoting May's Parliamentary Practice, page 159 :

"Written imputations, as affecting a Member of Parliament..."

(Interruptions)

PROF. MAHU DANDAVATE : Every day I will produce the speeches made by the Congress leaders against us. I do not agree with Mr. Syed Shahabuddin's assessment of the ex-Minister. But I do not feel that it is a privilege. The Prime Minister has been publicly condemning us by name. Our Chairman, Shri Chandrashekhar, has been condemned. We have been condemned. But we have never raised any privilege issue

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you also an opportunity.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Kindly hear us.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to bar any gentleman.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are putting the motion to the vote of the House.

How can the House express itself on the motion without applying its mind ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has sought the permission of the House. If it is passed, then we shall have a discussion. So simple it is.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is amazing.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the House which decides. I do not do anything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In advance I am giving you a privilege notice. Tomorrow I will produce the speeches of the Prime Minister by naming the members of the opposition.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Jaipalji don't break this. Your hands will be broken. I am worried about that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When the conventions of the House are being broken, I don't care for my hands.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you losing your temper unnecessarily ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why not Sir, when the whole House is losing its balance ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not give it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The May's Parliamentary Practice page-159, says :

"Written imputations as affecting a Member of Parliament may amount to a breach of privilege without, perhaps being libel at common law, but to constitute a breach of privilege libel upon a member must concern the character or conduct of the member in that capacity".

My submission is that he has admitted that it is a serious reflection and it is a serious imputation. That part he has admitted. Now the question is, when he takes the plea of fair comment, the plea of fair comment may be available in a court

of law; whether he has exceeded the limits of fair comment or not that may be checked up by a court of law. But so far as this House is concerned, it is a serious imputation, and it is a serious intimidation, so that it is a fit case of breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shahabuddin.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Before the Motion is put to vote, we shall have to be heard. It is our fundamental right to be heard. Nobody on the earth can deny our fundamental rights.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You read the Motion.

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I beg to move :

“That the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report”.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By calling Shahabuddinji to speak here you are taking it for granted that the privilege notice is already admitted and you are asking him to clarify the position. Afterwards if it is decided to allow the matter to go before the Committee, in that case Shri Shahabuddin may be asked to appear before the Committee. There is no need of asking him to speak now.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I would submit that this matter, this question may be taken up sometime later and not today.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, what I can do is.....*(Interruptions)*.....

[Translation]

You should not lose your nerve.

[English]

The only thing is I go by the consensus of this House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You must also go by the rules of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You cannot allow the consensus to be built up on a wrong procedure. Tomorrow you can say that Madhu Dandavate should be hanged, let us take the vote. Can you do it ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, I would not do it. Professor, don't take things too far. I know what I am doing, please listen. The only thing is that when we become impatient and passion takes the place of reason, then it will be a problem. I am open to reason and I am always open to reason. I can discuss, I can listen to arguments even in my chamber if you like from both the sides. I have got no problem against that, I can defer...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You allow it inside the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Where do I take it ? Will I take it to my house ? It has to be done on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You never allowed it in the House earlier. In one last one year no privilege motion was ever sought to be discussed in the House before it was admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : It was not brought. What could I do ? If there was no problem what could I do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Very humbly I would like to bring to your notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing? Unnecessarily you are getting agitated and getting heart attack. What will I do for you ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I may point out to you that even in those cases my privilege notices where you ultimately gave a ruling in my favour, even in those cases you did not allow submissions in the House the before you studied the *Prima facie* case.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I did it very carefully.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me make it very clear that I completely agree with him as far as the views about the ex-Minister are concerned. That is different. But as far as the privilege is concerned, the question is different.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Jaipalji you always get so much agitated that you also make me agitated. I try to be fair. I want to listen. Don't lose your temper.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not want to be shouted at, I am an hon. Member and as honourable as any other Member.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying. Do not make me agitated. When you do it I also get agitated. That is what I am appealing to you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I may inform you that I suffer from a malady. I am very allergic to shouting.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I only want to say do not get agitated. That is what I am saying. Why do you make me agitated? Please sit down.

SHRI SRIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, the point in this is about intimidation of Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and I believe this privilege should be directed against the Prime Minister because he prevented his going there. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Why are you trying to involve everything? Please sit down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I take a very serious view of that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Why don't you listen now? Please sit down. Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup I have not allowed you. Please sit down. I am not allowing. Please take your seat. I have not allowed you. Mr. Kurup I am not allowing you also. Mr. Kurup please sit down. What I want to say...Please sit down. Again Jaipalji will say that you are shouting. I want to say a simple thing that I can take advice. We can defer this matter if you are so much agitated about this. I am not bound by any hard and fast. There is nothing about this. It is a simple question pertaining to the Member and this august House and if we can take it and talk it over we can talk it. There is no problem in that also. We can do it. My simple formula is to put the thing before the House and go according to what the House says. If you want it this side also wants and that side also wants. You can come to me and we can talk it over as you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to point out that you have to be the greatest non-aligned force in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are a non-aligned person here. Therefore, try to listen to both sides and try to find the way. Once you allow individual comments then it will land us into all sorts of complications.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call all of you and listen to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right I accept your suggestion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, I do not wish to annoy Prof. Dandavate. He is a very seasoned and senior Member of the House but

the difficulty is that all Members are equal. He does not have an unlimited power of speaking. I have suggested that the matter need not be taken up today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what it is. Now you also want and they also want I have got nothing to do on my own. You can come and talk to me—both sides—and then we will see. No problem. That is what I always say. Do not get agitated. If you are very calm I am always calm. I will listen to you, talk to you and then form my opinion. There is nothing hard and fast.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, to get a sober note from the Minister we have to lose our temper. That is all

MR. SPEAKER : You could have done otherwise also. This was unnecessary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am on a separate matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What is that ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given a notice of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and Mr. Ajit Panja, Minister of State for Planning .

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given all the documents. I have given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to look into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On 11th April I had given it.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it under your consideration ? (Interruptions) I have given all the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : You have done but I have to find the facts.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed demands for grants of Ministry of Agriculture for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1986-87. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2503/86]

Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Annual Report etc. of and Review on Post graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the prevention of Food Adulteration (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 550 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in library See No. LT-2504/86]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85 under section 19 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section

18 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2505/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Law and Justice for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of law and Justice for 1986-87.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-2506/86]

Notification under Aircraft Act, Annual Report etc. of and Review on Indian Airlines for 1984-85 and a statement re delay in laying Papers re Indian Airlines

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 557 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1986 together with an explanatory note, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Place in library See No. LT-2507/86].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1984-85 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1984-85 and the Audit Report thereon, under

sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines for the year 1984-85.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2508/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for 1986-87. [Placed in library. See No. LT 2509/86]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act and National Highways Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 497 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1986 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Welfare Fund) Amendment Regulation, 1985 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2510/86]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 92 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1986 declaring the Highway starting from Ahmeda as passing close to the towns of Nadiad, Anand and terminating as Vododara as a National Highway under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2511/86]

Annual Accounts of and Audit Report on Visva Bharati Santiniketan for 1984-85 and Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education and Departments of Arts and Culture for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2512 /86.
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2513/86].
- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Education for 1986-87. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2514/86].
- (5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Departments of Arts and Culture for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See LT-2515/86].

12.32 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-First Report and Minutes

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubneswar) : I beg to present the Thirty-First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Law and Justice-Pendency

of cases in Supreme Court and High Courts and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereon.

12.32½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Ninth Report

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Rural Development) Problem of drinking-water supply for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in States and Union Territories.

12.33 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Central Advisory Board of Education

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) Resolution No. F. 1-2 85-PN. 2, dated the 10th April, 1986 read with Item No. 5 (i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) Resolution

[*Mr. Deputy Speaker*]

No. F. 1-2/85-PN. 2, dated the 10th April 1986 read with Item No. 5 (i) of the Annexure thereto, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

[*English*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Demand for adequate Central assistance to provide relief to the drought affected people in Kerala.**

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Many parts of the district of Palghat are in the grip of a severe drought. As many as 13 villages in the Chittur taluq, 3 villages in the Alathur taluq, 7 villages in the Mannarkad taluq, 5 villages in Palghat taluq and 5 villages in the Ottappalan taluq have been declared as drought affected. In fact, more areas in the district are coming under the impact of drought. These areas are a part of the Western Ghat. These are lying in the rain shadow area and are therefore prone to recurrent drought. This has resulted in the total destruction of crops. According to an estimate in 18,791 acres, the loss of crops is around Rs. 10 crores and 8 lakhs Palghat is the rice bowl of Kerala. Needless to say that the loss of crops there will have its adverse impact on the economy of the State. The fact is that even drinking water is not available in most of these areas. Cattle have died in large number resulting in loss of the only means of livelihood for many. Although the State Government has undertaken relief measures, due to lack of funds it cannot solve the problem fully.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to release adequate financial aid to meet the problems of drought and to send a study team to Palghat to study all aspects of the problem and suggest short term as well as long term measures.

- (ii) **Demand for upgrading Junior Navyug Schools to Senior Navyug Schools to ensure automatic admission of Students of the Junior Wing to the Senior Wing.**

SHRI JRGANNATH PRASAD (Mohanlalganj) : The Government had opened Navyug Schools in Delhi to provide better quality education to the children of economically weaker section of the society. At present there are four junior Navyug Schools but only one Senior Navyug School in Delhi. The children of Junior wings of Navyug schools are categorically denied automatic right of admission to the senior wing. Time and again, voice has been raised by the parents and other quarters to give admission to the students of Junior Navyug Schools to Senior School but their requests have not been acceded to. The reasons given by the authorities are not very much convincing.

Sir, after passing fifth standard from junior wing the students who unfortunately do not secure 70% marks, their future becomes very uncertain and dark. At this young age, they had to rush from pillar to post for getting admission in some good school and, other schools also hesitate to accommodate them on the plea that Senior Wing of Navyug School should admit their junior wing students. It is also learnt that due to paucity of funds with the authorities it is not possible for them to upgrade the junior Navyug Schools.

I, therefore earnestly urge upon the Government to look into the matter and give admission to the students of Junior Navyug Schools to its senior wing by upgrading the Junior Navyug Schools to senior level or by lowering the percentage for admission in class VI so that the purpose for which Navyug Schools were started may not be defeated and children of economically weaker sections of the society may get better education.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) **Need to streamline the marketing facilities for forest products of tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the

House towards the following matter of public importance.

LAMPS purchases the produce of the nationalised forest in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. This practice has been in vogue for the last ten years with the main objective of saving the tribal people from the exploitation by middlemen. The economic condition of LAMPS in the whole of the State is pitiable. The mismanagement has cropped there due to lack of co-ordination between the Forest Department and Co-operative Department. This year the purchase of 'Harara' and 'Mahua' was not conducted in a proper way and due to it the tribals had to face many difficulties. In the coming season this year, a good produce of *Tendu* leaves and *Sal* seeds is expected. But if some reforms are not made in the system, the tribals would face great inconvenience.

Often it is observed that due to shortage of money, LAMPS is not able to make the payment for many days together and even they refuse to purchase the commodities at some places. As the entire produce is from the nationalised forests, there no marketing alternative and as such the solution of the problem is imminent.

I would like to request the Central Government to make improvements in the marketing system in the tribal areas. A single agency should be set up by establishing co-ordination between the Forest Department and the Co-operative Department. There should be an increase in the number of purchase-centres and enough money should be made available. Vigilance committees consisting of Government and non-government representatives should be constituted at Block, District and State levels so as to bring about necessary improvements after examining the working of the system from time to time.

- (iv) Need to fill up the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in Government service in group 'D' posts.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, under Rule 377, I want to draw your attention to the following matter of public importance;

There is a special provision in our Constitution for the preservice of old traditions of our country. The economic and social development of the people of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a special feature of our Constitution. Under the provisions of the Constitution, Government is committed to provide reservation in Government jobs to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This is the only way to ensure the social and economic development of these people. Though these constitutional provisions in this regard are well-known, yet these are not implemented completely in some Ministries and Departments. For example, according to my information in many Ministries and Departments of the Government, the number of the Scheduled Caste employees of category 'D' is very less than the prescribed quota. The Ministry of Home Affairs should take immediate steps in this connection. I request the Minister to present a paper to the House giving details of the number of actual Scheduled Caste employees in 'D' Category and of the prescribed quota for these persons. If this quota is not completed, then the reasons must be stated.

[English]

- (v) Demand for settling claims of refugees from Pakistan occupied areas of J and K and Conferring citizenship rights on refugees who migrated to J and K at the time of partition.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : There are a large number of refugees from the J & K State whose areas have been occupied by the Pakistan Government during 1947 as they are settled in other parts of the State of J & K. But their claims for resettlement have not been finalised by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India so far. There are other refugees, who migrated from West Pakistan at the time of partition of the country and settled in J & K State. But they have not been given the citizenship rights there in the State so far.

It is requested that the claims of the refugees from Pakistan occupied areas of J & K State be settled at the earliest and

[*Shri Janak Raj Gupta*]

the State Government be persuaded to give refugees in J & K their citizenship rights.

- (vi) **Need to withdraw the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorced) Bill, 1986.**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, hundreds of Muslim women have come to voice their protest against the retrograde Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986 which the Government is adamantly trying to enact. They are indignant as also the progressive people in the country that the rights which they won after a long struggle, they are going to lose 38 years after Independence. The main question is exoneration of the husband from providing compensation for his divorcee. Also in question is the threat that Muslim women would be deprived from the secular law of the land, in this case Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Muslim women are against this Bill and have therefore come to tell us how strongly they feel about it. This Bill also seeks to increase the divorce rate in the country. It amounts to mortgaging the rights of Muslim women with some political aims. All this is in the facade of protecting their rights. The gates are now being opened wide for the obscurantist elements in other communities to make a grand entry as if we have not enough trouble with such elements.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider the issue and withdraw the Bill in question and restore confidence in the minds of Muslim women and do justice to them.

- (vii) **Need for measures to solve the difficulties faced by I.D.P.L.**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Sir, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, one of the Asia's largest bulk drugs manufacturers, has accumulated a total loss of Rs. 143 crores for. 50 per cent of its capacity is lying idle. The Company is saddled with obsolete machinery, high inventories and efficient labour force. IDPL is facing a serious crisis and the powerful private sector including mighty transnationals are whipping up an offensive against it. They are utilising the crisis for converting this into a joint sector with management fully in private hands. The decision

of the Asian Development Bank to advance loans directly to the private parties even without Government guarantees add fuel to the fire. IDPL management must be made autonomous and at the same time accountable. Workers' involvement and full and unfettered participation at all levels must be introduced and made effective. State and Central Governments should purchase their requirements from IDPL and make prompt payments as arrears at present amount to Rs. 24 crores. IDPL was handling foreign drug trade sometime back which had certain benefits for its finance. Hyderabad plant is suffering from shortage of alcohol, water and power. Madras Plant is doing well in case of formula formulations, general engineering and scalpels, but it is lagging behind in surgical instruments. Muzaffarpur Plant is short of alcohol. The Gurgaon Plant is working under capacity. But there is no question of closing these units. If it is done, it will be a blow to the policies of the Central Government. Surgical Plants are unviable as the production is not based on the actual requirements and not purchased by the Central and State Governments. In essence, the problems faced by the IDPL are no different from that of the Public Sector as a whole. They are basically those of adequate planning and management. The Government is not allocating sufficient working capital funds in order to enable this company to cut down on cash losses. In the long run as well, Government will have to allocate much more than what it has earmarked for this company, in order to enable it to bring in new technology and help it move towards more lucrative product profiles to attain 'Health for All by 2000 AD'.

[*Translation*]

- (viii) **Demand for another thermal power station at Delhi to meet the power shortage in the Capital.**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following point under Rule 377.

Delhi gets 150 MW electricity from I.P. Estate Thermal Power Station and 300 MW from Badarpur Thermal Power Station while we get 150 MW electricity from Singrauli. In spite of this, Delhi still re-

quires 250 MW of power which is supplied by Haryana. Delhi's power requirements are increasing in view of its population. Now-a-days thrashers are working in the farms. If electricity is not available, the grains will be destroyed by rains in the fields. So electricity should be uninterruptedly supplied to farms. Keeping in view the shortage of Power in Delhi, a thermal power station with the capacity of 500 MW should be set up so as to solve the power problem of Delhi. Further it can supply electricity to every home. Thus women will also be able to get some employment by running some small cottage industries.

[English]

- (ix) Demand for opening of Branches of Agricultural Development Bank in Aliganj, Patiali and Bhargain in Etah district of U.P.

SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present Kanara Bank is the only Bank which is functioning as a Lead Bank in District Etah. Aliganj which is a Tehsil and Block Headquarter with a population of over 20,000 is having only one commercial bank branch of the State Bank of India and the advances and deposits at this Branch during 1985-86 were to the tune of Rs. one crore respectively.

A need for opening a Branch of the Agricultural Development Bank in Aliganj has been felt since long. Similarly in Patiali Tehsil Headquarter and Block Headquarter, there is no Bank Branch and even for the Government transactions one has to go to Aliganj, Bhargain Town having a population of more than 20,000 is having no Bank Branch whereas other areas with lesser population are having commercial Bank Branches. The Gramin Banks opened within a radius of 3 KM practically do not advance any agricultural loans and the purpose of opening Gramin Banks in the villages is therefore defeated.

With a view, therefore, to provide adequate commercial banking service to these areas I would request the Government through you and this August House to open branches of the Agricultural Development Bank each in Aliganj, Patiali and Bhargain

as a step towards their development and for the betterment of the people.

12.47 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—*CONTD.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL-SUPPLIES—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Item No. 12—Further Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Dr. Rajhans,

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that although the wholesale price might have come down yet there has been no decrease in the retail price. In Civil Supplies Report, at page no. 6. following is mentioned.

[English]

“The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers moved up by 7.5 per cent during April-November, 1985, compared to 6.6 per cent in the corresponding period in 1984. In November, 1985, the Consumer Price Index was 5.9 per cent higher than that of the same month in 1984.

[Translation]

We all know how Price Index is prepared. What I mean to say is that the way the price has increased in the market has scared the people. If the hon. Minister accompanies me to the market, then I can show him now the prices are rising. Whatever we say in our reports and speech, we cannot overlook the facts. Food management plays a vital role in bringing down the prices of commodities. Food management plays greater part than the production of food items. I would like to draw your attention to page No. 11 of the Report. It reads :

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

[English]

“Page 11, Item 4.2 : The availability of most of the manufactured commodities and items of mass consumption was also satisfactory. However, there have been reports of shortages of kerosene despite higher allocation.”

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to state with utmost humility that this is not true. People do not get the commodities of mass consumption easily. No doubt, you have hinted that there are complaints regarding kerosene oil. But your kerosene oil is being smuggled to neighbouring countries. I do not know whether you are seized of this or not but you should make enquiries about it.

When we pay a visit to our constituencies, we find that electricity is available for two to three hours a month and kerosene is not available. Only we know with how much difficulty we pass our time. The Government say that kerosene is available very easily. It is not true. Supply of kerosene has been inadequate in Bihar.

After this you have written about the trend in the production of foodgrains. I agree that you can say that production of foodgrains is under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, but despite that what you have written is an eye-opener. The production of foodgrains of which you are boasting before the whole world has decreased and not increased. It is true that the procurement by Food Corporation has been much higher than in the previous year but the production of foodgrains has decreased. This matter causes great concern. Have you ever tried to find out the reasons of decreased in the production of foodgrains? When we visit the villages, the farmers ask us why they should produce foodgrains if they did not get the price even equal to that of their inputs. They say that they would better take some job and lead their life that way rather than be engaged in agriculture. The Government is oblivious of this situation. The fall in production has been marginal upto now. In percentage, it looks less, but quantitywise it is much more and if the attitude of the Government remains the same, then within

three or four years, you will be in deficit. The production of foodgrain is declining in the country but the Government is not paying any heed towards this serious problem.

The Government did not pay the reasonable price of sugarcane to the farmers owing to its wrong policies as a result of which they had stopped its production. Consequently the Government had to import sugar from other countries. It caused great loss of precious foreign exchange. We burnt it as it were and we all are responsible for this. Now the same thing is happening with jute-growers. Jute-growers are victims of injustice. Thousands of tonnes of jute has been burnt because the jute growers have not even got one fourth of their cost price. So, what had happened in case of Sugarcane, the same thing is happening with jute and other food products. I request the Government to pay proper attention towards this problem otherwise we may face the acute problem of foodgrain in the coming years and may require to import foodgrains. If it happened we would be in critical condition because at present our position of balance of payment is not good. Regarding essential commodities, on page 14 it is stated that management has been improved and training has been imparted to the people. In this regard, I would like to say that the officers in F.C.I. and in other corporations are so corrupt that it beggars description. The issue has been discussed threadbare yesterday, and in case it is discussed further it will reveal so many other things.

I am concluding after submitting one or two points more. On page 15, a very interesting thing has been mentioned. I would like to draw your particular attention towards that.

[English]

“Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980 which empowers the Central and State Government to detain persons whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to community, is being implemented by

the States and Union Territories. From the inception of the Act till 31st October 1985, 849 persons were ordered to be detained under this Act.”

[Translation]

In such a large country, only 849 persons were detained whereas the extent of bungling and dishonesty is known to all.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : And no one has been punished!

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Along with this I would like to say that some corporations of the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry such as Modern Food Industries and Warehousing Corporation are working excellently.

In the end, I would like to say that there is a large scope of setting up of Food processing industries in our country. The Government have set up Mango Processing Factory in Bhagalpur and Pineapple Juice Factory in Silchar. In the Mithila region of north Bihar, a large quantity of raw material is available. The mangoes are available at a very cheap rate. If food processing industry is established there, it would provide great relief to the poor farmers and the drinks would be available to the people at a very cheap rate. You have started the drink 77, but if you prepare mango or any other fruit drink, that would be much better. The 77-drink is similar to that of 77-Government. I would say that time has come when we have to do re-thinking about the Food and Civil Supplies Department because it is a very important department. The economy of the country depends upon the Food management. If people do not get foodgrains at the reasonable rates, there will be great hue and cry all over the country. I cite an example that everyday it is announced that the carton should not be weighed with sweets but not even a single shopkeeper follows it.

I had to touch many other points but due to lack of time I cannot. On television it was shown in “Rajani” Programme Serials how fair price shops were indulging in mal-practices. Today, the same thing is

happening all over the country. Such mal-practices should be checked otherwise it will create resentment among the people.

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K. I rise to make a few suggestions in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for the year 1986-87.

13 hrs.

I would like to recall here the oft-repeated assertions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that economic revolution should follow the political revolution and then alone the common people would derive benefits from the political revolution. Immediately after independence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid great stress on agricultural development. He ushered in the era of Five Year Plans. The first Five Year Plan was entirely an agricultural plan. He ensured that gigantic irrigation projects were implemented on schedule so that the water, the primary input for agricultural growth, is supplied to the cultivable fields in the country. He also encouraged agricultural research. The spade work done by his Government has today made the country self-sufficient in foodgrains. In fact, we are exporting foodgrains today. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, ensured that foodgrains were rushed from India to the starving millions in some African countries. Indian revolution in agricultural production has been acclaimed by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the U.N. Today we have in stock more than 240 lakh tonnes of foodgrains so that we can meet any natural calamity like drought in future.

I am glad to say that the Government is not complaisant with self-sufficiency in foodgrains production. All efforts are being made to sustain the self-sufficiency by implementing agriculture-oriented schemes. In 1986-87 Central Budget a sum of Rs. 1600 crores has been allocated exclusively for agricultural development so that our foodgrains production is augmented.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[*Shri R. Annanambi*]

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was very fond of children in the country. He paid special attention to their problems. He was keen that the children are supplied with nutritional food all over the country. Our Chief Minister, Purachi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R., is equally concerned with the children in the State. He is also keen to ensure that children are the future assets of India. That is why he formulated the Nutrition Noon Meals scheme for the benefit of the children. This nutrition noon meals scheme has attracted the attention of several international dignitaries. It is relevant to mention here that the State Government has not asked for additional allotment of foodgrains for this scheme. The State Government is implementing this scheme within its quota of foodgrains. In appreciation of this laudable effort, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the nutritious noon meals scheme has been taken up as a Plan scheme. I am constrained to refer to this because of the faulty implementation of the food policy of the Government. I would also like to highlight the contradictions in the matter of release of foodgrains from the Central Pool.

In 1983-84 Tamil Nadu was ravaged by severe cyclone and thousands of acres of land with standing crops in the district of Thanjavur, which is known as the Granary of Tamil Nadu, were inundated. Even at that time the Government of Tamil Nadu led by our enlightened leader Dr. M.G.R. did not ask for additional allocation of foodgrains. But last year, there was severe drought in Tamil Nadu and the delay in the supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool accentuated the misery of the masses. This compelled the Chief Minister to highlight the problems of the people of Tamil Nadu to the Central Government. He led the one-day hunger strike throughout the state of Tamil Nadu. This hunger strike was just to focus the attention of the Central Government about irregular supplies of foodgrains. The response from the Ministry was very poor. The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies did not come to the rescue of the people of Tamil Nadu in such a severe crisis. Our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. brought to the notice of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, whose compassion for the poor knows no

bounds, the pitiable plight of the people of Tamil Nadu and only after that, under the express direction of our Prime Minister, adequate quantities of rice were supplied to Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu did not ask for a separate State. They wanted foodgrains to appease their gnawing hunger. Our Chief Minister had to come to Delhi in person and apprise the hon. Prime Minister about the magnitude of the people's misery in the State. Our hon. Prime Minister responded to the pleas of our Chief Minister magnanimously.

