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Thursday, April 3, 1986
Chaitra, 13, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 3, 1986/Chaitra 13, 1908
(Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

**Disposal of Condemned Railway
Material**

***535. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :**
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge condemned stock like worn out wagons, coaches, sleepers, etc. are lying with Railways for a long time;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any programme is being chalked out for disposal of such stock without delay; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the disposal of scrap and condemned rolling stock during the last three years and the balance available for disposal as on 28.2.1986 is given below.

(c) A planned programme already exists for the disposal of scrap on Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Disposal of Scrap on Indian Railways

	1983-84 Disposal	1984-85 Disposal	1985-86 (upto Feb. '86 Disposal)	Balance available on 28-2-86 for disposal
1. Value (Rupees in Crores)	120.04	150.08	174.42	
2. Quantities :				
(i) Ferrous (in MT)	3,15,917	3,25,703	3,45,000	85,572

(ii) Non-Ferrous (in MT)	3,693	3,268	3,738	1,205
(iii) Condemned				
<i>Rolling Stock :</i> (in numbers)				
(a) Wagons	19,316	19,022	12,586	1,019
(b) Coaches	1,413	1,148	4,514	313
(c) Locos	753	170	361	125
(d) Loco Tenders, Wagon under frames, bogies, etc.	530	538	681	54

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the statement laid by the hon. Minister, the first supplementary that I want to ask is whether the stock condemned for auction include also the material which can be re-used. My second supplementary is whether the stock of condemned material shown as on 28th February has been fully received and whether the sale proceeds of the auction of scrap and condemned material can also be utilised in such areas where there is no railway line?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the stock which can be re-used is sorted out and separated before the condemned stock is auctioned through tenders, and some of the stock which can be re-used is also used in the railways.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want to know from the hon. Minister is whether the stock shown as on 28th February has been fully received?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the stock shown as on 28th February is the full stock, but a part of it is still in the pipe-line. Sir, the pipe-line process is a continuous process. Therefore, the entire stock excepting that in the pipe-line has been received.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my supplementary to the hon. Minister is particularly about the metre gauge railway lines. I want to know from him by when does he propose to replace the material which has become condemned as well as the bogies which have become totally obsolete?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this supplementary pertains to the stage when the replacement has already taken place and the rolling-stocks condemned.

[*English*]

This is not pertaining to this question.

[*Translation*]

The goods which have been condemned come under scrap.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for a long time, I have been worried about what is happening to all those wagons and other things which are damaged and which are lying all along by the side of the Railway lines at various places because of accidents and so on. May I know whether there is any arrangement for picking them up and making use

of them either as scrap or for any other purpose? I would like to know whether there is any urgency in that matter at all because for years and years they have been lying by the side of the railway lines.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, all the wagons and coaches that meet with accidents or are obsolete do ultimately end up in the scrap-heap. There was not very much of a system earlier on, but this year the whole thing has been systematised and regular inspections and regular lists are kept of such wagons and coaches that are being condemned so that they can end up quicker on the scrap-heap, so that we can realise some money from them sooner. In fact, this was the question of the hon. Member earlier to Prof. Ranga when he asked as to how much was in the pipeline. There is a certain amount in the pipeline and what we are attempting to do is to reduce the amount in the pipeline, that is, quicken up the entire process.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, we find discarded wagons and coaches all along the railway line. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these discarded wagons and coaches could be used for tenements in the housing complex instead of discarding them as scraps.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There is no such plan under consideration.

**Involvement of Private Practitioners
of Indigenous systems of medicine
in Family Planning Programmes**

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

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to utilise the services of private practitioners of indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine in the family planning programmes in primary health centres ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). States have been requested from time to time to utilise the services of private practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the Family Welfare Programme, particularly for educational and motivational work. Private practitioners of Integrated Medicine who are members of National Integrated Medical Association are entitled to an amount of Rs. 50 for every case of vasectomy or minilaparotomy under the Government scheme regarding involvement of private medical practitioners of modern medicine. It is Government's endeavour to secure wider involvement of the practitioners of ISM and Homoeopathy in the Programme.

(Translation)

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the growing population is a matter of concern and there is need to take firm steps to check it. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government have taken in rural and backward areas to check the growth rate of population and whether these steps have yielded positive results ?

(English)

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : This is a very general question on the implementation of the national family welfare programme. The family welfare programme has many components including education, person to person motivation, incentive and technical services.

We implement the family welfare programme through the large infrastructure of primary health centres and sub-centres all over the country. We have one million peripheral staff and this infrastructure is concentrated in the rural areas.

I would like to say that we are giving special attention to rural areas and backward sections also. This year, the family welfare programme has produced results

in almost all the methods which are 25 to 40 per cent over and above the results last year.

(Translation)

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : In the villages, only male staff is engaged in implementation of family planning programme and, therefore, women folk feel shy in coming into their contact. I want to know that steps Government propose to take to associate the female workers in this programme in rural areas in a situation like this ?

(English)

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The hon. Member is quite correct. It is Government's intention to increase the number of lady medical practitioners in our service facilities all over the country.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : As the hon. Minister mentioned, the Government is paying a sum of Rs. 50 for every case of vasectomy or minilaparotomy to the private practitioners. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if it has come to the notice of the Government that certain private practitioners are not at all doing any case of vasectomy or minilaparotomy, but they are simply giving a list of some persons and getting this money. If the Government has come across such cases, has any action been initiated against such private practitioners ?

Secondly, earlier on television, we had been seeing along with a couple, two issues, one male and one female, but now-a-days, only one issue is being shown along with the couple. I would like to know, if such a policy is being advocated by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After ten years, you may get another one.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : We have a scheme of giving Rs. 50 for every case of tubectomy or vasectomy performed by private practitioners, practising allopathy as well as an integrated system of medicine. This amount is disbursed to them

after verification by authorised officer of the Department.

We are not aware of any complaint and the Ministry does not have any complaint at the moment. The Government is consciously trying to promote the two-child family limit, which means that the Government would like one or two children norm. We are not promoting a single child norm. But in the various communication approaches, we are test-marketing different concepts to elicit people's reaction.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Just like in China, one issue is enough !

(Translation)

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : There are no two opinions that the family welfare programmes are in the national interest. Today, the population in the villages, towns and cities is growing so menacingly that it has become essential to check it. Now-a-days, all family welfare programmes are undertaken through vasectomy and tubectomy, but prior to this the family welfare programmes adopted through Ayurveda and indigenous medicines were also successful. I want to know whether Government have considered implementation of Family Welfare Programme through the indigenous system of medicines ?

(English)

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, in 1967 there was a very comprehensive conference organised under the auspices of this Ministry in which proposals were solicited from the Ayurvedic and other indigenous medical practitioners all over the country and we received 200 suggestions or claims that the ISM drugs enable contraception. A committee was constituted and ten drugs were selected for further tests. Four drugs are being actively pursued to test their contraceptive potential. The code names of these drugs are—(1) Ayush—AC-4 ; (2) K. Capsules ; (3) Pipliyada Yoga ; and (4) Banjauri. Field trials with respect to the use of these Ayurvedic drugs are being pursued and

they are showing promising leads. It is our hope that atleast a few of these or all of these drugs can be operationalised in the field for our programme within two to three years.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : The incentives that we are giving are too meagre to attract people for family planning operations. In order to mobilise more number of people, I would like to know whether the Government will give more incentives. Secondly, there are some cases of failure after operation. So, for the failed cases, will you give more incentives to solve the dispute of the couple.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Incentives have been increased from time to time at various stages of the programme and several incentive schemes are even now under the consideration of the Government. But I would like to inform the member that 'incentives' is only one of the elements of the family planning programme. There is a wide body of opinion against emphasising the role of incentives in this programme. We have to emphasise the educational and motivational aspects and on improving the quality of technical services, or in other words generating the demand, so that people accept family planning as a part of their normal lives. We do not want to make this an incentive oriented programme.

As regards failures, no family planning method is absolutely fool-proof. But the failures are within limits approved by the ICMR and other technical bodies. Whenever there is a failure of any family planning method, facilities—for instance in sterilisation a further operation or other alternatives—are given to the acceptor free of cost and the person is also entitled to free medical treatment. Any particular damage or any particular compensation in this respect is now not being given. But here also some suggestions are under consideration.

Increase in Percentage of Students at Different Study Levels

*539. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage enrolment of students in Primary school age-group, secondary school age-group, college age-group and the university age-group in each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the percentage increased over the previous year ; and

(c) if so, the distails thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :
(a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

Year	Percentage of enrolment at different stages corresponding to the relevant age-groups.		
	Primary (6-14)	Secondary (14-18)	College/University (18-24)
1980-81	67.5	15.5	3.5
1981-82	68.5	18.5	3.8
1982-83	71.4	18.7	3.8
1983-84	76.0	20.0	3.9
1984-85	78.0	22.8	4.0

The above table indicates that there is an increase in percentage enrolment of students in Primary, Secondary and College/University age groups during the Sixth Plan period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the figures it is clear that the percentage of enrolment rose by 10.5 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Still there are numerous children who do get themselves enrolled in primary schools but actually they do not study there. Therefore, I want to know what steps the hon. Minister propose to take for universalisation of education.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, so far as the question of enrolment is concerned, the numbers and percentage are continuously increasing. Today, there are some States where this percentage has touched 93-94 or even 96. But it is sad that though the enrolment is increasing, yet their retention percentage is not as much as it should be and thus when we see after five years, out of 100 students enrolled in a class, only 30 to 40 or 45 are left. Therefore, this problem of drop-outs is a serious one. A number of steps have been proposed to be taken during the Seventh Plan to tackle this problem. There is a long list of these proposed steps and I am prepared to read them out if you so desire, but I shall send these to the hon. Member in writing so that he could know about the scheme and the steps being taken. I shall also welcome the suggestions if the hon. Member has any.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : I want to know what is the number of illiterate persons in the country ? A special survey has revealed that if the pace of education continues to be what it is, by the 21st century, our country will top in having the highest number of illiterate persons. Therefore, I would like to know what steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to check it ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The picture that will emerge by the end of the century, if our population continues to grow at the present rate and if we do not do anything in the field of education, can be well imagined. We are taking steps to obviate that situation. On the one hand,

we are trying to ensure that population does not grow at the rate it is being projected and on the other hand we want to strengthen our education system in such a way that the rate of illiteracy is brought down as much as possible so that we could have a better picture by the turn of the century than what is being projected.

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is good that the number of students at all levels is increasing ; but is the Government aware that particularly at the primary school level which is the basic education level—and the Minister has said that it is the most important stage in education—students in large numbers all over the country do not have class rooms ? They study actually in cattle sheds or open spaces under the most insanitary conditions. If you go by the record of so many schools, one teacher teaches 2 or 3 classes simultaneously. Class rooms are over-crowded, and the ratio of teacher-students is not maintained at all. The result of all this is that the conditions of education at all levels, by and large except in some very good institutions, are extremely poor, and really cannot be the type of education for which the Minister has, more than once, told us, that he is looking forward.

In this context, what are the Minister and the Government of India going to do, to see that these conditions, particularly at the primary school level which is the main and basic level, improve ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : While placing before the House and the country the condition of the schools today, both through the booklet which we have published, and also during the debates in this House, I have also delineated the steps that the Government wishes to take from now on, from the 7th five year Plan : what are the targets, and then until the end of the century, what do we really visualize the situation to be.

Now it is a long list ; a long list of steps which are being contemplated. As I

said, from next year onwards, particularly in the case of school improvement, in the case of reduction of drop-outs and also in the matter of increasing enrolment wherever it is necessary to increase; on all these matters, definite steps are being contemplated; and I would have some occasion to once more tell the house what those steps are. But, as a reply to this question, it may not be possible. If you have the time, I have the whole story to tell you. (*Interruptions*) I can lay it on the Table of the House; I can inform the House later and there is nothing new that I am going to inform, because all these things have been explained to the House by me before.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the number of drop-outs is concerned, the percentage of drop-outs at primary level is 77. Through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to introduce any programme like 'Food for Education' in primary and middle standard during the Seventh Plan so as to check the number of drop-outs so that the level of retention is increased with the incentive of 'Food for Education'?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The hon. Members will be glad to know that the number of drop-outs is going down during the last few years and we hope that with the increase of awareness among the people about the importance of education, the drop-out would continue to go down. But at the same time, we have also to think what incentive we can give so that there are no drop-outs in the schools..... (*Interruptions*) There is no scheme by the name of 'Food for Education', but we do have a 'Mid-Day-Meal' programme and a programme for providing books, etc. Some other measures are also under consideration but the cost thereon would be so high that, perhaps, we would not be able to bear that burden.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Lakhs of tonnes of wheat is rotting in F.C.I. godowns.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : With regard to that, the Prime Minister has already announced that arrangements would be made to supply foodgrains at a subsidised rate in such areas which are facing shortage of food-grains or are very poor. Such arrangements are being made.

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : It has been partly answered. An experiment has already been made in Karnataka State, as you are aware. One of the main attractions for the students should be the supply of text-books and also uniforms, clothes. In addition to what the hon. member Shri Faleiro has just now said the State Government is finding it very difficult to finance the scheme. In view of that, will the Govt. of India come forward to fully finance this scheme?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As I said, there is a whole list of steps, a list of measures being contemplated. Now, some States have already introduced certain measures. Karnataka has introduced; Kerala has introduced; some other States have introduced some other steps. Now, we are consolidating the whole thing, and in the next plan, we would like to come up with a consolidated programme which is calculated to reduce the drop-outs and increase or improve enrolment. Now, as I said, the situation is so, varying from State to State that it will not be possible for me to read out what each State is doing. I am prepared to place all the information either on the Table of the House or send it to the member. But in answer to a question, it will not be possible to say whether this is going to be extended to the whole country; that is pointedly the question asked by the hon. member. I would not be able to say whether a particular programme being at the moment implemented in a given State can be extended or will be extended to the whole

country. We will have to look into that programme comparatively what are the cost benefits of the programme and only then we can come to some conclusion.

Hike in Air Fares

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to hike air fares ; and

(b) if so, to what extent and when the raised air fares will take effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Whereas there is no proposal to increase the fares of Air India, Indian Airlines have with the approval of the Government enhanced, with effect from the 18th of March, 1986, the Fuel Surcharge component of the fares by 10% on the basic fare, as prevailing before the 29th May, 1985. Vayudoot is also contemplating an increase in its fares.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : The hon. Minister has said that the fuel surcharge component of the fares is 10 per cent on the basic fare. The hon. Minister while inaugurating the second terminal at Bombay Airport on 9th March is reported to have said that both Indian Airlines and Air India had posted record profits this year. If that is so, what are the reasons for this air fare hike ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It should make the Members very happy that we have made some profit. We do not take a single paisa from tax-payers money ; we ourselves are generating. We buy planes and also service them. I would like to inform the Members the factors which affected us necessitating increase in the fares. First of all, the average price of the avionics turbine fuel including sales

tax and other duties has been increased from Rs. 5442 per kilolitre to Rs. 6027.10 per kilolitre i.e. an increase of 10.7 per cent. This would add a sum of Rs. 35 crores to the operating cost of the Indian Airlines in 1986-87. Now, to offset this increase, we have permitted Indian Airlines to enhance the fuel surcharge on the basic fare by 10 per cent. That means, the actual fare rise has been only to the tune of 6.3 per cent. That is also because we have to pay the fuel price which is controlled by the Central Government, the landing and route navigational charge which is also controlled by the Civil Aviation authorities, depreciation of the aircraft which is bought from our own money i.e. the money generated by us and not any grant given by the Central Government. I would like to inform the House that all the money which has been given to us this year as a grant money, has been withdrawn and we have been asked to generate our own money. Not only this. The aircraft maintenance material which is controlled by the manufacturers outside the country, has also gone up. All that has forced us to go in for increase in the fares.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE ; If these are the reasons, then why has the hon. Minister chosen only Indian Airlines for this fare hike and left out the Air India from this ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Fares in Air India are controlled by the IATA which is an international organisation. We cannot increase that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Has any comparison in airfare been made with that in the neighbouring countries ? Because we see that every six months the fare is increased. What is the position vis-a-vis the neighbouring countries ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the hon. Members that the fares of the Indian Airlines are much cheaper and lower than the fares prevalent in the neighbouring countries. I have

done a little exercise on that. In India, roughly the airfare for over 1095 kms, after the hike, is Rs. 937. If you take Karachi-Peshawar route which is 1091 kms, the airfare is Rs. 1140. If you take Bombay-Coimbatore which is 1017 kms, the airfare is Rs. 880/-, but if you take Karachi-Lahore which has one mile more than the above mentioned distance, the airfare is Rs. 1163.

Even if you look at Gorakhpur-Varanasi which is a distance of 157 kilometres the fare is less as compared to London-Birmingham where the fare is Rs. 827. That means, the fares of the Indian Airlines are much cheaper than the fares in the neighbouring countries and in some of the much influential countries.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, the price rise in the fares of the Indian Airlines will hit hard the people of the North-Eastern region. I know the people from Tripura, the poor and the down-trodden people, used to go to Calcutta for treatment and for other purposes, and there was a cheaper service between Agartala and Calcutta eight or ten years back. There were two services and one used to be cheaper. So, I would like to know whether the Government will consider not to give effect to the recent price rise in the air fare and will also consider the introduction of a cheaper service between Agartala and Calcutta.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, the fares are applicable on an all-India basis. The hon. Member has given a suggestion and I will see whether anything could be done.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, will the Minister consider the suggestion to choose some important places of tourist importance in this country and give 50 per cent concession once in lifetime to one person to see those places to boost tourism ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I will like to inform the Member from the North-Eastern region regarding his question that

the fares in the North-Eastern region are 17 per cent lower than the fares in the rest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : My question has not been answered, Sir.

Rationalisation of Motor Vehicles Taxes

*543 **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Transport Development Council had recommended rationalisation of motor vehicles taxes with amalgamation of passenger and goods taxes with motor vehicles tax ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Delhi Administration had proposed an optional lump sum payment of taxes, staggered over the year, once in a life time at the time of purchase of the vehicle ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) : A statement is given below.

Statement

Transport Development Council in its meeting held in October, 1985 had considered possible alternative systems of rationalisation of Motor Vehicle Taxes, which included the system of amalgamation of passenger and goods tax, levy of single point taxation, flat-rate system for certain categories of vehicles, as also a suggestion made by Delhi Administration about the feasibility of system of payment of lump-sum amount of taxes at the time of purchase of certain types of vehicles such as personalised vehicles like car, scooter, moped, etc. Transport Development Council have recommended that various proposals may be submitted to the Committee on Rationalisation of the Motor Vehicular

taxes for in-depth consideration. Accordingly the proposals are remitted to the Committee. Besides this, the scheme suggested by Delhi Administration regarding lump-sum tax payment has been circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their views. The reactions of majority of the States are awaited.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance of rationalisation of motor vehicles taxes, especially keeping in view the unnecessary expenditure that we are incurring in collecting these taxes, why should the suggestion of the Delhi Administration regarding lump sum payment of taxes once for all in a life time be not considered instead of its being sent to a committee? If I recollect, between the friends we used to have a common joke about committees, especially about the committees of the Government. We compare it with diarrhoea and we say in both the cases there are sittings, in both the cases there are reports and in both the cases the matter is dropped. This is a well-known joke. So, does it have to go to another committee? Can it not be decided by the Minister quite seriously and implemented? I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any time limit fixed for this committee or it is going to be a perennial committee and if there is no time limit fixed, when is he expecting to get the Report, I mean, would it come before we would have completed our term in the present Parliament or it will be only in the next Parliament,

SHRI RAJESH PILOT ; Sir, I do share the feelings of the hon. Member and it is a fact that there was a period in this country when these commissions and committees became a joke. It is not only the Members of Parliament but even the common citizens used to feel that these commissions and committees were set up without any rhyme or reason. It is well-known to the House which was the period which is known for this. Regarding the subject, the Government is aware of the importance of the subject but this also is a State

subject. We cannot really take a decision sitting here because Centre-State relations have been criticised from the very beginning. People have different views. A commission is already working on it. As far as the Delhi Administration's proposal is concerned, we can agree to it but may be that the Delhi Administration is agreeable but the neighbouring States may not agree for it. So, we have sent their suggestion to all the States. Some of the States have sent their comments. In the last Transport Development Council's meeting which was held in October 1985, we have taken some suggestions and opinions from different States. We are on the job. We know it is very important to help the citizens and to simplify the system. Unfortunately, Centre-State relations come in and when we suggest even some good work to the State Governments, the State some times reverses them, and offers a reverse opinion on such things. But considering the importance of this subject, we are making all serious efforts and I assure the hon. Member that no more committees will be on it. We will react on it and do something soon.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I have not got the reply to the first supplementary. Will the report come at least in my term? The answer sounds, not in this term at least.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He wants a particular date...

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Approximately.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The meeting of the Development Council has been called. This is taking place on the 16th of this month. We are again discussing it with the States concerned who have not agreed for it, And I assure the Member positively that maybe before his term is over—let God give him age—we will certainly do it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : My second supplementary. At least where the hon. Minister has jurisdiction.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has cleverly put it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : At least where the hon. Minister has got jurisdiction he can do it. I presume in the Union territory he has got jurisdiction. Can he not bring in the recommendation of Delhi Administration of the lump sum payment of motor vehicle tax at the first juncture or in the alternative at least let the tax be payable in all the post offices and the nationalised banks. Today the post office refused to collect the motor vehicle tax. They are closed. You cannot pay your motor vehicle tax there. You have to run around and stand in queue to pay your tax in order to avoid getting caught in the street without the tax taken. Where he has clear jurisdiction at least he can do it. Will he implement it ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Till last year it was to be paid in post offices. Why this year they have closed ? The post office says you go to the authority and make a big line there. That is what they are saying this time.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will check up on what the hon Member has said about post office. Delhi Administration is dealing with it. I will get in touch with them and find out the position.

Regarding the hon. Member's second supplementary, we are amending the Motor Vehicles Act which has been very old. The Committee has completed its job. I hope to put it in the Table of the House and produce it to the Parliament before the session ends. We have asked views from the different States. There are different categories of operations. It is a very important Act. From 1939 we have been dealing with this Act. The atmosphere has changed. The situation has changed. The circumstances have changed. The operating conditions have changed. So we are bringing a changed Motor Vehicles Act. Regarding what the hon Member has said our Government has jurisdiction on the Union Territory, the problem is, Delhi administration might

take a decision, UP may not agree. You pay tax in Delhi. The vehicle goes to UP. UP says you pay the tax. So there has to be a uniform policy for the whole country. There has to be common opinion from all the States. Such efforts we are putting forth from our side.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Sir, there should be a uniform tax structure in respect of purchase of vehicles in the States and the Union Territories. What we find is that the States and Union Territories have different tax structures. At the time of the purchase of the vehicles people go to Daman union territory to register their vehicles. One fifth of the vehicles produced in the country per month go to Daman for registration, which is a Union Territory. People cross 500 to 600 KMs to go to Daman to register the vehicle at Daman. Thousands of rupees worth of petrol and diesel are wasted by this trip. They go from Poona, from Nagpur, from Bombay etc. all the way to Daman for registration of vehicle. So my point is that the Union Territories and State Governments should have the same tax structure so that waste of diesel and petrol is avoided and they will not go to Daman union territory for registration. On the one side our Prime Minister wants that the consumption of diesel and petrol should be reduced and on the other side, to avoid the tax, people waste diesel and petrol in this way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your question ? What do you want ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In Union Territory, this excise duty on motor vehicle is not there. In the States it is 12,000 rupees per truck ; and some thousand rupees on cars. So, in order to save this, people waste thousands of rupees worth of petrol and diesel, in regard to one-fifth of the vehicles which are produced in the country which are registered in Daman every month. My question is whether this policy will be changed.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I have got the intention of the question from the hon.

Member. I do agree that a uniform system should be there and this is one of the proposals which we are trying to implement for modification of the Motor Vehicles Act.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, has it been examined that the collection of the tax entails not only more cost percentage which is much higher in some States, but also inconvenience not only from the passengers point of view, but also from the collectors' point of view? Has it been examined that a lumpsum payment and the interest thereon may be less cumbersome and less inconvenient and better for the Government? Has it been examined? If so, what is the result so far?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, goods tax and passenger tax — this is one of the sources of income of States and whenever you touch this subject, the States will come up with their full force stating that 'this will damage their interests.'

So, we have discussed with all seriousness from the Central Government side and we are trying to bring out a common

opinion from all the States. That is why DTC has been again called on 16th and we are going to discuss the subject with them for coming out with some positive decisions from them.

Irrigation Projects Awaiting Clearance

***546. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation projects in different States which are awaiting approval of the Central Water Commission or the Union Government.

(b) what are the dates on which proposals for these projects were initially submitted to the Centre ;

(c) the estimated cost and benefits of these projects ; and

(d) when these projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKAR ANAND) :

(a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The list of major and medium projects cleared by the Central Water Commission and awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.
(Rs. in Crores/000 ha)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Date of receipt in C.W.C.	Date of receipt of full information of the project	Estimated cost	Benefits
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Singur (Major)	October, 1977	August, 1984	42.34	Water Supply + Stabilisation of irrigation. 5.20
2.	Buggavanka Reservoir Scheme (Medium)	December, 1983	March, 1984	7.83	
ASSAM					
3.	Puthimari (Major)	April, 1978	May, 1981	25.82	22.039
BIHAR					
4.	North Koel (Major)	March, 1978	March, 1980	113.77	109.42
5.	Masan (Major)	October, 1980	November, 1980	34.72	27.015
6.	Subernarekha Multipurpose (Bihar, Orissa & West Bengal) (Major)	December, 1980	October, 1981	480.90	241.873
7.	Sone Modernisation Phase-I (Major)	August, 1983	August, 1984	246.96	906.00 (Total)
8.	Upper Sakari Reservoir (Major)	October, 1982	August, 1984	123.82	67.67
9.	Khudia Reservoir Scheme (Medium)	July, 1982	February, 1985	5.07	5.463

1	2	3	4	5	6
	GUJARAT				
10.	Sardar Sarovar Project (Major)	February, 1980	December, 1982	4240.00	1792.00
11.	Watrak (Major)	September, 1981	August, 1983	22.00	16.874
12.	Modernisation of Kharicut Canal (Major)	May, 1980	May, 1983	5.91	10.50 (Total)
	HIMACHAL PRADESH				
13.	Bhabour Sahib Ph.—I Lift Irrigation Scheme (Medium)	May, 1983	May, 1985	4.26	3.43
	JAMMU & KASHMIR				
14.	Ravi Canal (Major)	June, 1982	March, 1984	62.08	53.927
15.	Rajpura Lift Irrigation Scheme (Medium)	September, 1981	November, 1981	7.03	2.43
	MADHYA PRADESH				
16.	Mahan (Major)	July, 1979	May, 1983	39.00	19.04
17.	Rajghat Canal (Major)	April, 1979	November, 1980	46.15	121.45
18.	Sindh River Irrigation Phase-II (Major)	June, 1979	November, 1983	185.00	120.00
19.	Narmada Sagar (Major)	February, 1983	December, 1983	1392.85	169.296
20.	Gej (Medium)	June, 1984	September, 1984	72.27	4.416
21.	Mahuar (Medium)	July, 1984	August, 1984	22.17	13.775
	MAHARASHTRA				
22.	Khary (Medium)	January, 1984	January, 1984	4.97	2.798
23.	Panzan (Medium)	February, 1983	March, 1984	5.41	2.40
24.	Shahnoor (Medium)	July, 1983	March, 1984	15.24	9.33
25.	Hetwane (Medium)	July, 1981	August, 1984	19.56	9.116
26.	Mun (Medium)	February, 1983	August, 1984	13.87	9.287
27.	Thembapuri (Medium)	July, 1981	July, 1984	5.91	2.685
28.	Sekei (Medium)	September, 1983	July, 1984	3.01	1.975

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Tarali (Medium)	September, 1982	September, 1984	14.07	8.757
30.	Raigohan (Medium)	July, 1981	March, 1984	3.18	1.950
31.	Jangamhatti Lift Irrigation Scheme (Medium)	December, 1981	December, 1984	4.29	2.70
32.	Jam (Medium)	December, 1983	February, 1984	14.75	8.70
33.	Masalga (Medium)	September, 1983	November, 1985	4.63	2.13
34.	Morna (Medium)	May, 1983	January, 1986	9.42	5.329
35.	Kar (Medium)	April, 1981	July, 1985	8.02	7.394
ORISSA					
36.	Kanupur (Major)	September, 1981	January, 1985	86.03	41.407
37.	Sapura Badjore	September, 1983	August, 1984	8.94	3.752
38.	Kusei (Medium)	March, 1984	August, 1984	27.03	10.48
PUNJAB					
39.	Punjab Irrigation Project, Phase-II Lining of Channels (Major)	April, 1982	February, 1986	452.57	327.60
RAJASTHAN					
40.	Modernisation of Gambhiri Canal System (Medium)	January, 1981	June, 1982	11.76	—
41.	Pachana Irrigation System (Medium)	October, 1983	October, 1983	17.45	8.787
42.	Wagan Irrigation Scheme (Medium)	October, 1983	January, 1984	9.82	5.210
43.	Chauli Irrigation (Medium)	January, 1983	February, 1985	8.71	5.775
44.	Chaken Irrigation (Medium)	September, 1984	December, 1984	4.05	3.01
TAMIL NADU					
45.	Modernisation of Ananthnar Channel (Medium)	May, 1982	December, 1985	3.48	8.906

1	2	3	4	5	6
	UTTAR PRADESH				
46.	Maudaha Dam Project (Major)	August, 1979	October, 1979	26.75	27.70
47.	Raising Meja Dam (Major)	February, 1974	May, 1985	29.69	47.957
48.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (Major)	October, 1976	February, 1985	73.39	65.451
	WEST BENGAL				
49.	Upper Kang-sabati (Major)	February, 1976	May, 1980	43.84	59.115
50.	Subernarekha Barrage (Major)	January, 1981	February, 1984	158.55	130.014

The Projects will be cleared by the Planning Commission after considering, among other things, various aspects including forest conservation, environment and availability of resources etc.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Sir, from the information furnished here we do not find the names of the Telgu Ganga project, Polavaram Yeleru, Pulu-chintala etc. which are some of the major and medium irrigation projects which have been long pending and awaiting clearance from the Centre. What is the reason for non-inclusion of these items in this Table ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, if the hon. Member can look to the statement, it says :

“The list of major and medium projects cleared by the Central Water Commission and awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.”

These projects are cleared by the Central Water Commission and they are pending before the Planning Commission for approval.

And then, at the end of the List, if the hon. Member can read—I quote the last three lines :

“The Projects will be cleared by the Planning Commission after considering, among other things, various aspects including forest conservation, environment and availability of resources etc.”

Telugu Ganga project has not been cleared by the Central Water Commission because on the very floor of this House I have given reasons as to why it is under consideration.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to the question put. Sir, the question is like this :

“the names of major and medium irrigation projects in different States which are awaiting approval of the Central Water Commission or the Union Government ;”

That is the question. How is it that the Minister instead of giving answer di-

rectly to this question gives me information about the projects which are already cleared ?

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Cart before the horse!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has gone to the 21st century already.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I think the hon. Member has not been able to understand the difference between the technical clearance of the project by the Central Water Commission and approval by the Government from the Planning Commission. They are two different things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is the Planning Commission above everybody? *(Interruptions).* It is the Central Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You can listen to me. *(Interruptions).* There is a technical clearance required before the clearance by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission can.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is not a constitutional body.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If you can listen to me, then I will tell you.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How many are awaiting clearance? *(Interruptions).*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There are many projects pending before the Central Water Commission where the information is still not complete. Therefore, it cannot be said that it is pending, in the sense the State Government has to supply information and clear all the queries made by the Central Water Commission. Unless the entire information is given to the Central Water Commission, it cannot be said that it is pending at the Commission.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Sir, my question has not been answered at all. My original question is with regard to the names of projects which are not cleared by the Centre, either by the Central Water Commission or by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says, even if you have sent a proposal, it does not mean that it is pending. When you send all the required information, then only, he is telling, it is considered to be pending. This is what he means.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Our proposal is still pending at the Centre. Why does he not give the names of the proposals which are pending with the Centre? He must come forward with a clear reply to the Question which I have raised.

Sir, I seek your protection. I have given a particular question but he is trying to give answer to a different question.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There may be many projects. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But what he means is, they have not given sufficient information.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There are many projects pending before the Government for want of information, at the Centre. I cannot give all the names of the projects.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why not? (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I will ask him. Mr. Acharia, please take your seat. Please Order.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has to give the information.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: When the Question is admitted, he is bound to give answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is answering.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I say, if the hon. Member is interested in any particular project, I will give him...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, no. When the Question is admitted, he should give the information.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The hon. Speaker has admitted the Question. The Minister says he will decide on what type of answer to be given—whether it is complete or not, he will decide. This is a very serious matter. How can it be?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have given a complete answer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He says, he will not give a complete answer.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Major and minor irrigation projects which are awaiting approval, this is the question.

MR. DEPUTY — SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. You take your seat. I will call you afterwards.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The main thing is, the very question reads like this : What are the names of the projects which await clearance from the Centre? He gives the reply about the names of projects which are already cleared. I have not asked the names of the projects which are already cleared. I have asked about the names of the projects which are still awaiting approval: How does he compare his reply with my Question?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : They will go on defending even spelling mistakes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I say that there are many projects sent by the States to the Central Government for techno-economic

clearance: Majority of the projects are not properly investigated. A lot of information is still wanted for clearance and processing the proposals. (*Interruptions*). In the process, certain projects are sent back to the State for furnishing certain information. Certain information is still wanted. So, instead of giving all these projects, I mentioned about the projects for which information received by the Central Water Commission is in full, and cleared by them and sent to the Planning Commission for approval. That list, I have given. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI H.M. PATEL : The question must be interpreted according to the language.

The ordinary meaning of the word 'approval' is the only meaning which he should give and he is entitled to nothing else. The question is permitted by the Hon. Speaker. The Hon. Speaker considered that 'approval' was a clear enough word for the question. Now, the hon. Minister proceeds to say that it is not 'approval'. There may be deficiencies when a project is sent to the Government. "We send it back" and so on is not the way to answer a question. The hon. Minister could have said "There are many proposals which have come before us some of which are sent back. I am not giving answers here to them but only replying to this matter." The hon. Minister could have said that in that case a further question could have been put. The meaning of every question must be interpreted in the ordinary way, I do not think that the hon. Minister is entitled to give any other meaning to it or any technical meaning to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the hon. Minister explained whatever the projects.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is misleading the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seats. (*Interruptions*)- If you want, you give notice for Half-an-Hour Discussion.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : May I explain to the hon. Members that there is some confusion in their minds as to what has been said? What the hon. Minister has said is that there are certain (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Will you please allow one to speak, or go on speaking yourself?

[*English*]

There are a certain number of cases for which full information has not been received and which are under correspondence between the CWC and the States. That he has not mentioned because full information has not been received from the States. There is a second category where full information has been received from the States by the CWC. In this category, there is nothing pending disposal with the CWC. Everything has been forwarded to the Planning Commission or to wherever it is to be forwarded. So, his answer is factually correct. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can understand if one of you rise. (*Interruptions*). I will call you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister perhaps has not seen the question. The question is very simple. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia, let him say. He is again asking. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : What I am requesting is that because there are certain objections before the Central Water Commission (*Interruptions*). Let me complete. There are certain objections raised by the Central Water Commission and every time whenever this matter is referred back to the State, there are always fresh objections which have been raised. So we want half-an-hour discussion on this project also along with other projects also which are pending throughout

the nation and also what queries are going to be put. There should be some finality about it. There should be finality to the number of queries. So let us discuss it in the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give a separate notice. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him put the question. (*Interruptions*). You give notice for Half-an-Hour. I will consider it. You give notice for a half-an-hour discussion. Take your seat. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One of you should speak. I have already said that he can give notice for half-an-hour discussion. If he gives notice, I will consider it. (Ends)

Next Question.

[*Translation*]

Night Landing Facilities at Ranchi Airport

*547. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of night landing and terminal building at Ranchi airport was scheduled to be completed in December, 1985 ; and

(b) whether this work has not been completed so far and if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work could not be completed so far mainly due to frequent damage caused to the perimeter wall and

theft of construction material, fittings etc. by some anti-social elements of the area. The work is now expected to be completed by the end of June, 1986.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said in his reply that the work could not be completed mainly due to frequent damage caused to the perimeter wall and theft of construction material, fittings etc. by some anti-social elements of the area. Sir, his reply that the work is being delayed due to damage caused by anti-social elements is not clear. In this connection, I would like to say that earlier also the same reply was given by the hon. Minister to my question on the subject and today also, the same reply has been repeated. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the officers of his Department have lodged any F.I.R. in the Police Station against those who damage wall and steal the material ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the earlier occasion I had not given any date by which the work would be completed, but this time, we have clearly stated the time by which the airport will be ready. Secondly, a team of my Department had gone there in January and another team had gone there only last week and this time we have set up a police post at the aerodrome. Now the police have laid a regular seige around the aerodrome. The anti-social elements broke the wall there because there are three to four villages nearby and if the villagers go via the city, the distance becomes too long. Therefore, they used to go to the villages through the runway by breaking the wall because it makes the route short. We had erected that wall 10 to 15 times and each time the wall was broken by the villagers. Sir, you represent that constituency in the House. Had you extended a helping hand earlier, you would not have received the same reply this time. However, today I have already stated that the aerodrome with night landing facility will be ready by the end of June.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Sir, the hon. Minister is also aware that Ranchi is the only airport in Bihar and Assam which has Airbus landing facilities for the flights coming from Bombay or Nagpur. Recently, Calcutta Airport had flashed a message that due to bad weather they would not allow the Airbus to land there and consequently the Airbus had to make an emergency landing at Ranchi Airport. Ranchi is the heart of Chota-Nagpur and the Prime Minister visits this place quite often. I want that the Government should depute some officer there to get the work completed soon which would consequently result in the development of Chhota-Nagpur area. As my question related to only night-landing and terminal building which is under construction, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the work is sure to be completed by the time-schedule given by him?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, this has already been answered in my earlier reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Stoppages of Kutub Express

*536 : **SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the halting stations of the Kutub Express train operating between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Jabalpur at the time of its introduction ;

(b) the number and names of the stations where Kutub Express stops at present and the justification therefor ;

(c) whether there is any district on this line where the train does not stop at any station ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) At the time of introduction of Kutub Narmada Express it had 12 halts between Jabalpur and Hazrat Nizamuddin as follows :—

Katni, Satna, Manikpur, Chitrakot-dham, Karwi, Banda, Harpalpur, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra Cantt., Rajakimandi, Mathura Jn., Kosi-Kalan.

(b) Due to pressing public demands more halts were given and at present the train has 22 stoppages between Jabalpur and Hazrat Nizamuddin as follows :—

Sihora Road, Katni, Maihar, Satna, Jaitwar, Manikpur, Chitrakotdham, Karwi, Atarra, Banda, Mahoba, Harpalpur, Mau-Ranipur, Jhansi, Datia, Dabra, Gwalior, Morena, Dhaulpur Jn., Agra Cantt., Rajakimandi, Mathura, Kosi-Kalan.

(c) At present there are only three such Districts.

(d) The stoppages to Mail/Express trains are not provided on the basis of District towns but on the basis of traffic offering.

Production/Augmentation and Modernisation of Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi

*537. **SHRI HARISH REWAT :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to augment production capacity of Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi, and to modernise it during the Seventh Plan ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to augment

the production capacity of Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, since the present capacity is considered adequate for Railways' requirements.

It is proposed to upgrade technology in a phased manner by incorporating modern technological features to yield high reliability, availability, fuel efficiency and easy maintainability.

Modernisation of Canals

*540. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had prepared a Rs. 1300 crore scheme with the cooperation of World Bank for modernisation of canals in Bihar ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have abandoned the idea of implementing the said scheme ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar has prepared a project for modernisation of existing Sone Canal System at an estimated cost of Rs. 1195 crores, consisting of 3 phases of five years each. The first phase of the scheme estimated to cost Rs. 247 crores is under consideration for World Bank assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Free and Compulsory Education for Children

*541. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has not been possible for Govt. to fulfil the directive embodied in article 45 of the Constitu-

tion to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years ;

(b) whether Government are considering a time-bound plan to achieve the goal at the earliest with the active involvement of masses ; and

(c) if so, the outline of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

It has not been possible so far to provide universal elementary education to all children till they attain the age of 14 as originally envisaged in Article 45 of the constitution. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged universalisation of elementary education by 1990 and for operational purposes laid down the target of achieving 95% enrolment at primary level (classes I to V) and 50% at middle level (classes VI to VIII) and 100% for both by 1990. According to the Seventh Plan document 92% enrolment of primary and 53% for middle stage was estimated to have been achieved by 1984-85. The Seventh Plan document has reiterated the goal of realising universal elementary education for all children upto 14 years of age by 1990. This programme will continue to be part of the minimum lead programme. In view of the high drop out rate at the elementary stage the emphasis will shift from mere enrolment to retention of children in schools and to the attainment of basic elements of learning. The objective is sought to be achieved through a combination of formal and non-formal methods, focusing special attention on girls and children belonging to economically and socially weaker sections.

2. Article 45 of the Constitution envisages elementary education to be free and compulsory. Education of all children at elementary stage is generally free in all Government, local body and aided schools in the country barring Uttar Pradesh where boys' education in classes VII and

VIII is yet to be made free. Many States have enacted legislation for compulsory primary education but in view of the socio-economic reasons and the large numbers involved the penal provisions generally remain unenforced.

3. School Education is looked after mostly by the State Governments. The Central Government has been advising the States, and extending some financial assistance also. The Central Government has been recommending and pursuing with the States the following measures/programmes which will be pursued during the VIIth Plan also :

- (i) Elementary Education has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and it was included in the New Twenty Point Programme also.
- (ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations to the extent possible.
- (iii) Intensification of utilisation of existing school facilities.
- (iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two teacher schools.
- (v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.
- (vi) Provision of non-formal/part time education on an extensive scale.
- (vii) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.
- (viii) Incentive like free text-books and stationery, free uniforms and attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.
- (ix) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environment of children.

(x) Introduction of an ungraded system of class to class progression and elimination of stagnation so that every child may complete one class each year and be promoted to the next higher class till he passes Class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment and evaluation on a continuing basis.

- (xi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration down to the block-level.
- (xii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children, especially girls.
- (xiii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.
- (xiv) Mounting of national campaigns for intensive efforts for increasing enrolment and retention during the campaign period with follow-up action throughout the academic year.

4. In view of the fact that 80% of the out of school children are in the 9 educationally backward States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Central Government has been extending substantial financial assistance for setting up and running non formal education centres in these States. This programme is proposed to be continued in the VIIth Plan. In addition 8 States will receive Rs. 64.74 crores for additional teachers in primary schools and 11 States will receive Rs. 156.17 crores for construction of additional 37,000 class rooms under the recommendations of Eighth Finance Commission.

[English]

Linking of Chandigarh with Ludhiana and Jagadhari

* 544. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link Chandigarh and Ludhiana with a direct line and also introduce a direct train between Jagadhari and Chandigarh ;

(b) whether any such request has also been received from Punjab Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no proposal to link Ludhiana with Chandigarh by a new BG line, as one already exists via Ambala. Due to good road transport services being available for this short distance between Jagadhari and Chandigarh, adequate justification does not exist for a direct train service between Jagadhari and Chandigarh.

(b) Requests for rail line between Ludhiana and Chandigarh have been received from Punjab Government.

(c) No action is proposed to be taken in view of the position indicated in (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Renewal of Railway Tracks

*545. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the railway tracks and renewal of which is still to be completed and the names of the places between which these are to be completed ;

(b) the details of the tracks which fall on the main traffic routes ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to implement the renewal programme expeditiously in order to increase the capacity of

these important routes at the earliest possible time and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Renewal of approximately 19,550 kms. of track on Indian Railways is still to be completed. This is scattered by and large on all routes. Out of it, 8450 kms. of track falls on B.G. main traffic routes and 5200 kms. on M.G. main traffic routes.

(c) Renewal of over 3200 track km. is expected in 1985-86 and renewal of 3800 track km. has been targetted in 1986-87. Arrears of track renewal are intended to be wiped out by 1985.

[*English*]

Checking Speed of Delhi Transport Corporation Buses

*549 SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some complaints about high speed of Delhi Transport Corporation buses on Delhi roads ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that DTC buses comply with speed limits prescribed by the traffic authorities for various roads ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a special DTC cell to check exceeding of speed limits by bus drivers and to take action against the defaulters ?

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

(b) With a view to have a check on the speed of the buses, mechanical speed governors—an inbuilt part of the fuel injection pump is provided in all vehicles, which controls the speed to a predetermined limit. Besides, speed limit brackets are also being fitted in the buses which also prevent driving at speeds more than 40 kms. per hour in city routes.

(c) The DTC has already deployed 16 mobile squads for this purpose and the erring drivers are replaced on the spot as a first step.

Introduction of a Train Between Pune and Ahmedabad

*550. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration to start a new train between Pune and Ahmedabad via Diva/Vasai ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to materialise ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The route between Diva and Vasai Road is open for goods traffic and infrastructure facilities have not been provided for running of passenger trains.

Introduction of a Direct Daily Train Between New Delhi and Bangalore

*551. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no direct daily train between New Delhi and Bangalore ;

(b) if so whether Government propose to introduce a daily direct train between New Delhi and Bangalore ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is a bi-weekly train from New Delhi and a weekly train from Nizamuddin.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Ganga-Cauvery Link Project

*552. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a project for Ganga-Cauvery link to ensure maximum use of the waters of these rivers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). There is no project under consideration at present for linking of the river Ganga with the Cauvery. The Ganga-Cauvery project considered earlier was found not feasible.

[*Translation*]

Speeding up of Trains

*553. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some fast Mail/Express trains on major routes take more or less the same time which they used to take 25 years ago in covering the distance between starting and terminating stations whereas railway lines have since been doubled and steam engines have been replaced by high speed diesel and electric engines and if so, the names of such trains zone-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken during 1985-86 and proposed to be taken during 1986-87 to accelerate the speed of trains and to reduce the time of their stay at the starting and terminating stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b)

Certain fast trains have got slowed down on major routes such as :

- (i) 7/8 Toofan Express, 13/14 Upper India Express and 81/82 A.C. Express on New Delhi-Calcutta route.
- (ii) 25/26 A.C. Express on Bombay-New Delhi Western Railway route.
- (iii) 57/58 Pathankot Express (now Dadar-Amritsar Express) on Bombay-Delhi Central Railway route.
- (iv) 17/18 Madras-Delhi Janta Express (now Madras-Jammu Tawi Express, on New Delhi-Madras route.

This slowing down has been on account of increase in the load of trains and additional stoppages given.

Technological improvements in the shape of better quality of rails, improved design of bogies and increasing the horse power of diesel/electric locos are being provided progressively with a view to accelerating the speed of trains.

As a tradition, passengers are used to a system of arriving at their destination city in the morning and leaving from those places in the evening/night hours after doing their whole days work. This does not allow the Railways to reduce the terminal lie-over of rakes to a great extent. However, changes in the rake links for improving the utilisation is a continuous process and in every Time Table the lie overs of a number of trains are reduced. This will be apparent from the coach utilisation figures which went up as follows :—

Year	Vehicle Kms. per Vehicle day	
	B.G.	M.G.
1980-81	314	186
1985-86 (April-June)	367	212
1985-86 (Sept. prov)	372	213

[English]

Urdu Academy in Kerala

*554. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for opening of an Urdu Academy in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMA RAO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Mental Health Programme Taken Up by National Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Science, Bangalore

5061. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Science (NIMHANS), Bangalore has taken up a National Mental Health Programme covering 12 centres ;

(b) if so, the name of the centres and the estimated expenditure on this programme during Seventh Plan period ; and

(c) salient features of the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c): The Committee of Experts has been set up by the Government to work out the details of the National Mental Health programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for which Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided. The recommendations, when received will be taken into consideration for the implementation of the National Mental Health Programme and its sub allocations.

Book Stalls at Railway Stations

5062. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of existing book stalls at the railway stations/platforms ;

(b) the names of major firms holding contract for such book stalls along with the number of book stalls held by each ;

(c) whether these firms are permitted to sublet the book stalls to third parties ; and

(d) the normal period for which such contracts are awarded and whether any exception has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Normally book stall contracts are awarded for 5 years. However, in the case of M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. and M/s. Higginbotham & Co. the contracts were renewed for a period of 9 years w.e.f. 1.1.1985.

Completion of on-going Irrigation Projects in Tribal Areas of Orissa

5063. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in 1986-87 for the completion of ongoing medium and major irrigation projects in Phulbani and other tribal districts of Orissa ;

(b) how many of those projects are expected to be completed by the end of 1986-87 financial year ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the execution of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments and the project-wise outlays are not maintained at the Centre.

(c) Tribal sub-plan approach is in operation under which budget allocations are made by the State Governments for irrigation projects. The Central Government renders technical guidance and assistance in procurement of scarce construction material whenever required.

Allocation to Homoeopathic Research Institute in Kottayam (Kerala)

5064. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to the homoeopathic Research Institute in Kottayam, Kerala during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the actual amount utilised during this period ; and

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of the allocation made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Out of Rs. 22.86 lakhs including Rs. 4 lakhs (approximately) for capital works allocated to this Institute, a sum of Rs. 19.32 lakhs was actually utilised.

(c) construction of cells for mental patients under capital work programme could not be carried out by the Public Works Department of the State Government of Kerala.

Water-Logging in Indo-Gangetic Plain

5065. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 7 million hectares of precious irrigated land becomes water-

logged every year mostly in the Indo-Gangetic plain, including Nagarjunasagar irrigation command area due to faulty irrigation canal system and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to save both water and good land ;

(b) whether in view of the population explosion water logging and salination will be controlled at the earliest ; and

(c) whether water logged areas will be reclaimed by planting eucalyptus and alfa-alfa trees as also rotation of crops and other suitable measures and if so, details of steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) As assessed by Central Ground Water Board an area of about 3.4 million ha. is affected by waterlogging in the country. The States have been advised to take up remedial measures including provision of drainage facilities, lining of canals in selected reaches and conjunctive use of surface and groundwater etc.

Maintenance of Railway Tracks by Private Contractors

5066. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the maintenance of railway tracks is being handed over to the private contractors ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the private contractors have been assigned the maintenance of railway tracks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) . (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Students admitted in Medical Colleges of Delhi on Nomination from J & K

5067 PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

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

(a) whether the Medical Colleges affiliated with the University of Delhi have been accepting candidates for admission to MBBS or MD/MS from various States on nomination ; and

(b) if so, how many candidates were admitted to Medical Colleges under Delhi University in 1984-85 and 1985-86 on nomination from Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare allocate certain number of MBBS seats which are contributed to the Central Pool by State/UT Governments with medical colleges to the States/UTs without medical colleges. The nominations against these seats are done by the concerned States/UTs. The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not have any seats for nomination of students from various States to MD/MS Courses in any Medical Institutions.

(b) No seats was allocated from the Central pool to J&K State for nomination of candidates to Medical Colleges under Delhi University during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Long covered Railway Yard at Kalalikunda Railway Station (S.E. Railway)

5068. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cement handling in Kalaikunda Station (South Eastern Railway) has been facing serious problems due to inadequate space in Railway Yard in that Railway station ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in order to provide a

long covered Railway Yard at Kalaikunda Railway station ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal. The station has already a long siding where rakes are being handled.

Amendment of Anti-Dowry Laws to give Women's Organisations Status of Investigation Agencies

5069. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

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

(a) whether Government propose to amend the anti-dowry law to give certified voluntary Women's Organisations the status of investigating agencies in dowry death cases ;

(b) if so, details and steps being taken in this direction ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give some financial assistance also to certified voluntary Women's Organisations ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No, Sir. However, under Section 7 of the amended Dowry Prohibition Act the recognised voluntary organisations have been authorised to lodge complaints about dowry offences with courts not inferior to those of a metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

(b) The Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of yatri niwas near main Railway Stations

5070. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct Yatri Niwas near the main railway stations of the country by the Department of Railways for the convenience of railway passengers ;

(b) if so, the names of stations where such Yatri Niwas are likely to be constructed ; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up a "Rail Yatri Niwas" at New Delhi station as a Pilot Project. Extension of similar facility at other stations will depend on the experience gained from this pilot project.