Here it is worth mentioning that when once the State Government wanted to supply rice to the central pool, the State Government was told that the Central pool did not require the rice and the State Government could export it also. I am unable to appreciate such inconsistencies in the implementation of food policy by the Central Government.

When our leader Dr. M.G.R. assumed the Office of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1977, the State was producing only 62 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. By implementing vigorously several schemes for augmenting agricultural production, in 1986 the production of foodgrains in Tamilnadu is of the order of 80 lakh tonnes. Today in Tamilnadu the rice is being supplied to the people at Rs. 2.25 per Kg. In no other State you will find this. The farmers were being given electric supply at 10 paise per unit. But today the farmers are getting electricity at 12 paise per unit. The commercial crops and several other crops have been exempted from taxes and duties. The agricultural cooperative credit loans have been repealed. The men and women agricultural workers have been given dhoti and sari respectively. By giving such incentives and inducements the Government of Tamil Nadu led by the inimitable leader Dr. M.G.R. has produced last year 80 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. When such a State wants foodgrains from the Central Pool, there should be no hesitation to supply the required quantum of foodgrains to that State.

In 1985, through fair price shops only 1,54,50,000 tonnes of foodgrains had been supplied. That means, 42 crores of people who according to the admission of the Central Planning Commission who live

below poverty line have been given this much of foodgrains. I am sure that the hon. Minister will not contradict this. In other words, the people below poverty line are slowly and steadily marching towards the line of death due to paucity of essential commodities. The public distribution system has not been strengthened to meet the growing needs of the poor people. The hon. Minister will say that the State Governments will have to do this job. How can the State Governments strengthen the public distribution system in rural areas without assured supply of foodgrains from the Central Pool? As on 30.6.1985 there were 3.20 lakh fair price shops in the country. Out of this, I am sure that about 2 lakh fair price shops would be in urban areas, leaving 1.20 lakh fair price shops in 5.5 lakh villages. You can well imagine the plight of rural people. If the villages are exterminated, can the towns continue to exist? For developing rural economy and rural development in the establishment of industries, we have the Central Rural Development Department. Yet the villages do not have fair price shops assuring the supply of essential commodities. The Central Government should ensure the supply of substantial quantities of foodgrains to the State Governments so that more fair price shops can be established by the State Governments.

The Central Government gave Rs. 1650 crores as subsidy to the Food Corporation of India. Recently there was a news item that in the raids conducted by CBI all over the country several senior officers of FCI were found guilty of amassing unaccountable wealth. The hon. Minister in his reply to the debate should indicate how many officers have been really punished. The FCI gives lakhs and lakhs of rupees as hire charges for private warehouses for the purpose of stocking foodgrains. Why should not the FCI have its own godowns? I want to know when the FCI will complete the construction of its own godowns. About 31.12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are stored in open with the consequence that about 5 lakh tonnes a year are destroyed by insects and rodents. Can we afford this national loss when our people are starving for foodgrains? I do not know the silence and inaction of the Central Government when the losses of FCI are mounting up year

after year. I demand that stringent action must be taken against the erring officers. 67 commodities are covered by the Essential Commodities Act. In 1985 some action was taken against the hoarders, profiteers, and black-marketeers for violating the provisions of this Act. But deterrent punishment is not awarded to them. The hoarders, profiteers and black marketeers are responsible for price rise, artificial scarcity and shortage, as they indulge in anti-social activities. They must be brought to book under this law. In rural areas, kerosene is the main fuel for cooking and for lighting. Unless the kerosene is supplied in adequate quantity to the rural areas, the people will revert back to deforestation. This trend must be averted at any cost. Dr. M.G.R., endowed with everlasting compassion for the poor, is implementing the policy of one electric light to one hut in the rural areas. All the villages in Tamil Nadu have been electrified. The electricity to the one light in a hut is supplied free by the State Government. I demand that the expenditure being incurred by the State Government on this scheme should be compensated by the Central Government by treating this scheme as a Plan scheme. In Udumalpettai, which is a part of my parliamentary constituency, there is a cooperative sugar mill. I suggest that a similar sugar mill in cooperative sector should be allowed to be set up in Thondamuthur adjacent to Coimbatore. If this is not feasible, a sugar mill should be allowed to be set up in private sector. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

At the outset I would like to congratulate our Government whose major thrust of policy has continued to be on increased production and improvement in the management of supplies of various essential commodities. The availability of essential commodities and items of mass consumption remained generally satisfactory during the year. I thank the hon. Minister and the Government for this.

[*Shrimati Basava Rajeswari*]

13.16 hrs.

[**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER** *in the Chair*]

In the recent years we have reached new records in the production of foodgrains except pulses. Sugar production is also satisfactory. The public distribution system has been recognised as a permanent feature of the economy, for supply and distribution of essential commodities at reasonable prices to the people, particularly to the weaker sections of the society after the introduction of the 20-point programme.

To achieve this goal, more and more fair price shops should be opened throughout the country particularly in the rural areas.

Sir, each village, with a population of 500, should have one fair price shop. All items like pulses, soap, cloth etc. should be included in this. It would be more accurate and appropriate if essential commodities like maida, sugar, rice, etc. are distributed through weighed packets, in the rural areas so as to avoid shortcomings.

Secondly, I suggest that there should be better coordination between procurement, supply, and distribution of these commodities. For example, there is an inordinate delay in procuring sugar from the sugar factories. I have been told that there is lot of delay in procurement of the levy sugar and the factories are incurring heavy losses. Ultimately it will be switched on to the farmer, who is the ultimate sufferer.

Therefore, I suggest that at the time of procurement of levy sugar, there should be a time bound programme. For example, there are instances where the State Governments are delaying in the matter of procurement of sugar, rice, wheat etc. which has been allotted to the respective States. This is also causing lot of inconvenience at the time of distribution in the lower levels. Therefore, here also, I suggest that there should be a time bound programme at the time of lifting the foodgrains or sugar by the State Governments and by the Food Corporation of India in their respective States.

Sir, the storage facility of foodgrains is very much inadequate throughout the country. Proper godowns are not there. A few months

ago in Punjab, hundreds of tonnes of wheat was lost due to rain water. Similar cases and fire accidents in the godowns have been reported from various parts of the country. Hence, our Government should ensure proper storage facilities to foodgrains.

In the fair price shops all the items are not available at all the times. Sometimes, there will be shortage of some items. There are also cases where the distributors put 'No stock' boards, even though the commodities are available in their shops. Such cases and also cases of corruption in the offices should be dealt with seriously.

Adulteration, Hoarding and Black-marketing should be curbed. Adulteration has spread in the country like a malady. Adulteration is there in edible oil, rice, wheat etc. and adulteration in kerosene is also being witnessed in various parts of the country. Adulteration and shortcomings should be firmly dealt with by the Government. Black-marketeers and hoarders should be given stringent punishment. Special subsidies should be given to the States which have been affected by severe drought. You are aware most of the States Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and parts of Maharashtra—have been very much affected by severe drought this year. The Government should altogether think in a different way so as to give more foodgrains for the affected people at a subsidised rate.

Sir, the green card holders are getting grains at subsidised price. But the farmers who belong to the middle-class, they are very much denied of this opportunity. I suggest that even farmers who belong to the middle-class, they should be provided one or two bags of wheat and rice per month on a loan basis so that the money can be recovered after the harvest is over. This suggestion I would like to make on this occasion because I have been seeing mostly farmers who belong to middle-class families are very much denied of this opportunity. Because they have not got their green cards, they are denied of the grains at subsidised rate.

I have been told that Government of India has allotted some grains to various States at free of cost. I do not know whether the States are distributing the grains at free of

cost. But I am told that the States have been selling them at a subsidised rate. I would like to ask a clarification from the hon. Minister whether the States are distributing the grains at free of cost or they are selling at a subsidised rate; if so what is the allotment to various states in this respect. I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

Sir, the consumer cooperative movement plays a vital role in the success of distribution trade. The large network of consumer cooperatives strive to ensure equitable distribution of scarce goods and exert healthy influence on price structure quality and service to the consumers. Super Bazars, Apna Bazares and Kamadhenu, etc. are doing good service in this regard. However, the rural areas have been neglected very much. The cooperatives have 32000 retail outlets in the urban areas. In the rural areas, where more than 70 per cent of our population live, only 40000 rural cooperative societies have been provided with financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme to open retail outlets for distribution of consumer goods in the rural areas including tribal areas. This is not at all sufficient. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to increase such retail outlets in the rural areas atleast by five times. I appreciate the idea of having introduced mobile super bazars in cities like Delhi. This movement has enabled the essential commodities to move towards the people instead of the people going to far off places where such bazars are located. Such mobile shops or bazars should be increased in number, according to the needs of the population. I plead with the hon. Minister to introduce such mobile shops in all the cities.

In the public distribution scheme and in the cooperative societies, more opportunities must be given to ladies, as the nature of the job is suitable to them. The entire network of this system should be expanded. The FCI should improve its efficiency. Government should ensure that all the essential commodities will reach the far-flung areas of our country. There is a lot of bungling in this scheme in the rural and backward areas. This must be checked immediately. Then only, I am sure, that the twin objectives of controlling the prices and helping the poor masses with essential commodities could be achieved.

Further, to protect the interests of the consumers, more and more national workshops and seminars should be organised. Such programmes should be given wide publicity through the media-papers, radio, television and apprise the consumers as to how their interests can be protected. In the drought-hit areas, cards have not been distributed properly. There is a lot of discrimination. The needy persons have not received the green cards.

But a thorough survey has to be undertaken by the various State Governments so as to see that the deserving people get this green card with the help of which they can get foodgrains at subsidised price in the affected areas.

I would also request the hon. Minister to set up Advisory Committees at the district level with the local representatives for proper check and avoid shortcomings, introduce consumer protection training programmes, quality control, etc. These duties should be entrusted with this Committee, in each district. There are instances where shortages in stocks, adulteration, etc. have come to notice. More and more fair price shops should be opened and they should be entrusted to this Advisory Committee at the district level.

Finally, I must thank our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for contributing foodgrains and other things to the people of African country. So also I congratulate the farmers on the floor of this House for having achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains by using scientific methods and modern technology.

Lastly, I thank the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his announcement to supply foodgrains to the areas where Adivasis live at subsidised rate. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry Food and Civil Supplies.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry. It is a very important

[*Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta*]

Ministry because it directly relates to the poor, Schedule Tribe and the general public as it supplies all essential commodities to them. Whenever the demands for grants of any Ministry are presented in the House, they attract the attention of all the citizens who want to know the new policies of the Government benefiting them.

The success of Supply Department depends upon its supply management, production policy and price control. So I want to draw the attention of the Government towards these points.

I tried to go through the Annual Report of the Ministry presented by the Government and noted that the Ministry has done remarkable job in some cases. But it disappointed me that the arrangement of mobile shops made by the Government to provide foodgrains, pulses, sugar and oil at cheap rates in the tribal area, is not working satisfactorily. As far as I know, the items are drawn in their name but actually do not reach them in full. Therefore, it is necessary to make proper arrangement for its effective supervision and to ensure the supply of essential commodities to tribal areas as also to ensure that the Government programmes are successfully implemented.

Secondly, I want to say something regarding the price control. It is an acid test for any department how far it has succeeded in controlling the price and made essential commodities available to the common man at reasonable prices. In the statistics, while showing the wholesale price index for the year 1985-86, you have shown a considerable fall in the prices of all articles. I could not understand from where these figures have been collected and how you have calculated the whole-sale price index. Beside being a member of the Lok Sabha, I am also a housewife and have to manage the household. I, therefore, know that the price control claimed by the Government is not correct. You can enquire about the foodgrain prices in the market. The rice has come in the market in December only and now it is April, so you can, enquire the rates of different varieties of rice. The prices of all articles are sky-rocketing. The things have gone beyond one's reach. You should pay special attention towards these things

and ensure proper supply of essential commodities to the people at fair price.

Secondly, you have pointed out the shortage of pulses except gram. You have mentioned especially the shortage of Arhar and Moong. The Government should encourage the production of these pulses. It has also been mentioned in 20-Point Programme that production of pulses will be encouraged. The production of oil-seeds and pulses in our country is not sufficient to meet our requirements. You know the pulses contain protein and for the poor they are the sole source of protein. Therefore, the production of pulses should be increased.

Sir, a National Consumer Association was established in 1965. And its units have been opened in the cities and villages to supply the essential commodities to the consumer. But no attention has been paid towards pulses. Their prices rise upto Rs. ten to twelve per kilogram. I would, therefore, request the Government to fix the price of pulses maximum at rupees six to seven per kg. so that the poor and the common man may be in a position to purchase them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are supplying sugar, wheat and rice under Public Distribution System but are not supplying pulses. I, therefore, request you to also supply pulses to rural and urban areas under this system. In villages, pulses are grown and people use them but in cities medium and lower class people do not get them as these are also not grown there. Therefore, under Public Distribution System, pulses should also be sold in cities. The price of pulses should not be more than Rs. 6 per kg.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something about sugar. You should also enquire about the quality of sugar being imported. I want to tell you on the basis of my own experience in this regard that the imported sugar is less sweet than our indigenous sugar. Where one spoonful of our indigenous granular sugar is sufficient, even 3 to 4 spoonfuls of imported sugar do not suffice. So you should pay special attention towards it as sugar is an essential commodity. Moreover imported sugar being less sweet proves to be costlier.

The price of the sugar has increased a lot in the open market and this is only due to your double price policy regarding sugar. On one hand, it is sold through Public Distribution System and on the other it is also sold in the open market. Sir quantity of sugar given per unit, through fair price shops is not sufficient. Therefore, to meet the requirements of a family, one has to purchase it from the open market also. Arbitrary prices are charged in the open market. In Bihar, sugar is even being sold at Rs. 10 per kg. In other places, people are even buying it at Rs. 12 per kg. Therefore, I request you to take measures to control the price-rise in sugar in Bihar. Until you make the supply of sugar sufficient and regular, the people will have to face the problem. Supply should be sufficient and regular otherwise your Public Distribution System is not going to slay longer. Therefore, it is my special request to you that you should immediately pay attention towards it.

Mr. Chairman through you I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards a special matter Public Distribution System is an important part of our 20-Point Programme. In 1979, there were 2.19 lakh shops under Public Distribution System which increased to 3.20 lakhs in 1985. It is really a matter of joy that you have increased the number of shops immensely. I request you that these shops under Public Distribution System should also start distributing kerosene oil in rural areas as at present these are only distributing wheat, rice and sugar, though sugar is also not available in every village. The villages which are situated on the river banks in far flung areas and other backward villages do not get sugar at all. They are the people who have not seen train or bus even after 38 years of independence. It has to be ensured by our Government as well as the Minister for Supply as to how sugar can be made available to these people.

Mr. Chairman, one more thing which I want to say is that you have fixed price of wheat at Rs. 220 per quintal for flour mill owners whereas it is Rs. 190 per quintal for Public Distribution System. It is quite correct as poor people should get it at a cheaper rate. But I want to raise another point. You have a stock of 13 lakh million

tonnes of wheat and storage capacity available is for 4 million tonnes only and 9 million tonnes of wheat is lying in the open as you do not have that much storage capacity. There is every possibility of this huge quantity of wheat being spoiled in the open in the absence of requisite storage capacity. In order to prevent it from rotting, it is necessary to abolish dual price policy and supply wheat to the Flour Mills at the rate of Rs. 190/- per quintal as in the case of Public Distribution System because Government has permitted these flour mill owners to purchase wheat from the open market also. When Wheat is available in the market at the rate of Rs. 190/- per quintal easily, then why should they purchase it at the rate of Rs. 220 per quintal from the Government? Therefore, you should increase your storage capacity. Today, the food production is increasing day-by-day but if we do not have the proper facilities to store it then we cannot make use of it. The Food Corporation of India has not been able to cope with the situation and as a result of that the grains worth billions of rupees get spoiled. If Food Corporation of India and Ministry of Supply make arrangements for proper storage then only can they be able to do justice to the job they have been allotted.

You should also take note of it that the price of wheat is Rs. 190 per quintal in Public Distribution System whereas the same wheat is being sold at the rate of Re. 1 per kilo in international markets. Government propose to go in for international trade in wheat which seems to be impractical. Government should look into it. When International price is Re. 1 per kilo then why should they purchase wheat from us at the rate of Rs. 190/- per quintal.

With these words, I conclude but I once again want to say that you must control the prices and make proper storage facilities.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. I want to tell you something about the common man, directly linked with it.

[*Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal*]

Government can only fulfil its aim if there is a perfect distribution system. The essential commodities, which should be available to the people at cheaper rates, do not reach the people due to the faulty distribution system. As a result of that, the people have to face problems and Government also cannot fulfil its aim.

I shall speak about the Fair Price Shops. The commodities, which one buys from a Fair Price Shop are of bad quality. One cannot eat the wheat available at these shops as it is rotten and has foul smell. But poor people are bound to eat it as they do not have any other alternative.

Once cancelled, a Fair Price Shop does not start functioning again even upto a period of 2 months and also is not allotted to some other person which creates a lot of problems for the local people.

To get a ration-card also has its difficulties. When a local man wants to get a ration-card issued to him, he does not get it unless he pays Rs. 200 for it. If we do not improve this system, then we can't achieve our aim.

There are certain places where controlled cloth is not sold. I do not know the reason behind it. Do poor people not live in Delhi? There are also some other places where controlled cloth is not distributed as Karnatak, Kerala etc. Do the rich people only live there? If you happen to see Delhi and its colonies, you will find that these are full of poor people. The people who live in slums, katras, jhuggis and resettlement colonies do not get this controlled cloth. Is this cloth only meant for the rural people? Should the poor people who live in cities, not get this controlled cloth? I could not understand as to why you can't make the controlled cloth available to the people of Delhi through Fair Price Shops through co-operative societies or other means. Why is it not available?

Besides, I want to apprise you of the problems faced by the allottees of Fair Price Shops when they go to get their supplies. It is very strange that full price per bag of wheat etc. is charged from them, but the bags are short-weighted to the extent of ten to twenty kilos. Now you see,

you even carry out raids on such Fair Price Shops, file a case against the allottees for short quantity, and even jail them. There is a defect in your system that on the one hand you do not give the full quantity and on the other prosecute them.

Similarly, it is also very ridiculous that the shopkeeper is given a commission of Rs. 2.15 per bag but Delhi State Civil Supplies charges Rs. 3.85 as labour charges per bag. As such, how can you say that the shopkeeper will not indulge in dishonesty.

When you make him to bear so much expenses and allow a commission of only Rs. 2.15, he is bound to take recourse to unfair means. You go and see that the people do not get sugar supply for a month. When one takes round of fair price shops for a week to get supplies of wheat and sugar, he is told that the sugar stock has not arrived and that he should come after ten days. Thereafter, the shop remains closed for a fortnight. When he visits them after a week again, he is again told that the sugar is out of stock. Thus, this system itself is defective. You get it rectified. If it is not corrected, we can never succeed in achieving the objective of Shri Rajiv Gandhi of providing quality food items to the poor at a cheaper rate.

Similarly, the goods that are sold in Super Bazar are purchased from the open market. The goods which are available to the consumer from the market at wholesale prices are sold in Super Bazar at a comparatively higher price. You claim that you are selling goods in Super Bazar at cheaper prices. But when you purchase cloth from the market, your commission agents come into the picture and since the cloth is purchased through these agents, it costs you more. So, how can claim that your Public Distribution system is better? I think there is much scope for improvement in it and if you do not pay attention towards it, the people would raise their voice against it and say that this system is defective. I hope, you would pay more attention to it and bring further improvement in this system.

Now, I would like to say a few things about the cloth being produced by the

N.T.C. mills. This cloth is meant for the poor and is supposed to reach them. The big trader opens bogus cooperative societies and manages to purchase subsidised cloth then sells it at a premium in the market. The people rarely know about your system of manufacturing subsidised cloth for the poor. You have no systematic advertising to tell the people where and from which shop cloth at a cheaper price is available. They go to the big shops. (*Interruptions*) That is why I have said that they go to the big shops. There are many places where such cloth is not available and Delhi is no exception either. Secondly, the surplus production is sold to the private shopkeepers.

When there is so much demand for cloth and the poor man experiences difficulty in getting cloth, I fail to understand how surplus production can be possible in such a situation. What happens is that it is shown as surplus and is sold to the private shopkeepers at cheap rate. You should stock that cloth as it is badly needed in the remote corners of the country. Each and every poor man needs this cloth. He wears rags and wants to purchase cloth at a cheap price; he is so anxious to buy it, but your distribution system itself is not proper. There is a lot of scope for improvement in this system. The poor people are not getting the facilities which you intend to provide them. Therefore, I would suggest that your Advisory Councils—I do not know exactly if there are any—should have public representatives on them constituency-wise so that they could give their suggestions to bring the difficulties of the public to the fore.

One thing I would like to say about the Essential commodities Act also. Under the Act you have provided that if the stock of a shopkeeper is formed in excess or short by five, ten or twenty bags of foodgrains, a case can be registered against him and he can even be jailed. But if a trader has a stock of 5,000 bags and if he has already issued a slip to lift five bags and suppose those bags are not lifted on that day or are lifted the next day or supposing there is an error in addition or subtraction, why such a severe punishment of jail or prosecution be meted out to him for such a petty thing. He has not committed a murder. If he has any genuine difficulty, he must be given an

opportunity to give clarification in his defence instead of treating him as a thief.

Likewise, your licencing system is as old as of 1955, the time when the country was facing a great shortage of foodgrains and under the provisions of that law, the shopkeeper was required to display in front of his shop the balance stock.

I think that law is no more needed now. Our country is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains and we are having abundant production of foodgrains in the country. It is not proper now to take the trader for a thief and tie a noose around his neck. I would like to request the Government to improve its distribution system which has a lot of scope for improvement. The people are suffering a lot on this account. Besides, the Government are not able to achieve their objective of reaching the poor people through the public distribution system, because it has a number of shortcomings. These shortcomings should be removed.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : For this Department, the government has come out with a clear proposal that they are going to give Rs. *650 crores as subsidy for wheat and rice. Whether this subsidy is really going to the poor or not is to be studied. From the various figures given by the government I find that the farmers of Punjab and Haryana are contributing more than 60 per cent. You are paying Rs. 152 or Rs. 157 per kg. to the farmers. This year you have acquired more than about 20 million tonnes of wheat and rice (1985-86) which is more than double during the last two or three years. It is a good thing that the government has acquired this much quantity of wheat and rice. But after taking wheat and rice from the farmers, what we have to see is this. The distribution system of the Food Corporation of India is very important, as far as national interest is concerned. The cost price for the Food Corporation of India is coming to be Rs. 262. 00. So about Re. 1.05

[*Dr. Datta Samant*]

per kg. is the expense of the FCI—50 paise for handling and storage and 55 paise for procurement charges. The farmers who are cultivating wheat and rice, you are paying them Rs. 152 per quintal. 67% more are the total expenses of the FCI. You are selling it in the public distribution system at Rs. 2/- per kg. And you say that you are giving 62 paise as subsidy per kg. It is really too much. A similar thing is happening in the case of rice also. It is very important to note that you are procuring from the farmers at Rs. 1. 57 per kg. and you are selling in the public distribution system at Rs. 2/- per kg. And on that you are spending Rs. 1600 crores as subsidy for wheat and rice. Are all these subsidies going to the poor? They are not.

On kerosene you are giving 52 paise per litre as subsidy, which is not correct. The total excise duty collected on kerosene is Rs. 309 crores. You are collecting 55 paise per litre as excise duty on kerosene and you are giving 52 paise per litre as subsidy. So, Government is not losing anything. Shri Janardhana Poojary has said in this House on 17th of March that a total subsidy of Rs. 5349 crores is given to the poor.

Take the case of Janata cloth. You say that you are giving Rs. 2/- per metre as subsidy on Janata cloth. But the poor for whom this cloth is meant, is not getting this cloth. I do not blame the Government. But the system itself is faulty. I am running one shop. In that I am getting the cheap cloth and I am distributing that. But in other places licences are purchased by the big cloth shop owners and not a single metre of cheap cloth goes to the poor people. This is happening in Bombay. What is happening in other places I do not know.

An amount of Rs. 3. 50 per metre is given as subsidy on polyester blended cloth. You are giving a total of Rs. 100 crores as subsidy on polyester cloth which is not justifiable. Such type of subsidy should not be given.

A sum of Rs. 1600 crores is given as subsidy on fertilisers. A total sum of more than Rs. 5000 crores is given as subsidy on different items for the benefit of the poor.

But really the poor are not benefitted by these subsidies. It is high time that Government consider a fair distribution of these items to the poor.

FCI has procured this year 20 million tonnes of wheat and rice and they will be procuring another 10 million tonnes in the coming year because of good crop. Because of the faulty system of distribution, there is 50 per cent capacity with the FCI for storage of these items. For 50 per cent further capacity, FCI is taking godowns from the public at random on hire. That is why, for the first time in the history, FCI has decided to sell wheat in public auction between Rs. 192 and 197 per quintal. Upto March about 17 lakh tonnes of wheat was auctioned. I strongly object to this system of public auctioning. These black-market-eers get wheat from FCI at Rs. 192 per quintal and then they store it in their godowns. Just before the harvest they sell it at Rs. 4, Rs. 4. 50 and Rs. 5 per kg.

This should be stopped because neither the farmer is benefitted nor the consumer is benefitted by that. Only the black-marketeer is benefitted. He is selling the wheat in the open market three times more than what you have procured from the farmer. The FCI officials are working hand in glove with the private trade. Therefore, it is high time that Government curtail all these activities.

Last year, 15 lakh tonnes of sugar was imported. Here again the distribution system is not proper. You are releasing sugar in small quantities. That does not have any effect on the prices. Therefore, it is high time that Government consider this aspect also. I want to know at what price you are importing sugar and at what price you are selling. I think the difference in purchasing and selling sugar is three or four times more.

The capacity for fruit and vegetable processing is tremendous in the country. Ours is a backward country, an agricultural country and, of course, it can be still increased. 57 million tonnes is the capacity of the country with regard to fruits and vegetables. But how much is the installed capacity for processing? It is hardly four

lakh tonnes. Out of 1,000 kilograms of fruits and vegetables produced in this country, hardly seven to eight kilograms are processed. It is not even one per cent. But what is the government of such an agricultural country doing? Mangoes and so many other things are available in our country. Even with that one per cent processing we are getting a foreign exchange of Rs. 55 crores. The Government should have paid a little more attention to the processing. If they do a little more processing of pulps, chatneys, prickles, jams and all such sort of things and if they export them, they will earn about Rs. 2,000 crores to Rs. 3,000 crores. This they can earn even by processing 10 per cent of these products.

I do not know about the nutritional reports. I am a doctor but I do not know the number of surveys that have been conducted. What is the extent of malnutrition in our country? Because of poverty, 92 out of 1,000 children die within one year of their birth because of malnutrition. I have got a number of figures with me but I do not want to take the time of the House. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should consider these things. Of course, ultimately everything is linked with poverty but at least supply them some proteinous cheap food, supply them such type of vitamins. Iron is the basic need. Deficiency of iron causes anaemia and weakness in backward countries. Hardly one or two rupees will cost for 1,000 tablets. So, the Government can easily give these in poor places. But I do not think the Government is seriously considering any advice from the medical doctors. Of course, ultimately it is a question of poverty but whatever is possible, Government should do that to supply these things.

Considering all these, I think, the farmers and the consumers are not benefited in the matter of distribution of wheat, rice, kerosene and sugar, which is the major responsibility of the Government. They will not be benefited unless you curtail this 54 paise per kilogram as procurement charges. I think it is very surprising. Therefore, I am strongly of the opinion that whatever good discussion is done here and whatever we do, the public and the farmers will not be benefited.

The Consumer Price Index should be revised. It was done about 30 years back and only three items are taken into account. During the last five years, committee have been appointed but the Government is not able to implement their recommendations because they have to show the price index very falsely. Therefore, the Government is deliberately delaying the same. I thank you very much for giving me sufficient time and I conclude my speech.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demand for Grants under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for the year 1986-87.

We have launched several plans and projects to ameliorate the chronic and pitiable condition of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward people. But I am sorry to say that all these plans have mostly remained on the paper and not percolated to the ground with the result that these people continue to suffer untold miseries even after 37 years of independence. Because of their social and geographical backwardness, they have not come up to any appreciable level viz-a-viz that of their other brethren. It is not only in the economic or educational field alone that these people suffer, they are even starved of timely and regular supplies of essential requirements of day-to-day use and that is where the Department of Civil Supplies comes into the picture.

However, I see a bright silver lining in the very dark clouds in the sense that our young and dynamic Prime Minister is taking extraordinarily keen interest in the upliftment of these people. He visits them in the remote and inaccessible areas, ascertains personally their problems and solves many of them on the spot.

At present I would confine myself to the situation prevailing in my constituency, that is, Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh, but it is I think applicable to all tribal areas.

14 hrs.

This is a tribal area with over 50 per cent population of scheduled tribes,—a zero industry area—with no rail or road network

[*Kumari Pushpa Devi*]

worth the name. Many areas there remain completely cut off during the rains.

For the public distribution system of such an area, there are only 75 societies, 38 of them being service cooperative societies and 37 tribal service cooperatives for distribution of essential items like rice, salt, kerosene, oil, cloth, sugar etc. through 152 distribution points. However, even this small number of societies is starved of adequate staff. Generally, the present staff cannot cover even one-fifth of the area.

So far as funds are concerned, the societies are starved of funds; and whatever little is available is being embezzled or misappropriated in connivance with the unscrupulous businessmen.

So, what can be said about the functioning of these societies? The less said, the better. They are supposed to purchase from the tribals their produce at remunerative prices. But due to paucity of funds, and staff, they cannot purchase even one-tenth of the produce, thus exposing the tribals to the clutches of businessmen and money-lenders.

These societies are also required to distribute essential consumer goods like manure, seeds, medicines etc. at reasonable prices, store such articles well in advance for distribution during rains in the areas unaccessible. Unfortunately they cannot do it due to paucity of funds and staff.

These are not the only problems. They do not have adequate storage facilities. They do not have godowns of their own. Wherever the godowns are there, they are damaged and uncared for. The godown constructed in Dongripali under EEC plan collapsed in a year's time. Why? No one knows. I took up the matter with the concerned authorities, but without any result.

The construction of 10 godowns was started in the district by the State Cooperative Department about 5 years back, but they are still incomplete. The result is the money already spent is blocked and unutilised and the cost of construction is also going up every day.

The supply of an essential input in agriculture like Super Phosphate is far from satisfactory. This is purchased by the Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Sangh and distributed through Sabha Mukhyalayas. However, hardly 4 purchase centres exist—one each in Raigarh, Kharisa, Kunkuri and Sarangarh, in the entire district, with the result that the societies have to incur heavy expenditure on transportation of movement of goods to the remote areas.

The net result of all that I have said is that the entire public distribution system is very weak and they incur losses, running into huge amounts, and thereby they are not in a position to achieve the sacred objective of serving the exploited people. The reason behind all this is that the authorities concerned are indifferent to the problems and aspirations of the tribal people. The basic lacuna is that in planning and allocation of funds for development and other activities like public distribution system, the Government is keeping Raigarh, a tribal district, with practically no rail or road facilities, at par with developed and industrial districts like Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, etc.

The only remedy, therefore, is that all tribal districts including Raigarh, should be given special treatment in allocation of funds and other connected facilities—not because it is my constituency but because it is a backward area inhabited by tribals, it has no industry, no rail and road network. If the Government is really serious about ameliorating the miserable condition of the tribals, then, the tribal districts should be provided with more funds and there should be more staff for public distribution system. It should have adequate number of cooperative societies, with adequate staff, and adequate godowns. The maintenance and upkeep of existing godowns should be improved. Warehousing facilities should be provided at Tehsil head-quarters of Gharghora, Dharamjaigarh, Pathalgaon, Kunkuri and Baramkela. The Societies should be permitted to realise loans through sale of produce.

The linking facility should be such that tribals are able to get fresh loans on clearing the earlier ones. The State Government Minor Forest Cooperative Sangh should purchase the produce from the societies or

otherwise they should be allowed to sell it elsewhere. For reducing the high transport expenses and ensuring timely supply of chemical manure, more centres should be opened in the District as in Jashpur Nagar, Pathalgaon, Garghora and Dharamjaigarh. The stocking centres of IFFCO should be opened at Pathalgaon, Bagicha, Dharamjaigarh and Kunkuri.

I am sure the Government will kindly look into the problems posed by me and tackle them without further loss of time.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. I shall not take much of your time as I am not going to touch all points. I would say a few words about F. C. I. There is a need to extend the Public Distribution System further and to strengthen it. Our experience is that F. C. I. purchases wheat from the open market and makes it available to the consumer at fair price; as such there is no question of doing away with the Public Distribution System. Instead, there is a need to further strengthen it. The F. C. I. must give a re-thinking to the question of stopping sale of wheat through auction in the open market. The businessmen earn more in this manner. Instead of selling it through auction, the wheat should be given under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of the Employment Guarantee Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra or else it should be distributed to the labourers working under the land reforms, because our stocks of foodgrains are rotting. Similarly, there are a number of schools where there is no provision of food for the children. In tribal areas, there are Ashram-Schools where children study and work as well. Foodgrains should be supplied to their hostels. Thus we can help them. I do not consider it advisable to hand over the stocks of foodgrains to the traders instead of selling the same to stores. It must be stopped forthwith. I was told about a month back that this had been stopped, but it was not so.

Secondly, I am of the view that it is necessary to bring about improvement in the F. C. I. I do not agree that everything F. C. I. is doing is wrong or all their officers are indulging in malpractices. Improvements must be brought about in F. C. I., the lesser they keep the margin from purchases of consumer goods, the cheaper would be the foodgrain supplied to the consumers. At the same time, we can also offer a remunerative price to the farmer, but when we try to give a higher price to the farmer, a part of the increased price would have to be passed on to the consumer because our total subsidy which stood at Rs. 1100 crores earlier has touched Rs. 1600 crores figure and is likely to reach Rs. 3000 crores in the near future. I would say that earlier when F. C. I. did not exist, the trader used to loot both the farmer and the consumer, but with the F. C. I. coming to the scene, this loot has stopped. In the earlier days when there used to be a bumper crop, the trader would purchase wheat from the farmer at a lower price and the same wheat used to be sold to the consumer at fourtime higher price during the lean crop. Therefore, I think it is a very important organisation and there is no harm if good suggestions are made and constructive criticism of its working is done. But it is not proper to always criticise the Public Undertakings or Government Undertakings. Had all its officers been corrupt, it would not have been possible to run an infrastructure of such a big size.

The Fair Price Shops being run under the Cooperative Societies are doing a very good job. But from my experience in Maharashtra and Gujarat, I can say that some people are eating into the cooperative societies, but then it is a question of moral; you will find a few of such people everywhere. There is a need for improvement in it. This is the last point of the distribution system. The Government do not supply cloth to the cooperative societies as a result of which they are forced to buy cloth from the private traders. Attention needs to be given to it. Mr. Chairman Sir, you must have also experienced such things in your own area. I do not want to elaborate this point. But it should be ensured that the function properly. I do not agree to our friend's suggestion that it is not essential to

[*Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil*]

display a stock-list as we have now a large stock of foodgrains. The consumer should know at what price the commodities are being sold and the list-showing the rates should be displayed. He should also have the knowledge of the stock that is available with the shopkeeper. This is a matter of economic policy and so it is not possible to shift from it as otherwise the consumer will have to incur great loss. The case is similar in respect of cloth and other items. It is right to say that the licences of those shopkeepers who indulge in wrong methods should be cancelled and work should be carried out by the members of the Gram Panchayats and Co-operatives which would function in a proper way. This would provide relief to the consumers. Again, as excess funds have been invested in the Food Corporation of India, it has led to a financial crisis. The Reserve Bank has mentioned in its report that our financial condition is not improving because more than necessary funds have been blocked in this organisation due to the easy availability credit facilities. It is not that our Food Corporation itself stores the foodgrains or that it does not want to market them. Yet we can see that in Maharashtra, there is no difference in the level of prices prevailing in open and the controlled market. Naturally, instead of purchasing their foodgrain requirements from the fair price shops the people buy them from the open market and, therefore, the foodgrains of Fair Price Shops remain unsold. The F.C.I. should formulate a long-term policy with regard to Export. Profit and loss is a part of the business game. In case there is no long term policy with regard to export, then it will be subject to criticism as it is being done in respect of storage. However, I do not wish to go into the details.

I have no hesitation to say that the Food Corporation has proved beneficial to the country and, therefore, a long term export policy should be formulated. The country will earn foreign exchange thereby.

I would like to say something regarding the export of agricultural products. Many type of agricultural products can be exported and a new authority has been established for the purpose and the F.C.I. is also doing

some work in this regard. I would suggest that there should be a single authority which should do export work in co-ordinated manner.

Thirdly, I would like to say something about Flour-mills. Earlier certain flour-mills were closed down. Now you are granting permission to some more flour mills to reopen. I suggest that if you could set up more and more flour-mills, it would provide relief to the consumers. Therefore, a new policy should be made so that flour mills are established in various areas to ensure the release of some of the foodgrains stock and there will be relief for the masses.

I would like to say a few words about cheap cloth. The co-operative societies run from pillar to post and write letters for the allotment of cheap cloth quota but do not get it whereas a private trader manages to get the quota just on the basis of a letter. Therefore, this area needs improvement. In order to help co-operative societies, some sort of letter of credit system should be introduced in the banks. Banks should give guarantee and Government should supply more cloth to the co-operative societies from the National Textile Corporation and give benefit to maximum number of societies.,(*Interruptions*).. I have spoken for three minutes only and I would like to take another three minutes. I would like to urge the Minister that it is essential to formulate sugar licensing policy as early as possible. Once, we were foremost amongst the sugar-producing countries in the world. But recently we have imported two lakh tonnes of sugar. So instead of earning foreign exchange, we are spending our valuable foreign exchange on it. Therefore, some early steps should be taken in this regard. The consumption of sugar has greatly increased during the last five or six years. In future, the annual consumption of sugar might increase to 90 lakh tonnes. Therefore, some concrete steps must be taken in this regard. This is because the price given to the farmers has not been increased for the last three or four years. Again, 80 per cent of sugarcane yield is supplied to the sugar-mills for the production of sugar in Maharashtra, whereas in Northern India this percentage merely varies from 25 to 45.

This disparity should be removed. We must assure the farmers that they would get their due price in time. In this connection, my suggestion is that you should seek information through co-operatives, if you think it to be proper regarding the Government owned and privately managed mills and examine the reasons underlying the inequalities between them. You have to decide how to ensure remunerative price to the farmers regardless of the minimum sugarcane price. You have to consider a system that would provide greater benefit to the farmers. They should get remunerative prices for their yield. Although, sugar mills have been set up in the entire country, yet it is only in Maharashtra and Gujarat, that the mills are totally in the co-operative Sector. My suggestion would be, that by following the example of these two states, all sugar-mills in the public sector throughout the country, should be brought under the management of the co-operatives and the farmers residing in those areas should also be the shareholders so that they are able to make more profit which in turn, will encourage them to increase their produce.

We receive complaints regarding the millowners almost daily and a lot of things are said against them on which I am not inclined to elaborate, but I want to emphasize that we would be successful in our purpose only when we treat our farmers properly and offer them remunerative prices only then we can expect some increase in sugar output. Maharashtra contributes 42 per cent of the nation's total production of sugar. This is because we take sugarcane from the fields itself and we do not tell the farmers to deposit their produce at the mill-gates. We give them a good price as well, even to the extent of 25 to 30 rupees per quintal. That is why the farmers in Gujarat and Maharashtra earn greater profit in comparison to other areas and we are proud to assert that the cooperative movement has changed into a movement for rural development. Several Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and I.I.Ts and other educational institutions have been set up in these areas. The people of Maharashtra and Gujarat are keenly interested in co-operative movement and want to have more and more mills in Maharashtra region because :

[English]

It is an instrument for rural development—

[Translation]

—and because the farmers themselves become the owners of the sugar mills. The farmer is not contented with this much only and considering himself a sort of industrialist has set up several by-product units on co-operative basis.

I, therefore, would reiterate that a better policy should be formulated in this respect and more funds should be invested for the expansion of the co-operatives so that ultimately all Government owned mills are taken over by the co-operative societies. You should examine the functioning of these sugar mills and follow the example set by them

I would like to point out something regarding the Sugar Development Fund. Although I have little information regarding the amount in this Fund and I do not understand why the Government should conceal this information, yet I would like that a system should be evolved as early as possible, for the proper distribution of Government funds and arrangements should be made for the modernization and import and application of latest technology, which alone would ensure greater productivity and better level of performance, efficiency etc. Again, I think there should be opportunities for diversification of the sick sugar mills so that they could improve their capacities and get some relief.

So far as the agro-based industries are concerned, I think all sugar mills should have a uniform system. 'Single-window' or 'one-window' concept could be adopted. At present the export of sugar is handled by the State Trading Corporation, import is handled by some other agency, sugarcane price is fixed by some Ministry and price of sugar is fixed by the other. In this manner, one has to run to five or six places to get one's work done. Therefore, I would demand, as our Prime Minister also wants that the 'one-window' concept should be enforced in sugar factories so that everyone gets some relief and the pace of work accelerates. Oney then

[*Shri Balasaheb Vickhe Patil*]

would we be able to ensure development at a faster pace.

I had mentioned the co-operatives because more than 57 or 60 per cent of sugar is produced in the co-operative sector. I would like to reiterate and request the Minister that he should kindly set up a study group in order to find out the reason behind the huge disparity between the mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra on one side and other regions of the country on the other. Why should the sugar mills in Maharashtra and Gujarat attract the farmers so much and why should there be diversification towards producing by-products here whereas there is no diversification in other areas? Why should the people be so keenly interested in co-operative movement and why should rural development proceed at a rapid pace here than elsewhere, and finally, why should we believe so much in social commitment? The answer to all the queries is that we have to exist in society and in order to live in society we must create certain bonds, and for creating such human relationships we must pay attention to the needs of society, country, consumers, farmers, industries as a whole, and these are the feelings with which the farmers producing sugarcane and engaged in production of sugar through co-operative sugar mills are imbued. In the co-operative system, it is not necessary that the son of an industrialist may become an industrialist and then his son may also become an industrialist. A totally illiterate farmer is running sugar mill and its by-product industries. Sir, I will conclude within a minute. Recently Maharashtra sugar industry has set up Deccan Sugar Institute at Pune. That is only for new technology, research and development. The Government has not given a single paisa to it. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister that as it is a voluntary organization and has been set up by the contributions made by the farmers, the Government should give assistance to it keeping in mind the character of the institution. The National Engineering Institute has given rise to healthy competition which has resulted in bringing down the prices and the industry as well as farmers have been benefited.

Lastly I would submit that after doing some research, somebody has written—

[*English*]

“The growth rate in sugar production during 1950—1971 at 3.1 per cent was lower compared with 3.3 per cent during 1930—51 because during the same span the growth rate of yield declined from 1.2 per cent to 0.9 per cent. During the 13-year period 1970-84, again, the production growth rate declined further to 2.6 per cent from 3.1 per cent during 1950-71, because of the drop in the area growth rate from 2.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent, although the growth rate of yield improved marginally from 0.9 per cent to 1.1 per cent”

[*Translation*]

Therefore, when we say that our income has increased and everything is going on smoothly, this is entirely owing to sugar industry. I would, therefore, respect the hon. Minister that he should review the licensing policy at the earliest and should formulate a long-term policy so that we do not suffer losses. The farmer also becomes helpless and the consumer too has to pay more which results in severe criticism of the Government. Therefore, you should go in for a long term policy which may be beneficial to the country, the farmer and the consumer as well.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN
(Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Please say a word in praise.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
Shri Daga, I will not be able to do that. I am little helpless because of the side I am sitting.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
Kindly tell the reason why you will not be able to say a word of praise.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
The reason is the very things you have stated, the things I now propose to say and some other hon. Members have said.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, several hon. Members have spoken much on the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. I will speak about some complaints. What is the particular reason for selling the foodgrains in the open market by the farmer. I would like to give an example which can be seen presently. Rabi crop has been harvested and the threshers are working. The living of the farmer depends upon his produce. With it he buys cloth, provides for education of his children and arranges for their marriages etc. But so far FCI has not opened centres. What should the poor fellow then do? Where should he take his produce? He has no alternative than to sell his produce in the market. In the market, touts and banias are sitting and they will buy the foodgrains at the rates they want. As he has to make both ends meet somehow, he sells his stock of foodgrains.

Secondly, the mode of payment by the FCI for the foodgrains it purchases is not correct. It is confusing because the payment is made through banks. The bank people say that they have not received allotment so far; the other time they will say that they have not received the order. Even if they get the cheque, they have to get it attested that they are the persons concerned. The biggest problem the farmer has to face is this one. Therefore, the procedure should be simplified. This mode of payment should be changed at the earliest. Another big problem is that people think that FCI is a business concern.

Has FCI no capacity to construct its own godowns. The Private Sector is always on the look out for somehow getting the permission to construct godowns. These people have constructed small godowns in every district. They just put a black tarpaulin there which is sufficient just for covering the half of the stock, the remaining half remains rotting in the rains. Later on, the same foodgrain is sold at ration shops. You must improve the situation.

There are no two opinions about it that the Government tries to give all the facilities but it also provides means to benefit the official. The officials prepare such schemes as result in lot of financial benefit to them.

I have seen in my own constituency that if the S. D. M. is given Rs.2,000, you can easily get licence to open fair price shop. They do not bother that minorities or Scheduled Caste people are also there to be taken care of. One who bribes them gets the licence for the shop.

The co-operative societies have also failed today. There is so much cocruption in them that the least said the better

The fair price shop people are dishonest in the matter of weighing also. They resort to this maipractice because according to them the bags of sugar and wheat they get are underweighed. Ration shop owners express their helplessness; they say that the Government does not supply them wheat and sugar in correct weight.

You go and see in the villages. You will find that the kerosene oil depots are at a distance of 4 to 5 miles with the result that no one likes to go that far. The poor people say that they cannot go so far just to have 2 or 3 litres of kerosene oil. I, therefore, request that in villages kerosene oil shops should be opened near the homes of the people.

We have also seen that if someone goes to fetch ration on 30th or 31st of the month, he does not get it. The shopkeeper says that it is already 30th of the month and the wheat, rice etc, have been sold.

It has also been observed that at many places bogus ration cards are issued. If at a certain place, the population is 2000, the number of cards issued reaches 2,300 or 2,400 which means that 300 to 400 cards are totally bogus. This aspect too should be looked into by you. I am saying this on the basis of my experience. It is very necessary to bring about improvement in the system.

Although co-operative societies are allotted shops but experience shows that these societies have totally failed. The private shopkeepers at least make some commodities available but co-operative societies disappoint us in this respect. They gobble up everything.

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]

Regarding adulteration, I has read in the newspaper that in the Kutch district, palmolin oil was purchased from a Fair Price Shop. The oil was adulterated which resulted in the death of some children. This has not been looked into. Nobody checks it ; who is going to check it ? The Inspector and the D.S.O. are paid a fixed monthly amount. They need not undertake any inspection. No such question arises.

Not only this...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You complain of adulteration and high price. But even then you have a very good health. Your health and your voice show that there is no adulteration in any item.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : I am afraid, lest I should be affected by an evil eye, Daga ji, I am thankful to you for your affection towards me. You are elder to me. I have no objection to it.

Similarly, take cement. When you bring anything under control, it vanishes from the market. Remove control and that commodity is available in the market. When cement is brought under control, it is not available in the market. Regarding levy and non-levy...

AN HON. MEMBER : Your party has also disappeared.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : At that time, I was in the Congress. I joined Lok Dal later on.
15 32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

At that time I was in the Congress. Later on I joined this Party. At that time I was in the Congress and throughout that time I was in the Congress.

[*Translation*]

The procedure of allotment of shops is not proper Shops are not allotted to the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the minorities. They should also be

considered while making allotment of shops. If members of some particular caste are in majority in some town and city, their case should be considered while making allotment of shops in that place.

Corruption and bribe should be put an end to. The officers, D.S.O., inspectors etc. indulge in corruption. It is due to that that this evil is going on. It is correct that the Government make provision to curb this menace but these provisions are not being implemented properly.

I would like to submit that the allotment of shops should be made properly and the Government should pay attention towards eradicating corruption which is going on. They should go into the matter to find out the reason why the public is not getting items of their need and why they are not getting kerosene oil easily ? You can go to the villages to see the things yourself. The urban people can utilize electricity but the village people have no alternative but to burn kerosene oil, and even that is not available to them. Also, they do not get sugar. The Minister in the Department of Civil Supplies should give his recommendation in which sugarcane-growing area a co-operative sugar-mill should be set up. It all depends on your recommendation. In this way, sugar can be made easily available.

In the end, I would like to request that the hon. Minister may consider my suggestions.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will intervene.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is only intervening. You can all speak later on.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Is this intervening ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Without Dagaji how can we complete the discussion? Don't worry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Dagaji will be answered by my senior colleague.

Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to intervene at this stage. I am also thankful to the hon. Members for up till now 22 hon. Members spoke on various subjects. I am thankful to them for highlighting various functionings of the Food and Civil Supplies Department, particularly of the Food Corporation of India. While answering questions on the floor of this House, I also stated that there are various aspects which need special attention of the Government and the Members were quite right in certain points of criticism. I will rightly refer to those and the steps that have been taken by the Government for the purpose of enabling Food and Civil Supplies Department do at the desired level.

Before I deal with the various points raised, let us see the problem from a different angle. So far as our country is concerned, there are a little over 5,70,000 populated villages. Those are located in 5056 administrative blocks situated in 356 districts. There are about 69 crores of people in our country, as per the Census of 1981. Now, for these people of our country, the Food and Civil Supplies Department have specific duties to perform. The first thing is, as you know, after production is made, the grains have to be procured. After procurement is done at the desired level, both from the point of view of nutritional value and other quality as to what is the percentage content of moisture and all other things, they get the first movement upto the storage. Then, from storage, it is to cater for all over India. We have at present in our country, about 3,25,000 Fair Price Shops for the purpose of distribution or at least for making it available either through the fair price shops or making it available in such a quantity that even though they go to the open market, they don't fall prey in the hands of the middle men, as far as possible. Therefore, there is need for not only giving food every day from morning till the evening meal and whenever required,

but also it has to be made available through the fair price shops at the rationale price and also at the market at reasonable price. Along with that, we have to consider the people who need the special attention, that is, the tribals. The people who are below the poverty level and working under various schemes like Food for Work Programme, need special attention. There are other category of people who need special attention, that is, the pregnant mothers, the children and the nursing mothers. Along with that, we have other special thrust from the height of 29,000 ft. of mount Ketu upto the: zero level over long ranges of mountain slopes with hilly areas of different types, with a long desert area, particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat, then down to the 7000 kilometre sea-shore—that is our Mother India. Now, there we have special duty to perform. Our beloved Indira Ji, with her vision, while presiding over the National Development Council in April, 1984 described the entire 7th Plan—at that time only an Approach Paper—in three words, food, work and productivity. That was the first emphasis of the entire 7th Plan. Therefore, we are fully aware of the special duty cast upon the Government so far as food for the people is concerned. Food, work and productivity have to be given. The hon. Members have rightly criticised and questioned sometimes whether the people are getting that. Our Prime Minister has, therefore, emphasised on two more words; after food, work and productivity two more words speed and efficiency are also there now.