(c) Allotment of funds to the tune of Rs. 1.00/- crore has been made in 1986-87 for "Rail Yatri Niwas" at New Delhi station.

Portraits of Public Show of Foreign Governors in Goa

5071, SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that portraits of some Portuguese Governors of Goa beginning from the first one have been kept in the Goa Archaeological Survey of India gallery for open public view.

(b) if so, what were the compelling reasons on the part of Archaeological

Survey of India to put up a public show of foreign Governors' portraits on Indian soil ; and

(c) when these will be removed from the gaze of the visiting public.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The portraits of Portugues Governors are primarily objects of art forming part of the varied collection on display in the Archaeological museum at Goa.

(c) There is no Proposal to remove them.

**Seizure of Tippu Sultan's Sword
By CBI**

5072. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 25th February, 1986 wherein it has been stated that C.B.I. has very recently seized Tippu Sultan's Sword ;

(b) whether Tippu Sultan Research Institute and Museum, Srirangapatnam, has recently staked its claim for Tippu's Sword ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to return that Sword to that Museum and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the ownership of the Sword

is still under investigation, it is premature to take a decision in this regard.

**Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin
B.G. Project**

5073. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin broad gauge project is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, whether the project will be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the allocations made for the execution of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) This is an approved Railway Project.

(b) Parallel B.G. line between Tirunelveli and Milavittan has been opened to traffic. The completion of the project will depend on the resources made available in the coming years.

(c) Anticipated expenditure upto March 1986 is Rs. 25.43 crores approximately and outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 3.80 crore.

[*Translation*]

**Universities Without Recognition
from UGC**

5074. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students in each of the 13 universities which are not considered eligible for getting grants from the University Grants Commission ;

(b) whether the degrees conferred by these universities are recognised for all

purposes including entering into Government services ; like degrees conferred by other universities getting UGC grants ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing these universities to function when students passing from these universities are not considered qualified ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : (a) There are at present 12 universities which have to be declared fit by the UGC for grants from the

Commission. The names of these Universities, the year of their establishment and the enrolment in them are given in the statement given below.

(b) According to the UGC Act, any University established under an Act of a State Legislature is competent to confer degrees. Accordingly, the degrees awarded by all universities established under State Acts, even though they have not been declared fit for grants, are recognised for all purposes including employment.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement indicating the position relating to Universities which have not been declared fit to receive Central Assistance in terms of the rules framed under Section 12.1 B of the UGC Act. (Position as on 27.3.86).

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Name of the University	Yeay of Establishment	Enrolment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) A.P. Open University	1982	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(ii) Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavid- yalaya, Tirupati (A.P.)	1983	144
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal University, Itanagar.	1985	NA
4.	Himachal Pradesh	H.P. Krishi Vishwavid- yalaya, Palampur.	1978	855
5.	Kerala	Gandhiji University, Kottayam (Kerala)	1983	NA
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Guru Ghasidas University	1983	16324
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati University Amravati (Maharashtra)	1983	25448
8.	Orissa	Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	1981	255
9.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	1984	NA
10.	Tamil Nadu	(ii) Alagappa University Karaidudi (Tamil Nadu)	1985	NA
11.	West Bengal	Vidyasagar University	1981	NA
12.	Goa	Goa University, Panaji	1985	NA

NA. Not available. Some of these Universities have not yet started their teaching programmes.

[English]

**Construction of New Railway Lines
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parali-Vaijnath**

5075. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal of Government of Maharashtra for construction for new Ahmednagar-Beed-Parali Vaijnath line is under consideration of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of project and the date when the project is expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Falling Standards In Maintenance of
National Highways**

5076. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that eminent experts have expressed their serious anxiety over the falling standards in maintenance of the National Highways which in their opinion are in a state of imminent collapse at many places ;

(b) if so, whether such places have been identified where the National Highways are likely to give in ;

(c) what allocations were made for proper maintenance during 1985 and how much amount out of that was utilised on each of these places ; and

(d) what effective steps are being contemplated to improve the conditions ?

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

(d) : The National Highways in the country are largely traffic-worthy. The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are sanctioned keeping in view the existing condition of the National Highway, traffic intensity and availability of resources. During 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 204 crores was provided for the development of National Highways and Rs. 90 crores for their maintenance. Efforts are also being made to get enhanced allocations for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country from time to time.

[Translation]

Sports Complex in Madhya Pradesh

5077. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for assistance to set up sports complex in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) action taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) No fresh proposal for construction of a sports complex has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

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

**Proposal to Set up a Model
Intermediate College at Each
Block Level**

5078. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL ; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a Model Intermediate College at each Block level ;

(b) whether it will help in raising the standards of education in rural areas ; and

(c) the reasons for not giving special attention by Government towards the intelligent student of rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The Government plans to open one Navodaya Vidyalaya (Model School) in each district in the 7th plan. These schools will substantially cater to the needs of intelligent students of rural areas by selecting the students on merit and earmarking 75% of the seats for students from rural areas.

[English]

Drug Adulteration in India

5079. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Drug adulteration in India as compared to other countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Rs. 40 crores worth of adulterated drugs are annually available in India ; and

(c) the percentage of drug adulteration in the private, public and multinational units of drug manufacturing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) An analysis of a number of samples of drugs by the Drug Testing Laboratories revealed that between 15 and 18% of the samples tested were found to be sub-standard. This Ministry has, however, no information with regard to the percentage of

adulteration in other countries. It is, therefore not possible to make a comparison.

(b) This Ministry has no information about the availability of Rs. 40 crores worth of adulterated drugs in India.

(c) The manufacture, distribution, stocking and sale of drugs is regulated by the State Drug Control Authorities. This Ministry has, therefore, no information.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Building at Khurda Road, Orissa

5080. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya building at Khurda Road in Orissa has been fully completed by now ;

(b) if so, the total cost incurred on the building ; and

(c) reasons for not shifting all the classes of Kendriya Vidyalaya there so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Construction of the school building as per the approved plan has been completed.

(b) The expenditure incurred till 30.11.85 is Rs. 16,91,401.

(c) It has been possible to shift all the classes to the new building since it does not have sufficient accommodation for the additional sections in various classes which had to be opened in the meanwhile to meet the rush for admissions.

Selection of Teachers from Rural Areas for Training at Camet

5081. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for selection, steps taken to include more teachers from rural areas and names of teachers sent for training at Centre for advance Mathematics Education Training during 1984, 1985 and number of teachers to be sent this year ; and

(b) the number of teachers selected from Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The criteria for selection of candidates for training under CAMENT Project is as under :

Essential Qualifications

(1) First class or Higher Second Class Master's degree in Mathematics or its equivalent from a recognised University/Institute.

(2) At least 5 years teaching experience to Senior Secondary Classes in a recognised school/Institute or in teacher training colleges.

(3) Experience of attending summer institutes/orientation courses in Mathematics.

(4) Age not exceeding 45 years on the date of departure for training.

(5) Good proficiency in English.

Desirable Qualifications :

(1) Bachelor's or Master's degree in Education.

(2) Project work/research conducted in the related field of Mathematics/Science.

Nominations are invited from State Governments and the final selection is made by the NCERT on behalf of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) on the basis of the candidates participated in a week long seminar at NCERT and their performance at the interview. There is no separate criterion for the selection of teachers from rural areas.

The list of teachers selected for training during 1984-85 is given below in the Statement. No teachers under the project have been sponsored for training in 85-86.

(b) Four teachers were selected from Orissa under this project during the last 5 years i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Statement

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Shri H.L. Verma,
P.G.T.
Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Chandimandir,
Haryana.</p> | <p>4. Mrs. Jagmohini,
Directorate of Education,
T.V. Branch,
Defence Colony,
New Delhi.</p> |
| <p>2. Shri A.B. Sharma,
P.G.T.
Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Amjhore,
Distt. Rohtas (Bihar).</p> | <p>5. Shri B. R. Sachdeva,
P.G.T.
Govt. of Model School No. 2,
Ludlow Castle,
Delhi-110054.</p> |
| <p>3. Dr. M.F. Islam,
Lecturer.
Govt. Teachers' Training
College,
Ranchi—834001 (Bihar).</p> | <p>6. Shri K.M. Thakore,
Asstt. Teacher,
Govt. Hr. Sec. School,
Naroli—326235
(Dadra & Nagar Haveli),
Via : Bhilad (W. Rly).</p> |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>7. Shri Anselm Sawahlira,
Science Prom. Officer,
Upper Khatla,
Aizwal-796001 (Mizoram).</p> <p>8. Shri R.D. Singh.
Lecturer,
Govt. Multi H.S. School,
Bilaspur-495001 (M.P.).</p> <p>9. Shri N.R. Singla,
Lecturer,
Office of the D.E.O.,
Simla (H.P.).</p> <p>10. Shri R.B. Agarwal,
Lecturer,
Govt. Girls' H.S. School,
Govindpura Bhel, Bhopal (M.P.).</p> <p>11. Shri T.K. Shrinivasan,
Lecturer,
State Institute of Sce. Edn.,
Jabalpur (M.P.).</p> <p>12. Shri P.C. Jain,
Lecturer,
Govt. Kasturba G.H.S. School,
Indore-452004 (M.P.).</p> <p>13. Mrs. C. Premini Nair,
Lecturer,
Mt. Carmel College,
Palace Road,
Bangalore-560052.</p> <p>14. Miss C.K. Shantha,
Lecturer,
Mt. Carmel College,
Palace Road, Bangalore-560052.</p> | <p>15. Dr. S.B. Rao,
Reader (Maths.),
National College, Basavangudi,
Bangalore-560004.</p> <p>16. Shri Y.G. Singaperumal,
Reader (Maths),
M.E.S. College. Malleswaram,
Bangalore-560003.</p> <p>17. Dr. B.S. Upadhyaya,
Lecturer (Maths).
Regional College of Education
Shyamala Hills, Bhopal-13.</p> <p>18. Dr. N.M. Rao;
Reader (Maths)
Regional College of Education
Mysore-570006.</p> <p>19. Shri M.N. Gowda,
Lecturer, (Maths),
G.S.C. Bangarpet,
Kolar, Distt. Karnataka ,</p> <p>20. Dr. P.K. Satapathy,
Lecturer (Maths),
B.J.B. College,
Bhubaneswar-751014.</p> <p>21. Dr. P.C. Mahapatra,
Lecturer (Maths), B.J.B. College,
Bhubaneswar-751014.</p> <p>22. Shri Jagdish Dutta, P.G.T
Govt. Girls Sr. School,
Port Blair-744104 (A & N).</p> <p>23. Shri S.P. Mandal, P.G.T.,
Port Blair-744101 (A & N).</p> |
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**Demand For Higher Rate Of Tariff
For Private Buses Under DTC
Operation**

5082. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Private Bus Operator's Welfare Association has demanded higher rate of tariff from Delhi Transport Corporation for their buses with immediate effect ;

(b) if so, the details of their demand ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The Association has asked for the increase in the hire-charges on the ground of rise in cost of operations due to price increases in different inputs, wage costs, profit margin etc.

(c) No decision has been taken.

**Approved Irrigation Projects
of Madhya Pradesh**

5083. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of major and medium irrigation projects which were approved by the Central Water Commission during the Sixth Plan period for Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether the work has been started on these sanctioned projects ;

(c) if so, the details of their progress ;

(d) if not, what are the reasons for the delay ; and

(e) what effective steps Government are taking to expedite these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e) The following major and medium projects have been approved by the Planning Commission during the Sixth Plan and the measures for accelerating the work, amongst others, taken by the Central Government are earmarking of outlays for selected projects to ensure early completion, monitoring of selected projects to identify bottlenecks in advance for undertaking remedial measures, liaisoning for supply of scarce material and arranging assistance from external agencies :—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Approved estimated cost	Date of start	Expenditure upto end of VI Plan
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR				
1.	Rajghat Dam Unit-I	123.22	V Plan	41.07
2.	Halali Project	13.06	1978-80	12.33
3.	Mahi	61.53	1980-91	3.67
MEDIUM				
4.	Bah Irrigation Project	13.98	1980-81	0.58
5.	Sagar Irrigation Project	10.63	1980-81	0.37
6.	Doraha Tank	2.49	1978-80	1.90
7.	Kallasote Irrigation	9.33	1978-80	9.50
8.	Tillar Dam	5.77	II Plan	5.14
9.	Budhna Nalla	1.99	1978-80	1.77
10.	Lakhundar Dam	4.27	1981-82	1.34
11.	Chhirpani	8.57	1980-81	3.42

12. Kosarteda Tank	6.02	1980-81	2.35
13. Kunwari Lift Irrigation	1.03	1980-81	0.11
14. Bandia Nalla Irrigation	1.80	1982-83	0.47
15. Kanhargaon Tank	5.22	1980-81	2.38
16. Dokarriya Tank	2.29	Not yet started	—
17. Dejla Dewada Tank	16.43	1980-81	6.67
18. Jobat	36.75	1983-84	0.50
19. Bernai Tank	4.26	1983-84	0.35

**Facilities to Sarva Seva Sangh
Prakashan for sale of Books
and Magazines at Railway
Stations**

5084. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sarva
Seva Sangh Prakashan has demanded that
it should be allowed to sell books and
magazines on their stalls like other book-
stall contractors, if so, what action has
been taken thereon ;

(b) whether the Sarva Seva Sangh
Prakashan also pays royalty at the rate
of 2½ percent on gross sale turn over like
other contractors ;

(c) whether the sale of books and
periodicals of the major contractors is
thousand times more than that of Sarva
Seva Sangh Prakashan on the platforms ;
and

(d) if so, whether Government propose
to give more facilities to Sarva Seva Sangh
Prakashan being a Government under-
taking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) M/s.
Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan had repre-
sented that they be allowed to have free
choice in the matter of selection of books

and periodicals to be sold from all their
bookstalls. This was not agreed to be-
cause as per agreement with them, they
are permitted to sell only certain types
of books and periodicals.

(b) Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan pay
royalty at the rate of 2½% on gross sales
turnover. The two major contractors,
namely M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. and
M/s. Higginbothams are required to pay
royalty at 3%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) They have been given facilities as
per the terms of their agreement.

**Waiting and retiring rooms at Ernakulam
Railway Station**

5085. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will
the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased
to state :

(a) what steps are being taken by
Government to increase the facilities at
Ernakulam Railway Goods Station ;

(b) whether the facilities in the wait-
ing room at Railway station at Ernakulam
will be improved ;

(c) whether the number of Retiring
rooms at Ernakulam Junction is being
increased ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) : Sufficient facilities are available at Ernakulam Goods Station to meet the existing traffic requirements. At present there is no proposal for providing additional facilities at this station.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Book stalls to Unemployed Graduates at Railway Stations

5085. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what alternative arrangements have been made during the notice period of three months and after to continue book stall facility at those stations which were previously held by Gulab Singh & Sons ;

(b) how many unemployed graduates were awarded book stalls on those stations through normal procedure and if none, reasons thereof ; and

(c) how many applications from unemployed graduates were received in response to railway advertisements for allotment of book stalls on those stations which were previously held by M/s. Gulab Singh & Sons and also finalised on merits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) M/s. Gulab Singh and Sons had obtained a stay order from the High Court of Delhi before expiry of the three months notice period, and are still operating bookstall at various stations under Court's orders. The case is sub-judice. Action regarding finalisation of award of contracts, based on the applications received, will be taken only after vacation of the stay order.

Guidelines for Clearance of New Drugs and New Combination of Drugs

5088. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any guidelines for clearance of new drugs and new combination of drugs in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The essential components of the Guidelines are as follows :—

(i) The Various Rules of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act under which import or manufacture of a new drug is granted by the Drugs Controller (India), who under Rule 21 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules is the licensing authority to approve a new drug.

(ii) The various situations under which a new drug is required to be clinically tried in India notwithstanding whether such a drug is already approved in other countries.

(iii) The various formalities and the data that are required to be submitted to the concerned authority for obtaining permission to carry out different phases of clinical trials in India.

(iv) The responsibilities of sponsor/investigator involved in clinical evaluation of a new drug in the country.

(v) Data required to be submitted with an application for obtaining permission to carry out clinical trial in the country which includes

chemical and pharmaceutical information on the drug, animal pharmacology, animal toxicology clinical trial reports from abroad, special studies if any, regulatory status of the drug in other countries.

- (vi) Guidelines also gives explanation under every classified requirement that are to be submitted and outlines quantitatively and qualitatively the extent of data that are required to be submitted both for obtaining permission to carry out clinical trials among Indian population and also for obtaining marketing permission for a new drug from the Drugs Controller (India).
- (vii) For clinical trials of a new drug in India, the guidelines on the design of the study that is to be approved by the Drugs Controller (India) have also been mentioned in the guidelines.
- (viii) The guidelines on the details of animal toxicity studies that are required to be generated before initiating clinical trials in man, have also been given.
- (ix) The text of the consent form which is required to be signed by the patient/his relatives for participation in clinical trials have also been given in the guidelines.
- (x) Appendix VII of the Guidelines classifies fixed dose combinations into 4 groups depending on the nature of combinations. The various data that are required to be submitted for each group of combination for the purpose of registration is given in the guidelines.

**Construction of Goods Yard at
Abada S.E. Railway**

5089. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large goods yard is being constructed at Abada of South Eastern Railway in Howrah District by shifting the original Shalimar Yard of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the progress of the Yard and the cost estimated for the same; and

(c) whether adequate compensation to the people whose lands were acquired was paid or there are still grievances and claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Work of Terminal Yard facility at Sankrail (Phase-I) is under construction. Two line Yard for rake unloading has been completed. Entry to this Yard is from Abada Railway Station. The cost estimated for this work is Rs. 3.2 crores.

(c) Rs. 63.30 lakhs approx. has been deposited with the State Govt. who are responsible for making the necessary payments to the land owners. The State Govt. have handed over about 306 acres of land (except homestead) where the work is in progress. The homestead land is yet to be handed over by the State Govt.

**Linking of Dumka Headquarters of
Santhal Parganas with Railway
Line**

5090. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link Dumka Headquarters of Santhal Parganas in Bihar with railway line ;

(b) if so, details of the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the time by which such a scheme will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The resources constraint does not permit consideration of the proposal at present.

Expansion and Conversion of M.G. to B.G. Railway Lines in Karnataka State

5091. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many proposals are pending with the Government to expand the existing railway lines from one point to another and also converting of M.G. lines to B.G. lines in Karnataka State ;

(b) whether Government propose to implement the proposals during the current plan period ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Apart from approved projects appearing in Railway Budget, which are already in progress there are no proposals pending with the Government for approval for construction of New Lines/Gauge Conversions in Karnataka State. However, surveys for a number of new lines are in progress to determine the financial implication of these projects.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Channelisation of Entire River Water Resources

5092. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an ambitious project had been submitted to the Government of India by some Engineers to channelise the entire river water resources for irrigation of land throughout the country ;

(b) what were the salient features of the said project ;

(c) the estimated cost of the said project ; and

(d) the present position of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (d) : No project for channelisation of the entire river water resources of the country has been received. However, the proposals of Ganga-Cauvery link of Dr. K.L. Rao and the Garland Canal of Capt. Dastur for interlinking of rivers and constructing storages were found not feasible.

Liberalisation of Funding Procedure by I.D.B.I.

5093. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has liberalised its funding procedures in respect of State Road Transport Corporations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE (DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir, The problems faced by Automobile Manufacturers particularly truck and light Commercial Vehicles in stepping up their sales, were reviewed by the IDBI and it announced a set of measures under the Bills Rediscounting Scheme and the Re-financing Scheme for transport loans, as effective from 27th Dec., 1985. The liberalised measures are :—

(a) waiving of the requirement of 10% down payment prescribed for State Transport and other Undertakings upto the period ending March 31, 1986.

(b) extension of repayment period for Small Road Transport Operators to maximum of 5 years, as against the current 4 years, in respect of sanctions upto June 30, 1986.

**Model Schools and Central Schools
in Orissa**

5094. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN
MOHANTY :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to
open new Central Schools in Orissa and if
so, the locations thereof ; and

(b) the criteria for opening of Model
Schools now proposed to be opened in
each district ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V.
NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Some new
Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools)
are opened every year. The Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan will decide on new
schools to be opened in 86-87 in various
states, including Orissa, within the
resources available to it in the light of
mature proposals it is able to secure.

(b) One Navodaya Vidyalaya is to be
opened in each district in the 7th Plan
period. These schools will be first opened
in districts where suitable buildings and
land are made available.

**Implementation of Recommendation
of National Transport Development
Council on Road Safety**

5095. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the
Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether National Transport
Development Council had recommended
and called upon States urgent follow up
action on Road Safety ;

(b) whether these recommendations
have been fully implemented in the capital ;
and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Besides intensifying the
enforcement of rules and regulations
relating to the grant of drivers licences
and certificates of physical fitness for
vehicles, Delhi Administration have set
up Driver Training School to impart
comprehensive training. The Highway
Patrolling Scheme has also been put into
force through establishment of Traffic-aid-
post on Delhi-Chandigarh route, Road
Safety Traffic and Transportation
Engineering Committee has been
functioning to formulate and implement
road safety measures. A Road Safety
Cell has also been created under Delhi
Traffic Police which imparts road safety
education to children and road users
through lectures, demonstrations, film
show, painting competitions to spread the
message of Road Safety. In addition, two
traffic training parks, one in Punjabi Bagh
and the other on Baba Kharak Singh Marg
are utilised where children are taught the
rules of roads. The implementation of
road safety measures is monitored by the
Road Safety Traffic and Transportation
Engineering Committee.

[*Translation*]

**Widening of National Highway
No. 1 from Delhi To Amritsar**

5096. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of
TRANSPORT be pleased to state the
progress made so far relating to widening
of National Highway No. 1 (Sher Shah
Suri Marg) from Delhi to Amritsar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Of the
456 Km. length of National Highway No. 1
from Delhi to Amritsar, 80 Kms have
already been widened to 4-lanes. Work
is in progress in 7.36 Kms. Further, work
of widening to 4 lanes in 167.67 Kms is
proposed to be taken up shortly.

[English]

**Rescue Operation with the aid
of U.K. & UNICEF in Gujarat**

5097. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether buffaloes have been judged to be better off nutritionally and health-wise than the villagers in Kaira District of Gujarat famous for Anand Pattern ;

(b) whether Government have started rescue operation with projects supported by U.K., UNICEF and Government of India's Health Scheme to undo malnutrition and other health problems for dairy farmers ; and

(c) whether similar situation has taken place elsewhere where per capita milk consumption is very low, as in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched various programmes to improve the nutritional and health status of the vulnerable segments of the population. These include the preschool children, pregnant and nursing mothers and people in the tribal areas, urban slums and the rural poor.

According to the report of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (1982), the average consumption of milk was found to be highest in Gujarat (252 ml) while in the States of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and West Bengal, it was 34 ml, 9 ml, and 22 ml respectively. In other States it was around 75 ml. The suggested level by Indian Council of Medical Research is 150 ml./day.

**Non-Utilisation of National Permits
Reserved for Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes**

5098. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO) : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Development Council had noted that sizable portion of National permits reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were not being utilised due to financial constraints and had recommended corrective steps ; and

(b) if so, the details of the problem and corrective steps taken to overcome the situation for the weaker sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Transport Development Council in its meeting in October, 1985 after noting the continuance of shortfall in the issue of National Permits reserved for SC/ST, in most of the States, had observed that although, a number of States had set up Development Corporations for assisting SC/ST, the response from SC/ST was not encouraging and there were very few applicants coming forward to avail of the facilities. In order to enable members belonging to SC/ST to utilise facilities in greater measure, as recommended by TDC, a Working Group has been assigned to consider various measures including adequate and timely availability of seed money for vehicle purchases by them.

**Upgradation of Aircraft Maintenance
Engineering Course to Degree
Level in Jamia Millia Islamia**

5099. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering, Department of Technology, Jamia Millia University, Delhi have been demanding upgradation of their course to degree level ;

(b) whether Government have assured the agitating students to consider their proposal objectively ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to speedily implement the assurances ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) It has been represented that the course of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering be upgraded to B.E. (Aircrafts) Maintenance. It has not been possible for Jamia Millia to upgrade this course. However, a proposal of the Jamia for starting a course in Aircraft Engineering at degree level is being considered by the UGC in consultation with the Ministry.

Provision for Construction of New Strategic Roads

5100. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the construction of new strategic roads in the country from security point of view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : There is an outlay of Rs. 18.00 crores for the on-going works and development of new strategic roads in the country during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Vayudoot Services in Orissa

5101. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Vayudoot services operating in Orissa at present ;

(b) whether the State Government has requested to operate new Vayudoot services such as Bhubaneswar-Jaypore-Visakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar via-Varanasi ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon and by when these services are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) At present Vayudoot is operating to

Bhubaneswar and Rourkela in Orissa on the route Rourkela-Bhubaneswar-Rourkela.

(b) A request has been received from the Government of Orissa for starting Vayudoot services on the routes Bhubaneswar-Jeypore-Visakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar-Jharsuguda-Raipur.

(c) Vayudoot has plans to start flight on the route Bhubaneswar-Jeypore-Bhubaneswar in 1986.

Survey of Mathura-Alwar Railway Line

5102. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of the Mathura-Alwar railway line has been completed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost of this 120 Kms. long line is Rs. 34.75. crores. This is an approved work and is in progress.

Successful use of a Blood Solution

5103. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a blood solution has been successfully used in transfusions to the patients in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of patients who were treated during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Government are not aware of

any blood solution. However, at the time of collection of blood it is mixed with an anti-coagulant solution in order to prevent it from clotting. The constituents of this solution vary from place to place and from country to country.

In some of the advanced countries experimentation is being done with a solution called "Artificial Blood" consisting of Fluro Carbons. This is only a good oxygen carrying medium and has not been able to replace blood transfusions. No such experimentation is being done in India.

Standard Specifications of a National Highway

5104. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the standard specifications of a National Highway;

(b) the number of National Highway passing through Goa; and

(c) whether those highways are in accordance with the specified standards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The standard specifications of a National Highway depend on many factors such as, traffic, terrain etc. and these standards are indicated in the relevant publications of Indian Roads Congress.

(b) Three viz. NH 17, NH 17A & NH 4A.

(c) The existing roads were taken over as National Highways and upgradation of these roads to National Highway standards is being carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources and inter-se priority of development of works on National Highways in the country as a whole.