With this general background, let us examine one by one what are the functions being performed by the Food and Civil Supplies Department; whether we are making the evaluation taking into consideration the entire duties and responsibilities, whether we are taking into consideration the infrastructure available, whether attempts are being made for better food for the people, better distribution of the food for the people, or whether we are going back. Is it improving only according to the statistics or there is an actual improvement by which people are feeling that they are going to get some nourishment, there is a project for this, scheme for this and a perspective planning.

[Shri A.K. Panja]

Certain data are required to be stated for the purpose of explaining the entire matter. The total production of foodgrains reached a record level of 152.37 million tonnes in 1983-84. The total production in the year 1984-85 is estimated around 146 million tonnes. The total production of foodgrains in 1985-86 is expected to be at last year's level. In spite of the slight fall in the production, the availability of foodgrains has increased from 1983-84 because of consistently good crop and because of improvement in the management pattern of the distributing infrastructure, the procurement infrastructure, the storage infrastructure and the distribution.

I am not standing here to support the Rs. 125 crore loss each year by FCI. My senior colleague and myself almost every day are having one meeting or the other firstly to isolate the areas by which these things are happening. What are the areas, what are the signals and factors causing these losses? After isolation of the causes of losses, we are taking steps one by one to plug the loopholes in such a manner that the losses could be reduced as far as possible and it is giving results. I will also refer to the data to show how the losses have been brought down.

So far as giving price support is concerned, it has been criticised sometimes rightly and sometimes by giving wrong figures, that although we are giving Rs. 5 increase to the farmers, the issue price is being increased more. I will certainly give some figures which will show that it is not so in all the years, taking the history of the farmers who are given price support and the increase in issue price. Here, certain data are required. The procurement of the foodgrains has set a new record so far as 1984-85 is concerned. It is 20.23 million tonnes. This is significantly higher than the previous record of 17.70 million tonnes in 1983-84.

Rice procurement has set in a new record of 9.82 million tonnes. Wheat procurement was 10.34 million tonnes. This has become possible because of the effective price support. We are thinking about two factors. One is that there should not be any distress sale and second thing is that we must procure. If our support price is not good, then we could not have succeeded in making so

much of procurement. There are a few complaints of distress sale received but those were also found to be not correct. The procurement machinery started functioning on first of Vaisakhi in the right manner and it will go on for about eight weeks continuously. I will request the hon. members through you to consider the onerous burden and the amount of foodgrains to be moved from one place to another. And certainly I will request the hon. Senior and able members and in particular, my respected friend Shri Reddy to see the manner in which they are moving, while comparing with other States and with the mechanism available to them.

From the problems of scarcity, India is now tackling the problems of plenty. Problems of scarcity had been dealt with by a trial and error method. We had famines and we had starvation deaths. But today, standing here I can say that in the whole of India, starvation death due to famine is absolutely ruled out.

Of course, we have people living below the poverty line and there are problems concerning calorific intake and the nutritional quality of food to be given and to be distributed. There also I do not want to shirk our responsibility by saying that it is the primary duty of the States. Of course, it is the primary duty of the States, but the moral duty remains with us. And almost every second day we are issuing instructions to States wherever we find any lacunae. My senior colleague and myself are drawing even the personal attention of the Chief Ministers as also the Heads of Union Territories by writing specific letters to them to augment the fair price shops, to know how much deficiency exists in respect of a particular State, to know their difficulties, to find out why certain sugar factories are not running properly, to give suggestions as to how to improve the sugar-cane producing areas, to find out about the outstanding amounts to be paid to the sugar-cane growers and so on. These are all primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments.

Here are certain figures which I would certainly give. It would be clear from the figures that the criticism that though Rs. 5 are being given to the farmers, much more

is taken by FCI, is not correct. Having the marketing year of wheat as April—March, I would give you the procurement prices (per quintal figure) from 1970-80. In 1979-80 the procurement price was Rs. 115/- where as in the Public Distribution System (PDS) it was Rs. 130/-. In 1980-81 the procurement price was increased to Rs. 117/- i.e. something more was given to the farmers. But the issue price remained the same at Rs. 130/-. In 1981-82 the procurement price was increased to Rs. 130 and the issue price was Rs. 145/. In 1982-83, procurement price was increased (to Rs. 142 and the issue price was increased from Rs. 145/- to Rs. 160/-. In 1983-84, the procurement price was Rs. 151; the issue price remained at Rs. 172. In 1984-85, the procurement price was Rs. 152, and the issue price was Rs. 172. A constant figure has been maintained. In 1985-86 the procurement price was Rs. 157. Still, the issue price then remained at Rs. 172/-. Of course, from 1st April 1986 the procurement price increased to Rs. 162, and the issue price became Rs. 190/- from 1, 2, 1986.

If we make calculations for the last three years in respect of the procurement price and the issue price, the issue price would come to Rs. 193/-; but we did not increase it to Rs. 193/-, but maybe to Rs. 190/- because the shortfalls had to be covered.

Secondly, the farmer should not only be given a good procurement price but also other inputs for his agriculture. It is from out of the total amount with the States, and with Government of India that we have to get the money which is necessary for increasing the agricultural produce and providing the inputs desired, namely fertilizers, water supply and irrigation. These are all to be taken into consideration. Therefore, this has been done for the purpose of escalating the development programmes, and the overall benefit which is given under the Plan programmes. Otherwise, the alternative is not to increase the issue price, but to stop some plan or some project or the other. I am sure the hon. Members would not approve of that.

It has been seen that whenever there is constraint of money, the projects which have been stopped are all those meant for

the poor and the weak, because in the urban areas there are people who will shout, people who read the newspapers and who can communicate. In respect of villages which number more than 5,72,000, who is there to take up their cause? It is for the hon. Members here, who have been elected by the people, viz. all of us, to think of the villagers. They have nobody to shout for them. Therefore, it has to be balanced, and a balance, i.e. a golden mean has to be struck. And that is what has been done.

Therefore, I am sure the hon. Members would appreciate the reasons for increasing the procurement price by Rs. 5/-. The overall development pattern and the entire thrust of the 7th Plan is to make India great in all respects. This has to be ensured by the efforts of all of us.

The next point which I want to emphasize is about stocks...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Kindly tell us about paddy. You have given figures only about wheat.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I will; I told wheat as an example. Certainly, paddy and other things will come.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I will take care of it.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Rice is grown in West Bengal also. I am also a rice eater.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even though he uses rice; he leaves it to Mr. Shiv Shanker.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Both of us have a bias for rice.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : All of a sudden there is an increase of Rs. 18/-... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : For two reasons: (a) we wanted to give Rs. 5/- more to the farmer, and (b) if you calculate for all the three years, the increase which took place in the procurement price, and the issue price, the issue price would come to Rs. 193/-; but we have made it Rs. 190/-. Unless we mop up the losses sustained, we may have to take

[Shri A. K. Panja]

this money from somewhere else. Do you want me to take this from the desert development programmes or the island areas development programmes?

Do you want me to take it from the Hill Area Development Programme? No. Do you want me to take it from the Tribal Area Development Programme? No. Do you want me to take it from the SC/ST Development Programme? No. Do you want me to take it from the Poverty Alleviation Programme? No. From where to take it? We have to increase tax and take it from the rich people. which, under the law of the land, has to come according to the procedure established. Suddenly, it cannot be changed. So, it is being taken from the rich people by taxation, direct, sometimes straightway. As we have heard the Finance Minister, the development process cannot be stopped. I will request and appeal to the hon. members to think of this that money has to be found out. It has to be otherwise printed in the Nasik Press. We can produce money like this. But, I ask, what will happen? We can hoodwink the people by saying that tax has been increased; we have not increased the price. But when a poor man in a village goes with Rs. 10 and finds its value as Rs. 5, he will feel the punch.

There will be turbulent inflation. Do you want us to do that?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : A basket of currency with packets full of chocolates.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : My senior colleague point cuts, a basket full of currency with Pockets full of chocolates. Therefore, kindly consider this either we go for Nasik printing press or we deduct it from somewhere. Do you mean to say that we have a very great pleasure in increasing the prices when the poor people have to pay?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Their going to the Nasik means you are taking it away from all projects.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Does this increase correspond to the purchasing capacity of the people?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The hon. member will be absolutely right.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The Government gives an increase of Rs. 5 per quintal to the farmer but it earns Rs. 18 against the same. The hon. Minister may kindly enlighten us about it.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I have already explained the manner in which it has been done.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You may have explained but we are not satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, you have listened to the hon. Minister. You can arise all the points when you speak.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : When you come over to this side, you will certainly appreciate it. So far as public distribution stocks are concerned, we are fortunate. The stocks have reached a big figure of 28.65 million tonnes as on 1st July 1985 compared to 22.45 million tonnes as on 1st July 1984. We are grateful to the farmers, the people working in the fields, and the workers. These are figures in excess of the desired level, that is, after keeping 10 million tonnes of buffer stock. We should have a buffer stock of 10 million tonnes and 11.4 million tonnes operational stock as on 1st July. So, after 11.4 million tonnes of operational stock that is required day-to-day for maintenance of public distribution system, and 10 million tonnes buffer stock we have got excess and this excess we are utilizing for the people who need it most. The required wheat stock is 13.4 million tonnes as on 1st July. Comparatively I am giving the stock figures. As on 1st July 1984 it was 17.8 million tonnes; as on 1st July, 1985, it was 20.7 million tonnes; the required stock of rice is 8 million tonnes; as on 1st July 1984, it was 4.6 million tonnes and on 1st July, 1985, it was 7.7 million tonnes; the required stock includes the buffer stock of 5 million tonnes required for the purpose, according to the standard pattern laid down by the High Powered Committee so that India may not face difficulty which she had to face in earlier years. The increase in the distribution has led us to take certain measures, because, as I said, the problem of plenty comes in. When there is a good procurement, we have to have proper stock; and not only proper

stock but also storage in such a manner that we can have distribution on a just pattern. That is why, we have liberalised allocation of foodgrains to the State Governments and the card holders are allowed to draw their rations in respect of wheat without any limit. Although we have started through central governmental measures, to communicate to the people as far as possible about it. The State Governments also have to do their part of the duty. The hon. Members can certainly help us to take the message to the people, at least in their own constituencies, that the card holders can go to the ration shops and demand as much wheat as they require. If there is any complaint, please do communicate to us. General complaints create difficulties. But if we get specific complaints, we are here to assure you that these complaints will be quickly redressed, wherever they may be.

15.00 hrs.

So far as roller flour mills are concerned, they were permitted to grind upto 125 per cent of their capacity which was later increased to 150 per cent in order to increase availability of wheat products in the country.

On November 19, 1985, the birthday of our dear Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, three new welfare schemes for distribution of foodgrains for the weaker sections of society were announced by our Prime Minister so that the foodgrains reach the people who need it most. First is the scheme for distribution of foodgrains at specially subsidised rate in tribal areas. Under this scheme, wheat is being supplied to consumers in tribal areas at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and common rice at Rs. 1.85 per kg. The scheme covers 57 million people.

The second scheme is expansion of coverage of NREP and RLEGP programmes by giving additional foodgrains free to State Governments for creating additional gainful employment in rural areas and creation of durable assets for strengthening of rural infrastructure.

The third is, additional support has been provided to the supplementary nutrition programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers,

As a result of these measures, the offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system has increased from 13.33 million tonnes in 1984 to 15.5 million tonnes in 1985.

These were the main points which I wanted to highlight. But there are certain other points which were raised by hon. Members.

One of the senior hon. Members, Shri C. Madhav Reddi, raised the point that the losses of PCI in the last five years were to the tune of Rs. 600 crores, and that there has been increase in the loss in storage of foodgrains I do not want to repeat, but we are taking reduction of losses as the highest priority. It is painful to find that in a country like ours foodgrains are wasted or lost when 27 crores of the people out of 69 crores are below the poverty line. Therefore, this has been given the highest priority and certain steps have already been taken in this regard. You will see that because of steps taken the percentage of loss has come down from 2.37% in 1982-83 to 2.11 per cent in 1983-84 and to 1.94% in 1984-85. The total value of the loss is: 1982-83, Rs. 143.66 crores; 1983-84, Rs. 140.70 crores and 1984-85, Rs. 122.76 crores. Of course for that if we blame all, we will not do justice. Out of so many workers, so many employees and so many officers, there must be some very good people working there with efficiency and because of some bad people somewhere, certainly we are suffering losses. We are taking advantage of the legal system prevailing as well as possible and we are taking steps as best as possible, but along with that I will request Mr. Reddy to consider this also. In 1982-83, the quantity handled by purchase and sales from one end to another end is 31.28 million tonnes, valued at Rs. 5,968 crores. Kindly compare the loss. I am not trying to support it. We are finding out what should be the minimum loss, the reasonable loss in carrying. Suppose we want to carry a handful of grains, then how much reasonably it will fall down—one or two or five. So, we are trying to find out what should actually be the natural loss caused from the action point of view. From Punjab, where it is grown, it is taken by trucks to the nearest depot, then by the railway, sometimes in open wagons and sometimes covered, going and crossing over, feeding other parts of the country where

[Shri A.K. Panja]

there is shortage, where so much of rice or wheat is not grown. Therefore, we have to find out what should be the extent of loss which is reasonable. In 1983-84...(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The loss is Rs 120 crores per year, meaning thereby Rs. 10 crores per month, meaning thereby Rs. 33 lakhs per day. What account have you given of this ?...(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you calculate it further, it will be more than Rs. one lakh per hour.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Now, Rs. 33 lakhs per day are the losses that you are accounting for. What steps have you taken to check it ? It should be the account from your side.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am sorry, probably I could not explain myself to the hon. Member. What I was telling was the responsibility that has been cast and in carrying out this responsibility—I am not suggesting that this loss is justified what should be the reasonable loss. We are working on it. I am not saying that we have done so but I am giving a comparative figure. There are so many people working. If I jump up and say that everybody working in the Food Department, from the poor worker and the clerk up to the top officer, is corrupt, that will be an injustice to them because they are all people who are working. That is why I say that this is the volume which has been carried. In 1983-84, 31.98 million tonnes were carried by purchase and sales, valued at Rs. 6,469 crores. The loss suffered in that year was Rs. 140 crores. I am not suggesting that it is justified but I am showing it comparatively. In 1984-85, 29.51 million tonnes has been carried by purchase and sales and the total value involved is Rs. 6,128 crores. The loss suffered in that year is Rs. 122.79 crores. Our senior officers and experts are trying to find out what should be the reasonable loss by the transit system, and the storage system and after that we will certainly try to come to this House and say...(Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Instead of finding out what is the reasonable loss, we should see how to rectify that loss. I think that is more important.

SHRI A.K. PANJA ; Sir, what I am saying is this, We cannot shut our eyes to realities. We have to be pragmatic. Certain things are inherent in the system itself. Can any housewife in the whole of India stand up and say that not a single grain has been lost in the household ? But a good housewife can come and say that she has reduced the loss in such a manner that the intake has increased and food has been preserved. That is how we are working on it. But immediate steps will have to be taken so far as storage loss is concerned. We have taken certain steps. The first one is purchase within specifications. Certain representations are received from certain States for accepting wheat and grains with more than 18 per cent moisture content. We cannot take that because the wheat does not remain good when it is kept in storage.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (DEORIA) : I want a clarification. He said, out of 100, 2 rupees is lost. Out of every 100 rupees, if a servant steals 2 rupees per day, would you like to keep such a servant ? I don't think anybody would keep him.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am very sorry ; I never said so ; I do not know from where the hon. Member got it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister said, housewife. Not household servant.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : To reduce this loss certain steps have been taken although not all very satisfactory. Purchase within the specification is one of the conditions which we are emphasising. Second thing in this, reduction in the quantity filled. It transpires that a bag contains 95 kg and if much more is being put inside the bag it leads to bulging of the bags and tearing of the bags and the consequential loss. So, this step has improved the position and stopped the loss to a considerable extent. We are keeping it at 95 k.g.—it should not contain more than 95 k.g. Also we insist on 100 per cent weightment of the content of the bags and instalation of weigh bridges at the depot, having capacity of 5,000 tonnes or more. We are also resorting to minimising use of open wagons. This is also one of the factors. We are requesting the Railways to 'give us as much of covered wagons as possible but sometimes during this period of

8 weeks or 2 months the demand is so much that the Railways themselves could not cope with it. But we are minimising the use of open wagons. It was minimised from 13.7 per cent in 1982-83 to 1.3 per cent in 1984-85. Then certain administrative measures were taken like tightening security, intensifying surprise checks and quality control. The hon Member commented: "Why don't you jump on those people?" Under the law of the land available in a democratic country whatever possible has been done at the first instance. Not that entire thing has been done. Through the Central Bureau of Investigation throughout the country, certain searches have been made. I will give you details of the steps taken against the defaulters, officers and also some of the employees. Besides these steps, certain other steps have also been taken which I will point out later on. But now I will go to the next point.

Shri Anoopchand Shah asked why one uniform policy is not followed throughout the country and why different policy is there, so far as Kerala and Bengal is concerned.

Sir, so far as Kerala and Bengal are concerned, the distribution has not been taken up by the States concerned. Even to the retailers it has to be done through FCI from their own godowns. We have taken it up with the State Governments concerned and they have agreed. So long as we are operating under an agreement, they were not agreeing, the State Governments were not agreeing. Now, they have agreed, I am told, and the modalities of how it is to be handed over to them are being worked out. Therefore, all over India we are trying to have one single policy for all States including Kerala and West Bengal.

Mr. Shah has also raised another point about the establishment of the State Food Corporation. We have at present regional offices through which we are covering all the States and the Union Territories and the need now is to make those regional offices strong so that supervision goes more and it could be worked out properly.

So far as the retail distribution is concerned, I have already stated that it is the primary responsibility of the States concerned. Here at this stage I can point out certain lacunae which have come to our

notice and we have taken up with the State Government concerned. For every 2000 population there must be one fair price shop.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Probably if you calculate on the basis of cardholders it is better. For example, 500 card-holders or households, like that, instead of numbers you take the number of card-holders.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, at present the policy is, for 2000 population one fair price shop should be there. That is the present policy we follow. As it fell from you, Sir, certainly I will look into it as to whether it should be done like that also. But the difficulty is coming like this. Setting up of fair price shops is the duty of the State. What we are finding is that even certain States are saying that they have crossed the norm, like X State has crossed the norm, but we find that the norm is crossed by mathematical calculation taking 2000 and dividing it with the entire population. But the distributive justice pattern is not followed together in an urban area, but out of those 10, 8 would have been sufficient, two should have gone to a different place. That has not been done. We are trying to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In rural areas they are affected more because in towns population is in clusters. When we go to the villages, we find that there are 5 or 6 villages, small hamlets, will be at different places at 3 to 5 kilometers distance. Therefore, if you adopt the same norm there, people—are affected. Therefore that has to be relaxed. Here the fair price shops card-holders one shop means there are 200 or 500 card-holders for one shop there. If you do like that, it will affect them.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Certainly. As it come from you, Sir, it is absolutely correct. But it is a matter for the State to find out

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give directions to them.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Repeated directions, as I say. In fact, I personally wrote a letter the other day to all the Chief Ministers concerned, stating that it has to be done, not only attaining the numerical figure, but distributive justice shall have to be done how much is required in the urban areas

[Shri A.K. Panja]

where there are concentrations of population. We have also written to States having large tribal population to have mobile vehicles of which 25 per cent will be straightway Central subsidy and 75 per cent on easy terms, long-term loans, to be given as a one time measure. Total amount is Rs two lakhs for the purchase of one vehicle, and we sanctioned as many as 71 vehicles as they are requiring. But it is painful that some of the States straightway stated that they don't require them, even though, you know that the vehicle is made available to them and if they operate this infrastructure, they will be easily able to go to the distant places where tribals live, to the distant places where the people below poverty level live or to the distant places where the rural people live. Some of the States have refused it and I am very sorry,...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : How many States are getting the opportunity ?

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : How many States are getting ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. PANJA : This is a new programme. All the States and Union Territories have accepted it, except unfortunately, the State of West Bengal. Why I am bringing to your notice...

SHRI ANUPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Let us not misunderstand.

For every 1,000 units, there should be one shop and not 2,000 population, as far as my known knowledge is concerned. Over and above this, no customer should run for more than 1.5 kms. That is the formula, at present. But this 2,000 unit formula can be applied to rural and not to the urban.

SHRI A.K. PANJA ; I was on a different point. I was saying about the mobile fair price shop which could go into the distant areas and cater to the needs of the people.

So far shortfalls are concerned, I need not go with the figures. But from the figures, I find that 10 States have attained norms although not according to distributive

justice, and 15 States and Union Territories have not attained the norms, so far as retail shops are concerned.

The other point raised by Mr. Shah was regarding the ex-officio directors, non-official directors on the Board of Food Corporation of India. We have now 6 ex-officio directors and 6 other directors, totalling 12. Out of that, Dr. K. Krishnamurthy who is the Director, Institute of Economic Growth is one of the non-official directors on the Board. 4 vacancies of other directors are still there. I am told that we are taking steps to fill up these vacancies.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You said, I am told, we are taking steps. Who are taking steps ? "We" means what ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Government is taking steps. The Ministry is taking.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The Minister has taken bold steps. You should criticise wherever necessary and you should appreciate when the Minister takes action also. I would say this also during the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, you spare half-an-hour for her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : O.K.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Mr. Sayed Masudal Hossain, Shri Vyas and Shri Suman raised the point about the unnecessary movement of stock in favour of contractors, and that the staff should be transferred. He also mentioned about foodgrains sold in open through contractors and reflected as lost, and about tribute to FCI staff.

Some steps have been taken by me and by my senior colleague directly. First, strict vigil is maintained to improve the efficiency of the staff and action is also taken against the corrupt element. Responsibility is also fixed against the contractors for shortages and recoveries are made from them. Whenever specific complaints come to the notice of the Government or the management, these are looked into and remedial action is taken. During 1985, action was initiated against 609 employees of FCI and direct penalties were imposed on 778 employees. During 1985, 76 employees

including 2 Category-I officers were dismissed or retired from the service. Recently, the Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted raids on the houses of 26 officers of FCI in respect of 18 cases registered.

Mr. Vyas also raised the point about certain specific allegations. While hearing his speech, my senior colleague already stood up and assured the House that if details are given by any of the hon. Members, giving specific case and name, action would be taken. You will appreciate, under the law of land, we require some particulars to at least frame a *prima facie* case. Please do help us, we are asking and appealing to you for giving specific case and not making at random allegations. Of course, I know, you would not. But by giving specific case, specific names and at least some specific instances, certainly the arm of law would be large enough to get hold of earning employees, however the big officer he may be.

So far as weightment facilities and physical verification is concerned, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas has raised certain very relevant point and I would like to reply to that.

FCI has decided to provide lorry weigh bridges, at all the depots having the capacity of 5,000 tonnes or more.

Secondly, weigh bridges in 256 depots have already been installed and action in the case of other depots is in progress.

Standardisation of the bags, of which I have already said, and 100% weightment, have to be done. Bags have been standardised at 95 Kg.

Special squads have been formed to conduct physical verification of FCI depots with notice and with surprise visit. With notice, for the particular purpose of giving them sufficient notice to correct if there be any error and surprise checks for the purpose of going there and finding out.

Along with that, there are Bodies with statutory auditors who will go without notice to any of the big godowns and they will go there and make the entire accounting of whatever stocks there are, check up the entire bags and give a direct report to the Government through the Chairman, FCI.

Shri Raj Kumar Rai has raised a point about FCI raid on Mr. T.L. Bassi and asked what steps have been taken. As a result of FCI raids, 18 regular cases were instituted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are three minutes more. If you want to continue your intervention, you can continue on... Monday. Otherwise, if you want, you can finish it.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I will take up, up to 3.30. There are certain very valuable points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want, you can continue on Monday. There is no objection.

Up to 3.30 you can take and then afterwards, if you want...

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as Shri Bassi is concerned, he has been suspended. It is not that, no step has been taken. He has been put under suspension. He was the Assistant Manager, FCI, Delhi.

There are certain other main points. I will certainly give the complete reply on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue for another two to three minutes.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : There is another point raised today by an hon. Member that, why in certain Fair Price Shops, control cloth is not given. As I impressed on the Members, these are the duties of the State Government.

So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, huge items they supply starting with wheat, atta, kerosene, sugar, rape seed oil, soyabean oil, palm oil, palmolin oil and pulses. There is a long list of items. But some of the States. I do not want to name therein because probably they may think that I am having bias against them are supplying only 4 or 5 items. We are asking them to tell us whatever difficulties they are facing.

But take essential commodities, even match boxes.

Some lady Member emphasised on pulses. We want pulses to be also given

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Tractor and cycle tyres must be sold in the Fair Price Shops.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Yes. Cycle tyres are being given. Some Fair Price Shops are doing. But the difficulty is this. If the State Government does not perform its own duties to look after, it is for us to make them and to persuade them as far as possible. Therefore, so far as.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnaganj) : Why are these essential commodities not supplied to the ration shops through the FCI ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : While we are doing some work, we have been criticised so much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Pulses and food, not tyres, they are supplying you food. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am thankful to to the hon. Member for having... *(Interruptions)*.

But I am sure that with the leadership given by the hon. Prime Minister and the energy I am getting in doing the work in Food and Civil Supplies Department and with the direction given by the Minister in charge, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, the problems mentioned by the hon. Members will not only be solved very soon, but very soon they will find improvement in many things. You may go on shaking your head but you will have to say 'Yes', after six months period.

I will deal with the other points on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take Private Members' business. Bills for introduction.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 310 and 311)

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Part XXIA, etc.)

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES RESERVED FOR THE PRODUCERS AND WORKERS CO-OPERATIVES BILL.*

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of agro-based industries for producers and workers' co-operatives and to provide financial assistance to such co-operatives in setting up agro-based industries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of agro-based industries for producers and workers' co-operatives and to provide

financial assistance to such co-operatives in setting up of agro-based industries."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
I introduce the Bill.

SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS' AID BILL*

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of loans and other subsidies to small and marginal farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the grant of loans and other subsidies to small and marginal farmers".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I
introduce the Bill

SPECIAL MEDICAL FACILITIES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BILL*

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) :
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical facilities to Government employees who need special medical attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the medical facilities to Government employees who need special medical attention."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I
introduce the Bill.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' COMPENSATION BILL.*

[English]

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : I
beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : I introduce
the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 101)

[English]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :
(Bombay North) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : I
introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 311)

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I introduce the Bill,

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insertion of new article 333A)

[English]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chindambaram) : I beg to move for leave for introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : I introduce to Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of Article 324)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani). I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Amendment of Article 315)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS
(CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT)
AMENDMENT BILL *Contd.*

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Bills for consideration and passing.

Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ajit Kumar Saha on the 4th April, 1986, namely : —

“That the Bill further to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Shri Thampan Thomas—not here, Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : I would like to express my opinion in regard to the motion moved by Shri Ajit Kumar Saha for further amendment to the Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Amendment Bill.

At present, there are 40 lakh beedi workers in the country whose condition is very pitiable. They are being exploited by the employers. The employers do not follow any laws. The labourers are also not in a position to drive any benefit from any laws like industrial law and Minimum Wages Act. They do not have organisational power to do so. In a number of States, Minimum Wages Act does not apply to these labourers as a result of which their condition has become very pitiable. I would like to suggest that a comprehensive central legislation should be enacted in which all those provisions should be condified ultimately culminating in the amelioration of the condition of the bidi workers. At present the situation is such that the women workers put up work equal to that of the male workers but they get less salary as compared to that of their male counterparts. Similarly the condition of child labour in this job is no less pitiable. They get Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day. Their duty hours are fixed but they have to work ten to twelve hours at a stretch. Even after putting such a hard labour they get Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and at some places they get only Rs. 4 as wages. So the need of the hour is that the Central Government should bring a comprehensive central Legislation to improve their condition. The provisions included in this Bill are not sufficient. These provisions will not be helpful in ameliorating the condition of the bidi workers. At present the condition of the unorganised labour in any field in the country is not satisfactory. The bidi workers are not organised. There is no Act to incur them any benefit. There is no guarantee of employment for them. The employers sack them at will. There is no provision in regard to their pension, provident fund, gratuity etc. Under this condition, I would like to suggest that a comprehensive legislation be brought to benefit the bidi workers so as to ameliorate their pitiable condition.

With these words, I would like to extend my support to the spirit which is behind this Bill that has been moved in the House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The number of bidi workers in my constituency itself is very high. At least one lakh persons depend on

the bidi and cigar industry for their livelihood. In this industry, boys and girls ranging from 5 to 12 years of age work along with their parents whether it is tying the bidis with thread or cutting the leaves. They help their parents in all these works. This work is also got done by the contractors. They give commission to their agents. When the Labour Commissioner makes a visit to ensure implementation of labour Act, he is told by the employer that he is not concerned with them. The same plea is given by the contractor also. He says that he buys tobacco, leaves, thread and then makes bidis. So he has nothing to do with them. The result is that the workers are denied bonus, provident fund and other facilities. I have written two to three letters to you. You should look into it. The provision of provident fund should be included in the Bill. A comprehensive Bill should be brought to save the bidi workers. The Industrial Even Dispute Act is not applicable to them.

I would like to say more thing. In the cities twelve rupees are paid for making one thousand bidis whereas the contractors pay at the rate of five to six rupees per thousand in villages. Therefore, contract system should be abolished. The licence should be compulsory for the bidi Manufacturers. Manufacture of bidi without license should not be allowed. At present, licence is required to purchase tobacco and these people get it from the Tobacco Excise inspector and start manufacturing bidi without registration and without following the Labour Act. Though the worker do not get sufficient wages, yet they have to work in these bidi industries. The contractor gets it manufactured at a very cheap rate and sells it at a very high rate and earns huge profit. I want the profit to be distributed among the workers. The workers are being exploited. In Andhra Pradesh, Karam Nagar, Warrangal etc. are drought-prone areas where bidis are manufactured. Same is the condition of Indore and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh the bidi and cigar manufacturing is the biggest cottage industry. Therefore, I want that hon. Minister should accept the Bill or the Government should bring a comprehensive Bill for this purpose so that the worker engaged in bidi and cigar industry may be saved from exploitation.

[*Shri C. Janga Reddy*]

With these words, I conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this country, lakhs of people are engaged in bidi and cigar industry particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Most of them are women and children. If you want to see the exploitation of the workers, you can see it in bidi industry. In the government records the owner of bidi industry does not exist but every year he makes lakhs of rupee comfortably without paying any tax. There is hardly any other business in which so much profit is earned with such a small investment and without any labour problem. There is "wheel within wheel" in this industry. The wages are different for men and the women workers. At many places women workers raised this issue that when there is no difference in the quality of bidi manufactured by the male labourer and the female labourer and all bidis are supplied to one dealer at the same rate then why there is difference in wages. Why does a male worker get Rs. 8 per thousand and a female worker Rs. 4 per thousand. For this industry, there is no need to purchase any space to set up a factory. The Tendu leaves and tobacco are supplied and the scissor, nail and thread are used as instruments. The poor engage their 5 to 6 years old children and women in this industry with the hope to improve their financial position. But they do not know how they are spoiling the lives of their children. 25 to 30 per cent people working in the bidi industry, are T.B patients. They can neither go anywhere nor compel anyone for their treatment as a result of which most of the people die premature death. Besides T.B., the workers become victim of cancer which is incurable. As said earlier by an hon. Member that in this industry there is no owner, no manager and no contractor and as such upon whom you will fix the responsibility. The owner would say that he does not know anybody and ask you to go and contact the contractor and the contractor would say that he is also a worker like others and get a small amount of commission only, and in turn ask you to go and meet the owner. Whenever anyone tried to form a union, he could not obtain the recognition on the ground that it was an

insignificant industry. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. What I mean to say is that nowhere it happens that a worker works for 18 hours a day and works 365 days in a year without any break. A worker cannot maintain himself with such meagre wage so what to say of his family. Therefore, it is a very serious matter. In the real sense the bonded labourers are working in this industry. It is necessary to bring a comprehensive legislation in this regard so that the people of this industry may come under the purview of the law.

In most of the States, tendu leaves are auctioned by the State Government to the wholesaler. There should be a provision to maintain the account of tendu leaves sales as to how many leaves have been used for bidi making, and by whom and where they have been sold because it is the only source from where we can know about the real owner who is exploiting the workers. There is no other way to obtain the information.

One more thing I would like to say is that a statutory warning is written on the cigarette packets that cigarette smoking is injurious to health. It is another matter that people smoke cigarettes in spite of this. Likewise, we should also write this warning on the bidi packets either in Urdu or in Hindi. And in spite of the warning, if any one wants to smoke bidi, he may.

Bidi-smoking is a separate issue but the workers engaged in bidi-making are being exploited very badly. There are certain instances when a worker died after serving 40 to 50 years in the bidi industry but after his death even coffin was not available to cover his dead body. When his wife approached the owner for some money, he told her to send her child to work in the industry and only then would he lend money. The helpless woman, sent her child who, then, became the slave for his whole life.

We talk about the child labour and the bonded labour. We also say that they are being exploited and something should be done for them. It attracts the attention of the whole world that injustice is being done to them. But we do not talk about the child labour and the bonded labour working in bidi industry because we cannot see them as they do not work at one place.

It is a serious matter. I, therefore, request the Government to bring a comprehensive legislation so that exploitation of these people may be stopped. These people are victims in the hands of the exploiters and are soon led to death.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and I thank the mover of the bill for bringing forward this Bill in order to introduce some salutary changes in the miserable life of the 'bidi' workers. Not only they work long hours, work hard to earn their low wages which they get, but quite often the employers are taking advantage of their condition as well as the loopholes of the law, that they deprive them of their just hard earned wages. This is a case representative of one type of workers. But in fact it is a tale of woe, which is applicable to all sections of unorganised workers and they exceed the organised workers in our country by definitely a ratio of 10 : 1. Sir, the organised sector of the industry naturally got primacy because of their organisation because of their being usually in big and medium-sized factories which are quite often of national importance for various reasons. Workers working in those factories not only get relatively high wages compared to their brethren working in unorganised sectors or working in agricultural sector, but they also get fairly reasonable hours of work, they get sanitary conditions in which to work, they get health benefits, they get other terminal benefits like provident fund, pension, gratuity etc. These are there for the organised sector. When a country like India sends its representative to an international organization like ILO, we can chart out statistics of what kind of benefits we are giving to our workmen, but we do not mention what is happening to our unorganised workers. We say that we are following ILO guidelines, ILO charter, we have arranged for the workers such and such benefits, medical and others. But this is only a tip of the iceberg which gets the recognition, which gets the benefits, and nine-tenth of the work forces are submerged in miserable poverty and they are also exploited because we are the people responsible for not enacting the laws which will

safeguard their interests. It is time that we started thinking and doing something about these people in the unorganised sectors not only for the bidi workers, whose Bill is before us, but for the entire gamut of unorganised workers.

In my constituency, just to give you an example, there are tailors. It is a constituency having two lakhs of people, who work as tailors in houses just like bidi workers. They work for some people who are the master tailors. They live nearby; they go to their houses early in the morning. They work from six in the morning to ten in the evening with little gap for their meals, and in exchange they earn a pittance of a wage. That also they earn on some days of the month, not on all the working days. This is the condition of all unorganised workers everywhere. Laws should be enacted. The conditions should be examined. There has been no examination of their conditions by the Labour Ministry at all. The Labour Minister who is present here should kindly note that these workers are not beyond the pale of Labour Ministry's jurisdiction; they are very much so. He should see that first of all, a proper survey is made of the conditions of work, hygiene, health, monetary and other benefits given to these workers. What is the number, under what conditions they work and how to safeguard their interests by a comprehensive Bill which my hon friend Dr. Rajhans has suggested. I support that there must be a comprehensive enactment regarding the unorganised section of workers of all types. There must be a minimum wages fixed for them, there must be conditions of work laid down and the premises in which they work must be licensed. A person should be responsible for the payment of wages; a person, who cannot escape by saying: "I am not your employer, somebody else is your employer". That kind of condition cannot be allowed to continue.

16.00 hrs.

How is it that after 40 years of independence, we are in such a primitive condition that we allow nine-tenth of our industrial workers to be in such a position. This is intolerable and the Parliament should take note of this. The Government should realise that this is one of their primary

[*Shri Amal Datta*]

responsibility, which they have not discharge; not only that, they have not yet recognised it as their duty. They should recognise and do whatever is possible within the life of this Parliament. I am giving them a long rope because it will hopefully last for another three and a half years or so. There is enough time to have a survey, to have an enactment and have it implemented. I am sure, Mr. Sangma, who is present in the House who is very sympathetic to the cause of labour, will take up the cudgels on their behalf, on behalf of this unorganised sector of labour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Bill, I would like to state that the Bill which has been introduced is a Private Members Bill and similar Bills dealing with the question of bidi-workers have been introduced in the House in the past also and this issue has been a subject matter of discussion earlier also. During the course of the discussion, all the Members, by and large, have demanded that a comprehensive Bill should be introduced in this regard so that the conditions of the bidi-workers improve, and they are able to enjoy legal rights and live like normal human beings.

16.02 hrs.

[*SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair*].

You are well aware that there are about forty lakh bidi-workers in our country. If the number of their family members and dependents is also added, then the total would be nearly two crores. If the people engaged in the cultivation of tobacco or in allied fields of work are also included, then the total number would increase even further. It is saddening to note that our Government is not yet seized of the suffering of such a large part of populace. In an independent country like ours, the kind of treatment that is given to the workers of this industry is really a matter of grave concern and a source of regret. Again it would seem to an outsider that these are small scale factories but in reality, these factory-owners are earning crores of rupees through them. At Nalanda, which is my constituency, ten thousand men and five thousand women are employed in the

bidi units. From that area alone, crores of rupees have been misappropriated on the pretext of excise duty. The profits that they have earned by not paying the minimum wages as fixed by the Government also run into several crores of rupees. If the entire country is taken into consideration, then perhaps their earnings would be in thousands of crores of rupees. Each State has a separate wage pattern. Dearness allowances vary from place to place, depending whether it is a village, Municipal area or Town area or the area under Corporation or a municipality. The people living in the rural areas are not entitled to this allowance. The bidi worker are not getting their minimum wages as fixed by the Government throughout the country and in this way the factory-owners are becoming millionaires by pocketing the rightful earnings of these people. I do not think that the Central Government is not concerned about the matter. On the contrary, it is seriously concerned about it. I have been a Member of the Parliament since 1980. I must have put at least 50 to 60 questions on the subject of bidi workers alone. The question that always arises is regarding the implementation of various laws. The Central Government does not yet possess a machinery capable of implementing them. As a result, the factory owners have been provided with a long rope and they have been violating the rules and regulations and deriving benefits. The industrialists do not follow the Minimum wages rule as fixed by the Government. Although tripartite conferences are held, in which the representative of the Government, the industry and those of the bidi workers union participate and take decisions regarding minimum wages, yet when the Government notification is issued, these people do not adhere to it.

I have raised this issue in Parliament either in question hour or through some other course. I would like to request the Labour Ministry to kindly make such arrangements. So that a comprehensive Bill could be introduced in accordance with which a Tripartite conference may be called, in order to take a decision regarding the fixation of Minimum wages. It should also be ensured that the factory-owners are not granted permission to approach the High Court or the Supreme Court in this matter. Again, although apparently the wages are

fixed on the basis of mutual consultation yet in reality, the suggestions of the bidi-workers are not taken into consideration. The wages are not fixed according to the demands of their representatives. In fact, the interests of the industrialists are kept in mind despite Government participation in it. And whatever wages are fixed during the course of the conference, it is not given to them. So due arrangements must be made to take a decision regarding minimum wages, so that they are not able to approach the court to stall the process or take a stay-order. For this reason some new sections should be incorporated in the relevant laws and provisions should be made for the severest punishment to the offenders.

As several hon. members have also said, it is a fact that the present Government has declared its policy of 'equal pay for equal work'. But the female workers in this industry are not treated equally in respect of wages, and are paid less in comparison to their male counterparts in every corner of the country and this is a very sad situation. When we are talking of giving as many benefits as possible to women and when steps are being taken to bring about an equality of social status, then is it not possible to ensure equality of wages? Do the manufacturers sell the bidis rolled by a female worker at a lesser price or does she not make bidis of good quality?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that the quality of a bidi depends upon the softness of hands which roll it. Therefore, younger people make bidis of a very good quality. When they get older, they are able to roll lesser number of bidis and the quality of bidi also deteriorates. Although experienced workers would be preferred in other industries for their experience yet in the bidi unit the case would be different as older people are not capable of rolling bidis of superior quality. Hence I want to say, that the women working in this industry make equally good bidis and their product is not sold at a cheaper rate in the market. In spite of this, they are exploited economically. This issue encompasses both the rural and the urban areas and has become a serious problem. It so happens that when there is a movement demanding Minimum Wages in the towns, the factory-owners transfer their units to areas where lesser wages could be

paid. The factories are shifted to rural areas and even from one state to another. The labourers cannot do much because they are not fully organised. Still if some unions of such industries exist, they struggle for rightful wages, and the industrialists evade the issue by closing down the units. Consequently Government has no way out to stop such exploitation. Therefore, it is essential to grant uniform wages throughout the country. The disparities in respect of wages between cities, rural areas and corporation towns must be put an end to and arrangements should be made to ensure equal wages to the male as well as to the female worker.

Mr. Chairman Sir, we have to look into the difficulties of the bidi workers today, and we have to find out the cause of their misery. There is no dearth of laws for the protection of workers. There are provisions in our legal system to enable a worker to be recognised by the Government. The procedure is that within 72 hours of appointment, a labourer must be issued a service card. However, as I had tabled a question in the Parliament and had asked the Government some time ago, the number of workers in Bidi industry in all the States of the country and the number thereof who have been issued service cards and the statistics furnished by the Government indicated that only 60 to 70 thousand workers have been issued service cards, whereas almost 40 lakhs workers are employed in the bidi units all over the country. These service cards were not issued by the factory owners but were issued by your Labour Superintendents. Government departments have issued these service cards. You have obtained these statistics from them which are not valid before the law. Similarly, although they have been issued identity cards and they might get some facility from the Welfare Fund, but they are not going to get any help from any quarter legally or in accordance with the Acts governing trade unions which grant certain rights like Provident Fund and bonus. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill in this regard. We should think about law enforcing machinery, and working hours should be fixed. If a worker works upto certain period of time, then he should be given service card because the workers have been working in this industry for the last fifty years. Some of them have died but

[*Shri Vajay Kumar Yadav*]

they could not get recognition as workers service cards have not be issued to them. I find that the workers of bidi industry work in worst conditions than those of other Industries. So far as the question of service card is concerned, the factory owners all over the country have not issued service-cards to all the workers. You should make arrangements for it. Whenever this question comes before the Central Government, it says that it cannot do anything as that question relates to the State Government. It may be right but the overall administration of the country is in the hands of the Central Government and as laws are also made by the Government then it becomes the duty of the Central Government to implement them through the State Governments. In your Labour Conferences you discuss the topic of giving uniform wages to the workers on the All India basis. But this is a vital issue as workers are not getting service cards and justice. Their employers sometimes even refuse to consider them as their employees. The workers also face a constant danger of being retrenched at any time. This issue should also be discussed in the Labour Minister's Conference.

There is a labour welfare fund but what is the condition of this fund ; it is only a means of income to the Government, Recently I asked a question in this regard that what were the data for the last 3 to 4 years ; how much Labour Welfare Fund was received and how much had been distributed therefrom. The Government claims that crores of rupees are lying with them whereas on the other hand bidi workers and their children are dying for want of medicines and education ; there is no arrangement to provide these facilities to them—specially, the workers living in the urban areas ; they have no houses to live in but a lot of money is lying with the Government and it is not making these facilities available to them. I request you to use this fund for the welfare of the workers and also to raise the welfare contribution from 15 paise to Re. 1 per thousand. which the Government charge from the employers and Government should also add Re. 1 per thousand to the Welfare Fund from its side so that the workers could be provided with housing, proper education for their children and medical facilities. This way the Government will contribute a nominal amount but this will solve the

problems of two or three crores of prople. I want to tell you that there was a plan to open a T.B. Centre, a hospital in Bihar Sharief which is the headquarter of my constituency. Nalanda. 80 per cent of the workers in bidi industry suffer from T.B. of primary stage or even seriously. They are bound to work in unhealthy conditions. Therefore, a large number of them become T.B. patients. Therefore, there is a need to open T.B. centres at the places having concentration of these workers. I do not ask you to open a T.B. Centre/hospital for 500 workers but where there are 15000 workers in an area, there you should open a T.B. Centre/hospital and moreover you have sufficient fund for this purpose. Therefore, bidi factory owners and the Government should jointly construct these centres. Regarding T.B. Centre/Hospital in Bihar Sherief, it is being heard that now it is being set up somewhere else. You should examine all the justifications and take necessary steps to set up the aforesaid Centre in Bihar Sharief (Nalanda).

Hon. Chairman, Sir, regarding D.A. and bonus and about the practice of giving contracts about which several Hon. Members have rightly said the employers easily find way to evade the laws. Therefore, the owners distribute dry leaves at the homes and get the bidi manufactured there as it does not come under the Factory Act and Industrial Dispute Act. I want that this type of practice should be stopped. The people who get the bidis manufactured at homes and who say that it is their fundamental right to manufacture bidis in the market place or at homes should be made liable to punishment under all relevant laws so that they cannot exploit the workers Whether there is only one bidi worker or fifteen workers in a bidi manufacturing unit, all should get the same facilities which a factory worker gets. You should make arrangement for this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request that before a comprehensive Bill is brought, at least a meeting of the representatives of Central Trade Union should be called. You should also accept their suggestions to the possible extent. Only then a comprehensive Bill should be brought.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill

and as you are a young and energetic Minister you can do a great job for the welfare of the bidi workers, whose plight is misearable. I personally request you to do something for the welfare of the bidi workers.

Sir, as our colleague Mr. Rajhans has rightly said that it was Supreme Courts decision that the workers who do not get minimum wages, should be considered bonded labourers. This situation may not be considered bad. So, from that point of view as well as from the point of view of the law these bidi workers' condition is similar to the conditions of bonded labourers. I hope that you will certainly bring a comprehensive Bill in the House, in their regard.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Chirman, Sir, the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Amendment) Bill shows that quite a large number of workers are engaged in bidi and cigar industry. In this connection, I would also like to say that a large number of workers are engaged in the units manufacturing chewing—tobacco but they have not found a reference in the Bill. Government of Maharashtra had formed a committee in this regard and also made a law but as some hon. Members have observed, the situation remains the same as that law has not so far been translated into practice.

It is a fact that about 40 lakh workers are engaged in bidi industry, but it is the workers engaged in this industry who are being exploited most. We want a social system free of exploitation. While our aim is to bring about this system, there is exploitation of both type, i.e., on one hand due to money and on the other due to bad health. The health of the workers engaged in this industry is not good.

There are twenty two per cent female and one per cent child workers in this industry. If we talk in terms of age, sixty eight per cent workers are below the age of forty years and thirty three per cent are of above forty years. The persons who are below twenty five years constitute thirty-three per cent of the total. Just now some hon. Member rightly pointed out that more young persons are engaged in this industry. The

industry is widely established in villages, cities, hilly and tribal areas.

In the previous session, one thing was said that wages can't be increased because it can lead to increased unemployment. If sophisticated machinery installed in the industry, it will become mchanised and the workers will become unemployed. In this way it will be difficult to solve this problem. Along with this we have to see how the exploited workers can be meted out justice and saved exploitation.

At present there is only one hospital for forty lakh workers. Two hospitals with fifty beds each are proposed to be constructed. But what is number of T.B. sanatoria ? Not a single one ! People have to take recourse to private sanatoria or the Government hospitals. They do not receive proper treatment there because they are not special hospitals. Some women workers contract cancer. At preset sixty to eighty per cent people are suffering from T.B. and many women are becoming victims of cancer. We should open maximum number of cancer treatment centres. It is true that factory owners should alocate some funds towards this but how much are we going to spend.

Recently scholarships have been given to 17,000 children. You will note that even half of the total grant for the purpose has not been spent. The Government wants to spend some money but not even half of the total grant is spent on the workers. I would like to know responsibility we are discharging as Government. We should strive to meet out justice to these workers.

Labour Commissioners in many States say and we also say that it is a State-subject. There is Labour Commissioner, Asstt. Labour Commissioner and the bidi industry has formed many trusts. There is a Charity Ccmmissioner also. The bidi industrialists have developed this industry so much that they have constructed palaces for them. On the other hand, in my view, no benefit is accruing to the bidi workers. Funds are being created after collecting contributions from the workers and the trusts are being created for them. But who are the trustees ? *Dadas* among the workers or their *munshis* are included in the trusts. I would like to

[*Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil*]

ask who derives benefit from them? It is a matter to think over and the workers have to be informed about it.

Sometimes the workers go on strike which runs for two to three months. The Government is unable to help them and as a result of it they face starvation.

You supply 1,000 leaves to the workers all of which cannot be used for making bidis. Out of 5,000 leaves only 2,000 bidis can be made because the rest are rotten. All the children and parents do this work of bidi making but there is no provision for their education. Is there any scholarship scheme? The worker is covered under four laws. You should make a comprehensive law in place of four to six laws which should take care of the interests of the industry as well as the workers.

Some unions are working on this issue but they are not so effective because due to unemployment a substitute for a sacked worker is available.

Recently you have enacted Industrial Disputes Act but the bidi workers don't get that much benefit which they should be given. Today you are paying fifteen rupees as maximum wage but every worker is not getting that much. Most of the workers get only five rupees as wages. Leave aside the issue of female workers because they are getting very less wage. In my view, you should think over the extent of wages to be paid to male and female workers.