Increase in Female Infant Mortality Rate in Rural Areas

5105. DR. PHUL RENU GUHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that female infant mortality rate in rural area has risen;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of male and female mortality;

(c) what are the reasons in this regard; and

(d) what corrective steps Government have taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) According to SRS estimates, the infant mortality rate among females in rural areas for the year 1978 was 143 as against 114 for 1982, the latest year for which data are available. The infant mortality rates among males and females in rural areas for the period 1980-82 at the national level were :

Year	Male IMR	Female IMR
1980	123	125
1981	119	119
1982	114	114

(d) The steps taken by the Government to reduce infant mortality include expansion of the existing health infrastructure, training of manpower, health education, adoption of risk approach, universal immunisation of children, control of diarrhoeal diseases, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme.

Monitoring Performance of Primary Health Centres

5106. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are regularly monitoring the performance of the Primary Health Centres for which heavy grants are given to the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Central Government is monitoring only the establishment and staff position of the Primary Health Centres. The Primary Health Centres are under State Minimum Needs Programme and Central Government is not providing any assistance to the States for establishment of Primary Health Centres.

**World Bank Assistance for
Irrigation in Bihar**

5107. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek World bank assistance for a system of extending ground water and canal irrigation in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what other methods of extending irrigation in Bihar are being considered in the light of the Government statement to extend the green revolution to the eastern areas ?

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

(b) A project for construction of 500 new tubewells, modernisation of 4012 existing Public Tubewells and connecting 5212 Public Tubewells (including the 500 new ones) to dedicated feeder has been proposed by Government of Bihar. The project is being processed for posing for World Bank assistance. Government of Bihar has also submitted a proposal for modernisation of Sone Canal System Phase-I for World Bank assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

**Target for Setting up Primary Schools
during Seventh Plan**

5108. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government have set any target for setting up Primary Schools in the country during the Seventh Plan Period;

(b) whether the States will be required to fulfil this target out of their own resources or some Central Assistance will also be made available; and

(c) if so, Government's thinking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) to (d) : The Government Policy is to provide a primary school within easy walking distance to the entire population in the country, The targets in the VII Plan are in terms of enrolment of children and not in terms of opening of new schools. The target in the VII Plan is to achieve universal elementary education by 1980 through formal and non-formal methods. In addition to the block Central assistance given to States, the nine educationally backward States, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh which have about 80% of the out of school children in the Country in the age-group 6-14, are being assisted under the Centrally sponsored scheme for extension of the non-formal education facilities.

**Karnataka's Master Plan
for Water Resources**

5109. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has submitted its master plan on water resources to the Union Government;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what steps the centre has taken on it; and

(d) what further action is being taken for early approval of master plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (d) : No Master Plan for Water Resources Development has been received from the Karnataka Government. However, an outline plan has been received in connection with the feasibility studies of National Perspective for optimum development of Peninsular rivers by interlinking and storages.

[*Translation*]

**State Governments Providing Books
at Cheaper Rates to Students**

5110. **SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State Governments which are implementing the scheme of making available books to students at cheaper rates and the details and nature of assistance given by the Centre to them ;

(b) whether Gujarat Rajya Pathya Pustak Mandal (Gujarat State School Text books Board) has asked the Central Government to supply paper at concessional rates for printing the books to be made available at cheaper rates and the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the concessions given for making available to the students textbooks at cheaper rates by the textbook institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) All State Governments' U.T. Administrations are implementing the scheme of making available textbooks to students at cheaper rates. The allotment of concessional white printing paper to all States/ U.T. Administrations for the printing of school textbooks, exercise books and examination answer sheets is made by the Department of Education on the basis of the quantity of paper likely to be made available by the Ministry of Industry as

per the provisions of the Paper Control Order and the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order.

(b) A total quantity of 3900 M.T.'s of concessional white printing paper was allotted by the Department of Education to the State Government of Gujarat during 1985-86 for printing of school textbooks. The entire quantity of paper was allotted by the State Level Committee to the Gujarat State Board of School Text Books for printing of school text books.

(c) To ensure the availability of the textbooks at reasonable prices, the State Governments have been requested to have a strict control over the prices of the textbooks which should inter-alia be in the context of the price of the concessional white printing paper.

[*English*]

**Demand for Air Service between
Diu and Bombay**

5111. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for air service between Diu and Bombay;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this respect; and

(c) by when this service is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot after conducting a survey of Diu feel that Diu which has good beaches can be developed into an attractive tourist resort.

(b) and (c) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity and resources for the development of infrastructure, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Diu during the year 1986-87.

Opening of Gallery of Indian Photography

5112. SHRIMATI SHEILA D'KSHIT:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether an Archive or a Gallery of Indian Photography exists;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would plan such a gallery to preserve rare Indian photographs and the history of Indian photography?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) NO, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no such plan.

[*Translation*]

Loss Incurred by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

5113. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd have incurred a loss of more than Rs. 13 crores during 1984—85;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Shipyard has incurred total loss of Rs. 34 crores so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken to make good the loss?

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

(c) and (d) Losses have been the outcome of the following :

(i) Unremunerative price realised by the shipyard on the ships in

terms of the Government-administered Pricing Formula.

(ii) The high incidence of interest burden on bank borrowings occasioned by prolonged non-receipt of event-linked payments from the owners.

(iii) Increased material cost, exchange variation and price escalation due to inflation.

Government have initiated action to revise the pricing formula keeping in view the interest of both the Shipyards and the shipping companies. Government also propose to restructure the capital base of shipyard, so as to reduce the incidence of the interest burden on Government loans etc.

[*English*]

Electrification of Barsati Railway Station (Jaunpur District)

5114. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to State steps taken/proposed to electrify the Barsati Railway Station in Jaunpur District, Uttar Pradesh on priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Barsathi Railway Station has so far not been programmed for electrification and there is no proposal to do so in the near future.

Setting up of Drug Advisory Boards by States and Union Territories

5115. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have asked States and Union Territories to set up Drug Advisory Boards to advise the licencing authorities in the matter of granting licences for drug formulations;

(b) if so, the names of State and Union Territories which have since set up Drug Advisory Boards; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure establishment of such Boards in each State and Union Territory?

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

(b) As per the information available with this Ministry the following States and Union Territories have constituted Drug Advisory Committees :—

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Tripura, Delhi Administration, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Pondicherry.

(c) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act it is not mandatory that each State should have a Drugs Advisory Committee. It was however, recommended in the Drugs Conference held earlier to have a Drugs Advisory Committee by each State. This suggestion was of a recommendatory nature which was also considered and endorsed by the Drugs Consultative Committee and State Drugs Control Authorities were thereafter requested to set up Drugs Advisory Committee.

**Financial Assistance to Students
for Sanskrit, Vedic Buddhist
and Pali Students**

5116. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes had been sanctioned by Government for the promotion of Sanskrit, Vedic, Buddhist and Tibetan/Pali Students and for the institution of scholarships and allied financial assistance to students during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, a brief outline of such

schemes and the number of schemes who were given scholarships during the last three years;

(c) whether the schemes would be continued during the Seventh Plan;

(d) if so, the allocations, for such schemes for the Seventh Plan as also for each year of the Plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

Statement

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has been implementing a number of programmes for the development, promotion and propagation of Sanskrit, including Pali and Prakrit. These programmes are directly implemented or for their implementation financial support is provided to voluntary organisations, institutions and individuals. Financial assistance is given to States, voluntary organisations and institutions the provision of scholarships to students enrolled various Sanskrit courses, Pali and Prakrit.

The following scholarships programmes are being implemented by the Department of Education :

(a) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments for the provision of scholarships to students undergoing sanskrit education at the school stage, including the +2 stage. The amount of scholarship given to students is Rs. 10/- per month. Specific proposals, indicating among other things the number of students to be provided with scholarships and the amount required for the purpose are invited from the State Governments.

(b) Support is given to voluntary organisations for the promotion of Sanskrit (including Pali Prakrit) for awarding scholarships to selected students undergoing Sanskrit education on traditional lines.

The rates of scholarships vary from Rs. 50/ to 150/- per month, depending upon the course in which student is enrolled. Each year proposals, recommended by State Govts, are invited from these organisations. Support is given for salaries of teachers, scholarships students, purchase of books for library, repair of buildings and in some cases for development of infrastructural facilities.

(c) Under the scheme of preservation of oral tradition of vedas, scholarships are given @ Rs. 150/- per month to students who are attached to selected vedic scholars for indepth study of specific shakha of vedas. Scholarship is given to a student till he is able to learn that Shakha. Generally, the period of scholarship extends to six or more years.

(d) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan which is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Education and which offers courses in Sanskrit, provides financial support to university departments of Sanskrit (including Prakrit and Pali) for awarding scholarships to selected students enrolled in courses ranging from Shastri (equivalent to BA) to Vidyavaridi (D-Litt.) levels. Rates of scholarships range from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 300/- per month. In addition, research scholars are given support for meeting contingent expenditure.

(e) Scholarships are given to selected students enrolled in Adarsh Pathshalas/Shodh Sansthans, in whose case the Government of India meets 95% of the approved expenditure. The amount of scholarship payable to a student ranges between Rs. 40/- to Rs. 75/- per month, depending upon the course in which he/she is enrolled.

(f) Scholarships are also provided to meritorious students enrolled in the seven Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas which are managed by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. These vidyapeethas offer courses upto the Vidyavaridhi (D. Litt.) level. The rate of scholarship varies from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 300/- per month depending upon the course in which a student is enrolled.

2. A During the three years of 1982-83 to 1984-85, scholarships were provided

under various schemes to about 21,200 students enrolled in different institutions and in different courses. The total expenditure incurred on these scholarships is estimated to be Rs. 1.25 crore during these three years.

3. In 1983-84 and 1984-85 the Department of Education provided, as a special case scholarships to students enrolled in Buddhist monasteries located in Karnataka. The scholarships enabled students residing in these monasteries to undertake study of Buddhist and Tibetan texts. The total number of students provided with scholarships was 783 and the amount of grant sanctioned was Rs. 2.35 lakh.

4. The Department of Culture of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is administering a scheme under which financial assistance is given for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan institutions, the objective being to provide support for the study of Buddhist/Tibetan culture on scientific lines. Under this scheme financial assistance is, among other things, given for the award of fellowships/scholarship to students enrolled in various courses.

5. Since they are in the nature of incentives for motivating students to undertake Sanskrit studies, which is an important programme for the promotion and propagation of Sanskrit education, scholarships will continue to be given in the Seventh Five Year Plan to selected students enrolled in various courses. In view of the fact that enrolment varies from year to year, the number of students to whom scholarships will be given and the expenditure that will be incurred will vary from year to year. The amounts that will be utilised specifically on scholarships have been built into the outlays that have been approved for various schemes under which financial support is given to voluntary organisations/institutions for the development, promotion and propagation of Sanskrit, including Pali and Prakrit.

Transfer of Class IV SC/ST Employees of IA

5117. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines is not following the instructions contained in Chapter 7 of the Brochure regarding Transfer of Sweepers, Farashes, Chowkidars (SC/ST) to the posts of peons etc. after 5 years of service ;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST employees who have been transferred to the post of peon, etc. from Sweepers, Chowkidars etc. during the last three years ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(*Translation*)

Value of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Medicines Purchased by N.D.M.C.

5118. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines purchased last year and during the current year by New Delhi Municipal Committee ;

(b) the reasons for spending less amount under the head of purchase of medicines this year ;

(c) whether prices of medicines have also been increased this year as compared to that of last year and if so, the percentage by which the prices thereof have increased ; and

(d) the arrangements made for the storage of homoeopathic medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(*English*)

Streamlining Workload in Ports

5119. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce new systems to meet the problems of streamlining the workload in the ports and providing adequate and regular work to the workers engaged in the loading and unloading of cargo ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Scrapping of Multiple Permits for Goods Transport by Road

5120. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert panel set up in 1984 to review the existing Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 has suggested scrapping of the existing multiple permits for goods transport by road ;

(b) if so, the broad recommendations/suggestions ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) With regard to Goods Carriers Permits, it has been proposed by the Working Group that there should be only two types, namely :—

(i) Intra-State Permit, and

(ii) Inter-State Permit.

These can be used for transporting one's own cargo or for playing for hire or reward as the permit holder may wish.

(c) A final decision regarding acceptance or otherwise of the recommendations is yet to be taken.

Introduction of More Mini Buses on Busy Routes

5121. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fares of mini-buses under private operation in the Capital were first raised in November, 1985 ;

(b) whether these were again raised along with the Delhi Transport Corporation bus fares and brought at par with the new fare structure ;

(c) whether he is aware that the private mini-buses particularly on busy routes leading to Inter-State Bus Terminal and back are very often over-crowded and carry passengers more than double their sanctioned capacity and the passengers are huddled like cattle therein ; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken to stop over-crowding in these buses and introduce more buses and make bus travel a little comfortable ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Instances of this nature have come to notice, during peak hours.

(d) Delhi Administration have instructed the concerned operators to strictly follow the rules relating to prevention of over-crowding and have also intensified checking operations. The Administration also proposes to increase its fleet of battery operated buses with a view to over-come the problem of possible over-crowding in the walled city. In Delhi, the transport services are provided by DTC and some

Private Operators. At present, the services provided by DTC and the Private Operators are considered to be adequate.

Overcrowding in Battery Buses Plying in Walled City in Delhi

5122. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the battery buses plying in the walled city in Delhi are always over-crowded ;

(b) whether the manufacturers had specifically warned that these buses do not have the extra capacity to take people standing and if that happened the working lives of the buses would be considerably reduced ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to prevent such overcrowding in those buses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A few instances of this nature have come to notice.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Delhi Administration have instructed the concerned agency to strictly follow the rules relating to prevention of over-crowding. Besides this, the Administration proposes to increase the battery bus fleet to 100 by the end of 1986-87 which is expected to reduce over-crowding.

Agreement with Airbus Industries for Making Airbus Parts

5123. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has entered into any agreement with the Airbus Industries to make airbus parts in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the manufacturing agency for these airbus components ; and

(c) the long-term technology transfer clause stipulated in the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Detailed discussions have taken place between M/s Airbus Industrie and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for the production of some parts and components of the Airbus aircraft in India and buy-back arrangements thereof, by the Airbus Industrie. The agreement has not yet been signed.

Allocation for Development and Maintenance of National Highways During Seventh Plan

5124. SHRI S. PALAKOND RAYUDU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount allotted for the development and maintenance of National Highways during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): An outlay of Rs. 891.75 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of National Highways. As regards the maintenance of National Highways, it is a non-plan expenditure and provision is made on year to year basis keeping in view the requirements and availability of resources.

Financial Assistance for Health Schemes in Konkan Region of Maharashtra

5125. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate financial assistance from the State Government the health schemes and hospitals in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra have suffered immensely ; and

(b) if so, whether adequate financial assistance would be given for hospitals run by social institution in the backward

Konkan region, particularly the districts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irrigation Potential of Madhya Pradesh

5126. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the ultimate irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) how much potential has been created by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) what is the percentage of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh ending 1983-84 and how does it compare with all India percentages ;

(d) whether any perspective plan for creation of full potential has been prepared and if so, by which year this is likely to be achieved ; and

(e) in view of untapped irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh and in view of limited resources of State, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government of India to speed up harnessing irrigation potential of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The ultimate irrigation potential in Madhya Pradesh is assessed as 10.2 million ha.

(b) The potential created upto the end of Sixth Plan is of the order of 3.8 million ha.

(c) According to the land use statistics of 1982-83 12.3% of the total cropped area in Madhya Pradesh is irrigated, as against 30.1% of the country.

(d) and (e) Irrigation schemes are planned, funded and implemented by State Governments, and the State Government have to draw up a perspective plan. The development of full potential of irrigation is dependent upon availability of resources and the priority assigned by the State Government.

Expenditure on Production of House Journal

5127. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Indian Airlines in rupees and in foreign exchange on the production of their House Journal for inflight reading ;

(b) the number of copies printed every month ;

(c) the average monthly income from advertisements ; and

(d) the reasons for printing the Journal abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Capacity of Hindustan Latex Limited

5128. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity of the Hindustan Latex Limited, is proposed to be expanded ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent it would meet the projected demand in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The existing production capacity of Hindustan Latex Limited, of 288 million pcs. of condoms per annum is proposed to be expanded to 608 million pcs. per annum by setting up two new plants with Japanese Collaboration at Trivandrum and Belgaum. Each of these two new plants will have a production capacity of 160 million pcs. per annum.

(c) It is estimated that after expansion Hindustan Latex Limited will be able to meet about 70% of the total demand during 1987-88.

Devadasi System

5129. SHRI. T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the practice of Devadasi system is still prevailing in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) steps Government have taken or propose to take to eradicate this evil ?

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

(b) and (c) Some of the States, where this problem exists, have special laws, such as, the Bombay Devadasis Prevention Act, 1934 and Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947, prohibiting the Devadasis system. The Karnataka Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedications) Act, 1982, has also been enforced in the State of Karnataka. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which was amended in 1978 to make it more effective, is applicable to all States and Union Territories. It prohibits (i) keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel ; (ii) living on the earnings of prostitution ; (iii) procuring, inducing or taking women or girls for the sake of prostitution ; (iv)

detaining a woman or girl on premises where prostitution is carried on ; (v) seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution (vi) seduction of a woman or girl in custody. Any person who violates the provisions of the Act is liable, on conviction, to punishment prescribed under the Act.

The Act provides for a specialised machinery for the detention and apprehension of persons involved in the vice and envisages the setting up of protective homes and correctional institutions for the care, protection, treatment, education and rehabilitation of the rescued women and girls. The enforcement of the Act lies with the State Governments.

Publicity Regarding Relief to Victims of Road Accident in Hit-and-Run Cases

5130. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the victims of the motor accidents in the country do not get compensation in time because of delayed police reports and the judicial process which takes long time for settlement ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the public is not aware of the existence of the facility of a Solatium Fund contributed by the General Insurance Company, and Central and State Governments for aiding the Victims of hit-and-run motor accidents ;

(c) whether over Rs. 2.56 crore is lying undischursed with the Solatium Fund as on 31st March, 1985 as the public is not aware of the existence of the fund ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to launch a campaign of intensive publicity of the scheme and procedure through TV, Radio and other means ?

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

terms of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the motor accident claims tribunals decide upon the claims for compensation preferred by the Legal heirs/victims of road accident involving motor vehicles wherever such vehicles are identified. In the case of 'hit-and-run' motor vehicles accidents where the vehicle is not traceable despite all reasonable efforts, the solatium is paid and claims are to be preferred to Sub Divisional Officer/Tehsildar of the Area. In order that the claims are settled expeditiously, guidelines have been issued that for cases of claims on 'No fault liability' principle, summary procedure should be adopted and for solatium claims the authorities should settle the cases within a maximum time limit of 2 months.

(b) to (d) Since introduction of Solatium Fund Scheme in October, 1982 under which solatium is payable, publicity to the scheme has been arranged through press releases, radio talk and television interview. In addition, through agency of DAVP, the wall posters in all languages have been arranged to be exhibited at important public places. The State Transport Commissioners, who are nodal agencies in the States, have similarly been supplied material for publicity in vernacular press.

Availability of facility of solatium and existence of the fund for this purpose is made known through regular publicity channels. According to reports received from States/Union Territories, so far 1056 claims have been decided upon and solatium paid to all eligible applicants involving payment of Rs. 28.24 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

Grants Given to Indian Council of World Affairs

5131. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount given as grants to the Indian Council of World Affairs, during the year 1985-86 for various purposes ;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the employees of this organisation have

not been granted instalment of dearness allowance and the arrears of DA for a long time ;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has also given grant for this purpose ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Ad hoc grant of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been given during 1985-86 by Government to the Indian Council of World Affairs (I.C.W.A.) towards maintenance of their library.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Indian Council of World Affairs is a Registered Educational Society funded from different sources. The Central Government gives only an ad hoc grant at present for maintenance of the Library.

Per Capita Expenditure Incurred on the Construction of Tracks

5132. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita expenditure incurred on the construction of tracks by Railways in each State during the period from the first Plan till date ;

(b) whether there is considerable disparity in the expenditure incurred ; and

(c) if so, the special efforts being made to remove this disparity during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Details of the expenditure incurred on construction of new lines are not maintained State wise, nor are new lines, by and large, taken up purely on

consideration of their location in any particular State. There is no question of creating disparity amongst States in the matter of construction of New Lines.

The criteria for taking up New Rail Lines envisage fulfilment of the following objective, viz.

(i) Project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and resources.

(ii) to serve as missing links which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes ;

(iii) on strategic considerations ; and

(iv) as development lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas.

The construction of the New Lines is, however, taken up after examining survey reports from all angles, subject to clearance by the Planning Commission and availability of resources, which have been under severe strain.

[*English*]

Progress in Implementation of Universal Immunisation Programme

5133. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the universal immunisation programme during 1985-86 vis-a-vis target fixed ;

(b) the details of areas in which the progress is not satisfactory ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The programme of universal

immunization was started in 30 selected districts during 1985-86. It was proposed to achieve at least 75% coverage of the expectant mothers and infants in these districts during the year. According to the latest information received the programme is not satisfactory in Kamrup (Assam), Katihar (Bihar), Purnea (Bihar), Anantnag (J&K), Cuttack (Orissa), Kota (Rajasthan) and Nadia (W. Bengal) districts.

(c) and (d) Performance under the programme depends on a number of factors, such as the availability of adequate manpower, cold chain facilities, mobility and communication facilities as well as proper planning and management of the programme. The Government of India is assisting the States in overcoming major bottlenecks and in generally improving the efficiency of the programme.

**Survey by National Institute of
Public Cooperation and
Child Development**

5134. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL. Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of a survey carried out by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi in 1985 ;

(b) if so, the main findings of the survey ; and

(c) the action taken by Government, in pursuance thereof if any ?

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

(b) Report is not yet received.

(c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Announcement in English Regarding
Arrival of Trains at Patna Junction**

5135. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that information regarding arrival of trains in time or running late of trains is given to the passengers through a movie slide at Patna Junction of the Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether the language of the slide is English only ;

(c) if so, whether this action contravenes the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, and Rules of 1976 and the announced programmes started by the Official Language Department ; and

(d) If so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The electronic indicator installed at one gate of the station displays information in English only about the running of trains. It was installed as an additional facility in October, 1985 and it is on an experimental basis only. The regular means of giving information are the Public Address System and the Notice Board displayed in front of the Enquiry Office at the station and information through these is given both in Hindi and English.

**Excavation of Ancient Remains
in Bihar**

5136. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Bihar where excavation of ancient remains is going on at present for unravelling the past ;

(b) the details of the historical facts of objects that have come to light as a result thereof ;

(c) the names of the place proposed to be excavated during the next three years ; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to start excavation work in Kulkihar and other historical places in Navada and Gaya districts ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Archaeological excavations are going on at present at the following places in Bihar :

1. Tara Dih, District Gaya
2. Apsadh and Parvati, District Nawada
3. paisra, District Monghyr
4. Manjhi, District Saran ; and
5. Maner, District Patna

(b) From the preliminary information available the following archaeological results have been obtained ;

1. TARA DIH—It was occupied by Chalcolithic people about 3000 years ago and continued to be occupied throughout the Early Iron age and Kushan and Gupta periods i.e. upto about 5th century A.D.
2. APSADH—The excavations have brought to light a five tiered brick temple dedicated to God Vishnu with a circumambulatory path, built by Adityasen, a later Gupta King.
3. PAISRA—The excavation revealed Stone Age tool industry of Prehistoric times. The evidence indicated that the prehistoric man also constructed small temporary structures.
4. MANJHI—The excavations revealed the cultural remains of a period going back to the beginning of the 1st millennium B.C. The occupation at this site continued even upto the Saka-Kushan times.

5. MANER—The excavation of the site brought to light remains of Chalcolithic and Early Historical period. After a gap the site was again occupied during the Pala period.

(c) Decision regarding the sites to be excavated in the next three years has yet to be taken.

(d) No Sir, except the possibility of continuation of excavation of the sites mentioned above.

[English]

Book Debts of Shipping Corporation of India

5137. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT pleased to state :

(a) the total book debts of Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years ;

(b) the debts which have been outstanding for over one year, two years and three years from Government departments or private parties and the total amount which may have to be written off ; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Total book debts of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. for the last 3 years are as under :—

As on	Rs./lakhs
31.3.83	6361.52
31.3.84	6893.63
31.3.85	7501.03

(b) Details of debts which have been outstanding for over one year, two years and three years from Government Departments and private parties are as follows :—

	1983-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Govt. Depts.	Private Parties	Govt. Depts.	Private Parties	Govt. Depts.	Private Parties
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
1. Debts outstanding for more than one year but less than two years.	62.04	95.12	411.10	56.27	1358.10	43.8
2. Debts outstanding for two years or more but less than three years.	228.06	44.27	343.64	62.20	310.65	45.2
3. Debts outstanding for three years and more.	504.86	188.97	422.25	151.49	417.91	199.11
	794.96	328.36	1176.99	269.96	2086.66	288.11

The provision for debts which were considered doubtful of recovery including the cases which have been referred to arbitration or where legal suits have been filed amounted to Rs. 491.19 lakhs as on 31.3.85 and the amount that may have to be actually written off in future may not exceed this amount.

(c) Some of the debts becoming bad is an inherent risk in the trade and this cannot be attributed to the failure of any particular individual and, therefore, no responsibility can be fixed in such cases.

Facilities and Services in Public Hospitals

5138. SHRI P.B. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether facilities and services in Public Hospitals have not been able to come up in keeping with increased demand;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this weaker sections of the community are the worst sufferers;

(c) whether Government would consider payment for hospital services in keeping with ability to pay; and

(d) whether the entire health and medical facilities structure is proposed to be looked into and reviewed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Expansion of medical facilities in Delhi is a continuing process. The requirements of existing Hospitals are constantly reviewed and augmented

wherever necessary within the financial constraints. Approval of the Government for construction of two five hundred bedded Hospitals each at Harinagar and Shahadara and three one hundred bedded Hospitals each at Mangalpuri, Khichripur and Jaffarpur has also been accorded. The position will improve after these Hospitals are commissioned. No discrimination is made in the treatment of weaker sections of the community.

(c) and (d) The matter is under review.