At the same time, at some places the wages are paid according to the number of bidis rolled. Some seven or eight years ago, our Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had made great effort to improve the situation and the Government had also nationalised the tendu level trade but despite all that, these workers get only two to three rupees a day due to which they are still suffering. The industry has not extended any help. About one lakh workers are engaged in this industry in Chanderpur in Maharashtra. The industrialists are not observing any law. Wherever you have enacted minimum wages acts, it is also not adhered to. I would request the Government to look into this matter.

Now a days, there are co-operative societies of these workers in Maharashtra and Karnataka but they are not getting proper facilities. Maharashtra Government has even enacted a law that the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe members of these societies will get full facilities from the Government. It is my request that this should be applicable to all places and these co-operative societies be formed everywhere.

The Government must give serious thought to this problem as bidi workers are exploited most. The plight of the contract labour is still more miserable. When they are given work, they are asked to sign a plain paper and those who are nominated as trustees, they also get the resignation letters signed in advance. When their condition is so miserable then for how long will you be able to delay the matter on the plea of the State subject. For how long will you continue to tell the workers that you have full sympathy for them. Today our labourer can't express their feelings due to some hardships and even if they say something by gathering a bit of courage, they are threatened with dismissal. In such a situation, you have to do something to improve their lot.

You talk of modern technology these days. You should provide these co-operative societies with good machinery and also give some grants. Only such steps can generate courage, confidence and power in them.

You should pay more attention to the labour welfare schemes of which you talk about these days. Health services also should be paid attention to. These workers should be covered by Employees Health Insurance Scheme. Your point regarding bonus and provident fund is correct, but when you consider it as an industry, then the employees and workers of this industry should be covered by the same insurance schemes. You should enquire from all the State Governments as to what they are doing in regard.

In case of female workers, some States have made provisions for maternity leave but despite that, the industry-owners don't sanction them maternity leave. If the

women workers do not get maternity leave then what type of justice are we meting out to them.

What is social security ? What type of social security is there for these workers ? There are no facilities for medicines, education, health and reading and writing. There is no employment security. It is no use to talk of their future. Do we propose to provide them with social security ? You should discuss the entire problem with the State Governments.

In my view the Central Bidi Workers Board is the Board of the factory-owners. It is not workers' board. The Board does include the representatives of the union but they are not themselves workers. Only people like Datta Samant, who are leaders, are its members.

(Interruptions)

I am talking about bidi workers,

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Give me eight days to work and I will bring about an all round improvement.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VAYAS (Bhilwara) : He is talking of appointing persons like you as members.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Not that type of member who only sip tea.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : I was saying that unless more workers are included in it, it will not be in the interest of workers... (Interruptions)..... It is essential to have discussion for solution of this problem ? We are not dictators. It is not that a legislation is enacted once and the issue forgotten. This is a democracy. If we have democracy, there will also be discussion.....

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The entire unorganised labour should be brought under it.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Yes, this is right, we want it for the entire unorganised labour. I was saying that social security is very essential for the labourers.

With these words, I would like to say that this private Member's Bill has posed a challenge, and hope that now the Government will take some steps to provide relief to the workers. The Government should also pay attention to the seven lakh workers engaged in the production of chewing tobacco. I hope the Government will give some positive assurance and the hon. Member who has brought the Bill, will withdraw it.

With these words I conclude.

*KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadhavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak in Bengali because through my own language I want to express my concern and my heart felt feelings based on my own experience of the lot of millions of poor bidi and cigar workers. Also, I have to give some Bengali quotations as this is a very sentimental issue.

Although I do not agree with all the provisions of this Amendment Bill, Yet I support the spirit of the Bill and the objectives behind it. In this august House many issues are discussed. Some are important, some are sensational. But we will have to speak about those neglected multitudes of bidi workers and focus attention on their conditions since they have no body also to speak for them. People rarely think about them or even hear about them. I want to speak about them and I will speak from my own experience. In Bengali there is a saying.

“Aapan bedona seijon bojhe
je jon bhukto bhugi,
Rog jantrona Kobhu na bojhe
hoi ni je kebhu roogi.”

One who has no personal experience of the misfortunes, one who has no idea about it, he can never speak effectively in this manner. Sir, here I will like to quote a few lines from my self written poem,

“Al prithibir bipode aapode
ghurni jhanjhai jader sthan,
jaader taja Raute koreche
Sukhi samajere Gorte praan
Tara'o aajke samajer niche
Sukher bk gi onya hoi
Dukhya tara sahibe kebol
Sukher ionya tara ki noi ?

[*Kumari Mamata Banerjee*]

I want to speak about all these people in this Bidi Workers Amendment Bill. At the outset I will request the hon. mover of this Bill to withdraw it and let a comprehensive Bill for the bidi workers be brought forth by the Government. This comprehensive legislation should contain provisions of minimum wage, welfare activities and all other facilities and benefits for the bidi workers. Sir, in my Lok Sabha constituency there are about 50,000 bidi workers. With a heavy heart I say that while touring from village to village, I have seen with my own eyes that they don't have any fixed hours of work. There is no limit on working hours. They have to work not for 8 hours but from morning till mid night. But in return, they do not get even the minimum wages. I know this is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Govt. should implement the provisions of the minimum wages act. I also know that the responsibility of enforcing the welfare measures rests with the State Government. But even today we see in village after village that these poor people after working hard from morning till mid night the bidi workers do not get even the minimum wage of Rs. 16/-. This is the condition after 38 years of independence! Somebody gets only Rs. 8/- for preparing 1000 bidis, a women worker gets only Rs. 4 or 5 for preparing the same number of bidis. Sir, Smt. Indira Gandhi is no more with us. But while ratifying the ILO connection No. 100 in 1975 she had said "Right to equal wages for men and women". If anybody established that on the face of the world, that was Smt. Gandhi. But Smt. Gandhi is no more. Who will implement it Sir? Implementation is not being effected today, and because of that the women are being deprived of their rights. Then there is the child labour Act and the right to equal wages etc. But who will implement them? This is a matter of regret that the women who do hard work day and night, when they fall ill and are unable to go for work they have to mortgage their children to the employees because the principle of 'no work no pay' is followed there. I know the Govt. has passed many a legislation. In 1975 the Govt. made a provision in the law that all the bidi workers have to be provided with 'identity cards' for their recognition. I do not know which State has

implemented that fully. I know the condition in my State West Bengal. I have myself visited several areas, I have organised the bidi workers through the INTUC etc. I have heard their grievances, wants and complaints myself. They narrated their experiences to me. I was surprised Sir, when they told me that they do not get payment. They go to the B.D.O., they go to the S.D.O., they go to the State Government but nobody listens to them! Who will implement the law? Today although I appreciate the spirit of the hon. Member who has brought forth this Bill, yet I say that I will speak about the condition of bidi workers in other States like, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat etc. only when I find that my own house is in order. About my own State I regret to say that there was a time when all the workers had firm faith in the CITU union. The CITU used to speak about the workers who did not believe in any other union except this 'Red Flag' union. I regret to say that this CITU has only played politics with the bidi workers so long. I am told that the CPM is going to construct a party coordination committee's office at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs. A CPM party office has already been constructed in Alimuddin Street costing several crores of rupees. The poor millions of Bengali are begging for food. The people of rural W. Bengal say that the 'Golden Bengal of Tagore, the 'Beautiful' Bengal of Jivananda has today been turned into the Bengal of 'death, murder and destitution' in the hands of the left front Govt. The people clamour for justice in vain. The comrades' are not only wasting crores of rupees on their party affairs. Sir, you will be surprised to hear that they are keeping pet birds in silver cages in their party office. What does that pet bird in the silver cage say? Rabindra Nath Tagore sang 'Whosoever may say whatever he likes, but I must have a golden deer.' This CPM's bird in the 'silver' cage is singing "whosoever may say whatever he likes, but after the next elections I want a 'golden' cage." In place of silver there will be gold. After gold it will be diamond it will be more costly jewels. But the problems of the people of West Bengal will not be solved. I know that State Govt. of West Bengal is not going to implement any of the legislations in favour of the bidi workers. But the Central Govt. cannot be a more onlooker because the State Govt. is not implementing

them. The Central Govt. has also some responsibility in this regard. Whose responsibility is it to organise these unorganised sectors? In every district TB hospitals should be set up. In my area there 50,000 bidi workers. I say that a TB hospital is very necessary there. Now if this TB hospital is not set up, who will look after their treatment? Even if the Central Govt. sets up this TB hospital and hands it over to the State Govt. I know for certain that the State Govt. will do party politics there. The poor bidi workers who go there for treatment will not get any treatment. Therefore, I request the Central Govt. to set up TB hospitals in every districts as there was a Govt. proposal earlier. The bidi workers need immediate treatment. Secondly there is need of issuing identity cards for the recognition of the bidi workers. Thirdly I want to say that there must not be any discrimination between man and woman regarding payment. There is poverty in our country. But what is more important, there is illiteracy in our country. Illiteracy is a big problem. Workers cannot read or write. Even the small children of the bidi workers have to be mortgaged for rolling bidis. The children do not get any opportunity to study. The Govt. will have to take the responsibility for their education. I know that our Govt. is trying for the upliftment of all the poor people from primary level to the decision making level. But implementation is the most important thing. For implementation you conduct surveys. For surveys work you send a high power team. This team should find out what are the difficulties faced by the people. Who is not working properly etc. The Govt. rules provide for the issuing of identity cards... (Interruptions)

Sir, I know that if you want to speak the truth, many untruths will be hurled at you. The CPM thinks that they will shut my mouth and that I will keep quiet out of fear. I may tell you that if I have to speak the truth for the interest of the people, if I have to speak out the truth to safeguard the rights of the people, I am not afraid of the CPM, however low they may descend to shut my mouth, I have to speak the truth for the people who have sent me here to speak for them.

Next I want to say Sir, that the Govt. has collected a tax of Rs. 1100 crores from

the bidi industry. But the expenditure on the welfare activities of the bidi workers is very meagre. The Govt. should spend more for the welfare activities of the bidi workers. Sir, the bidi workers are exploited in the hands of the employers. I think that working on the cooperative system may improve matters. If some bidi workers are formed into cooperatives and the Govt. appoints one adviser or chairman thereof, and in this way if these cooperatives can be run on the line of small scale industries then the bidi workers will have job security and adequate protection. At the same time they will get other benefits and facilities like, bonus, gratuity, ESI scheme etc. The Govt. also be able to keep a watch that they are not deprived and exploited. With that Sir, I again appeal to you that please do not deprive the poor bidi workers. You know that Tribunals were set up at Madras, Bombay and Nagpur. They were of the unanimous opinion that the bidi workers are neglected and deprived even today. These poor hard working millions want to live like human beings. Come let us all join in our efforts to improve their lot. The time has come when we should all join hands and strive together and renew our thinking in this regard. I would request that a comprehensive Bill may be brought forth to enable the bidi workers and their women fold to live in respect and dignity and to provide education for their children. Thereby the Govt. will be able to kindle a ray of hope in the hearts of these down trodden masses before moving into the 21st century. Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on this Bill and with that I conclude.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I rise to support the non-official Bill sponsored by Mr. Saha.

I wish the Government of India had come forward with a comprehensive Bill because it is known to every one that the bidi industry is the most exploited industry in our country. Next to agriculture and handloom it is the bidi industry that gives employment particularly in the rural areas. Nearly 40 lakhs are employed in our country—it is reported. In my own State of Karnataka there are more than 3 lakhs bidi workers. I find from a report—I was

[*Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer*]

just going through that—that in our country nearly 130 crores of beedis are rolled every-day and this consumes about 80,000 tonnes of tobacco and 3.5 lakhs tonnes of kendu leaves and the cost of the tobacco is nearly Rs. 100 crores.

This is an industry which does not involve foreign exchange. On the other hand we are exporting beedis now and we are getting—I could not get the figure—foreign exchange also. We are exporting to a number of Gulf countries.

This is the poor man's smoke. Of course, this industry causes harm not only to the smoker but you know the dangers of smoking also, but it is a health-hazardous industry. Just now many of the numbers have spoken. I find from the statistics given to me that nearly 25% of the Labourers are suffering from one disease or the other, particularly, the TB disease among the workers engaged in this industry. This is the position of the industry.

The main object of this Bill is to eliminate exploitation. It is unfortunate that even after 38 years of independence the Government has not been able to eliminate this exploitation. There are laws, even now there are laws and of course, this responsibility for implementation of the laws is on State Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two rules framed under one of the relevant Acts. Rule 48 of the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Rules 1978 provides that the owner of any establishment, factory or contractor engaged in the manufacture of beedis shall issue to every employee an identity card. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has checked up any where and whether he has found in how many places this identity card has been issued.

In my own constituency there are more than 500 slums and in most of the slums the slum-dwellers are engaged in manufacture of beedis. And you do not find even a single card with any of those slumdwellers; particularly, most of the women who are engaged in this work are *purdah* women.

The present law, I think, is very ineffective. It cannot be enforced. It has no teeth. No action has been taken against the manufacturer or whoever it is.

Coming to the next one:

“Rule 40 (2) (a) of the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, provides that each executive authority of any local body such as Municipality, District Board, Panchayat Boards, Block Development units, in any State or Union Territory where persons are engaged in the manufacture of beedis shall prepare a register of beedi workers residing within the jurisdiction of that authority. Instructions have been issued that certificates given by local bodies on the basis of the registers maintained by them should be accepted by the Welfare Fund organisation for providing welfare facilities.”

This is one of the answers given by the Government. Have you checked up this with Municipalities or local bodies or Corporations? Do you think that they are maintaining registers of beedi workers? I myself was connected with one of the Corporations, the Bangalore Corporation for more than a decade; I was also Mayor there. To my knowledge nowhere are they maintaining such registers. I do not know; it is perhaps practised more in breach than in observance. To my knowledge they are not maintaining. That is why, it is all the more necessary that you accept this Amendment which has been brought forward.

I understand that by way of income-tax the beedi industry people are giving more than Rs. 100 crores. But you would have get more than Rs. 1000 crores if there was no tax evasion.

Do you know what happens in the beedi industry? Mr. Amal Datta explained in the morning. The manufacturer gets the tobacco leaves, the material required, and gives them to the workers in the morning; the workers work on that from 6.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.; the entire family works there; the manufacturer comes in the night and takes away all the manufactured goods. He pays to

the workers very nominal wages, not even the minimum wages, but he makes a lot of profit.

Many of these beedi manufacturers are take manufacturers ; they are not registered; they do not have the licence. At times they sell their products in the name of well known brands. If there is any tax evasion in our country, to a great extent, it is in this industry, the beedi industry and Government has not been able to do anything in this matter. Hundreds of crores of rupees are being evaded by this industry.

Exploitation of labour is the maximum in this industry. The minimum wages are not paid. Many hon. Members have made this point; I do not want to repeat. There is lot of exploitation. Even regular licenced people and organisations do not pay the minimum wages. Another thing is contract labour. That also has been mentioned.

More dangerous than this, or even in-human, is engagement of child labour in this industry. The children are not sent to school but are made to work. If there is child labour exploitation, it is in two industries- one is the match industry and the other is the beedi industry. Children are exploited in this industry. Child labour must be abolished.

Coming to welfare measures, many hon. Members have already spoken. Even the cess money you are collecting, you are not spending fully on labourers or workers. There is a specific cess on beedi. Whatever figures are being quoted by me have been given by the Government; I am quoting from your own answers. In 1982-83 the excise duty collected was Rs. 120.94 crores and the cess collected was Rs. 3.20 crores. In 1983-84, the excise collected was Rs. 129.36 crores and the cess collected was Rs. 3.46 crores; in 1984-85 the excise collected was Rs. 128.29 crores and the cess collected was Rs. 3.45 crores.

Out of this cess collected, you have given the break-up as administration, health, education, recreation etc. But I have given only the total figures. Even out of Rs. 3.45 crores which you have collected in 1984-85, you have spent only Rs. 2.12 crores on the welfare of the workers.

They do not have security. Many of the Beedi workers in their life time have remained as Beedi workers without any security. Whatever the contractor or the manufacturer gives, they should accept. Otherwise they may be thrown out of their jobs. That is how they are being exploited.

I agree with what Hon. Member Shri Patil said that the Hon. Minister Mr. Sangma should give encouragement for the establishment of Beedi workers Cooperative Societies. In 1982 there was a Committee headed by Mr. Panikar and he has given a report wherein he has suggested that nearly five lakh workers can be brought under co-operatives. They have done in some states like Karnataka and Kerala on an experimental basis. The Government should take the initiative and see that Beedi workers cooperatives are established. Sir, you should not stand on prestige. You accept this amendment; otherwise this will be an anti-labour and an anti-human attitude. Even though it is brought by an opposition member and as a non-official amendment, don't stand on prestige and please accept this. Very soon, during the current session itself, please bring a comprehensive bill and we will all give support.

You are a young man, even the communist members have paid compliments to you, you should deserve that. I also compliment you, provided you are bringing a comprehensive Bill. It is high time that the labour in all the sectors should be protected. The security of the labourers is very important and the welfare of the workers is equally important.

With these words, I support the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I call Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas to speak, I must tell the House that the time allotted for this Bill is expiring at 5 O' clock. There are four to five more members to speak and then the Minister will intervene. After that the mover has to reply. So, for the present we will extend the time by 45 minutes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): 45 minutes will not do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We want to finish it today. Initially we shall extend it by 45 minutes and later we will see. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time be extended by 45 minutes?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended by 45 minutes. I request the Members to be brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support and welcome the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Amendment Bill introduced by Shri Ajit Kumar Saha. But the provisions of the Bill are not sufficient enough so as to solve the problems of all bidi workers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Labour Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill in this House for solving the problems of the bidi workers.

I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Labour Minister and the Central Government that in recent years some Bills have been brought forward for the welfare of bidi workers and some welfare activities are not sufficient to the extent they should have been. The bidi workers are still unorganised. The entire amount accrued from cess on bidis is meant for being spent on them but you are saving some amount from that. I do not understand the purpose behind it. Actually what should have been done is to increase the welfare activities to the extent possible and the main complaints in regard to the health, living standard, housing facilities etc. for the workers should be looked into properly. Just now the hon. Members have stated that more than 25 per cent of the bidi workers get afflicted with T. B. You have not made any provision for hospital or dispensary at any place for them. Although in a number of States like Rajasthan, welfare activities in this regard are going on, yet for the main problem like T.B., no provision has been made. Facilities like dispensary should be provided in those areas where workers live in majority

so that their health is looked after properly. Welfare activities like providing dispensary and hospitals have not been started for bidi workers as has been done for workers engaged in mica mines. So, such activities should be taken up effectively.

No arrangement has been made to ensure whether the workers, who manufacture bidis are actually working in the factory premises, at home or under contract labour, and whether they get minimum wages or not. There are a number of such employers who gobble up the entire wages. What measures are you going to take in this regard? Proper arrangement should be made in regard to the payment of wages and the minimum wages so that the problem of bidi workers is solved. There is need to make this arrangement in a proper way. The workers who work in the factory, get the wages without any difficulty but it is not so in the case of those workers who work at home or work under contract labour. We will have to make some provision so as to bring all these workers under this act. In this way they will be able to enjoy facilities like others. Unless this is done, they cannot be freed from the clutches of contractors and given the wages which they should have got.

It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that about 50 lakh people are engaged in this work in the country. At least five members of each family are working. Actually the number of persons who are engaged in this work is more when put together with the family members of the bidi workers. The number which has been mentioned pertains to male and female workers. The number of their family members who are engaged in this work is higher. It is not fair that no proper provision has been made by your department for this industry in which a large number of persons are engaged. The hon. Minister should take urgent measures to solve the problems of these workers at the earliest. The hon. Member belonging to the Communist Party, while speaking on the child labour, had stated that the fingers of children being soft are suitable for making good quality bidis. The child labour

is engaged in large number in this job when on the other hand there is provision to provide them education and not to engage them on such work. You very well know the economic condition through which the people are passing and in what way the poor people are doing the job. If their children are not allowed to do this job, the whole family will starve to death. So they work under compulsion. Actually there is no harm in doing this work but proper arrangement for facilities like punctuality of work, education, wages etc. should be made so that the children, who are engaged in this work, may be able to enjoy such facilities. These provisions are very essential and they should be implemented also.

Besides, there is no provision for social security. The employer can get offended any time and sack the workers. There is no provision to help the worker in retaining his job by taking up the matter with some authority. Because the Industrial Disputes Act is applicable only to factories. The other workers cannot take advantage of it. So there is need to adopt measures to implement these provisions in their case also.

I would also like to make a submission that welfare activities should be launched for the bidi workers also. Efforts should be made to organise them. At present these workers are unorganised. Of course some workers have formed trade unions but the trade unions of those employees, who are working at different places, do not have such force as the organised unions have. There should be provision of trade union for these workers, cooperative societies should be formed for undertaking welfare activities for them. If the workers become their members, the work of manufacturing bidis can be speeded up. Provision should be made to make all the benefits of labour Acts available to them. The spirit behind this Bill, that has been brought, is commendable. The definition of the contractor made therein is also welcome. Section 2 (d) says :

[English]

“(d) ‘contractor means a person, who in relation to a manufacturing process of beedi or cigar or both undertakes to

produce a given result for the employer by executing the work through contract labour or who supplies contract labour for any work in connection with a manufacturing process or who engages labour for any manufacturing process in a private dwelling house and includes a sub-contractor, sattedar, agent, munshi, thekedar or the like.”

[Translation]

This definition should form an indispensable part of the proposed Act so that the actual employer can be held responsible for the work taken by the contractor on his behalf and consequently entire facilities are made available to the bidi or cigar workers through the contractor. It is essential to make such provision.

Therefore, various terms incorporated in the Bill should be defined in such a way as may afford relief to the entire community of bidi workers. It has been stated in the Act :

[English]

“(ii) for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(f) ‘employee’ means any person who is employed for wages of any kind to do any kind of work, manual or otherwise in or in connection with the manufacturing process of beedi or cigar or both of an establishment and who gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer and includes any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with any manufacturing process of beedi, cigar or both and also includes :—

(a) any person who is given raw materials by an employer or a contractor for being made into beedi or cigar or both at home (hereinafter referred to in this Act as ‘home worker’) and

(b) any person not employed by an employer or contractor but working with the permission of or under agreement with, the employer or contractor or both.”

[*Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas*]

[*Translation*]

Therefore, the definition of 'employee' should be further modified so that everybody can be included in it, whether one is a worker at a factory or working under a contractor or is manufacturing bidis at home. Besides, there is need to make such a provision in the definition so as to enable them to get equal benefits. The Government should take early steps in this direction.

I would like to make a submission regarding clause 2 (v) wherein it is stated :

[*English*]

For clause (m), the following clause shall be substituted namely :—

“(m) ‘principal employer’ means a person for whom or on whose behalf contractor engages or employs any contract labour in an establishment for which licence under sections 3 and 4 of this Act has been issued for manufacturing of beedi or cigar or both”.

[*Translation*]

The definition of 'principal employer' should be specific because many a times it has been observed that they refuse to own an employee on the plea that they do not have any direct dealing with him. Therefore, provision should be made to make the principal employer responsible for everything, even if the work has been carried out through a contractor or any other agency. It is only then, that the workers can get all the facilities.

There is also need to issue licences to bidi manufacturers. Otherwise anybody can start manufacturing bidis and the labour department will not know about it. Therefore, it should be made obligatory for the bidi manufacturers or their agents or contractors to get the licence. If they are not forced to get licence how will your department keep a record of the number of bidi manufacturers. The Government will also find it difficult later on to realise cess or excise duty because there are number of manufacturers who wish to evade it. The Government is thus deprived of its revenue.

Therefore, all the bidi manufacturers should be brought within the purview of the definition so that they do not indulge in malpractices.

Clause 2 (vi) states :

[*English*]

For clause (n), the following shall be substituted namely :—

“(n) ‘private dwelling house’ means a house in which contract labour engaged by a contractor on behalf of the principal employer or by the principal employer himself for manufacturing of bidi or cigar or both reside.”

[*Translation*]

Besides this, the persons who manufacture bidi at home should also be brought within the purview of this definition in order to enable them to avail of the benefits and facilities that are at present only available to the licenced manufacturers. A provision to this effect should be immediately made.

Unless we make adequate provisions or try to improve the things, we cannot safeguard the interests of workers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister through you, to impress upon all the Inspectors of the labour department to find out the places where bidi is manufactured and how many people are engaged therein. They should also enquire whether the workers are getting minimum wages and whether there are any cases of non-payment of wages or delay in this regard. If such a system can be ensured with the help of Inspectors, then we can provide them justice and would have done our duty to them. Where the Central Inspectors are not available, efforts should be made to implement the system through the State Government. There are hundreds of Inspectors in the labour department of each State. Any one of them can be posted in the area where bidi making is undertaken in order to implement the provisions properly. It is only then that we can do justice to the unorganised bidi workers.

It is sad that most of the officials in the labour department only look after the interests of the capitalists. I would urge them that they should not only safeguard the interests of the capitalists but also those of the workers. Therefore, they should change their attitude in this regard.

There are many irregularities in respect of Provident Fund and ESIS. It clearly indicates the extent of ineffectiveness and height of irresponsibility on the part of the labour department. I, therefore, request you, Sir, to provide ample powers to the labour department so that the workers get maximum benefit, their problems are resolved and they get justice.

I appreciate the sentiments behind this Bill, but as I said earlier that as its objective is very limited, the hon. Labour Minister should bring forth a more comprehensive Bill in this regard for the welfare of workers engaged in bidi industry.

With these words, I thank you and conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, we should never expect the Labour department to implement the labour laws. It is a false hope because it only believes in farming laws. Had the hon. Member, who introduced this Bill, ventured to go in greater detail, he would have found that such provisions are already there. The labour department knows how to frame laws but knows not how to enforce them. Everywhere there is *Inspector Raj*. The inspector pockets the entire money. He can never enforce the laws. One should try to know the reasons behind this. What does he get after all? A paltry sum as salary. For that matter, take any Inspector whether he is Holiday Inspector or Weights and Measures Inspector, they just pocket the regular payments made to them by the factory-owners and turn a blind eye to the whole affair. You have to see the extent of power vested in these Inspectors. This needs to be looked into.

[English]

Inspector will use assistants ! He will use power. He cannot compel them to give

evidence. What is this ? I have really not followed it.

[Translation]

This is the type of legislation. It is true that you are new but the laws was framed in 1966. Kindly see how it can be enforced. I would like to know how many employers have been put behind the bar during the past three years for violating these laws ? (Interruptions) Shri Manoranjan ji has worked for the welfare of bidi workers, and has long experience in that field but I have never seen a bidi in his pocket. Hon. Minister, Sir, eminent lawyers, former Ministers and Speakers are sitting next to you and you may ask them the justification of this law. It needs to be amended immediately. Why does the law provide for exemption under section 41 wherein it is stated that :

[English]

“The State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette exempt subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may impose, any class of industrial premises or class of employers or employees from all or any of the provisions of this Act.....”

[Translation]

What is the use of this section 41 after all? Could you kindly make me understand. Another section of the Act States that the Inspector will not receive any evidence which may tend to incriminate him.

[English]

It is mentioned in the Act that no person shall be compelled to answer any questions. Section 7 (1) (a) of the Act says that the Inspector..

“may make such examination and hold such inquiry as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act have been or are being complied with in any place or premises :

Provided that no person shall be compelled under this section to answer any question or to give any evidence which may tend to incriminate himself.”

They use the words, "which may tend to incriminate himself." Is the Inspector like a Station House Officer at the police station? Why can't he ask the person or compel him to produce the register, saying that he wants to see it? You say that the person cannot be compelled to produce any register, etc.

Section 7 (I) (c) says that the Inspector may :

"enter with such assistants as he thinks fit, at all times any place or premises .."

[*Translation*]

Such are the provisions in this law. The Inspector is interested in pocketing regular payments made to him in lieu of reporting to authorities that everything is going on smoothly. In my area.....

AN HON. MEMBER : This is just to meet their sundry expenses.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This practice has started there as well. I dare say, that Sangma Sahib did not have a chance so far of meeting a bidi worker. He is a new Minister. His predecessors also never bothered to meet and talk to bidi workers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Anjiah Sahib has talked to them.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We know of Anjiah Sahib. Kindly tell me who has gone and talked to bidi workers. The people there mortgage their children. The father says : "I herely mortgage my child. Pay me Rs. 200 per annum."

Today, we are discussing a matter of grave concern. I would like to know how many people have been convicted? It is stated that :

[*English*]

He shall produce a plan.

[*Translation*]

There is no proper ventilation at the work places. Even the sanitary conditions are not good. Sometimes 50 workers have to use the same toilet. Separate arrangements

[*Shri Mool Chand Daga*]

should be made for male and female workers. This law has become obsolete now.

[*English*]

"The competent authority shall not grant or renew a licence unless it is satisfied that the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder have been substantially complied with."

[*Translation*]

Now I would like to know the number of licences cancelled by you. No senior officer goes to that place. Neither does the Chief-Inspector go. In my view, all these labour laws are meant only for being preserved in the books. You have placed your laws in the almirha in the same manner as the Ramayna is kept for an ornamental purpose. You tell me how many persons were booked for the infringement of laws.

Now a days, even the bidi manufacturers give donations for the elections. You collect donations which consist of the money accumulated after exploitation of the poor. It is a terrible blow to our social set up. This type of thing does not behave a welfare State. There is no such law as to punish a person who does not pay even minimum wages. Do the workers of bidi industry get minimum wages. Have you ever tried to find out that this Act of yours was enacted in 1966. In my view, it was the time when Shri Sangama was born. I would like to inform Shri Sangama that this issue involves fifty lakh workers engaged in the bidi industry. This is the question of the exploitation of those women, of those mothers who live in a welfare State.

Our Planning Minister, who talks very nice things, it sitting here. He tells that very good very plans are being made but he does know that these plans are confined to paper only. You will hate seeing the bidi workers. They don't have clothes on their body and remain bare-footed. Their wives have no bangles on the wrists and they work like labourers. They can't talk with their heads high. Kumari Mamata has rightly said only the wearer knows where the shoe

pinches. You tell me how many inspectors have you suspended.

[English]

Whether you have suspended one Inspector or a Chief Inspector or a Labour Officer or a competent authority who has given a wrong licence.

[Translation]

You live in beautiful bungalows, but the labourers are allotted very shabby houses to live in. And then you allot them houses in that street of Delhi which Mr. Bhardwaj would never have visited. That is why there is a glow on his face.

In the relevant existing law, there are the requirements of a plan, ventilation, latrines, urinals and cold water ; and you have to provide the money. Now you say that you don't have the authority but you must have thought about it earlier when you made this law because only that law is good which can be applied and without application, a law is useless. Look at the exemption clause and I shall repeat it as the Labour Minister has now come. What is this law that says that you can't compel him for giving evidence. From where it has been appended to the law. Have you ever seen this law where the Government can exempt some person. I ask the Labour Minister how long this Inspector-rule will continue.

[English]

This is what the section is :

"No person shall be compelled under this section to answer any question or to give any evidence which may tend to incriminate himself..."

[Translation]

Let us say for a while that he can say that there is no compulsion for you to give any statement. Then what remains there for an inspector to do ? I request you to repeal this Act. You should positively change this Bidi Workers Act and kindly do it before the Budget Session is over. It contains a few clauses. The high ranking officers of the Labour Department call the big capitalists and, talk to them and take

their advice. There is a welfare board. How many bidi workers are the members of this board ? How many of them are called to check the bidi welfare cess amount and the activities undertaken with that amount ? How many houses have been built and allotted ? Where do the workers live ? In this law you have mentioned that a bidi worker can work for nine hours. You make a provision that a bidi worker shall work for nine hours a day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel obliged to you for giving me time to speak. But this law is very old and gives powers only to Inspectors and chief Inspector. What are the emolument of an Inspector under law ? Only Rs. 1000 and then he requires scooter and T.V. set; he, therefore, earns Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 per month. These Ministers earn less but the Inspector makes more money. His wife wears a saree worth Rs. 1,000 and your wife wears a saree worth Rs. 225. You are no match to him. You have given these Inspectors all the power. All this money which is spent on these Inspectors, Boards and Committees goes waste. Therefore, change this Act and if you cannot, then you can refer it to the Law Minister, sitting besides you, suggestions. He has just made up his mind to change this act. I express my thanks for the same and also thank you, Mr. Speaker, for when you come ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You get more time to speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is not about time, Sir. You listen with great patience and always wear a smile. Otherwise, others ring the bell too soon and consequently we have to finish our speech.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : In the the last one-and-a-half years I have been hearing in this House such speeches rarely. But I totally agree with Mr. Daga. I want to ask whether this Government is really interested to do anything or something somewhere at least for the poor classes and unorganised labour in this country. I have said in this House many a time that farm labour is four to five crores and sugarcane, tea, coffee labour,

[*Dr. Datta Samant*]

they are all profit earning labour. For them, are you doing something? But nobody is interested in doing anything for them. There are 1.1 crore powerloom and handloom workers, 60 lakhs bidi workers, 70 to 80 lakhs stone breaking and building construction workers, three to four lakhs buffalo looking after labour and then there are hospital and small dispensary workers. All such sections of the workers are given a paltry wage and they are all living below the poverty line.

You are talking of modernisation, new technology and 21st century, but poverty will never improve with the same proportion as your modernisation and new technology. For that it is high time
(*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Have you ever tried to organise this unorganised sector?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Yes, I am coming to that. I have got stone-breaking workers for your information. In Bombay and Thana, 50,000 stone-breaking workers are getting Rs. 2,000 as salary, and the lady worker is getting Rs. 1,000 as salary. I think you should visit Bombay.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am happy.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Then the tabala workers are looking after the buffaloes. Those who are in my union, are getting Rs. 800 as salary—all the 40,000 from U. P.—when the minimum wage of the Maharashtra Government is Rs. 225. Because they are in my union, they are getting bonus, they are getting provident fund. But in Bombay, where your Labour Commissioner's office is only two miles from there, they are not looking after them. I have got lakhs of workers in small sections who are looking after the petrol pumps, laundries and all those things, and because of the pressure, the employers are prepared to give these things to them. But if you just go beyond Bombay, all your stone-breaking workers are not getting more than Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 and they are working for 12 hours a day. Nobody is taking interest. And I am sure, Mr. Daga is blaming you but ultimately he is with the party. Why don't

you talk about this in your party. Mr. Daga. It is no use talking about or blaming the individual.

Sir, I now come to the point. Are there any Minimum Wage Inspectors? Nobody is there. Why are you talking about that? Who is going to check? The Factory Inspector is assigned this work but for ten thousand factories there is one Factory Inspector. What are you talking? There is nobody to look after such type of workers. It is really a serious calamity that nobody is interested to look after such workers' cause. Regarding beedi workers, please don't leave the things to the unions. Do you mean that the unions can look after these 50, lakh workers? What for is the Government there? I am asking a direct question. It is not the unions' work. Don't leave it to unions. They are giving work for home to five workers, ten workers, six workers on contract. Who is going to look after this? It is the duty of the Government which has taken the vow of removing the poverty. It is there duty. They have miserably failed, and I am going to accuse this Government that they are not interested in this. I tell you in Nagpur we organised—not my union but the left parties the beedi workers; strike. I just went to give a lecture in Nagpur. In Nagpur I have no union. What happened? For three months the strike went on. Can a man drawing Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 go on strike? Are we happy about this? Nobody is happy about the strike. No trade union leader. But that is the ultimate weapon. Helplessly we have to take it. What happened? About one lakh workers were there. They were starving. Then we approached the Chief Minister, late Vasant Rao Naik. He said, "Dr. what to do? All these employers are getting workers from Madhya Pradesh border at Rs. 3 per day. So, I cannot do anything. You just go the employers, call on them, worship them and say come here and start working here," I am asking the Labour Minister what is this. You are getting the labour at Rs. 3 there. Even for Re. one you will get the labour because this is the child labour, this is the widow labour, this the lady labour. Five crores are unemployed. In every house in every village the poverty is so much that you will get the labour even for Rs. 1.50. What is

this Government doing? Are they really interested to check it? They can do a simple thing. Don't leave it to union, whether it is INTUC or others. It is the duty of the Government to look after these crores of workers. I will suggest you something. No Act is applicable to them. The Factory Act is not applicable because 20 workers are not there, the Bonus Act is not applicable because 20 workers are not there. Not a single permanent worker is there. Nobody is issuing the card, at least in Maharashtra. What is the Government doing? Not a single card they are giving to the beedi workers. What are their officers doing? Can't the Government do one thing? They should just issue a six-page booklet certified by the Government's Labour Department in the vernacular and let it be with the labour. Can't they do such a simple thing? He has to mark his attendance and get the payment every week. Let it be piece-rate. I know whatever I talk, they are not going to give them anything. But I have to talk with limitation because I have seen the Government's pulse as far as the labour and the working class is concerned. Let them issue the card and then the Government should check it. And while implementing this thing, the register should be maintained in the Labour Commissioner's office. After working for ten years, what will the unions do? We cannot do strike because they are poor workers. If I go to the Labour Commissioner or to the Industrial Court, the employer says he is not my labour. He says so because there is no record. Either there is no proof or he is keeping the proof with him. This is such a serious thing and the Government is not prepared to do such a simple thing. Are they getting bonus? There is no bonus for them. Are they getting gratuity? There is no gratuity for them. 25 per cent of these people are suffering from chest disease or cancer. Is anybody going to look after them? Nobody is bothered. (Interruption) And if such small things are implemented in respect of beedi labour, the Government will be able to do lot of things. In this House I have mentioned this and I will have to mention this again. You reply, I am asking the hon. Minister and all the Treasury Benches. Is there any single law? The employer has made some particular profit. Is there any law, any salient princi-

ple, that so much should be given to the workmen? There is no such law. Premier and Firestone are playing in crores. Nobody is showing you the correct accounts. There is Rs. 40,000 of black money because of these people's black deeds. You are financing them upto 90 per cent from the public financial institutions. The banks have issued Rs. 4,000 crores making the units sick. It is not because of wage. The wage is 10 or 15 per cent. Who is giving? I am categorically taking the Minister to Bombay. They are prepared to give wage. Sir, 3,000 or 4,000 rupees the sweeper can draw and the company can afford to pay. Is there any law? You don't pay. Let us go to the Delhi Industrial Court. You tell me what are the wage records of the workers as approved by this court. You will not find even 2 or 3 per cent. You say, all laws are there. Organised labour is there. You go 10 times. For beedi workers you go. You will get a decision after 10 years or 15 years. By that time the labour will go to heaven and you will die. This is the type of the fate of labour in this country. 50% of labour of this country are in casual, badli, training, apprentice, etc. I will take the Minister. Let us see the position all over the country. What is your Contract Labour (Abolition) Act? Sweet name you are talking! Is there any provision to make the contract labour permanent in that Act? Is there any provision that in a particular factory, if 10,000 workers are there or 1,000 workers are there, how many should be in contract, badli, trainee, etc? He can go on with 1,000 workers as contract labour. You go to Faridabad. 60% of labour is working on contract. Forget about the small, petty, mofussil places. Is there any such law? You talk of Contract Labour (Abolition) Act. 20 people should be there for registration. They employ 18 people for 20 contracts like Mukund Iron. I am not talking about individuals. In Bombay such things are happening. If the contract labour is removed, is there any provision that you can go to the court for reinstatement and all that? In this country now 20 to 25 per cent labour is contract labour. The population is increasing. There is lot of unemployment. With modernisation the people are thrown out. All these employers are going to exploit all these thousands and crores of

[*Dr. Datta Samant*]

masses. What is the Government planning for the future? You are talking of modernisation. In Bombay, the employers are closing the mills. They are not paying the electric bills. Take Srinivas Cotton Mill and WG Mill, I have got 20 or 30 factories. We are not on strike. The employers are closing the factories. We are agitating. The Government is sleeping over it. Take Sarabhai's calico chemicals. I have got 50,000 workers. There is no workers agitation. But the employer is taking the subsidy of the Government and going to backward places and again they will start with 5 or 10 rupees there. Is there any policy of this Government to look after the interest of the workmen? You are talking of technology and modernisation and improvement. Is your economy considering any further step regarding workers? You will have to do something. It is your obligation. I am in Delhi. Number of people are coming to me. In your hotels, what are the salaries paid? What are the working hours? Various shops and other things are there. Even graduates are not getting Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. What is your provision? Can they go to the court? You are giving how much subsidy? You are giving how much assistance to these employers? Regarding the working class, what is the population? Sir, 30% to 35% population all over the country is now the working class and therefore no Government can keep silent. It is your fortune that workers don't understand the economic issues. They have been misled by the political parties on the provincial or religious or all these issues and though they are dying, they think that because of union, we will be able to get this. Regarding Bombay textile people, what you have done for them? Beedi factory owners are there. If you have not implemented Central Acts, at least you prosecute some. I am not interested in sending anybody to the jail. But nobody is there to ask you because you have no desire to implement any law. There was the biggest textile strike in Bombay. How much law was implemented? 40 of my activists went under the National Security Act. There were 5,000 of my people. Section 151 was amended for that. Govern-

ment directive was there to break the strike. For 6 miles there was 144 section. Is this your attitude?

Though the mill owners have exploited the workers for 100 years, the Government and the union acted hand in hand with the mill owners to break the strike. The workers were on strike for two years and two-and-a-half lakh workers have been suffering for hundred years. The INTUC unions are totally working hand in glove with the Government. There are a number of mills which were closed prior to the strike also. The industry is not sick, but the employers have made it sick. Rs. 1500 crores of Government money is lost in the textile industry in the country. The business magnates have made the industry sick.

The Government has given a concession in the import of terrycot yarn and Rs. 130 crores are lost in the excise revenue on the pretext that cheap cloth will be given to the people. The Textiles Minister went to Bombay to garland the Century Mill owner and the price of the cloth has gone by 10 per cent in spite of getting concessions. This way they are exploiting the Government and the people. You are adopting the American economy-modernisation and technology. But will the poverty go out proportionately? Unless you make some proper distribution of this wealth, poverty cannot be eliminated. For 2-1/2 years this Government has been silently sleeping over the economic problems of labour. It is your duty and it is not the union's job to solve the economic problems of labour. The previous Minister was telling that all laws should be amended. Very sweet words; Mr. Anjiah said that many of the things which Dr. Samant said are correct and he also said that he would bring a comprehensive legislation. But one-and-a-half years have passed and nothing has been done. I think the other day the Minister said in Calcutta that there should be a comprehensive legislation in respect of all labour matters. But nothing has been done. Because of the present labour laws the workers are made helpless and they are forced to go to the court and just pass the time. The court cases are generally delayed for 5 years. They have to pay to the advocate

also and the workers are put to great difficulties. Do you think that a worker can pay so much of fees to the advocate after going to the court? You cannot blame the unions for this. Therefore, I say that such types of laws are not going to help. There should be a basic change in the policy of the Government. It is the fundamental duty of the Government to look after the share of the workmen and if they do not do that, I don't think the working class is going to remain quiet. The workmen feel that their economic problems are not the business of the party, and the parties are also busy with provincial and religious affairs. Even the State Governments are also equally responsible for this state of affairs. I am asking the hon. Member from West Bengal that if they can look after the affairs properly, they can solve 50 per cent of the problems of labour. I have seen that in Maharashtra also the same thing is happening, the State Government is not interested in those affairs. Similar is the case with Karnataka and others, nobody is interested in the labour legislation.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.
17.50 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put it to the House :

Shall we extend the time for discussion on this? If so, by how much time? Shall we extend it by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: By one hour.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : My Bill is there. Don't extend the time for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For the time being let us extend it by one hour.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Already extended. Don't extend it further now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Today this is up to 6 o'clock. At 6 o'clock we will be taking up Half-an-Hour discussion. I would now call Mr. Kammodilal Jatav to speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, there will be no further extension after this. That also you have to say now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They never say 'extension'.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : My Bill also should come.

AN HON. MEMBER : I am supporting you.

(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bidi and Cigar workers (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill deserves to be welcomed.

Crores of people are engaged in Bidi and Cigar industry but they do not get more than Rs. 5 or 6 per day. When the raw material for bidi, i.e., tobacco is not available with the factory-owners, the workers are without work for five to ten days. As a result of this, their average wage is reduced to Rs. 3 per day. Because of such low wages the bidi workers are forced to live in *jhuggis* or mud houses. I would like to suggest that residential accommodation may be provided to these workers in order to enable them to earn their livelihood properly.

Besides, I would like to submit that many small children are also engaged in bidi making and they remain sick because of the foul smell of tobacco. These children are also deprived of education. I would suggest that Government should provide scholarships to these children in order to carry on their studies and it should also impose a ban on the employment of small children in bidi industry. If the Government agrees to it, this problem can be resolved.

I also want to submit that the wages of bidi workers may be raised so that they can make their both ends meet.

With these words, I would like to urge the hon. Member who has introduced this Bill to withdraw it.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill which seeks to amend Bidi and Cigar workers Act, because I feel that this Act, which was enacted in 1966 is adequate in itself. The Act envisages that a bidi worker, would be treated as an employee of a bidi factory-owner producing bidis under a particular trade mark, irrespective of the place where he works, and would be entitled to all those facilities that are available to a factory worker.

The most point is that even now formulating laws is a matter of routine while nobody is bothered whether these are being enforced or not. It is unfortunate that we merely blame Government officials and Inspectors for this. Criticism is good, but we should also bear in mind that these Government officials and Inspectors are also citizens of our country and are not aliens. The Government cannot do much in this regard because it is for the enforcement machinery to enforce the laws framed by the Government and that our own people constitute that machinery; our society is mainly responsible for non-compliance of laws. It is the responsibility of the leaders to ensure that laws are properly observed and they benefit those for whom they have been framed.

I would like to cite an example. The Bidi and Cigar workers Act provides for minimum wages to workers, but bidi industry is unorganised. It is worth mentioning here, that many bidi workers carry raw material to their homes and bring back the finished product. They are helped by their children, wives and other members of the family in bidi making. As a result of this, a day's work is completed in a matter of hours. The consumption of bidi is far less than its production. Because of this, all the workers do not get adequate work. If we want to safeguard the interest of workers in the real sense, we should produce them only that much work which they can themselves do. The lot of bidi workers can improve only when Government comes to their help by way of purchasing whatever they produce. There is also provision for leave with wages under the Bidi and Cigar workers Act but it is very difficult to cal-

culate. I would like to cite the example of Madhya Pradesh in this regard. The Bidi manufacturers of Madhya Pradesh gave a suggestion to the State Government that they are ready to pay 1/20th part of weekly wages to the workers in lieu of annual payment for leave with wages and the State Government agreed to it, thereby enabling the workers to benefit in this respect every week instead of after one year. Similarly, Provident Fund scheme was also forced on bidi industry but there is still much difficulty in enforcing it. In this connection, I would urge the hon. Minister to enforce the Provident Fund Scheme because the existing Provident Fund scheme is not able to provide much benefit to bidi workers as they are employed sometimes directly and sometimes through contractors. At one time the worker works with one contractor and at the other, he works elsewhere. Similarly, sometime, the contractor works for one employer and at the other, he works for another employer. As bidi is an unorganised industry we should make such laws so that we can safeguard their interests by providing them adequate employment.

So far as cess on bidi is concerned, it is sad, that the entire amount that is collected from it is not utilised for the welfare of bidi workers. I would like to suggest that more and more amount should be spent on the welfare of bidi workers and their children even if it means levying more cess. Efforts should be made to ensure that the children of bidi workers do not take up this work and are instead encouraged to go to school and pursue their studies.

In the end, I would like to suggest that co-operative societies should be formed in this industry as well. We generally believe in criticizing whatever good is done. I would like to urge upon on all those critics to give constructive suggestions to the Government regarding the way laws in this respect should be framed and the extent of their own contribution in enforcing them.

With these words, I conclude and would like to say that there should be a separate law to safeguard the interests of bidi workers. It is not only the responsibility of Government machinery alone to enforce

these laws, but also of the society which should play an effective role and give its co-operation in this regard. It is only then that society can make progress and bidi workers are benefited. We not only want bidi workers but also other workers as well to make progress—whether they are Government employees or are employed elsewhere—and it should be the responsibility of everybody to safeguard everybody else's interests.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—CONTD.

[English]

Notification under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Custom's Act, 1962 :—

- (1) Notification No. 254/86-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sponge iron and hot briquetted iron when imported for use in intergrated steel plates from basic customs duty in excess of 5 per cent *advalorem* and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (2) Notification No. 255/86 Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to hot briquetted iron (HBI) when imported by or on behalf of an electric arc furnace unit from basic customs duty in excess of 5 per cent *advalorem* and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (3) Notification No. 256/86-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods covered by Notification Nos. 254/86-Customs and 255/86-Customs dated the 17th

April, 1986 from auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

- (4) Notification No. 257/86-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to soda ash from basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. [Placed in Library See No. LT-25/6/86]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

10.81 hrs.

Management of Foodgrains by the food Corporation of India

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I am really grateful to our hon Speaker, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar because he has given me this opportunity to initiate this discussion. The Food Corporation of India has lost Rs. 620 crores in five years from 1981-81 to 1984-85 in transit and storage. Not only myself from this side but members from that side also are very much concerned about the functioning of the FCI.

The Food Corporation of India was set up in 1965 with some specific responsibility. But now what is the condition of this corporation? We are all very much concerned because of the mismanagement, loss in transit, wastage, corruption and inefficiency of the Food Corporation of India. Millions of people are now suffering due to the negligence of the FCI.

I am really pained to find that when 35% of our population is now living below the poverty line, we see this FCI is wasting foodgrains. Our Prime Minister emphatically stated that all public department agencies and the Government undertakings should revitalise themselves and they should take proper action to evolve poverty allevi-

[*Kumari Mamata Banerjee*]

ation programmes. But really we are sorry to say that this FCI has totally failed to look after the interests of the common people. It is the duty of the FCI. It has emerged over the years as the agency of procurement, storage, export and distribution and handling foodgrains also and it is the duty of the Food Corporation to ensure that the poor people get foodgrains at fair price from the fair price shops. But we are sorry to say that not only in my State but all over the country people are suffering because it is the FCI's duty to ensure that people get good quality foodgrains. But in every State you can find which type of foodgrains people are getting. It is bad quality foodgrains. Even in my own State broken rice mixed with stones is sold. Then with regard to kerosene, you do not get it and if you are prepared to pay a higher price, it is easily available. Then what is the need, what is the necessity to set up this FCI ?