**New Number Plates to Vehicle Owners
in Token of Payment of Annual
Road Taxes**

5139. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-
GALAM : Will the Minister of TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Road Safety Council had suggested supply of new number plates, each year to the vehicle owners as in U.S.A. in token of payment of annual Road taxes;

(b) if so, decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the annual payment of road tax is proposed to be made attractive by allowing rebates; and

(d) whether reduced payments upto three years for road tax is proposed to be considered for generating additional revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have not set up any National Road Safety Council so far.

(c) and (d) Motor Vehicle Tax is a State subject and each State/Union Territory levy and collect taxes in accordance with their respective Taxation Acts. A Committee on Rationalisation of motor vehicular taxes levied by the States has been examining alternative system of levy of taxes including the system of lump-sum

payment at initial stages of taxes for personalised vehicles, appropriate system of collection of taxes. The findings of the committee are yet to be finalised.

**Railway over bridges near
Badarpur crossing**

5140. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider a proposal to construct railway over bridge near Badarpur (New Delhi) crossing where traffic is held up for hours due to closure of gates; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The work of provision of a road under bridge at level crossing No. 580 on Mehrauli-Badarpur Road in Tughlakabad Yard has already been sanctioned.

(b) The work is in the planning stage in consultation with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The commencement of the work depends upon the finalization of the working plans and the availability of funds.

**Doubling of Remaining Track between
Delhi-Rewari**

5141. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for construction of double railway line between the remaining portion of Delhi-Rewari route; and

(b) if so, at what time the construction work will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b)

Doubling of Rail Line between the remaining portion of Delhi-Rewari route, i.e., between Garhi-Harsaru and Khalilpur is an approved work and the construction work is in progress.

Statutory powers to All India Council for Technical Education

5142. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give statutory powers to All India Council for Technical Education and to introduce a system of accreditation for engineering institutions on the same lines as in the case of Medical Council of India;

(b) whether there is in recent times a mushroom growth of large number of under-staffed and ill-equipped engineering colleges;

(c) whether Government intend to remove the disparities in the standards of the technical education; and

(d) whether Government are formulating a strategy and a programme for ensuring and providing modernised equipment and facilities in engineering colleges and to organise in-service training ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The issue regarding grant of statutory powers to All India Council for Technical Education and introduction of a system of accreditation for engineering institutions is at consideration stage at present. A concrete proposal has yet to be formulated in this behalf.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Coordination and determination of standards of technical education has been the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government. The Government is very keen to discharge effectively its responsibility for the maintenance of standards.

(d) A scheme for modernisation of laboratories and workshops in the engineering colleges has already been instituted by the Central Government with Central assistance. A scheme for in-service training of teachers leading to higher qualifications of M-Tech. and Ph.D. is already being implemented by the Central Government under the Quality Improvement Programme.

[*Translation*]

Survey of New Railway line from Lohardaga to Tori and Conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga into B.G.

5143. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey work for laying a new railway line from Lohardaga to Tori and for conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga metre gauge into broad gauge line has been completed;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Traffic Survey for conversion of Ranchi-Lohardaga narrow gauge line into broad gauge was carried out during 1974-76. The project was not found to be financially viable. Updating of the earlier survey including its extension from Lohardaga to Tori has been undertaken. Field Work has been done. The Report and Estimates are, however, under preparation.

[*English*]

Progress in Conversion of Railway Lines in Maharashtra

5144. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many gauge conversion railway project are in progress in Maharashtra; and

(b) what progress is likely to be made in 1986-87 in each project separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The approved Gauge Conversion Project in Maharashtra are as under :—

(1) Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Parli-Vajjnath M.G. line into B.G.

Outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 1 crore which is intended to be used to progress the work between Manmad and Aurangabad (Phase-I)

(2) Conversion of Parbhani-Purna-Mudkhed to Adilabad M.G. line into B.G. line between Purna and Mudkhed.

Outlay for 1986-87 is a taken amount of Rs. 1000 only.

**Demand and Availability of Hospitals
Beds in Delhi**

5145. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the comparative figures for the demand and availability of hospital beds in Delhi during 1986 as anticipated in 1990; and

(b) the details of the hospitals in Delhi including their names, bed strength and average number of out-door patients attended to by them daily ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There are no accurate estimations made about the demand of Hospital beds in Delhi. The total availability of beds in Delhi at present is 14,656 against a population of 76.28 lakhs. This works out to roughly 2 beds per thousand population. Taking the same projections in 1990, the ratio between the population and bed would be around 1.83 beds per thousand. The actual requirement of beds would be still more in view of the fact that a large number of patients come from outside Delhi also.

(b) Details of major Government hospitals in Delhi are given in the statement given below.

**Statement
Details of Major Hospitals in Delhi**

S. No.	Name of the Hospital	Bed strength	Average number of patients treated per day
1.	Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi	1207 + 174 Bassinets	4175
2.	Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.	800 + 101 Additional beds	3103
3.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi.	580 + 35 Extra beds	880
4.	Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	259	901
5.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	816	2356
6.	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi.	1409	3200
7.	G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.	351	517
8.	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi.	800	1800
9.	Kasturba Gandhi Women Hospital, Delhi.	450	885
10.	N.D.M.C. Hospital, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	100	700

Lease Agreement with M/s. Wadi Bunder Cotton Press, Bombay

5146. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust has served a notice to terminate the lease agreement with M/s Wadi Bunder Cotton Press, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The lease of the plot to M/s. Wadi Bunder Cotton Press, Bombay expired on 28 February, 1985. The Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay have decided not to renew the lease in favour of M/s Wadi Bunder Cotton Press, Bombay. Accordingly, a notice of termination dated 7.5.85 was served on them.

(b) The plot in question is required for Port's own use.

Return from Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

5147. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of crores have been spent on irrigation works but the return from major and medium irrigation projects continues to be poor and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to streamline the working in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken and results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) The returns in terms of water rates from irrigation projects have been low as they are not commensurate with the capital investments.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Plan document for irrigation programme lays down that periodical/review of the water rates to meet the cost of operation and maintenance and to provide a reasonable return on investment be carried out.

Suspected Cases Of Aids

5148. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suspected cases of aids were tested by the Indian Council of Medical Research at Pune and Vellore;

(b) if so, (i) the number of cases tested and with what results, (ii) to which States the suspected persons belonged; (iii) which tests were conducted for this disease;

(c) whether the doctors conducting the tests were experienced in treatment of this disease;

(d) the total expenditure incurred on tests; and

(e) what preventive measures are being followed to check its occurrence?

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

(b) (i) About 1000 cases have been examined in high risk groups i.e. prostitutes, homosexuals and all were negative for AIDS.

(ii) The people examined are from Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Delhi and Goa.

(iii) The following tests were conducted in suspected sera:

(a) ELISA (Screening test)

(b) T₄ & T₈ — Absolute count.

(c) T₄ & T₈ — cell ratio.

All cases were found to be negative for AIDS.

(c) AIDS is Viral infection and as such, no curative treatment is yet available to treat this infection. However Indian Doctors are aware about the supportive treatment that is necessary for this disease.

(d) It is understood that the Kits used for these tests were donated; hence no estimate on the expenditure incurred on the tests has been made so far.

(e) The following preventive measures have been/are being taken by the Government:—

- (i) A surveillance on the disease is being kept in the country.
- (ii) State Health Authorities have been alerted to keep in mind signs and symptoms of the disease and report all such suspected cases.
- (iii) State Health Education Bureau have been requested to provide health education to public, particularly to those who are attending the STD clinics, Blood Banks etc.
- (iv) The I.C.M.R. has set up two diagnostic centres one at Virology Research Institute, Pune and another at Christian Medical College, Vellore. Medical Colleges and Hospitals have been instructed to send sera at the above centres for testing if they find any suspected cases of AIDS.

Test of Indians for AIDS before Entering Foreign Countries

5149. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain foreign countries have made it compulsory for Indians to undergo tests for AIDS before granting entry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR); (a) and (b) it is understood that Saudi Arabia has framed a rule enforcing immigrant labour population to produce medical certificate that they are free from AIDS. Thailand is testing such persons for antibody to HTLV III virus.

Government of India have not so far made it compulsory for migrants from abroad to produce 'No AIDS Certificate'. However, the situation is under constant review.

Cases of Pregnancy after Family Planning Operation and Compensation Paid

5150. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where the couple got an issue even after either of them had undergone operation for family planning during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) in how many cases the persons have gone to court of law for compensation in such cases;

(c) what is the total amount paid so far to them; and

(d) what effective steps have been taken by Government to save the public from such embarrassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR); (a) Studies conducted indicate that the failure rate among female sterilisation cases ranges from 0.5 per cent to 3 per cent.

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

(d) Sterilisation does not guarantee 100 per cent safety. Constant efforts are made to improve the quality of sterilisation operations so that the chances of failure are minimised.

Primary Schools Without Buildings

5152. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all over the country nearly 80 per cent of the primary schools are without permanent buildings;

(b) whether Government would consider seeking the assistance of the private sector to help meet the situation; and

(c) whether any central fund will be to ensure that the primary schools are given direct allocations so that not only schools are properly housed but the base of primary education is broadly expanded?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir. According to the 4th All India Educational Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training in 1987, 40.10% of the primary schools did not have pucca or partly pucca buildings.

(b) and (c) The 8th Commission has recommended devolution of funds amounting to Rs. 15617.52 lakhs for construction of 36,999 additional buildings for primary schools in 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, and West Bengal, Assistance is also given under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of school buildings in rural areas. The Government welcomes assistance from the community for construction of school buildings. However, it has no proposal under consideration at present for creating a central fund to give direct allocation to primary schools for this activity.

Sex Education in Delhi Schools

5153. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schools in Delhi are imparting sex education to students as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 10 March, 1986;

(b) whether Government are monitoring the system to assess whether the education thus given is in any way promoting or curbing permissiveness among the teenagers; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir. Sex education is not being imparted as part of regular courses in the schools in Delhi but as part of general education, some registered/government agencies exhibit documentary films on cleanliness, balanced diet, population and sex education once or twice a Year to senior classes in some schools run/aided by Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Administration is keeping a watchful eye on the outcome of such programmes.

Modernisation of Kurnool Cuddapah Canal System

5154. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a scheme for modernisation of Kurnool Cuddapah canal system;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Survey of Dry Land Areas in Andhra Pradesh

5155. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of dry land areas in Andhra Pradesh to find out the extent of cultivable land and available underground water sources will be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked and the physical targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The extent of cultivable land in the State is available from the Land Use Statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Central Ground Water Board which is carrying out hydrogeological surveys in the country proposes to cover the balance areas of Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period out of its overall Plan allocation of Rs. 87 crores.

Higher Technical Training for Health Guides

5156. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to impart higher technical training to the Health Guides and utilise their services in a more effective manner ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There is no proposal to impart higher technical training to Village Health Guides.

(b) Village Health Guide is a Voluntary worker trained for preventive and

promotive aspect of health, FP and MCH. He is not meant for providing medical care except treatment of minor ailments and first aid during emergencies. However, a scheme of re orientation training, is being implemented for updating their knowledge for utilising their services in a more effective manner.

[Translation]

Proposal for Construction of Ring Road for Linking National Highways Passing Through Jabalpur

5157 SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding construction of ring road in order to link National Highways passing through Jabalpur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the proposal has been included in the first phase of Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) No proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government for the construction of a Ring Road. However, there is a proposal for the construction of a by-pass around Jabalpur town. The inclusion of this by-pass in the programme for development of National Highways during the Seventh Five Year Plan would depend on the inter-se priority of works on all-India basis and availability of resources.

Vayudoot Service in Madhya Pradesh Sectors

5158. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sectors in Madhya Pradesh where Vayudoot service will be introduced ;

(b) whether Central Government have received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for starting such service there ; and

(c) if so, the action taken on this proposal and the time by which Vayudoot services will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastucture and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink the following stations in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period :

- (1) Bhopal
- (2) Raipur
- (3) Jagdalpur
- (4) Bilaspur

(b) A proposal was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for providing Vayudoot services on the following routes :

(i) Bhopal—Nagpur—Jagdalpur—Bhilai—Bilaspur—Satna—Bhopal.

(ii) Delhi—Gwalior—Guna—Bhopal and back.

(c) Whereas Vayudoot has already provided three-day-a-week service on Delhi—Gwalior—Guna—Gwalior—Delhi route, it proposes to airlink Bhopal, Jagdalpur, Bilaspur and Raipur during the current plan period subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastucture and economic viability of operations.

[English]

Drug Adulteration

5159. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drug adulteration cases reported during the last three years,

detected, investigated and found to be true ;

(b) how many of those drugs were found to be life saving drugs ;

(c) the steps taken to prevent adulteration of drugs or at least to minimise the adulteration ; and

(d) the difficulties of Government in eradicating the evil of drug adulteration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected from the State Drug Control Authorities and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) The information is given in the statement attached given below.

Statement

Some specific measures have been taken to check the manufacture and sale of sub-standard and spurious drugs which are as under :—

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in 1982 to provide for more effective measures for combating the menace of spurious drugs.
2. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation monitors reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the country. The State Governments are alerted whenever necessary, and assisted in the investigation of such reports by the Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation.
3. All the Chief Ministers of the States/Union Territories were addressed by the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare and also the Health Secretaries

by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare drawing their attention to the growing manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and for taking necessary steps in this regard and also to tone up their Drugs Control Administration.

4. The Union Deputy Minister for Health and Family Welfare had written to all the Health Ministers of the States and Union Territories on the 3rd May, 1983 in which she had drawn the attention of the States to the criticism both in Parliament and the press urging on Government to tackle effectively the problems of spurious and sub-standard drugs. In her letter she mentioned that the Central Government had appointed a Task Force which has identified the deficiencies in the State Drugs Control Organisations. It has been suggested by her that the States may give priority to the problems of spurious drugs and that the Drugs Standard Control machinery in the States is suitably augmented and strengthened to tackle this problem.
5. The Task Force appointed by Government has identified the various areas in which the States have to take action to combat the menace of spurious and sub-standard drugs. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also written to the State Health Secretaries pointing out the specific recommendations made by the Task Force and the action that is required to be taken.
6. The State Governments have been advised to set up intelligence-cum-legal machineries to deal with the problem of spurious drugs.
7. The subject of spurious drugs and drug adulteration has been discussed at various meetings of the Central Council of Health and

Central Family Welfare Council which consists of the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare as Chairman and the State Health Ministers as Members. In these joint meetings as also at the special meeting convened to review Drug and Food laws on 22nd February, 1986, the Council has adopted resolution on 'Enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act'. These resolutions have urged the State Governments to take necessary action to strengthen and streamline the Drug Control Machinery for combating the problem of sub-standard and spurious drugs.

Second Class Waiting Room at Khurda Road Junction

5160. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at Khurda Road Junction, the Divisional Headquarter in South Eastern Railway, there is no second class waiting room for hundreds of passengers ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide immediately a second class waiting room there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A waiting hall and adequate cover over on passenger platforms exist for the second class passengers at Khurda Road. II Class passengers holding sleeper tickets are also permitted use of upper class Waiting Rooms. However, there is a proposal to provide a second class waiting hall between platform No. 2 and 3 subject to availability of funds.

[Translation]

Payment of Remuneration to Writers Contributing Articles for "Bhagirath"

5161. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Hindi periodical "Bhagirath" is regularly published by Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the writers contributing articles, etc. in the periodical have not been paid any remuneration for the last many years;

(d) the quantum of amount payable to writers for each article and writup; and

(e) the number of such writers who have not been paid this amount and the time by which payment would be made to them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) and (b) The Central Water Commission brings out a quarterly journal, Bhagirath, dealing with matters relating to Water Resources and Power Development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Contributions, other than Government servants, are paid at the rate of Rs. 50/- for thousand words. Government servants whose articles are published in the periodical are paid honorarium as per instructions of the Government of India on the subject.

(e) 17. The outstanding amount due to these authors will be paid shortly.

[English]

Encouragement for Construction of Small Earthen Dams

5162. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that big irrigation and hydro-electric projects lead to deforestation, displacement of people, water, logging and desalination problems;

(b) if so, whether Government have also observed that small earthen dams are ecologically sound and economically profitable; and

(c) if so, would it be convenient to seek the guidance of some expert body to assess the progress and encourage the construction of small earthen dams?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (c) Development projects, including big irrigation and hydroelectric projects may involve deforestation and displacement of people. Water-logging and salination however are not general features of irrigation projects but may arise in some cases from a number of factors including irrigation practices, soil conditions and topographical features. There are some views in favour of smaller dams.

Dredging at Major Ports

5163. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress has been made by the Dredging Corporation of India in handling and facing problems of major ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of dredgers which are presently working in each of the major ports, particularly at Paradip;

(d) whether some problems are being faced there due to increasing siltation of the channels;

(e) whether any orders have been placed for more dredgers either with national shipyards or abroad; and

(f) if, so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The DCI is concerned with capital and Maintenance dredging at Ports. They have been able to meet by and large these requirements. The details are as under :—

TUTICORIN PORT : 45% of the capital dredging of the Approach channel

was done by DCI. This work could not be completed as suitable equipment for rock dredging was not available.

MADRAS PORT : Capital dredging was done in certain cases by ECI in 1974 & 79-80.

NEW MANGALORE PORT : The DCI takes care of the total maintenance dredging requirements of this Port.

VISAKHAPATNAM PORT : The DCI is doing the capital dredging of the oil berth which was commenced on 21.5.84 and is expected to be completed by mid April, 1986.

PARADIP PORT : DCI is tackling the annual siltation in the navigational channel.

COCHIN PORT : Maintenance Dredging in the Outer and part of Inner Channel is done by DCI.

MORMUGAO PORT : DCI does intensive post-monsoon dredging to maintain the designed depths.

KANDLA PORT : A new navigational channel was opened in 1984, Feb. by deploying dredgers belonging to the DCI. This has reduced the siltation problem at Kandla Port.

CALCUTTA PORT : Maintenance dredging at Calcutta Port is being done by DCI together with Port Dredgers.

(c) Name of Port	No. of dredgers presently working (Port and DCI)
Madras	3
Bombay	9
Paradip	Nil (contractors dredger has just demobilised)
NMPT	1
Cochin	3
Mormugao	2
Kandla	2
Calcutta	9
Vizag	5

(d) Non availability of suitable dredging equipment with DCI for creating the sand trap at Paradip Port, necessitated hiring a contract dredger.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Madras Port has placed an order with Chowgule & Co. for a grab dredger.

* Cochin Port is proposing to acquire a 1500 cu. m. capacity grab hopper dredger.

Bombay Port has placed an order for a dredger unit. The dredging unit is ordered with Norwegian Company and the barges and tug are ordered with Indian Companies.

Implementation of I.L.O. Convention on Continuity of Seafarers' Employment

5164. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether seamen in India are recruited for one voyage only;

(b) whether Government, propose to implement the I.L.O. convention on continuity of seafarers' employment; and

(c) whether it is a fact that for every six months of paid work, the seamen have to spend an average of 40 months without work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The seamen in India are provided jobs on rotational basis for a period not exceeding 9 months at a time.

(b) In view of the casual nature of employment of Indian seamen and the difficulties in guaranteeing a minimum period of employment or a minimum income during any one year, it is not possible for India to comply with the requirements of I.L.O. Convention on Continuity of Employment of Seafarers.

(c) Due to lack of employment opportunities, seamen on the general roster at Calcutta are required to wait for considerable period before getting employment.

Tribunal to look after Grievances of Seamen

5165. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Tribunal is proposed to be set up soon to look after the grievances of seamen compulsorily as per section 150 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1985;

(b) whether such a tribunal was set up with headquarters at Calcutta during 1981; and

(c) if so, whether the tribunal is still functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) While Section 150 of the Merchant Shipping Act empowers Government to set up such a tribunal, Government do not have any proposals in this regard.

(b) Yes, a tribunal was set up at Calcutta with effect from 18th March, 1981 for a period of one year.

(c) The term of this tribunal expired on 17th March, 1982.

Construction of Varapuzha Bridge on National Highway No. 17

5166. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the design of Varapuzha bridge in Ernakulam district on National Highway No. 17 has been received and finalised; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction of this bridge is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (d) The estimates for survey and investigation for Varapuzha bridge and acquisition of land for its immediate approaches have already been sanctioned. The construction of the bridge will be taken up after the project estimate is sanctioned based on detailed investigations and work awarded after completion of tender formalities.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Irrigation

5167. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times Rajasthan Government made a demand to the Union Government during the last five years for providing funds to augment irrigation facilities in the State, the amount of funds so demanded each time, and the view taken by the Union Government to meet the demand; and

(b) the details of the works on which the money received from the Centre for irrigation facilities was spent ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Government. Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any project or sector of development. In October, 1982, the Rajasthan Government sought additional allocation of Rs. 40 crores for Rajasthan Canal Project in the Sixth Plan period. Additional Central assistance for this project was given as under :—

1982-83	—	Rs. 15 crores.
1983-84	— *	Rs. 15 crores.
1984-85	—	Rs. 10 crores.

In the year 1984-85, the State Government had requested for additional alloca-

tion of Rs. 30 crores in addition to Rs. 10 crores provided earlier.

[English]

Allotment of Quarters to SC/ST employees of Indian Airlines

5168. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines is not following the Government directives for reservation in allotment of residential staff quarters to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of reservation provided and the total number of quarters in each type available with Indian Airlines and out of that how many quarters have been allotted to SC and ST employees; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Indian Airlines is following the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for allotment of residential staff quarters to the SC/ST employees.

(b) The requisite information is given below :

Type of Quarters	Total No. of Quarters	No. allotted to SC/ST	Percentage	% as per guidelines of BPE
Class IV (Type I & II of Govt.)	714	109	15.19	10
Class III (Type III & IV of Govt.)	726	60	8.26	5

(c) : Does not arise.

Free railway passes to Blinds

5169. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether free railway passes are issued to the blinds; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider giving free railway passes to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Refund of Lost Air Ticket

5170. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether refund of amount of Air ticket if lost by a passenger, is given at present; and

(b) if so, whether the refund of amount is given to such genuine passengers after obtaining indemnity bond ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) As regards domestic sectors, refund against lost documents is not permitted as these are liable to be misused for travel, refund or re-issuance resulting in loss of revenue to the Corporation. A clear indication to this effect is given on each ticket. However, in exceptional cases, refund against lost tickets on domestic sectors is allowed after an Indemnity Bond is obtained from the passenger.

As regards international sectors, refund of a lost document is effected after observing a waiting period of 120 days from the date of issuance of lost document, circular and also obtaining an Indemnity Bond.

Demand and Production of condoms

5171. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had assessed the demand for condoms during 1985 in the country;

(b) what is the actual production of condoms by Hindusthan Latex;

(c) whether any new units will be set up to boost production and to meet the increasing demand; and

(d) whether any Japanese collaboration in the manufacture of condoms to get advance technical know-how has been obtained ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The demand of condoms for 1984-85 as assessed by M/s. Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited was 740.73 million pcs. During the same year the actual production of condoms by Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum was 274 million pcs.

(c) and (d) In order to meet the increasing demand of condoms in the country, two new plants are being set up at Trivandrum and Belgaum, each with an annual production capacity of 160 million pcs. of condoms. With a view to obtaining advanced technical know-how, Hindustan Latex Limited has entered into a foreign collaboration agreement with M/s. Mitsui and Co., Japan and M/s. Okamoto Riken Gomu Company Ltd., Japan.

Quality test of Medicine before Purchase

5172. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the procedure adopted by Government in regard to the quality before purchase of medicines, seras and vaccines;

(b) whether Government have their own testing results before accepting these products; and

(c) if not, how the quality of the products is ensured ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Drugs purchased through the Medical Stores Organisation are subject to the Laboratory tests before making supplies to the indentors.

(b) The Medical Stores Organisation has its own testing facilities at Bombay, Madras & Calcutta. A Central Biological laboratory is also functioning at the Government Medical Stores depot, Madras. The samples are also got tested by Government approved laboratories when considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Priority for Construction of on-going new Rai lLines During Seventh Plan

5173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has decided to give priority to the completion of on-going projects relating to the construction of new railway lines during the Seventh Plan and not to take up any new lines during this period ;

(b) if so, whether it would be ensured that no regional imbalances are created ;

(c) whether adequate priority will be given to the completion of at least on-going project whether new line or conversion, in each of such States, where the works are in progress ;

(d) if so, the names of the projects, States-wise which would be given priority in the Seventh Plan ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the strategy for ensuring adequate

expansion of railway net-work in all the States without any discrimination against backward States, in Seventh Plan, especially in such States where not even a single new line has been completed since independence, though the work on the same is in progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : a) to (e) In view of the severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments on hand, priority is being given during the 7th Plan to important on-going new lines and gauge conversion projects, rather than taking up new projects, other than those already included in the 1985-86 Budget. There is no question of creating regional imbalances as projects are not taken up on consideration of their location in any State. Priority is, however, accorded to projects which meet the needs of rail transport for major industrial projects, tapping mineral and other resources, on strategic considerations, or to serve as missing links, or as in the case of the States in the N.E. Region. The completion of these projects during the 7th Plan would, however, ultimately, depend on the resources made available for such projects.

**Translation of Ancient Classics
and Masterpieces of Modern
Indian Literature**

5174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Arts Council has recommended the sanction of Projects with adequate financial allocations for the publication of translations of ancient classics and master-pieces of modern Indian

literature from one Indian language to other language as also into and from foreign languages in the Seventh plan ;

(b) if so, the decisions taken to promote the translation work on a comprehensive scale as recommended by the Council and brief outline thereof ; and

(c) the composition of the Council as on date, its functions and a brief report of its activities during the past three years as also the term and the date of constitution of the present Council ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The National Council of Arts recommended that the Sahitya Akademi should be asked to promote translation of creative literature from one language to another.

(b) The Sahitya Akademi has taken up a pilot project for the translation of Akademi award winning titles into various Indian languages. Three books were translated into three different languages and published. Six manuscripts are in press. Twelve books have been assigned for translation into 32 languages. Action has been initiated to take up another eighteen Akademi award winning titles for translation into other Indian languages.

(c) The National Council of Arts was set up on 19th September, 1983 by a Government Resolution. Its composition/ constitution and functions are given in the Statement given below. No fixed term has been prescribed for the Council met in February, 1984, when certain recommendations were made on which necessary action is being taken.

Statement

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS

CHAIRMAN :	Prime Minister
VICE-CHAIRMAN:	Minister of Education & Culture
MEMBERS :	1. Minister of Finance

2. Minister of Tourism
3. Minister of Environment
4. Chairman of Sahitya Akademi
5. Chairman of Sangeet Natak Akademi
6. Chariman of Lalit Kala Akademi
7. Director General of
Archaeological Survey of India
8. Director of National Museum,
New Delhi.
9. Director of National Library.
10. Eight eminent persons representing
the creative arts, research and
scholarship.

MEMBER-SECRETARY

Secretary, Ministry of Education and
Culture.

FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARTS

The functions of the Council are as follows :

- (a) Formulation of National Cultural Policy ;
- (b) Coordination of activities of institutions of the arts, archaeology, anthropology, archives and museums ;
- (c) Identification of areas and forms which required special attention and planning in order to ensure continuity interlinking and future growth ;
- (d) Responsibility for providing guidelines for future plans and programmes of institutions and agencies ;
- (e) Advise on setting up any new national cultural institutions ;
- (f) Conservation of classical languages and the cultural heritage ; and

- (g) Any other matters which may be of national concern in the field.

**Plan to increase more Goods
Traffic by importing Modern
Freight Bogies**

5175. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways plan to increase their capacity to move more goods traffic through replacement of overaged assets, modernisation and technological upgradation programmes ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of their programme for the Seventh Plan period and the estimated capital outlay involved ;

(c) whether the Railways also propose to import a number of modern freight bogies with import of technology to manufacture such bogies indigenously for this purpose ;

(d) if so, the name of the country from where imported and the approximate cost of such a bogie ; and

(e) whether the Railways will revive their earlier plan to establish a wagon building unit in Allahabad to meet their growing needs for more wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Approved outlay for Railways Seventh Plan is Rs. 12,334 Crores. Within this the Railways propose to carry out about 20,000 Kms. of track renewal, to electrify about 3,400 Kms of additional routes, purchase 96,000 wagons and 1250 locomotives and to increase the line capacity in an appropriate manner.

(c) Yes Sir,

(d) The source of supply of these bogies has not yet been identified and the actual cost is not yet known.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Guidelines for Allotment of Stalls at Railway Stations

5176. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the procedure laid down by the Railway authorities for allotment of stalls at railway stations ;

(b) whether allotment is done on the basis of first come first served basis or there are some other guidelines laid down for such allotment of stalls ;

(c) whether there is any reservation for dependents of retired employees in such allotment ; and

(d) if not, what are the guidelines fixed for such allotments of railway stalls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b)

Generally, the allotment of stalls by Zonal Railway is done by applications to be invited through press notifications and/or through local notices. Such applications are scrutinised by a Screening Committee on the Zonal Railway, and after approval of the competent authority, the allotment is made.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Unemployed graduate sons & words of railway employees are considered for allotment of bookstalls, alongwith others.

Proposals to open New Universities Pending with University Grants Commission

5177. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for establishment of new Universities pending consideration with University Grants Commission ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to restrict the mushroom growth of Universities and if so, the present policy with regard to opening of new Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The State Governments do not require any formal approval or clearance of UGC for establishment of new universities. However, a new university established after June 1982 needs to be declared fit by the UGC for financial assistance from Central sources in terms of the provisions of the UGC Act. The State Governments therefore generally consult the UGC on their proposals for establishment of new universities. Proposals for the establishment of 6 universities were received by the UGC for its views from various State Governments during the last six months.

(b) The Central Government and the UGC have been advising the State Governments to exercise restraint in the establishment of new universities which should be set up only on the basis of sound academic considerations and availability of adequate resources.

[*Translation*]

**Scheme for Modernisation of
Irrigation Projects**

5178. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

Will the Minister of WATER RE-
SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out a new scheme to modernise irrigation projects ;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme ;

(c) the names of the parts of the country where this scheme is being implemented ;

(d) whether any foreign agencies will also provide latest technical know-how for the irrigation projects ;

(e) whether Government will give incentive for implementation of this scheme in Punjab ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (g) Modernisation Schemes are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments and there is no Central scheme for providing any incentive

for such projects. Some projects are posed for external assistance.

[*English*]

**Trial IRDC Vaccine for Birth
Control**

5179. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Development Research Centre, Canada has developed a vaccine for safe and effective birth control ;

(b) if so, results of field trials conducted so far ; and

(c) what is the time frame of introduction of this vaccine and how it is anticipated to reduce our birth rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The International Development Research Centre is partially funding a programme for development of a vaccine for control of pregnancy at the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore under the Coordination of Indian Council of Medical Research. Animal trials of the vaccine have shown promising results. The introduction of the vaccine in the programme will be considered after the successful completion of human clinical trials which are likely to be completed by 1992.

Ship Repairing Complex at Haldia

5180. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the plan and programme of Government to set up a ship repairing complex at Haldia during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Government do not have proposals for establishing ship repair project at Haldia in West Bengal in the Seventh Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Cause of Fire in Ghaziabad-Delhi EMU train coach

5181. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI C.P. THAKUR :

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the coaches of a EMU train running between Ghaziabad and Delhi caught fire near Indraprastha Power Station on 11 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons died and injured as a result thereof ;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the cause of the fire ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the alarm chain of the train was not working and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the steps contemplated by Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no case of death. 11 passengers sustained simple injuries and five were discharged after first-aid.

(c) The accident is being enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(d) The Enquiry Report is awaited.

(e) No, Sir. The alarm chain device was working.

(f) Passengers are being educated about prevention of fire through newspaper advertisements, display of suitable warning boards in the compartments and requested not to carry explosives and inflammable articles in trains.

Computerisation of Railway Reservation in Orissa

5182. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether programme of computerisation of railway reservations is proposed to be extended to Orissa in 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the number of stations in Orissa identified for the provision of railway reservation computerisation in the year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. Reservations only at Bombay and Calcutta are proposed to be taken up for computerisation during 1986-87.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. This programme is not formulated on Statewise basis.

Request for Naval Help to Remove Wrecks of Sunken Dredgers at Paradip Port

5183. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by the Government of Orissa to approach Indian Navy for removal of wrecks of sunken dredgers Konark and MOT 3 at Paradip Port as a special case as private agencies are not keen for the work ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes. During informal discussions the Chief Minister, Government of Orissa had suggested that Indian Navy may be approached for removal of wrecks of Sunken dredgers Konark and MOT 3 at Paradip Port.

(b) The Indian Navy were approached accordingly but they expressed their inability to undertake the work on account of peculiar location of the wrecks.

Train Collision at Khagaria Railway Station of North Eastern Railway

5184. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 50 passengers were injured as the 67 up Kathihar-Barauni passenger train dashed against the rear end of 85 Up Assam Mail at Khagaria Railway Station of North Eastern Railway on 10 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the extent of loss of Railway property as a result thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the action since taken against the officers responsible for this accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At about 18.50 hrs. on 10.3.1986 while 85 Up Assam Mail was standing on line No. 1 at Khagaria Jn. station, 567 Up Katihar-Barauni Passenger train came and collided with the rear end of Assam Mail. Approximate cost of damages to railway property is Rs. 50,000/-.

(c) Yes, Sir. Enquiry has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, N.E. Circle, Gorakhpur.

(d) The Station Master and Cabinman on duty at Khagaria station and the engine crew of 567 Up Passenger have been placed under suspension. Disciplinary action against the staff at fault is being initiated.

Demand to Set up National Institute of Maternal and Child Health Centre in Indore

5185. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been persistent demand of the public to set up National Institute of Maternal and Child Health Centre in the Chacha Nehru Bal Hospital in Indore in the State of Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Plan period ;

(b) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh has also approached Central Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Requests for considering Chacha Nehru Bal Hospital as a location for establishment of National Institute of Maternal and Child Health Centre have been received. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has not sent any proposal in this regard.

(c) The question of setting up a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health is under consideration.

Report of the Committee on Status of Women

5186. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report was submitted to Union Government by the Committee on the status of women in India ; and

(b) whether the recommendations contained in the report have been accepted by Government, and if so, their number ?

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

(b) The Committee on the Status of Women in India made 52 recommendations. Out of this 20 recommendations were accepted by the Government without any modification 19 recommendations were accepted in a modified form by the Government. The remaining 13 recommendations were not accepted by Government.

Hostels for Working Women

5187. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to construct hostels for working women under the Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) if so, the number of such hostels constructed so far, State-wise ;

(c) whether Government have constructed any working Women's Hostel in the State of Orissa also ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the locations in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :
(a) and (b) The Government of India provides assistance to Voluntary Organisations, Public Trusts and Local Bodies for construction of hostel buildings for Working Women under the Central Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for Working Women. A statement showing State/Union Territory-wise distribution of 380 hostels for Working Women sanctioned so far under the Central Scheme is given below.

(c) and (d) 9 Hostels for Working Women have been sanctioned in Orissa, as indicated below :

S. No.	Location of Hostels	No. of Hostels.
1.	Baripada	1
2.	Berhampur	1
3.	Bhubaneswar	1
4.	Cuttaek	3
5.	Dhenkanal	1
6.	Rourkela	1
7.	Sambalpur	1

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory-wise Number of Working Women's Hostels Sanctioned upto 31.3.1986

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of hostels sanctioned	Capacity	Hostels with Day-Care Centres	
				No.	No. of children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	610	1	30
2.	Assam	6	425	—	—
3.	Bihar	2	97	—	—
4.	Gujarat	18	802	3	70

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of hostels sanctioned	Capacity	Hostels with Day-Care Centres	
				No.	No. of children
5.	Haryana	13	937	6	180
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	425	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	50	—	—
8.	Karnataka	26	1648	2	80
9.	Kerala	67	6264	22	615
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43	2017	7	225
11.	Maharashtra	31	1843	4	134
12.	Manipur	6	233	4	130
13.	Meghalaya	2	134	1	15
14.	Nagaland	1	126	—	—
15.	Orissa	9	568	1	10
16.	Punjab	7	811	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	25	1173	7	180
18.	Sikkim	2	145	1	30
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	1919	11	295
20.	Tripura	1	20	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21	1341	6	175
22.	West Bengal	8	369	2	40
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andhman & Nicobar	1	36	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	25	—	—
3.	Chandigarh	4	454	1	30
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	12	1643	5	130
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	120	—	—
7.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
8.	Mizoram	1	40	—	—
9.	Pondicherry	2	96	—	—
Total		23	2234	6	160
Grand Total		380	24191	85	2399

**Voluntary Organisations Engaged in
Serving Leprosy Patients in
Orissa**

5188. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state :

(a) the names of the voluntary orga-
nisations of Orissa engaged in serving
the leprosy patients ; and

(b) the names of the voluntary orga-
nisations which are getting financial assis-
tance from the Central Government and
amount received by each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The
following Voluntary Organisations are
engaged in Anti-Leprosy work in Orissa :

- (1) National Institute for Rehabilita-
tion Training and Research,
Olatpur, Bairoi, Distt. Cuttack.
- (2) Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangh,
Orissa State Branch, Red Cross
Bhavan, Bhubaneswar.

(3) Mayurbhanj Leprosy Home, Missi-
on House, P.O. Baripada, Distt.
Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

(4) Serango Christian Hospital, P.O.
Serango Via Gumma Distt. Ganjam
Orissa.

(5) Rural Health Centre, Chatrapur,
Ganjam, Orissa.

(6) Leprosy Centre, Jharsuguda, Sam-
balpur, Orissa.

(7) Puri Urban Leprosy Project,
Sadar Thana Lane, Dittadatta,
Puri.

(8) Leprosy Relief Committee, Parle-
khumedi Ganjam, Orissa.

(9) Divya Jeevan Arogya Kendra,
Jalni, Puri.

(b) A list showing the names of the
Voluntary Organisations getting financial
assistance from the Central Government
and amount received by each of them is
given in statement given below :

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grant in aid sanctioned during 1985-86
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Karim Nagar	1,56,172
2.	Leprosy Mission Hospital, Vizianagaram	1,83,585
BIHAR		
3.	Santal Pabaria Seva Mandal, Baidyanath, Deoghar	3,35,703
4.	Rajendra Leprosy Control & Research, Institute Mairwa (Siwan)	13,98,810
4.	Singhbhum Navjivan Mandal, Ghatshila	1,75,000
5.	Kusht Seva Samiti, Kapasia	2,80,950
6.	Gandhi Kusht Nivaran Pratishthan, Rohtas	4,91,607
7.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Jamshedpur	3,37,101

GUJARAT

8. Baroda Distt. Anti Leprosy Association, Baroda 2,02,382

MAHARASHTRA

9. Kothara Leprosy Hospital, Amravati 17,833
 10. Maharashtra Lok Sewa Mandli, Naveli, NA NDED 12,220
 11. Haythornthawita Memorial Leprosy Services, Kagal 1,63,824
 12. Rishardson Leprosy Hospital, Miraj 85,610

KERALA

13. Holy Cross Convent, Kottayam 54,898
 14. Damion Leprosy Instt. Trichur 1,91,196
 15. St. Francis Leprosy Centre, Shrralaly 89,314
 16. Poor Leprosy Hospital, Serratially 2,09,650

KARNATAKA

17. Janta Trust, Yedagir 1,55,795

TAMILNADU

18. Christian Fellowship Leprosy Hospital
 19. Rewthakkuppam Henerijack Rural Centre Aurroville 3,25,826
 20. Dayapuram Leprosy Centre, Manamudurai 80,600
 21. Kumbakanam Hindu Mission Hospital, Kumbakanam
 21. Leprosy Mission Hospital, Vadathorai, Salur 50,105

MADHYA PRADESH

22. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Balrampur 1,00,000

UTTAR PRADESH

23. Purvanchal Seva Sangh, Deoria 1,00,000

**Increase in Engine Failures in
Indian Airlines Airbuses**

5189. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :**
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of **TRANSPORT** be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of engine failures
in Indian Airlines Airbus aircrafts has
suddenly recorded a steep increase ;

(b) if so, the number of such failure
during the last two years ;

(c) what were the causes for the
same ;

(d) how many such aircrafts are still
under warantee and whether the manufac-

turers have been sounded in this regard and if so, their opinion ; and

(e) what measures have been taken to ensure the safety of the air passengers ?

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

(b) There were 7 cases of such failures in 1984 and 3 in 1985.

(c) The incidents of engine failure have been due to failure of bearings, high pressure turbine blade, fuel control unit and fuel pump, gear box, thrust reverser due to breakage of pneumatic drive motor etc. In some cases engine had to be shut down as a precaution following fluctuating-physical vibration or stalling of engine. These are known industry problems.

(d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

(e) Major defects or failures are promptly investigated to establish the cause and appropriate remedial actions are taken where warranted.

Transportation of Salt From Bombay Division in Railway Rakes

5190. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the new instructions from Western Railway, the salt from the salt pan centres in the Bombay Division is to be moved in railway rakes and not through piecemeal wagon movement ;

(b) if so, whether a complaint has been received by the ministry that such a movement of salt through rakes is not possible since the quantities of salt moved from the salt pan centres in Bombay Division are not large enough ; and

(c) if so, whether the facilities of piecemeal wagon movement of salt will be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Salt to destinations on Eastern, Northern, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways is being moved in rake loads so that it reaches there quickly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to carry the progressively increasing volume of freight traffic in the face of resource constraints, it is necessary to optimise utilization of transport capacity by organising movement in rake loads. Salt has potential to move in rake loads. However, the condition has been relaxed to permit piecemeal loading for a temporary period to give the trade time to tie up arrangements for organising offering of traffic in rake loads.

Quality Control of Irrigation Project

5191. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any special machinery to observe strict quality control with regard to major and medium irrigation projects ; and

(b) if so, details of the results achieved by such machinery during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Irrigation projects are planned, funded and constructed by the State Governments and the quality control is also maintained by them.

Irrigation Projects of West Bengal Awaiting Clearance

5192. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for some irrigation projects have been forwarded by West Bengal Government for approval ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these have been approved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The following projects reports have been received from West Bengal Government for techno-economic clearance.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefit (100 0'ha.)	Present position
1.	Ajoy Reservoir Project	102.79	40.5	Comments have been sent to the State Government for clarification.
2.	Teesta Barrage Project (2nd Sub-Stage of Stage-I).	111.60	162.0	—do—
3.	Dolong Reservoir Project	18.23	22.0	—do—
4.	Subarnarekha Barrage Project.	158.55	130.01	Replies to the comments received from State Government are under examination in C.W.C.
5.	Modernisation of Kang-sabati Project.	311.58	367.2 Including Kangsabati Reservoir Command).	The State Government is (Include-required to obtain Environment clearance.
6.	Upper Kangsabati Project.	43.84	59.12	—do—

Computer Literacy and Studies In Schools Programmes

5193. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has completed making of software for the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools Programme;

(b) if so, the subjects in which software for Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools programme is now available and is being used;

(c) whether any feedback on its impact has been received; and

(d) whether this programme is being extended further?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The development of the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools Programme in a continuous process being presently coordinated by NCERT. During 1985-86 ten indigenously developed software packages have been developed and distributed to schools on subjects like mathematics, physics, biology and chemistry as also some general purpose programmes relating to language, graphic generation facility, database, and spreadsheet.

(c) The project is being evaluated by the Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad whose final report is expected by mid 1986.

(d) The extent of expansion of the CLASS project in coming years will be decided on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds.

Bagha Irrigation Project

5194. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have proposed to execute Bagha Irrigation Project in Orissa during Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated by the Union Government for this project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa have proposed Bagha integrated Stage-I project which includes Bagha Project as a component. It is reported to be under investigation. The State Government has to provide necessary amount for its implementation.

Central Assistance for 'Dr. P.V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital'

5195. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Dr. P.V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital at Ori in Rajapur Taluka of District Ratnagiri of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra has asked for Central assistance; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the health needs of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra, the necessary financial assistance will be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Advance copy of an application for financial assistance under Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas has been received from Matru Mandir, Deorukh for Dr. P.V. Mandlik Hospital, Matru Mandir, Ori, Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri.

(b) The application of the Institute is incomplete and the Institution has been asked to provide additional information.

Recommendation of Government of Maharashtra is also awaited. After these are received financial assistance will be given if the various conditions of the rules are satisfied.

Ground Water Exploration

5196. [DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has drawn up any ground water exploration programme during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, its broad features and the area it proposes to cover particularly in Eastern U.P. and to create the additional irrigation potential through ground water development?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) . (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board has drawn up a programme for drilling about 4000 exploratory boreholes for ground water exploration in the country during the VII Plan.

Under the programme, special emphasis would be laid on work in the tribal and drought prone areas and also in the eastern State including eastern U.P. During the VII plan about 100 boreholes would be drilled in eastern U.P. to cover an area of about 20,000 sq. km. The total area proposed to be covered in the country is estimated at about 5 lakh sq. km.

Delinking of Pay Scales and Qualifications of Teachers of Colleges of Delhi From their Counterparts in University Departments

5197. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to delink the qualifications and the pay scales of the teachers in the colleges in Delhi from their counterparts in the University Department;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard and the follow up action taken by the University Grants Commission; and

(c) the reasons for taking this decision as it is contrary to the recommendations of the Kothari Commission which recommended parity in pay scales and qualifications for teachers in colleges and the University Departments?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) At the time of revision of pay scales in 1973, Lecturers in the Departments and Colleges of the Delhi University were sanctioned the same scale of pay. However, for University teachers while a doctoral degree was prescribed as the minimum qualifications, those prescribed for College lecturers were only an M.Phil or equivalent degree. This difference in the qualifications prescribed from 1973 has not been modified.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Over Bridge at Noonepalli in Nandyal

5198. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received regarding construction of over bridge at Noonepalli in Nandyal; and

(b) if so, what is the present position and when it will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Construction of road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing No. 183 at Nandyal has been sanctioned jointly with State Government on cost sharing basis. The State Government desired, in December 1985, to shift the location of the road over bridge to level crossing no. 185 near Noonepalli. The State Government has been advised that traffic density at level crossing No. 185 is very low and does not

justify its replacement by a road over bridge on cost sharing basis.

Use of Vit. 'C' for Treatment of Cancer

5199. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vit. 'C' once highly promising anti-cancer weapon does not prevent or slow down cancer as per German research workers; and

(b) whether as per these research findings Vit. 'C' in fact shortens remaining life span of patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are aware of a press report indicating that a team of doctors headed by Dr. B. Werner of the Surgical University Hospital, Hamburg, West Germany have found, in experimental animals, that Vitamin 'C' does not prevent or slow down the growth of tumours chemical induced in the small intestine. Details of the study are not available. There is no unanimity of opinion regarding the role of Vitamin 'C' in the management of cancer. There are protagonists as well as detractors for this therapy.

Training of Computer Personnel at Post Graduation Level

5200. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state facilities created in different technical colleges in the country for training of computer personnel at Post-Graduation level and the expected number of such technicians/trained persons to pass at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA

RAO) : The annual intake for training of computer personnel at Post Graduation level is of the order of 885. The number of technicians/trained persons expected to pass at the end of the Seventh Plan is of the order of 2900.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Indian Airlines

5201. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes reserved quota of

15 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively is being followed while filling up the vacancies in each category/cadre in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, vis-a-vis the general category employees, category/cadre-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The requisite details as on 28.2.1986 are given below :—

Category	Total No. of employees	No. of S/C employees	% age	No. of S/T employees	% age
'A'	1598	141	8.82	11	0.68
'B'	4085	431	10.55	107	2.61
'C'	5992	788	13.15	211	3.52
'D'	6187	1220	19.71	280	4.52
(excluding Sweepers)					
Sweepers	400	313	78.25	9	2.25

Better Travel Facilities in Railways

Statement

5202. SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Amenities Standards Committees constituted by Government have made any recommendations for better travel facilities in Railways; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination. However, a summary of the recommendations is given in the statement given below.

Summary of the Committee's Recommendations :

1. The number of types of accommodation should be reduced so as to have only 5 types for the future as against 8 at present.
2. Standard layouts have been prepared for AC Sleeper, AC Chair Car, Non-AC Sleeper and Non-AC sitting coaches with the dual objective of maximising accommodation and providing improved amenities. These basic layouts would be adapted and combined for composite coaches.
3. In view of the persistent passenger demand for a larger number of

lavatories, 3-tier sleeper coaches should be provided with 5 lavatories instead of 4 and a total of 7 wash-basins, without sacrificing passenger accommodation as per layout proposed.

4. The level of general illumination inside Second Class coaches should be improved.
5. The design and illumination level of reading lights should be improved.
6. The number of fans in Second Class Sleeper Coaches should be increased from 2 to 3 per day.
7. Basic facilities such as thali racks should be provided in all coaches; linen rooms should be provided on all classes of sleeper coaches; water containers for hygienic drinking water should be provided.
8. To meet the demand for more water, the overhead water storage facility in 3-tier sleeper coaches should be increased.
9. For better hygiene and to facilitate cleaning and maintenance, floor surfacing in lavatories of all classes of coaches should be improved.
10. For better security and safety, fittings like extra bars on body side doors, luggage securing rings under the seats, better design of latches, etc. should be provided.

Post-Graduate Courses by Asiatic Society

5203. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asiatic Society, Calcutta has started a number of new Post-Graduate courses;

(b) if so, justification for starting these courses;

(c) whether the authorities have now stopped admitting new members; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Asiatic Society has started the following Post-Graduate courses :

- (i) M. Phil course in Manuscriptology;
- (ii) M. Phil course in Oriental Studies including Indian Culture and Civilisation; and
- (iii) Post-Graduate Acharya course in Sanskrit as per syllabus of Kendriya Sanskrit Sans'han.

The justification for starting the courses at (i) & (ii) above is that they are not taught in any of the Universities in India. The course at (iii) above is meant to revive Sanskrit studies, specially in West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) New members are not being admitted at present for the following reasons :

- (i) Shortage of space;
- (ii) Lack of adequate staff to serve the needs of the members; and
- (iii) The matter concerning admission of new members is sub-judice.

Cases of Compensation Registered for Kanishka crash

5204. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases for compensation which have been registered in connection with the Kanishka air crash which occurred in June, 1985; and

(b) the details regarding the number of cases which have been settled as well as the amount paid to the relations of the victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In all 294 cases have been registered for compensation out of which 192 have been registered in Canada.

(b) 53 cases of passengers including one in Canada have been finally settled. 5 claims have been settled in part. An amount of Rs. 2.26 crores have been settled as compensation in India, out of which Rs. 1.84 crores have been paid. The balance of Rs. 41.97 lakhs is in the process of being paid to the claimants. An amount of US\$ 75,300 has been paid in respect of the one claim in Canada.

20 cases of crew have also been settled and an amount of Rs. 79.99 lakhs paid.

[*Translation*]

Home visits by N.D.M.C. Doctors

5205. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether N.D.M.C. doctors are not allowed to pay home visits to see the patients;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether any circular has been sent to the doctors in this connection and if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by N.D.M.C., their doctors do not visit the patients in their residence in view of their heavy work-load in the dispensaries and also because they do not get any separate allowance for that purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Irrigation Facilities in Adivasi areas

5206. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the Adivasi areas in the country and particularly in Gujarat are not having irrigation facilities and only depend on rains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that people of those areas are not getting even the drinking water for their use;

(c) whether there are proposals to provide tube-wells and also to introduce lift irrigation schemes in those areas;

(d) if so, the details of work done in each State and particularly in Gujarat; and

(e) what is the provision made for such schemes in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (d) The irrigation and drinking water facilities in tribal areas of the country are generally low. Under the Tribal sub-Plan, allocations are made for the Tribal Sub-Plan areas for development of irrigation. An irrigation potential of about 6.66 lakh ha. was created in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas in various States during the Sixth Plan, including 0.49 lakh ha. in Gujarat.

(e) Since the funds for irrigation under tribal sub-Plan flow from a number of sources every year, it is not possible to indicate the exact provisions made for the plan as a whole. However, a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the VIIth Plan allocation for the Central Ground Water Board for taking up detailed investigations and explorations in tribal areas for drawing up ground water development Programmes.