Any failure of the Corporation set up by the Central Government must be a matter of concern because people in villages are very much associated with this. So I would like to know from the hon Minister. I am really hopeful and I do hope that this new Minister will take proper steps....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Also the new Mg. Director of FCI.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Yes, the new Mg. Director. I hope they will take proper steps to improve the working of the FCI. We have to see an efficient FCI, not a corrupt FCI. It is said that ten lakh tonnes of food grains have been eaten away by rats. I do not know by what type of rats. Is it FCI management rat or anti-social rat or 'inefficiency rat'? It is people who ultimately suffer. It is the duty of the FCI to protect the interests of the people and not to protect themselves. If the management is irresponsible, then the field workers also will be irresponsible. Our Minister should find out why the FCI is running in losses. We are very much concerned about this : not only myself, but every Member of this House is concerned about this.

Food is a basic necessity and in view of the new thrust on providing speedy relief to the weaker sections, the Corporation has a special responsibility towards the society. Members of Parliament are very much concerned about the procurement stage because procurement is a crucial factor and if appropriate care is not taken, it is bound to have an adverse effect. It is the Minister's duty to see that procurement is done properly. We are also very much concerned about the storage and the distribution system. The distribution system is not working well. It is the duty of the Government to distribute foodgrains to the poor people, the tribal people and people belonging to the weaker sections, but they are not getting foodgrains properly. It is the duty of the Government to attend to procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains. There should be surprise-checks and proper supervision and speedy action to remove the bottlenecks.

I have already stated that Government has evolved programmes to help the needy. Food is the most important factor in the fight against poverty. If the public distribution agencies are found wanting, many a welfare project will go away. This has its own lesson to convey.

I would like to ask some important questions. We are aware that the Food Corporation of India has the responsibility to supply foodgrains to the Fair Price Shops through the State Governments. But there must be some fixed responsibility as people are not concerned whether the supply is made by the FCI or by the State Government. I know the position in my State, I have also discussed with some Delhi people. They are also complaining that for about four years they have been fighting against supply of bad quality of foodgrains; the Food Corporation is supplying this type of foodgrains. In my State you will be surprised to know what type of foodgrains people are getting; as I have already stated the people there are getting broken rice, rice mixed with stone-pieces. If you go to the Fair Price Shop on Monday, they will say that rice is available but wheat is not available; and if you go on Wednesday, they will say that rice is available but sugar is not available; if you go on Friday, they

will say that wheat is available but rice is not available. If rice, wheat and sugar are not available, then where is the need to have these Fair Price Shops? In my State we have given so many complaints to our State Government also, but we do get any reaction, there is no effect. Our Minister should find out and make it clear to the State Government as to what is its responsibility on this.

I have a few suggestions to make to our Minister.

1. There must be proper procurement of foodgrains of good quality, and no one should pressurise FCI officials for accepting any inferior quality grain.

2. There must be proper arrangement of storage and all storage godowns must be inspected by the senior officials and stern action should be taken against anybody responsible for loss of foodgrains.

3. Transit losses must be stopped by constituting a high power committee comprising officials of the Food Corporation, State Governments concerned, Department of Railways and the Surface Transport as well as the Truck Owners' Association to stop wastage and losses in transit.

4. The State Government machinery should be strengthened immediately and the State Governments should be made directly responsible to Central Government for failure to supply good quality foodgrains to the Fair Price Shops for distribution to consumers.

5. There must be at least one Fair Price Shop for every 2000 population and I want to know which are the States which have defaulted in making arrangements for such Fair Price Shops.

6. There must be proper supervision for supply of foodgrains to the tribal areas and for the people in the rural areas.

I would like to say that our Government is not doing well regarding these activities. Our Government has set up these FCI not to revive themselves; but to revive activities and make achievements. Now, some officials of FCI are totally corrupt and

are not interested for the common people. They are trying to malign our Government. So, it is the duty of the Minister to look after all these things and to take proper action.

The Minister has already stated in his reply that 6465 FCI workers will be retrenched. The Government has approved the retrenchment of the entire force of 6465 departmental labourers of the Food Corporation of India working at major ports due to drastic reduction in the handling costs. This is what the Food and Civil Supplies Minister Shri P. Shiv Shanker told the Rajya Sabha on 18th March. The imports and exports operations of FCI had shrunk in size considerably and the corporation had been incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 23 crore every year towards payment of idle wages to this almost surplus labour, the Minister said in a written reply.

Unemployment problem is a great problem in our country with the youth force increasing day by day. Unemployment is not only a problem of our country, but it is a problem all over the world also. When a lot of industries are going to be closed, when the central government recruitment is banned for a long time and when new recruitment is not going to take place, then why this Government is going to retrench 6400 workers. It is the duty of this Government to rehabilitate them in any way.

How are they going to retrench these workers? If the Government retrenches these workers, then where will they go? They will die. They are now starving. Then, the Minister will bother and the Department will bother. So, it is the duty of Government to save the families of these workers and the workers themselves. Otherwise we will be in a dangerous position and the country will be passing through a crucial time.

It is also my request to the Hon. Minister, I think the Minister will understand the problem of the people and their sentiments, to look after all these things, and to properly rehabilitate these workers also.

I would like to request the Minister to make the Food Corporation of India an efficient organisation. I think it is high time to take immediate action and bold action

[*Kumari Mamata Banerjee*]

against the corruption of the FCI, I am optimistic and hopeful that our new Minister and the new Management will look after all these things and will take bold action.

Sir, one thing is there. The Opposition must oppose but it must be constructive opposition. I have already said in the morning that Opposition may oppose if necessary but they should also appreciate certain things. I have seen in the newspapers that our Minister is taking some bold steps against Food Corporation of India. Our Minister is committed to take effective steps against Food Corporation of India but my point is that some time-limit should be there. If you are not going to do something early and take two-three years then people will suffer and become helpless. It is also your duty to take proper steps within some time-limit otherwise people will be hopeless.

Sir, I thank you and the hon. Speaker for giving me the chance to raise this question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :
Sir, I can well understand the feelings and sentiments expressed by the young lady Member regarding functioning of the Food Corporation of India. In fact, it is just a co-incidence that the Budget discussion started yesterday and today I also intervened and tried to answer some of the points and arguments made with some very cogent reasons by some of the Members. In fact, some of the facts stated by them were also correct. I have already stated so in my reply, which has not yet finished, but today Half-an-Hour discussion also came.

Sir, the first point emphasised by the hon. Member is regarding the transit losses. Several questions on this point have already been answered by me where the figures have been given. The first objective under the leadership of the Prime Minister and also my senior colleague was to identify and isolate the causes of the losses and wastages. While doing so the Members might be interested in some of the figures which I could give to the hon. Members.

While taking into consideration about the expenditure involved it is very much necessary to find out as the hon. Members will appreciate that there are certain items of expenditure which are within the control of the Government and there are certain other items which are beyond our control. For no moment I am standing here to support the deeds which are not expected from FCI but certainly some of the facts must be known to all.

So far as procurement incidental is concerned we have broken up the figures, namely, the items which could be controlled by the Government after identifying the factors of losses and items which are not within our control.

Here, I may give some figures for the information of the hon. Members. I have given in the morning the whole figures in regard to the loss in carrying the entire volume. If we analyse the procurement incidentals, the element of loss so far as wheat is concerned, the 'mandi' charges are Rs. 3.92. This is 1984-85 rate. The cost of gunny bag is Rs. 8.25, purchase/sales-tax is Rs. 5.09, interest charges are Rs. 2.71. These are beyond our control. We can control them by amending the 'mandi' Act and other things. But those exercises which we are now treating as items are not within our control.

Now, Sir, what are the items that are within our control? Now, 'mandi' labour charge in Rs. 1.17, forwarding charges are 50 paise, internal movement charge is Rs. 2.76, establishment charges Rs. 1.33, storage charges are 52 paise and others work out to six paise. So, Sir, the cost of procurement comes to a total of Rs. 26.31. If any hon. Member applies his mind, he will find that 76% of this is non-controllable, that is, beyond the control of the Government.

Let us now take the other average, that is, distribution cost-average pool for both wheat and rice. The handling charges are Rs. 3.51, storage charges are 2.97, freight charges are Rs. 17.17, interest charges are Rs. 18.20, administration overheads come to Rs. 3.16, transit and storage charges works out to Rs. 6.88. The total comes to Rs. 51.98. Sir, out of these, two are beyond

our control, that is, freight rate and interest rate. Freight charges shall have to be paid to the Railways and the interest charges shall have to be paid to the bank. Therefore, if you calculate, out of this amount of Rs. 51.98, 70% is non-controllable and out of the amount of Rs. 26.31, 76% is non-controllable. If you add Rs. 51.98 to Rs. 26.37, the total comes to Rs. 78.20. The procurement price is Rs. 162. The total comes to Rs. 240.20. The issue price is Rs. 190. Therefore, from where will the balance money come? Sir, this amount of Rs. 50.20 had to be the subsidy figure. So, the total for the central issue price per quintal including procurement price comes to Rs. 240.20 and the issue price is Rs. 190. Therefore, hon. Members will appreciate that Rs. 50.20 is the subsidy figure and that is how the subsidy amount comes. Whatever the amount, we are trying to find ways and means to save whichever item is controllable. But we have to see how much they could be minimised keeping in view the better distribution system. We are not sitting quiet over this by saying that we are trying to find ways and means. I have already stated in the Budget discussion earlier when this point was emphasised, I wanted to give some specific figures. Now, what are the actions that we can immediately take? We can divide it into three categories. First, what could be done immediately to reduce these losses, whether in transit or in storage; two we have given priority for isolating and locating the controllable factors so that the cost could be minimised to the extent possible, and three, long draw-process which involves capital cost of having more storage facilities, having more covered wagons, having distribution in a scientific manner etc. These are the three categories under which action has to be taken.

We have started taking action on what could be done immediately and the results are encouraging. The purchase has to be within specifications. Everybody knows and hon. Members coming from various States would realise that sometimes for giving the farmers the best of the benefits, we are exposed to various types of pressures. Some arguments are made that 18 per cent moisture for paddy procurement should not be specified. It must be allowed to be higher. As presently advised by the scientists

and the research workers, if the moisture is more than 18 per cent, in storage the foodgrains would go bad quickly. If the moisture content is more than this, the foodgrains will become bad. We have issued specific instructions that whatever might be the local pressure from whatever quarter, the specifications as scientifically advised have to be maintained. For that reason, we are getting letters from several quarters and everybody is taking up the cause of the farmer. If the cause of the farmers has to be kept in mind on the hand, we cannot ignore the cause of one end users on the other. The foodgrains have to be stored and these are going to the poor people, the end users. We have to strike a golden means and the golden means is that 18 per cent specifications for moisture for paddy have to be maintained.

Even if these specifications are complied with, we have found that bag which can contain 95 kgs only is being packed with 100 kgs. forcibly. This is done by pressure. There is a resultant bleeding of the bags, the stitches come out and while in transit there is a loss of foodgrains. If we compare that with big countries, where everything is done by automation, that will not be a proper comparison. The reason is that lakhs of people are earning their bread and butter by working lawfully in FCI. It is not only the employees who are engaged, it is also the departmental workers, the daily paid workers who earn by their absolute sweat and blood, by carrying the foodgrains on the back, taking it out from the storage, putting in inside the lorry, taking it down to the railway station, again putting it in the wagons etc. We have to see in what perspective these all are being done.

Some hon. Members have been mentioning about storage of foodgrains in silos. Its cost is so much. Besides, the question of unemployment is also involved. We have to strike a golden means.

As I said, we have issued instructions that gunny bags should not be filled with 100 kgs; it has to be 93-95 kgs, so that the falling down of foodgrains is very low. We have also said that there must be machine stitching so that bleeding is as little as possible. All the steps are being

[Shri A. K. Panja]

taken gradually and we have noticed that the losses are coming down.

To the extent possible, we have allotted money for providing weighing machines. We have said that there should be a weighing machine at all depots with five thousand tonnes capacity or more capacity. We have not covered all the depots, but we are taking expeditious steps and we have allotted money for establishing of weighing machines.

Railways are the main source of transportation of foodgrains. As you know, Punjab, Haryana and UP are the three main growing areas. Kindly imagine that from Chandigarh or a remote area in Punjab, the railways are carrying foodgrains to Kanya Kumari on the one side and upto Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. If open wagons are given for carrying the foodgrains, we suffer heavy losses. The figures are as follows. In 1982-83, 13.7 per cent were carried by open wagons. After arguing with the Railways, in 1983-84 it came down to 2.6 per cent. The position further improved in 1984-85 and with the cooperation of the Railway Ministry, it came down to 1.3 per cent. The reason is simply this. It is not as if there is an acute shortage of wagons. The entire movement takes place within 8 weeks because of the country's producing areas and climatic conditions. The entire operation starts on the Vaisakhi Day and it continues for about 8 weeks and the entire movement shall have to take place within that time. So, naturally, the problem of shortage arises and sometimes we have to yield to the real want of covered wagons and use open wagons.

Besides, administrative steps and security measures are being taken to ensure quality control and to check malpractices as far as possible. A new system of management called the Management of Information System in short MIS has been established for identifying heavy loss areas under the supervision of the new Chairman of the FCI along with the Department of Food and Civil Supplies. With this, we can minimise losses. We are having mechanised devices in certain places where huge amounts of foodgrains have to be stocked. These mechanised devices save a lot of foodgrain.

Bulk storage and transportation, regular verification of stocks, etc. are some of the steps that have been taken for the purpose of carrying these huge foodgrain stocks that are available.

The young member has talked about corruption. It is not as though we are not aware of it. But we have to move according to the law of the land. We have an established democracy here. But it is not correct to say that our Law is not capable of dealing with this problem. We have to be more alert. We are taking action and major, minor and total action is initiated against 16 Category I officers and the cases pending upto the end of January 1986 (major and minor) against Category I officers are 24. In category II, total number of cases in which action has been initiated is 123; and cases pending upto January 1986 are 251. In Category III, action initiated 357 and cases pending 556. In Category IV, number of cases initiated is 113 and cases pending 123. The total round up is like this. Number of cases where action has been initiated is 609 and the number of cases pending is 954. Along with this, in 1985, 76 officials including 2 Category I officers have been dismissed and removed or compulsorily retired from service. Another 42 officers are dismissed and removed, including 2 Category I officers. Under the FCI's Staff Regulation Act, the services of 20 employees are terminated and 24 persons retired.

As I said earlier, the difficulty is, we have to proceed according to the law established. We cannot act at random. After all, the guilty may escape but the innocent must not suffer. That is the established law of our country. We are not saying that all the guilty must escape. If we get hold of one innocent person and put him behind the bars or dismiss him, in my very respectful submission before you it would not be a good step at all and it will not help us. I have also asked our officers concerned to give due recognition to good officers and other employees by honouring them with certificate of merit and also awarding them prizes. We are going to hold an annual conference wherein such good officers and other employees are rewarded for their better functioning.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, the hon. member has raised the question of kerosene. I am very sorry to say one thing. I may clarify that I do not mean any offence to the members from West Bengal present here, I am not saying this because of any political bias. This is an unfortunate thing and I would like to bring it to their notice so that they can take it up immediately. We came to know from a very leading Bengali newspaper that kerosene is being sold in black market in various parts of Calcutta and also a in some districts.

Two high-ranking officers were sent immediately. On the first day, they alone moved around, and identified areas where black-marketing was taking place. On the second day, they went with the State's officers. One month has passed. I have personally written a letter pointing this out to the hon. Chief Minister, and to the Food Minister. Unfortunately, not even a reply is there. It pains me that only the Private Secretary acknowledges my letter, to my Private Secretary. From Punjab, we get the reply immediately, within 48 hours of receipt. In Tripura, the Chief Minister himself writes within 48 hours of receipt. From Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Minister rings me up and tells me that he is taking steps, and that because of urgent work, it will take seven days for him to reply.

These are the points. It was found by the officer that openly in the streets of Calcutta, without fear for anybody, the officer from the Food Department went there. He was offered 30 litres of kerosene straightway at the black market price, while huge numbers were standing in the queue.

I am not blaming anybody. The difficulty is that the implementing machinery is not with us; it is with the State. If the State can do things according to at least what we have identified, it will be good. Firstly, they are complaining that the Central Government and the Food Corporation are not giving good food. I say: do reject it. We have said that joint inspection must be made, in the Food Corporation godowns. Have joint inspections. Give your certificates, and then give them to your distribution centres. If there is a failure there, then it will be very difficult. Well over 3 lakh fair price shops are there.

Unless each one in the whole family of this entire supply set-up performs the duty cast upon him, it will not be possible for one new Director or new Chairman coming in, to do things overlooking the entire FCI. After all, we have to deal with people who are working.

So, these are the items to be looked into by the State Government. Joint inspection takes place. One: we have offered joint inspections. Two: let there be surprise checks. Three: Please do take action. The West Bengal Government has stated that it will not take action under Preventive Detention Act. Very good; if you don't want to do so for any other reasons, there are other laws. Do take action against the offending people.

Regarding the person who was named and handed over to the State Government, up till now not a single step has been taken. One month has passed. Actually he was caught; his licence was taken. Because the machinery is with the State Government, he was handed over. No reply to me, and no action intimated to me.

This is just an example-not to hurt anyone's sentiments. I am giving just an example. Therefore, it can be done. It is not an impossible task. I am by nature an optimist. I have a good leadership, which I am getting from my Minister-in-charge Shri Shiv Shanker; and there is a specific direction from the Prime Minister that all public distribution has to be streamlined, and has to be streamlined with the speed and efficiency that is required. We are on that path.

While answering the question, it was my fault that the records of the losses were not with me. They came later on; and the hon. Member felt that there should be a half-an-hour discussion, and rightly so. At the right time, this discussion is taking place. The procurement has started. Storage will take place. Distribution will then come in. After the Session is over by 7th May possibly, let the hon. Members go to their constituencies. Let them please specify any offending officer or anything that is wrongly happening. Let them give particulars, their names, addresses and details to us. And I assure you that with the hottest despatch at

[Shri A. K. Panja]

our command, and with the strictest laws available to us, we shall take disciplinary action, of course according to law.

Sir, to take steps according to law, we have to act in accordance with the law. So, these have to be combined, because that is the law of the land in India.

With these words, I hope I have answered the points raised by the young hon. Member in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under Rule 55 (2) I draw your attention to the fact that the permitted Members are permitted to put one question each. So, let them frame their questions properly, and put them. Now Mr Somnath Rath. He is not present.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever, there is a reference of Food Corporation of India, we hang our head with shame. It is said that "*Food Corporation hai Jahan, Bhrashtachar hai wahan*" (whenever there is Food Corporation, there is corruption) The 14th March, 1986 will be written in golden letters in the history of the country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put questions to the hon. Minister.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I shall speak for one or two minutes. Then I shall put questions. Please bear with me.

[Translation]

When we put pressure to know something about the Food Corporation of India, we were given the sensational information about the loss to the tune of six hundred crores of rupees in the course of transit and storage during five years. This news was published in the newspapers of the 15th March and on the next day editorials on this issue appeared in the leading newspapers of this country. Raids were conducted on the houses of top officers of F. C. I. on the 19th. It seems that the hon. Minister does not know about it. The hon. Minister should tell whether raids were conducted or not. If yes then the names of the officers.

I would also like to know why the houses of the top officers of F. C. I. at Bombay were not raided.

The second thing I would like to point out is that some officers are continuing at a particular place for long time. I would like to know the rules under which some officers are staying at some special places, i.e., in regional offices for long. I want to say that these officers and bureaucrats terrorise people. They are bungling the public money and I say it with confidence and am ready to accept challenge. I am ready to accept this challenge because I have worked on the posts of Senior Executives and Deputy General Managers in the top companies of this country. I tell the honourable Minister and claim that I will prove these figures as incorrect. These officers of F.C.I. are misleading the country. I demand that a committee consisting of M.Ps. from both the houses should be constituted and that committee should look into the matters of F.C.I. and to find out whether corruption is prevalent there or not. Hon'ble Minister should reply to this issue.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the hon. Minister, is a very good minister and talk good things. He at least admits that there working is not upto the mark. The former minister Shri K.P. Singh Deo had told that after enquiry a report would be presented in January, 1986. Would you please now tell about the whereabouts of that report ? This was your promise.

[English]

He has assured the House that he will submit a Report. He has given a statement on the Floor of the House; and he said that this will be done.

The financial Express Bureau dated 10.1.86 reads as follows :

"The sharpest increase has been in the case of handling cost of rice, which has moved up by about 76 per cent—from Rs. 9.54 per quintal in 1981-82 to Rs. 17.57 per quintal in 1984-85 (as per revised estimates)"

It further reads as follows :

“The handling charges in the case of wheat moved up from Rs. 22.32 per quintal to 28.09 per quintal during the same period.

The distribution of foodgrains has also moved up steeply by about 28 per cent from Rs. 37.87 per quintal in 1981-82 to Rs. 48.34 per quintal in 1984-85”.

Then it further reads as follows :

“The salary bill (including contribution of provident fund and overtime) has moved up by 63 per cent (from Rs. 92.58 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 450.75 crores in 1984-85.”

The other administrative expenses of the Corporation have also jumped up by about 36 per cent, from Rs. 11.33 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 15.31 crores.

Now, I want to quote from the reply given by Shri A.K. Panja to Unstarred Question No. 1920 on 7.3.1986 :

“On 31.1.1986, Weights and Measures Department of Delhi Administration weighed at random 10 bags out of 30 bags of wheat issued by Food Corporation of India at its Ghavera Depot to Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation for distribution through fair price shops and found shortages of 24.5 kgs.

This is the reply given by the Minister. And he said that he would institute an enquiry.

[Translation]

I want to know if you have instituted an enquiry against them and if so, what are the results of the enquiry. Further, how would you decrease the expenses of the Food Corporation of India which has turned into a very big establishment. I would also like to know the amount you have paid as demurrage. The most important point is that the rate of interest, on the loan taken from the Government, is very low. It is three per cent to five per cent. This department of yours is of no use ; it cannot supply good-quality foodgrains and is incurring losses. I would also like to know the names

of the people whom you have punished and the action you are taking against the culprits.

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: So far as the hon. Member's first question is concerned, he wanted to know the names. I have brought the list here. If permitted I can read out only names. (*Interruptions*). We must realise that there are more than a lakh of persons working there. Therefore, I will give the names and the sections under which the case is filed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please lay it on the Table so that other Members may also read it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What about our question? We do not want list. I say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give the answer on the broad lines.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What about the report as on January 1986? That is a statement of the Minister. What happened to that report?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That he will reply.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He has not given the answer. Why demurrage (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I was answering the first Member. If Mr. Daga wants answers to his questions first, then I have to decide which one I should answer first. I am first answering the first Member who raised the points. I have got the list with me.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I want to know whether the raid was conducted on 19th of March.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: The actual date is not with me,

MR. CHAIRMAN: That can be supplied later.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: But certainly we have found out and I have got the total list

[Shri A.K. Panja]

with me and I will certainly lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Mr. Daga raised not one question but several. So far as the ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Rajhans's question over?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: No, Sir, I wanted to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to form a Joint Committee of both the Houses to look into the working of Food Corporation of India. This is more important than anything else.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: The first thing is that the Public Accounts Committee is there. So far as the hon. Members, team is concerned non-official group and others in the Board of Directors-four vacancies are there. So, one of the Members may come in as a non-official. But forming another committee will again delay the matter. The Public Accounts Committee examines in detail. The Members go round all over India wherever they choose at random. There is no question of any hide and seek. Therefore, if any committee is required, we shall certainly look into it. But it is not required. My feeling is when we have started doing it, then our entire action has to be stalled until the committee gives its Report. That mean definitely another two years. It will not be possible to complete the report in such a vast country, with so much infrastructure available. If the hon. Member knows any particular details, he should give them to me.

DR. C.S. RAJHANS: If you give me two hours, I can unmask many things. I know many things and that is why I request that ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I will suggest that the hon. Member can meet the Minister and give him all the details.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: That is what I am saying. He need not talk for two hours, he

can give me the details which can be... ..
(Interruption).

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Minister, you are inviting him, you are calling him in your Chamber.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Yes, certainly. Sir, so far as Mr. Daga's various questions are concerned, they have gone into several factors. About the losses I have already said. I need not reply again. The break up figures also I have given. Mr. Daga has pointed out why it has increased for two years. The quantum has also increased along with it. I am not saying that I am justifying the cause but I am saying that we are looking into the details. The point is that the quantum has also increased and along with the volume of movement, the transshipment and the transit also has increased. Every incidental increase has been there. Along with that, the payment to the farmers also has increased so that they come and we procure at a reasonable price. Then we are storing the entire thing. The Committee's Report also we have to comply with. Buffer stock has to be kept. The on-going stock has to be kept. To the end-user also we have to give at a reasonable price. Therefore, there the subsidy is involved, I have already stated all those figures. Considering all these, Mr. Daga being a senior Member here, would realise that it increase with the volume. But we are certainly looking into what are the controllable expenditure which could be controlled, what are the losses which could immediately be stopped. And that is why I have stated ten points—the performance and duties of the States and the performance and the duties of FCI officials. With these words, I think, the hon. Members except those who wanted to point out.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The report should be given as on 1st January.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Yes, certainly. A note be given by Mr. Daga and a note be given by the hon. Member... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Mr. K.P. Singh Deo had said that a report regarding the Food Corporation of India by January, 1986.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: May I suggest to the hon. Member, Mr. Daga that if he wants some more satisfaction or information, he can also meet the Minister.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Yes, certainly. So far as Mr. Singh Deo's report is concerned,

I have no knowledge myself. I will certainly look into it and inform them. These are my submissions,

18·56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 21, 1986| Vaisakha 1, 1908 (Saka).