Request from Kerala to update Facilities at Calicut Regional Engineering College

5207. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance required for improving and updating the facilities at Calicut Regional Engineering College; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

Security at Airports

5208. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by Government to ensure complete security at Indian Airports to stop smuggling of arms, explosives and air sabotage;

(b) whether most modern equipments are being imported for this purpose and training will be imparted to the security personnel to handle such situation; and

(c) whether the security personnel are transferred periodically at least at International Airports to avoid their collusion with anti-national elements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) whereas strict security measures are taken to conduct pre-flight anti-sabotage checks of aircraft at originating and turn around stations with the help of check-list for each type of aircraft, and modern equipment like door-frame metal detectors; hand held metal detectors; X-Rays baggage inspection systems; trained dogs in the shifting of the explosives at Srinagar and Bombay, vapour analysers at 14 airports, adequate check and vigilance is exercised by customs officials to combat any attempt of clandestine import of prohibitory items and smuggling into India. Items of food and beverages which are loaded into the aircraft are also subjected to check and scanning for any sabotage material. Baggage of only those passengers are loaded into the aircraft who are actually travelling.

(b) Yes, Sir. Security measures are constantly reviewed and security personnel are kept abreast of the latest developments.

(c) With a view to taking advantage of their training and expertise, security personnel at airports are not transferred frequently. Personnel found undesirable can however be transferred at any stage.

Proposal to Bring all Universities under Unified Control

5209. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to enact law to bring all the universities in the country under unified control of Union Government ; and

(b) if not, the difficulties in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has no proposal to bring all the universities in the country under its control.

Recruitment in Dhanbad Division and Maintenance of SC/ST Quota

5210. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons recruited with category-wise break-up in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway during the last two years till 1 February, 1986 ;

(b) whether reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been maintained ; and

(c) if so, the percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from Eastern Railway and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Losses Incurred by Shipping
Companies**

5211. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some shipping companies are incurring mounting losses ;

(b) if so, the names of the shipping companies and the amount of losses incurred by them, company-wise during 1984-85 ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to help the companies to eliminate their losses ?

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

(b) The losses incurred by Shipping Development Fund Committee's loanee shipping companies for the year 1984-85 are given in the statement given below.

(c) Shipping companies have been allowed rescheduling of their overdues for the years upto 1982-83 respectively to Shipping Development Fund Committee and to commercial banks in view of recession prevailing in shipping industry. Besides above, certain measures of cargo support like instructions of Public Sector Undertakings/Government Departments to negotiate C&F exports and F.O.B. imports have been issued. Certain concessions to importers for using Indian vessels in the matter of import licences and to exporters for using Indian vessels in the matter of replenishment licences have also been extended.

Statement

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Mogul Line Ltd.	20.18
2. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	4.83
3. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	4.23
4. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	19.49
5. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.	7.08
6. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	9.08
7. Dempo Steamships Ltd.	21.29
8. Nirvan Shipping Co, Ltd.	0.96
9. Streamline Shipping Co. Ltd.	1.07
10. India Steamship Co. Ltd.	37.60
11. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	8.96
12. Hede Navigation Ltd.	2.20
13. Scindia Steam Navigation Ltd.	1.07
14. Tolani Shipping Co. Ltd.	0.39

**Railway Users Consultative Committee
for N.F. Railway**

5212. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA ;
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) when the Railway Users
Consultative Committee for the
Northeast Frontier Railway was
constituted ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this
Committee does not now have genuine
representatives of the people of Assam
and Arunachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The
Zonal Railway Users' Consultative
Committee for the North-East Frontier
Railway was constituted from 1-1-1986.

(b) No, Sir.

**Suggestion to Have Offices of
Chief Engineers in Orissa**

5213. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will
the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the State Government of
Orissa has suggested that in the context
of the on-going projects namely Talcher-
Sambalpur link, Coraput-Rayagada, link,
Jakhapura-Banspani Rail link, and
Mancheswar Railway Workshop relating
to Orissa, the Offices of the respective
Chief Engineers be located in the State ;
and

(b) if so, the action taken or
proposed to be taken by the Railway Board
in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Offices of Chief Engineers of
South Eastern Railway are located at
Calcutta Bilaspur and Waltair from the
point of view of convenience of execution,

Planning and coordination of different
projects under the charge of concerned
officers. No problem has been felt from
the work point of view necessitating
shifting of these headquarters. Incidental-
ly, shifting the headquarters of any of the
offices will involve mass scale shifting of
office staff, which may not be practicable.

Mancheswar Workshop is under the
charge of an Additional Chief Mechanical
Engineer who is headquartered at
Mancheswar.

**C.G.H.S. Hospitals in Andhra
Pradesh**

5214. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-
YUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state :

(a) the total number of Central
Government Health Scheme hospitals in
Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government propose to
start more CGHS hospitals in Andhra
Pradesh benefiting more Central
Government employees ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a)
There is no Central Government Health
Scheme hospital in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal for
the construction of a 100 bedded hospital
in D.R.D.O. Complex at Hyderabad by
the Ministry of Defence which will be
handed over to the Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare to be run as a CGHS
hospital. The details are being worked
out by the Ministry of Defence.

**Truck Parking Complexes along Na-
tional Highways in Madhya Pradesh**

5215. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state the National Highways in

Madhya Pradesh where truck parking complexes have been approved/proposed for construction along with the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : No truck parking complex has so far been approved on any National Highway in Madhya Pradesh. However, some proposals have been received from the State Government for providing way-side amenities/parking places for the road users on which no final decision has yet been taken.

Demand of Orissa Government for Assistance under NMEP

5216. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a specific demand made by Government of Orissa for assistance under the National Malaria Eradication Programme ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Category II Health Scheme on 50:50 fund sharing basis between the Central and State Governments.

The Central expenditure for National Malaria Eradication Programme for the Government of Orissa during the VIth Five Year Plan is as under :—

Year	Cost of M&E supplied by Centre.	Cash assistance released.
1980-81	280.23	—
1981-82	120.45	21.92
1982-83	297.99	75.00
1983-84	248.49	—
1984-85	191.07	87.83
Total :—	1138.23	184.75

The final settlement of Central assistance to States is made on receipt of the audited figures of expenditure incurred by the States in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes.

Short term Diploma Courses for Ayurveda, Unani and Sidha Systems

5217. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether

Government propose to prescribe uniform courses both at under-graduate and post-graduate levels and short term diploma courses for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems to enable qualified candidates who are engaged traditionally in practice, to settle down for practice in the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The Central Council of Indian Medicine have

already prescribed uniform courses in Indian Medicine, i.e. Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems both for graduate and post-graduate levels under the provisions of section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 but not for short term diploma courses.

**UGC Scheme to Assist Colleges
Catering to the Needs of SC'
STs**

5218. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has any scheme for assisting colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students ;

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been provided to the colleges of Tripura till December, 1985 as all these colleges are located in tribal areas ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under a scheme formulated by the University Grants Commission during the Sixth Plan period, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 1.76 lakhs has been provided to five colleges in Tripura State till 31st December, 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

**Advisory Committee for Customer
Services of Airlines**

5219. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel that it is necessary to form advisory committee for customer services of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot ;

(b) if so, details of the action taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) Indian Airlines has recently constituted Regional Advisory Committees in each of the four Regions. These committees, of which frequent air travellers representing cross-section of public life are members, will give suggestions for improvement in services provided by the Indian Airlines and will also provide useful feed back on various aspects of customer service. Air India and Vayudoot do not have such committees.

**Targets Fixed for Primary Education
During 1986-87**

5220. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state targets fixed for the year 1986-87, State-wise in the field of primary education ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Targets of additional enrolment at primary stage (classes I.V) are fixed annually in the light of the outly approved by the Planning Commission. For 86-87 they are yet to be finalised.

**Increase in Frequency of Himsagar
Express**

5221. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the frequency of the Himsagar Express train running between Jammu Tawi and Kanyakumari ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Approval of New Integrated Child
Development Services Projects**

5222. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 240 new Integrated Child Development Services projects have been approved by Government for the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) 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) Statewise distribution of these projects is given in the statement given below.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Intergrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects, Allocated for 1986-87

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Number of ICDS projects allocated for 1986-87.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	23
4.	Gujarat	7
5.	Haryana	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
8.	Karnataka	8
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	34
11.	Maharashtra	11
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Meghalaya	3
14.	Nagaland	2
15.	Orissa	24
16.	Punjab	9
17.	Rajasthan	8
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	13

1	2	3
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27
22.	West Bengal	19
UNION TERRITORIES		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Chandigarh	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
7.	Lakshadweep	—
8.	Mizoram	1
9.	Pondicherry	—
Total		240

Additional Demands by Orissa for Education

5223. SHRI ANANTA PRATAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has made any demand for additional resources from Union Government for education ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent it will be fulfilled by Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) : No demand for additional resources for education during Seventh Plan has been received from the Government of Orissa. However, Minister for Education and Youth Services, Orissa, in his address at the Conference of State Education Minister, held in New Delhi on 23rd—24th January, 1986, urged the Centre to assist the State in a big way to realise the targets of Universal Elementary Education and Adult Literacy by 1990.

(c) Orissa, being one of the nine educationally backward States, is receiving central assistance in the field of non-formal education with special assistance for the education of girls. Central assistance is also given for appointment of women teachers in primary schools. During Seventh Plan every effort would be made to provide Central assistance to Orissa State depending upon the availability of resources.

Eviction and Rehabilitation of Families from Puramboke Campus of Railway Station Trivandrum (Kerala)

5224. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to evict about thirty families staying in the Railway Puramboke land of the Trivandrum Railway Station Campus in Kerala ;

(b) for how long these families have been staying in this Campus ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide them with alternative site for housing or to rehabilitate them in any other way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) About ten years.

(c) No, Sir. It is not Railway's responsibility.

Suggestion to set up Autonomous Organisation for Children's Literature

5225. **SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group on National Book Policy has recommended an autonomous organisation for children's literature ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The working group on National Book Policy has, in their report recommended the creation of a central organisation to act as the nodal agency of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the development of children's literature. This organisation, besides writing and translating books, should be made responsible for monitoring, coordinating, planning and aiding publications of children's books in all languages of the country. The recommendations of the working group are under examination.

Restoration of Train Services on Katakhal and Lalaghat Section for NEFR

5226. **SHRI SUDARSAN DAS :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger train services on Katakhal and Lalaghat Section of North East Frontier Railway

have been suspended since May, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the train services are likely to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Due to track rehabilitation works on the Katakhal-Lalaghat Section, train services were suspended temporarily from 4-10-85. From 28-3-86, the train services have been resumed.

Dieselisation of Trains on Sahibganj Section of Eastern Railway

5227. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain trains in service on Sahibganj Section of Eastern Railway originating from Howrah and passing through Danapur, Kiul via Burdwan, Andal terminating in Rampurhat operated by Diesel Locomotives previously are now being operated by steam engines with adverse effects :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to revert back to diesel traction on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) 53/54 Gour Express, 327/328 Howrah-Danapur fast passenger and 317/318 Rampurhat-Barddhaman passenger were put on steam traction by withdrawing the diesel locomotives on account of heavy pressure of freight movement on the railways.

(c) Diesel Locomotives will be reintroduced on 53/54 Gour Express and 317/318 Rampurhat-Barddhaman passenger with effect from 1-5-86. For 327/328 Fast Passenger, it will be considered when spare diesel locomotives become available.

Principles of Personal Health General Environmental Health Potable Water etc. under Seventh Plan Curriculum

5228. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the recently developed National Curriculum for Primary and Secondary Education include principles of personal health, general environmental health, potable water, waste disposal ;

(b) whether risks of filaria, malaria, diarrhoea will also be included along with principles of balanced diet ; and

(c) whether such training would also cover family welfare and its importance in economic, social and physical well-being of the family, community and the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The National Curriculum for Primary and Secondary Education—A Framework developed by the NCERT in 1986, lays emphasis on health education in schools at all stages. The syllabi which are being developed by the NCERT will include essential learning outcomes to be developed with respect to personal health, general environmental health, potable water and waste disposal.

(b) The syllabi being developed by the NCERT would consider these and other items for possible inclusion.

(c) The contents, ideas and values in relation to health, including principles of personal health, environmental health and environmental pollution included in the syllabi at different stages of education are dealt with in the context of family welfare and its relevance to the efforts being made for the general well-being.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum

5229. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for the construction of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The general decision of the Government is that the grants released to the Regional Cancer Centre should be utilised for the purchase of equipments and not for construction or maintenance. However, in view of the request made by the Government of Kerala, a wider discretion has been given to the Governing Body of Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum to utilise the grant received from the Union Government subject to the concurrence of the State Government to the utilisation pattern and subject further to the condition that no additional assistance would be made available by the Union Government, either for equipments or for other purposes.

Domestic Requirement and Export of Electric Engines

5230. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ; Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the General Manager, Chittaranjan Loco Workshop that India will soon start exporting electric engines ; and

(b) If so, the estimated domestic requirement of electric engines at present as also the number of surplus engines which will be available for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan,

made to the press in January '86. It is stated that presently the demand for electric locomotives on the Indian Railways is in excess of the capacity available at CLW and therefore no exportable surplus is visualised in the near future. The present shortfall is proposed to be met by enhancing the capacity at CLW from 60 to 100 per year and also ordering locomotives on BHEL. Simultaneously steps have been taken to update the technology for electric locomotives to match with the most modern designs.

**Regional Medical Research Centre,
Dibrugarh and Health Survey of
People of Tripura**

5231. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken so far by the Regional Medical Research Centre at Dibrugarh to achieve the objectives for which this centre was set up in the North Eastern region ;

(b) whether the Centre has initiated any health surveys of general public as well as tribals Tripura ;

(c) if so, details of the survey ; and

(d) If not, when the survey works will be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A malaria clinic has been started in the Centre for the detection of malaria cases and to help the public in its treatment. Survey of incidence of malaria and identification of the mosquito vectors have been started in selected areas. The Centre proposes to study chloroquine resistance P, falciparum malaria and to undertake clinical trials in areas having high positivity rate.

A task force on nasopharyngeal cancer has been formulated. A descriptive epidemiological study was identified to be

undertaken to obtain the prevalence and incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer. To obtain in a standardised nomenclature and criteria for histopathological diagnosis a sub-committee of pathologists met in November, 1985. A team of scientists from the Centre visited houses of tribals in Angami village near Kohima to undertake research into environmental factors relating to causation of nasopharyngeal cancers. Samples of smoke dried meat and soot were taken to be processed for detection of carcinogens. Other studies proposed include seroepidemiology, immunology, immunogenetics, radiotherapeutic and chemotherapeutic trials for management of nasopharyngeal cancer. Research and clinical trials with multidrug therapy for tuberculosis and leprosy are proposed to be undertaken. Other research studies proposed to be initiated under the RMRC include study of urolithiasis and genetic studies on tribal population.

The Centre has acquired a rectangular piece of land measuring 35 acres at Lahoal for the construction of its permanent building and staff quarters.

Various laboratories like biochemistry, immunology and virology have been established and essential equipment installed. Chemicals and glassware have been procured.

A library has been established in the present premises. Fair number of books and journals have been added to it to make it a good reference library.

Technical staff belonging to various disciplines of the rank of Senior Research Officer, Research Officers, Laboratory Technicians have been appointed and their training in their respective specialities, particularly on malaria research and immunology have been completed in different Advanced Institutes and Centres in the Country.

(b) to (d) The Centre is a new Institute and surveys have started in the region of Nagaland. Surveys in Tripura will be initiated on recruitment of additional staff.

Rampur Raza Library

5232. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the period for which Rampur Raza Library is to be kept sealed for physical checking as it is already lying closed for nearly two years ;

(b) whether the precious books, original manuscripts which are rare in the world are damaged due to closure and moth eaten ; and

(c) whether the Library Board is proposed to be re-constituted and if so, when it is to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Rampur Raza Library, Rampur is not closed. However, valuable manuscripts have been kept under seal. Research scholars using the library are provided access to the material they desire to consult.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The re-constitution will be finalised on receipt of nominations from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Suggestion to Publish standard book
on Indian Literature by Indian
Book Promotion Council**

5233. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recommendation has been made by the Indian Book Promotion Council for the publication of standard books in Indian literature in various modern Indian languages ;

(b) if so, the nature and outline of the recommendations made and the action taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) the present composition of the Council, its activities and functions ;

(d) whether any recommendations have been made by the Council for Seventh Plan and the details thereof ; and

(e) the decision taken by Government on the recommendations and the financial allocation for its activities in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) The National Book Development Council constituted in September, 1983 submitted its report on 25-3-1986 on National Book Policy. It has inter-alia recommended formulating schemes to promote translation from classics (Including World Classics), and prepare specialised books on subject areas like ancient and medieval Indian History and Culture, Philosophy etc., in classical languages.

(c) Composition and functions of the National Book Development Council as contained in Government of India Resolution dated 15-9-1983 is given in the Statement given below.

(d) and (e) The working group made following specific recommendations for implementation in the 7th Plan period ; translation of selected world classics in modern Indian languages, commencement of production of a children encyclopaedia in different Indian languages and making efforts to provide primary education through mother-tounge. The recommendations are under examination.

Statement

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The functions of the National Book Development Council would be :—

- (i) To lay down guidelines for the development of the book industry in the context of the overall requirements of the country including those in the field of higher education ;

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(ii) To advise on measures for the promotion of the book industry and trade ; -</p> <p>(iii) To foster reading habit among people ;</p> <p>(iv) To promote production of literature, specifically relevant to children and rural illiterates ;</p> <p>(v) To encourage authorship particularly in Indian languages and also suggest measures for safeguarding the interests of the authors in general ;</p> <p>(vi) To explore possibilities and avenues for the export of Indian books, particularly to developing countries ;</p> <p>(vii) To draft a national book policy which might represent a harmonious blend of the interests of the readers ;</p> | <p>(viii) To organise seminars, workshops and training courses for the personnel engaged in various fields relating to book promotion, book publishing; and book selling ;</p> <p>(ix) To undertake and promote research surveys, studies and special projects to help in the achievement of objectives referred to above ;</p> <p>(x) To advise on measures for encouraging Indian authors to write suitable textbooks and Indian publishers to publish them, particularly in scientific and technical disciplines at higher education level ; and</p> <p>(xi) To advise Govt. on such matters or to perform such other functions as are referred to it by the Govt.</p> |
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COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL

The National Book Development Council will have the following composition :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) Chairman</p> <p>(2) Member-Secretary</p> | <p>(To be nominated by the Govt. of India) Chairman, National Book Trust has been nominated as the Chariman of the National Book Development Council</p> <p>(To be nominated by the Chairman of the Council).</p> |
|---|---|

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- (3) One representative of the Ministry of Education & Culture
- (4) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Education & Culture
- (5) One representative of the Ministry of Industry
- (6) One representative of the Ministry of Commerce
- (7) One representative of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
- (8) Director, National Book Trust
- (9) One representative of the University Grants Commission
- (10) One representative of the National Council of Educational Research and Training
- (11) One representative of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
- (12) One representative of the Sahitya Akademi
- (13) Director, National Library, Calcutta.

BOOK INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

- (14) A representative of the Federation of Indian Publishers
- (15) A representative of the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India
- (16) A representative of the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Prakashak Sangh
- (17) A representative of the Author's Guide of India
- (18) to (34) Such other persons not exceeding 17 (including five coopted members) as may be nominated by the Government of India from among the various interests connected with writing, publishing and distribution of books.

Introduction of Rajdhani Type Express Trains between Howrah-Bombay Madras New Delhi, Madras-Howrah and Madras-Bombay

5234. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce Rajdhani Type Express trains between Howrah-Bombay, Madras-New Delhi, Howra, Madras and Madras-Bombay connecting all the big cities of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of Rajdhani type Express trains on these routes shall require special type of coaches besides, strengthening of track, and modification of signalling equipment etc.; which is not planned at present due to lack of resources. Tamilnadu Express, however, is this type of train between New Delhi and Madras.

Slow Tedious and Hazardous Rail Journey in Assam

5235. **SHRI PARAG CHALIHA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rail journey in Northern and Southern parts of Assam is very slow, tedious and hazardous ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to improve the rail service within Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in some areas due to the terrain/track conditions, speeds of trains are restricted. Suitable steps have been initiated, keeping in view the position of resources to improve the condition of track, coaches and rail services in general within Assam.

Introduction of Day Train between Howrah and Bhubaneswar

5236. **SHRI RADHAKANT DIGAL :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct train between Howrah and Bhubaneswar during day time ; and

(b) if so, whether the above proposal is going to be implemented during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) At present there is no such proposal.

Medical Examination for T.B. Infected Labourers

5237. **DR. CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical examination scheme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for T.B. infected labourers is a "paper declaration";

(b) how many labourers have actually benefited from this scheme; and

(c) whether anti-T.B. drugs will be distributed freely to every citizen in Delhi through ESI/CGHS dispensaries and other Hospitals, including voluntary Health organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) There is no scheme for Medical examination of T.B. infected labourers. However, as per the directions of the Supreme Court, Medical teams were sent to Badarpur, Lal Kuan, Panchmukhi Mandir, Lakkarpur (Suraj-Kund) on Delhi-Haryana boarding area to examine the persons suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases as a result of mining and stone-crushing operations. The teams examined nearly 1,600 persons.

A National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been for operation since 1962. The main objective of the programme is to detect and treat persons suffering from tuberculosis so that the infectious patients are rendered non-infectious and the active and non-infectious cases do not become infectious. Under the programme, a district T.B. Centre is being established in every district to organise community wide district T.B. programme in association with all the existing medical and health institutions. Upto November, 1985, 364 districts have been provided with district T.B. Centre. About 45,700 beds are functioning in the country for treatment of T.B. patients for emergency and surgical treatment. Emphasis is more on domiciliary treatment with potent anti-T.B. drug available. The National T.B. Control Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Category II Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 11 crores has been provided for implementation of the programme. An

amount of Rs. 12 crore has been provided for the year 1986-87.

During 1983-84 short-course Chemotherapy drug regimens containing Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide was introduced on a pilot study basis in 8 districts. At present this Pilot project is functioning in 18 districts.

Anti-TB Drugs are available in adequate quantities in the T.B./Chest Clinic/T.B. Hospitals/E.S.I. Dispensaries/C.G.H.S. Dispensaries and Government Hospitals located in the Union Territory of Delhi including those run by the voluntary bodies.

[*Translation*]

Pension to Destitute Women and Widows

5238. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of widows and destitute women and the number of such women out of them, who have been given pension in each State; and

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme to provide benefit of pension to each destitute widow by the end of Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARAT ALVA): (a) The information is not available as this is a State Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Voluntary Action Bureau Functioning in States

5239. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Voluntary Action Bureaus functioning in various States and Union Territories; and

(b) the details of their functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) 28 Voluntary Action Bureaux are functioning in all the States/Union Territories except in the UTs of Goa, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Voluntary Action Bureau consists of a Committee of prominent social workers from voluntary organisations and members of the Committee is invariably the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The day to day work of the Bureau is handled by a trained Counsellor. They provide necessary services to the women in distress, who approach the Bureau for help.

The Bureau offers services ranging from preventive to rehabilitative, and attempts to settle cases through counselling, if possible out of court.

The Bureau provides services like Family Counselling, Short Stay facility, Psychiatric help, free legal aid and Police assistance through various agencies and undertakes registration, verification and investigation of cases.

The State level Voluntary Action Bureau also supervises functioning of Family Counselling Centres which are run by voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare of women and children.

Under Nourishment Caused by Mal-nutrition

5240.S HRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the level of under nourishment caused by mal-nutrition in each state for the last three years according to the Nutrition Foundation of India (N.F.I.); and

(b) the steps taken to eradicate it in each state during the last three years, and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

The Nutrition Foundation of India has made no annual nutrition survey. However, surveys have been carried out by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in the States. The results are given in the table below :—

Gomez Classification of Children (1-4 years) Percentage

State	Year of Survey	Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Andhra Pradesh	1981	15.5	47.6	33.0	3.9
	1982	12.6	43.0	38.5	5.9
	1983	18.9	43.4	33.5	4.2
Gujarat	1979	11.5	43.3	36.2	8.0
	1980	5.2	41.3	43.6	9.9
	1983	11.8	31.1	46.1	11.0
Karnataka	1980	13.3	46.3	35.5	4.9
	1981	14.1	45.2	35.2	5.5
	1982	13.8	43.4	37.2	5.6

Kerala	1979	20.3	46.5	28.5	4.7
	1980	22.1	54.6	18.6	4.7
	1982	31.8	49.3	17.4	1.5
Maharashtra	1979	10.0	39.7	38.9	11.4
	1981	15.8	39.9	38.2	6.0
	1982	13.6	38.8	40.7	6.9
Orissa	1979	15.4	36.0	36.4	12.2
	1980	12.3	41.3	39.8	6.6
	1983	18.3	43.4	32.5	5.8
Tamil Nadu	1981	10.1	45.5	39.0	8.4
	1982	16.1	44.1	34.6	5.2
	1983	17.9	46.2	30.1	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	1979	20.8	52.0	21.3	5.9
	1980	20.4	46.6	27.5	5.5
	1981	21.1	49.8	27.7	1.4
West Bengal	1979	11.1	49.8	35.4	3.8
	1980	11.8	50.7	35.0	2.5
	1981	17.2	48.8	31.9	2.1

The Government have taken up several programmes such as the Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Maternal and Child Health Services, Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia, National Goitre Control Programme, Balwadi Nutrition Programme, distribution of food grains at subsidised price to weaker sections etc., to bring about improvements in the nutritional status of children and women. Evaluation studies showed significant reduction in malnutrition among pre-school children in the areas where ICDS projects were introduced.

Irregularities in Purchase of Uniform Cloth for DTC Employees

5241. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularities in the purchase of uniform cloth for Delhi Transport Corporation employees to the tune of crore of rupees which are rotting in the stores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the erring officials of the Delhi Transport Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) There has been no irregularity reported in purchase of Uniform Cloth by DTC. It

has however been reported that because of changes of design and specification of the uniform to be provided to various categories of employees there has been an accumulation of discarded uniform/cloth. Some of the items, worth about Rs. 2.11 lakhs, which were found to be un-useable have since been auctioned while the Corporation has issued instructions to its units to utilise those in useable condition.

Revening of Air-India

5242. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India is being re-vamped and further professionalised and computerised; and

(b) whether it will be ensured that passengers both Indian and foreign are treated with the uniform courtesy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Although training and refresher courses in many subjects including computerisation are a continuous process in Air-India, there is no such comprehensive proposal before Air-India at present.

(b) Air-India does not differentiate between passengers on any basis. To ensure courtesy, Air-India runs regular training and passenger service programmes for its employees and emphasises this aspect by means of circular to all concerned.

Minimum Passenger Traffic in Foreign Airline at Indian Airports

5243. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

Year	Uplifted	British Airways		S.A.S.	
		Discharged	Uplifted	Discharged	
1982	7,093	6,259	4,303	3,751	
1983	3,660	3,713	7,596	6,808	
1984	4,051	2,999	8,587	8,142	
1985	4,545	4,239	467*	787*	

*Only for January, 1985. The operation was stopped with effect from 3.2.1985.

(c) As before Government will continue, while negotiating bilateral air services agreements with foreign Governments to offer Calcutta as a point of call. The choice of airport through which foreign airlines operate has however to be left to the commercial judgment of the airline concerned as, reciprocally Air India is given the choice of airports to be served by their services in foreign countries.

Providing Stoppage of Darjeeling Mall and Gour Express at Murarai Station

5244. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the guarantee of average minimum passenger traffic for a foreign airline to operate from any airport in India such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi;

(b) what was the actual passenger traffic on B.A.C. SAS in Calcutta in 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 till the date of stoppage of flight; and

(c) whether fresh initiative will be taken by Government with foreign airlines to come to Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no guarantee of any average minimum passenger traffic for a foreign airline to operate from any airport in India.

(b) The actual passenger traffic on B.A. and SAS in Calcutta during the years 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 are given below :—

(a) whether passengers for Murarai station areas on Sahabganj line are experiencing difficulties due to non-stoppage of Darjeeling Mail, Gour Express and some other important trains at Murarai Station;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for providing stoppages of those trains at Murarai Station; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Murarai is a small station served by 7 pairs of passenger and 1 pair of Express trains. The traffic offering at this station does not justify stoppage of more fast long distance trains there.

Conversion of Air Flights from Avero to Boeing

5245. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert certain air flights from AVERO to Boeing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines has plans to start B-737 operations through Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Texpur, Dimapur and Nasik after induction of leased aircraft capacity and subject to availability of adequate infrastructural facilities.

Introduction of Road-cum-Rail Vehicle promoted by British Manufacturer for Railways

5246. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a road-cum-rail vehicle and a cane cutter for easier and more productive work are being promoted by their British manufacturer, a member of British and South Asian Trade Association trade mission to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) M/s. Bruff Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Suckley (U.K.) had made a brief audio-visual technical presentation of Road/Rail recovery vehicles produced by them in the Railway Board on 17.1.86. The cane cutter was not included in this presentation.

During the above presentation it was indicated that the road-cum-rail vehicles produced by them can be used for rushing

relief arrangements to a site of accident. The vehicle can travel on road as well as on rails depending on the approachability to the site of accident.

Deterioration in Indian Airlines Service

5247. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep deterioration in the quality of service both on board and at the ground of the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether several Officials of the Indian Airlines have been proceeded against recently for dereliction of duty or poor service;

(c) whether checking-in has become time consuming particularly for the Airbus flights; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to remove these defects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. There have, however, been some cases of inconvenience to passengers which were promptly investigated and adequate corrective measures taken.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Security of Passengers of Neelanchal Express between Mughal Sarai-Kharagpur section

5248. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the TTEs keep open the door of the reserved coaches of Neelanchal Express between Mughal Sarai-Kharagpur section thereby allowing local passengers to get in, causing insecurity and inconvenience to passengers during nights; and

(b) whether Government purpose to ensure security of passengers between the above junctions particularly for the ensuing peak-season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) TTEs have instructions that when Mail/Express trains stop at their scheduled halts, only one door out of the two doors of the reserved coaches facing the platform should be opened at night so that only bonafide passengers having reserved accommodation can enter such coaches. Armed escorts have been provided on Neelachal Express to look after the security of passengers during the night.

(b) Law and order is the responsibility of State Governments concerned and railways would continue to make efforts to ensure security of the passengers travelling by this train with the cooperation of the State Governments.

Drugs Testing by States and U.T.

5249. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States and Union Territories which do not have their own laboratories to test drugs; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to impress upon States and Union Territories not having their own laboratories to set up their laboratories to test drugs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Only the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have facilities for testing all categories of drugs, while the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Haryana and Kerala have limited facilities for testing certain categories of drugs. The remaining States/Union Territories do not have any testing facilities.

(b) The Central Council of Health, a Committee of Central and State Health Ministers, passed resolutions in the 9th meeting held in July 1983 recommending inter-alia that each State should have its own testing laboratory for testing of all categories of drugs. The State Governments were accordingly requested to implement the above resolution. A list of equipments necessary for drug testing laboratory has also been supplied to the State Governments to equip their laboratories. On 22nd February, 1986, a meeting of the State Health Ministers was held exclusively to discuss matters relating to the implementation of Drugs & Cosmetic Act and the P.F.A. Act. Health and Family Welfare Minister urged the State Health Ministers to strengthen the drug control machinery including the setting up equipping the drug testing laboratories.

Construction of over-bridges in Andhra Pradesh

5250. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any over-bridges are proposed to be constructed by the Indian Railways in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings are constructed jointly by the Railways and the State Governments on cost sharing basis. Proposals are finalized on year to year basis taking into consideration needs of rail-road traffic, priority accorded by the State Government and the availability of funds. Already construction of road over/under bridges is in progress in Andhra Pradesh. Besides, the works of road over bridges at Nidadavole, Kavali and Pendurthi have been included in the Railways' Budget for 1986-87.

**Inconvenience due to Change in Timings
of CGHS Dispensaries**

5251. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Inconvenience faced by Government employees, Members of Parliament and other beneficiaries of CGHS due to the change in timings;

(b) whether it is proposed to revert to the old timings and thus opening the CGHS dispensaries both in the morning as well as in the evening to benefit the office goers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Government is aware of the demands of several beneficiaries to revert back to the old timings of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries. After taking into account all the relevant considerations, it has been recently decided that those dispensaries which were working earlier for 12 hours on two-shift basis would revert back to the old timings and efforts would be made to provide better medical care to the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries even outside the normal working hours in other CGHS dispensaries.

**Mainpuri Tobacco Leads to
Cancer**

5252. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a danger of contracting cancer by chewing 'Mainpuri Tobacco',

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the research conducted in this regard ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Chewing of any type of tobacco over a period of time enhances the risk of contracting cancer, particularly of oral cavity. Epidemiological studies conducted in Mainpuri District of Uttar Pradesh have revealed a very high incidence rate of oral cancer with significant association of tobacco chewing habit. The risk was highest when Mainpuri tobacco was chewed compared to the risk due to chewing of patiwala type of tobacco being relatively less.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research has already undertaken/initiated projects aimed at testing the efficacy of an anti-tobacco education programme. Results of some studies, objectives and methodology of others have been indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

As indicated in the reply the Indian Council of Medical Research has already undertaken/initiated projects aimed at testing the efficacy of an anti-tobacco education programme. Results of some studies and the objectives and methodology of others has shown a significant decrease in the number of persons who have reduced tobacco habits. The observations on incidence rates of pre-cancerous lesions in the oral cavity suggest a significant reduction as compared to baseline rates obtained through a 10 year follow-up studies by the same group in the same geographic regions conducted earlier. Some studies have been conducted in urban colony of Delhi and an industrial unit at Faridabad. The surveys undertaken before exposure to the intervention programme and 6 months thereafter have indicated that the overall prevalence rate of tobacco users has declined from 65.8% to 60.8%.

**Financial Assistance to Manufacturers
of Trawlers**

5253. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advanced financial assistance to manufacturers of fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount granted so far, during last three years, company/organisation-wise?

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

(b) A subsidy of 33% of the cost of the trawler is sanctioned to the registered manufacturers of fishing trawlers in India, on their procurement of orders for construction of deep sea fishing trawlers. The

subsidy is released in the following stages of construction :

Stage	Percentage
(i) Placing of order	10%
(ii) Keel laying	30%
(iii) 50% steel erection	20%
(iv) Launching	25%
(v) Delivery	15%

The scheme is operated through the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(c) A statement showing trawler building subsidy released by SDFC to the manufacturers of fishing trawlers during the last three years is given below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	M/s. Golden Fisheries Ltd.	M/s. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers, Kakinada.	Two	—	—	41.54
11.	M/s. Tropical Shipping Co. (P) Ltd.	—do—	Two	—	—	14.32
12.	M/s. Golden Proteins Ltd.	—do—	Two	—	—	5.72
13.	M/s. Varuna Marine Products (P) Ltd.	—do—	Two	—	—	20.05
14.	M/s. Four Season Fisheries Ltd.	M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar.	Two	—	—	21.08
15.	M/s. V.B.C. Exports (P) Ltd.	—do—	Two	—	—	21.08
16.	M/s. Yamuna Seafoods (P) Ltd.	M/s. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers, Kakinada.	One	—	—	11.46
17.	M/s. Akama Marines Ltd.	M/s. Bharati Shipyard Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Two	—	—	26.98
18.	M/s. Coastal Trawlers Ltd.	—do—	Two	—	—	26.98
19.	M/s. Usha Seafoods (P) Ltd.	M/s. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers, Kakinada.	One	—	—	2.91
20.	M/s. Sarva Shakti Fisheries Ltd.	M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar.	Two	—	—	22.85
21.	M/s. Ocean Products & Shipping (P) Ltd.	M/s. Chowgule & Co., Goa.	Two	—	—	6.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	M/s. Yedugiri Seafoods Ltd.	M/s. Bharati Shipyard Pvt Ltd., Bombay.	Four	—	—	14.66
23.	M/s. Reliance Seafoods (P) Ltd.	M/s. East Coast Boat Builders & Engineers, Kakinada.	One	—	—	2.91
24.	M/s. Fishing Consortium Ltd.	—do—	One	—	—	2.91
25.	M/s. Toshina Seafoods (P) Ltd.	—do—	One	—	—	2.91
26.	M/s. Raghu Seafoods (P) Ltd.	—do—	One	—	—	2.91
27.	M/s. Sri Murugan Fisheries (P) Ltd.	M/s. Chowgule & Co., Goa,	One	—	—	3.12
28.	M/s. Venkateswara Fisheries (P) Ltd.	—do—	One	—	—	12.46
TOTAL :				—	47.21	425.23

**Subsidy paid to Farmers for the
Purchase of Sprinkler Irrigation
Equipment**

5254. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any subsidy is paid by
Government to the farmers for the
purchase of sprinkler Irrigation
equipment ;

(b) if so, the rate of subsidy and its
relationship to the cost of equipment ;

(c) whether the question of revision
of subsidy has been considered in view
of the high cost of equipment ; and

(d) whether Government propose to
give subsidy for the purchase of drip
irrigation equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER
RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARAN-
AND) : (a) to (d) Under the centrally
Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of
Water Resources, subsidies on the IRDP
pattern will be provided in the 7th Plan
to small and marginal farmers for
sprinkler irrigation equipments on the
basis of a cost ceiling of Rs. 40,000 per
unit and there is no proposal to raise the
subsidy rates. Subsidies for the purpose
are also available under schemes operated
by the Ministry of Agriculture. The
scheme of the Ministry of Water
Resources also includes subsidies for drip
irrigation equipment.

12.00 hrs.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you
shout like this, nothing will go on record.

Please take your seats. I will call each one
of you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not
clear to me. Please take your seat. I
will call you Mamataji.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your
seats. I will call each one of you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you
shout, nothing will go on record

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your
seats. I will call each one of you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : [It is not
clear to me. How will it go on record ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you
take your seats, then only I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You raise
your hands and I will call one by one.
Mr. Purushothaman.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-
MAN (Alleppey) : The new forms
issued by the Railway Authorities for the
reservation of seats in railways....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you
given notice ?

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-
MAN : Yes Sir, I have given notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will
consider, I will look into it.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-
MAN : It is printed only in Hindi.
Previously these forms were printed in
Hindi and English. On one side it is
printed in English and on the other side
it is printed in Hindi.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mamataji, if you take your seat, then only I will call you.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : People coming from the non-Hindi speaking areas are finding it extremely difficult, rather they are unable to fill in the forms.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : It is correct Sir.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I request the Minister—the Minister is here—to give instructions immediately that the forms should be printed in both the languages—Hindi as well as English.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : The Hon. Member of Parliament Shri Manoranjan Halder has been brutally beaten up by CPI(M) in his own constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a law and order problem of the State. Please take your seat, it is a State subject.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He is a Member of Parliament, it is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come and see me, I will discuss it with you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am also equally concerned about it. I told you to come and see me. It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Morimuzão) : If any Member of this House is beaten, this House will have to take note of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why all of you are shouting ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : MR. Deputy Speaker, I want your guidance.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You come and see me. I am also very much concerned about it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. M.R. HALDER (Mathurapur) : Sir, . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Why don't you hear him ? You are also a Member Sir. Everybody is a Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard, that is why I asked him to come and see me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am also very much concerned about it. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I received your letter also regarding this matter. I am also very much concerned about it. You come and see me, I will discuss it.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : There must be a police enquiry.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already given the letter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : If there is no security for an MP then what is the use...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Before you give your ruling let the Member who has written the letter speak.

(Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you ready to listen to me or will you go on shouting like this? Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you shouting? I received your letter regarding the complaint. What you have faced in West Bengal you have told.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Let him say what he has to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already told that he was assaulted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You must hear him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. What do you want to say?

PROF. M.R. HALDER : On 30.3.1986, I alongwith Sri S.R. Bapuli MLA and some of my Block Presidents went over at Heramba Gopalpur Anchal under Pathar-Pratina P.S. which is within my Parliamentary Constituency to hold an official tour on S.D.B. and a workers' Conference and while returning back from the said programmes, on the way in the neighbourhood of Kueamuri Bazar, we were suddenly attacked by a few C.P.M. leaders alongwith their about 100 supporters and anti-socials with deadly weapons and we were detained over there from 6.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. In this occurrence, I alongwith two Block Presidents became injured. They shouted with the slogan demanding our heads alongwith their party slogans.

After that, when we reached at Kueamuri Bazar and entered into a tea-stall for taking tea, those accused persons

again shouted with slogan alongwith their party slogan, ghereoed the tea-stall and threw stones at random on the shed of the tea-stall, as a result of which tiles of the shed of the stall were damaged.

Then, after reaching at Raidighi, at 11 P.M., we sent message to district Police Administration and accordingly to C.M. West Bengal, through R.T. but still now the accused persons are not arrested though the matter has been placed at the floor of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly followed by the walk-out from Congress side. So, this is the law and order situation in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Alright I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have already received your letter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We don't mind but you have set-up a new precedent in this House. Follow it in future.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Movelikara) : Sir, the problem I am bringing to your notice is that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., a public sector undertaking in Kerala, which was first being started by the Government of India, is on the verge of closure. The reasons is : the Health Department which was procuring the products for malaria eradication—complete product was procured by the Government of India—has shifted the policy and it is procuring it from the private sector. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please give me in writing and I will find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have already given it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I have given a privilege notice against Shri A.K. Panja, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already forwarded your letter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday while replying to a supplementary he has misled the House. He had stated that a particular scheme in Bhagwanpur-Nandipur. . . .

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, I have also given a privilege notice and you have to hear me also. *(Interruption)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me finish.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already I have referred your privilege motion to the Ministry.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, he has stated yesterday that a scheme was delayed due to the State Government and the State Government was responsible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not read out the whole statement like this. I have already given it to the Ministry. Why are you raising it here again ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, he has deliberately misled the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already forwarded it to find out the facts. I will consider it. Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it about the adjournment motion ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, no. Listen to me, Sir. Let me tell you that the workers who work near the high-powered micro-wave transmitters...

(Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow you all if you are standing like this. I will come to one by one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the workers who work near the high-powered micro-wave transmitters in the

Ghaziabad Unit, public sector undertaking—Bharat Electronics—have no protection and they are badly affected and there are health hazards. Therefore, either you admit my Call Attention or Adjournment Motion or Short Notice Question whatever you choose I have given such a broad choice that it will be very easy for you to make up your mind. Will you admit at least one notice of these, either Adjournment Motion or Call Attention or Short Notice Question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already we referred this matter to the Ministry concerned. They have found that there is no fact in this. Anyhow, I think one 377 has already been admitted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I have already raised it under Rule 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am very glad about that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, we have already admitted it under 377.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your ruling, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no fact. That is why I have not admitted your Adjournment Motion. Already we have referred this matter to the concerned Ministry. There is no fact in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you ascertaining the facts ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After that, please consider it in any form. I have given a number of options.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, the Press is a very important organ of the society and only yesterday we discussed a very sensitive issue of Punjab and not a line in the newspapers was published because they went on strike yesterday and they want proper wage. The Wage Board has not given them even an interim relief and it

should take some time and come up with some recommendations. We must discuss this and we cannot ignore the press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday, the Minister replied for this matter also. Already he has referred to this matter. Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I must have some reply to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already it has been discussed and the Minister told that it had already been referred to the Wage Board. It will be considered. Everybody knows.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I gave a Notice on Adjournment Motion day-before-yesterday to the Hon. Speaker regarding espionage activity in Tripura.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through it, if there is anything. I have not received anything.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have been waiting for my turn patiently. I would not just stand up like that. The hon. Speaker said—you will find it from the record of the proceedings—"Give me a notice". I have given a notice of a calling attention regarding the espionage activities that have been carried on in Tripura. It is a very vulnerable border State. You are aware of that. Anti-social and secessionist activities are being carried on there; espionage activities are being carried on there. Everybody knows that. There is an organization called Manipur People's Liberation Army which is a banned organization. It has come out in the newspapers without any contradiction. There is a letter from the General Secretary, Tripura Youth Congress President. ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want actually, tell me briefly. I do not want any statement... You cannot make a lengthy speech like this. You cannot go on saying all this.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You allowed that Member... (Interruptions). They

were allowed to say whatever they wanted. Kindly allow us also. This is a very serious matter... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What will happen to my calling attention?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see to it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You allowed Shri Manoranjan Halder.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already listened to so many Members. I cannot allow all the five hundred Members like this... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I would like to make one sincere appeal. You see that they stop their infighting and we are freed from the blame that we have beaten them. Unnecessarily, we have been maligned. ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report of and Review on Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi for 1984.85, Central Council, Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi for 1984.85, and statements re delay in laying not laying papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi,

for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (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—2351/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi for the year 1984-85.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2352/86]

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2353/86]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises etc. given by Ministers during various Sessions of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) Statement No. XIV—Fourteenth Session, 1984 |) |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2354/16] |) Seventh Lok |
| (2) Statement No. X—Fifteenth Session, 1984. |) Sabha |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2355/86] |) |
| (3) Statement No. VII—First Session, 1985. |) |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2356/86] |) |
| (4) Statement No. VII—Second Session, 1985. |) |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2357/86] |) Eighth Lok Sabha |
| (5) Statement No. IV—Third Session, 1985. [Placed |) |
| in Library. See No. LT 2358/86] |) |
| (6) Statement No. III—Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed |) |
| in Library. See No. LT 2359/86] |) |

Notifications under Air Corporations Act and a Statement, correcting reply to SI. No. SI. re inquiry into the crash of Air India's Jumbo Jet Kan'ahka'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 :—

- (i) The Air-India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. HQ/66-12

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1985 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Air-India Employees' (Miscellaneous Loans) Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. HQ/58-19 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2360/86].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 27 February, 1986 to Starred Question No. 81 by Sarvashri D.N. Reddy and R.M. Bhoje regarding Inquiry into the crash of Air India's Jumbo Jet 'KANISHKA'.

Statement

Reply to part (b) of the Starred question No. 81 answered in the Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1986 may be substituted as follows :—

- (i) Expenditure incurred by Air India Rs. 2,73,78,066/
- (ii) Expenditure incurred by Government NIL
- (iii) Expenditure incurred by other countries. —Neither Govt. of India nor Air-India have received any bills in this regard.

No decision has been taken by Government on the particular Aircraft as a replacement for Kanishka.

2. The delay in conveying this correction is due to the time taken in Hindi translation and intervening holidays and is regretted.

Review on and Annual Report of Educational Consultants India Ltd. New Delhi for 1984-85, Annual Accounts etc. of Banaras Hindu University for 1984-85, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi, for 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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—2362/86]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2363/86]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2364/86].
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training, (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2365/86].
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1884-85 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2366/86].
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the year 1984-85.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2367/86].
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2368/86]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.
- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2369/86]
- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2370/86].

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on National Board of examination, New Delhi for 1984-85 and a statement *re* delay in laying Annual Report etc. of Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for 1984-85

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2371/86].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the *Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2372/86]

*The Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on the Table on 6th March 1986.

12.20 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Statement Showing action taken by Government on recommendation contained in Chapter I and V of First Report of Ministry of Railways

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I beg to lay on the table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of first Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Transportation of Perishable Commodities by Railways.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Reports

SHRI F. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee—

- (1) Thirty-Third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 174th Report on Irregular Allowance of Contribution to Scientific Research.
 - (2) Thirty-Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 167th Report on Utilization of Locomotives.
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12.21 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

Accident in Singareni Collieries

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) :
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported recent accident in Singareni Collieries caused by sudden influx of noxious gas containing carbon monoxide resulting in several deaths and affecting several others and the measures taken by the Government to prevent such mishaps”

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : A mining accident occurred at 8.20 P.M. on 27th March, 1986, during IInd Shift in Godavari Khani No. 9 Incline of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, located at Ramagundam, Karim Nagar District, in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This accident was caused due to influx of noxious gases into the working panel No. 7 of No. 4 seam through fire seals of panel No. 8, from the same seam. Out of the persons working in the area, 12 persons were affected and rescued and out of which 6 died before reaching the Company's hospital. During the rescue operations, 8 officials (including the General Manager, the Manager and two Under Managers) were also affected by noxious gases and one mining Sardar died later on. Thus in all 7 persons got killed and 13 were affected. Of the latter, who received treatment in the hospital, 12 have been discharged and one person is under observation.

Immediate measures were taken for rescue of the affected persons working in the mine. All workers working in other parts of the mine were also immediately withdrawn.

Two Deputy Directors of Mines Safety, Hyderabad Region, reached the site of the accident on 28-3-1986. Subsequently the Director of Mines Safety, Hyderabad Region, and the Director General of Mines Safety also visited the accident site to assess the situation and to render appropriate advice. Director of Mines Safety, Hyderabad Region, is conducting the enquiry under the Mines Act, 1952.

According to the report received from the Management, an ex-gratia payment towards funeral expenses and part of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been disbursed to the families of the deceased.

The Mines Act 1952, rules and regulations framed thereunder contain provisions for the safety of the workers in the mines. Director General of Mines Safety and his officers enforce the statutory provisions in respect of mines. The Director General of Mines Safety has been directed to intensify inspections of mines and take other action under the Mines Act, including issue of improvement notices, prohibitory orders, launching of prosecutions, etc. to ensure that mines managements take appropriate preventative measures. Steps are also being taken to strengthen the inspecting machinery of the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coal-mine workers have their long history. They work inside the mine from eight to ten hours and extract coal. Godavari mine supplies coal to NTPC and Fertilizer Corporation of India. The coal is transported to far off places and to the small-scale industries. The coal is extracted from the mines after hard work put in by the workers and thousands of people have been able to get employment because of coal. But no attention is being paid towards the welfare of coal-mine workers and to provide amenities for them.

The main problem is that of accommodation for them and education for their children. There is no facility of education

[Shri G. Bhoopathy]

for their children. The mine workers are living in jhuggies and there is neither any road nor any transport facility for them. I am not criticising the Central or the State Government, but these workers are engaged in these coal mines for the last fifty years and have been facing accident hazards. Obsolete safety measures of the Coal Ministry are still being adopted and have not yet been changed. I request the Minister to make suitable change in these measures. Workers are dying in accidents but nothing is being done for their safety. Accident took place on 27th March and I went there and came to know that carbon monoxide gas was leaking. When I contacted the officers for safety measures, they simply directed the workers to keep a piece of onion with them as preventive measure. No other measure was there to be adopted. I am not going in detail but the matter should be looked into. I request the hon. Minister to send experts to examine the situation. Not only there alone, but in all mines, safety measures should be taken to avoid accidents and consequent casualties. These experts should inspect the coal mines every month regularly and check up safety measures. I request the hon. Minister to inform us, at the time of his reply, as to what steps will be taken by the Government to ensure safety in coal mines.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the recent accident occurred on 27th March in which 7 persons were killed and 13 others affected. Such accidents are occurring frequently in collieries. We have the history of such accidents and their causes are very clear to us. The deficiency of oxygen in collieries is the main cause of influx of carbon monoxide. The deficiency of oxygen increases the pressure and carbon monoxide gas is formed. The workers engaged there, start feeling suffocated and suffocation causes unconsciousness leading to death. Sometime, accident occurs due to electric short circuit or cigarette-bidi because carbon monoxide catches fire. Our Government should give it a thought. Such accidents should not be taken lightly. It should not happen that after

paying compensation and funeral expenses, the matter is closed. Therefore, the hon. Minister should give it a serious thought. I explained to you how accident occurs and what are its causes. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps are being taken in this regard by the Government? I would also like to suggest certain measures to prevent accidents. Firstly, I would like to know whether oxygen cylinders are kept in collieries or not? If not, such arrangement should be made and to make-up the oxygen deficiency, oxygen cylinders should be blasted after a specific interval in the mines so that the quantity of carbon monoxide may not increase. Secondly, I would like to suggest that Fire extinguishers should be installed inside the mines and operators should also be appointed to operate them. Danger-signals should be fixed there to alert the workers about gas leak. The hon. Minister should kindly consider this matter seriously.

These were my suggestions. Now I would like to ask some questions from the Minister. Firstly, I would like to know whether any suit has been filed against Singareni Collieries Company Limited or not because nothing is said about it in the hon. Minister's statement. If yes, under which section and has anyone been arrested or not?

As mentioned by the hon. Minister that some senior officers went there for on-the-spot inquiry, I would like to ask what are the findings of the preliminary inquiry? Has anyone *prima facie* guilty or not?

I would like to ask whether all the workers of these collieries are insured or not? If yes, I suggest that they should have heavy insurance so that insurance company may compensate them properly in case of such accidents.

As mentioned by the hon. Minister that compensation has been paid, I would like to ask as to how much and at what rate Government has paid the compensation? For future, how much compensation is being considered by the Central or the State Governments for the injured and the killed persons.

I would also like to ask whether latest safety measures were available there at the time of accident or not? If yes, whether they were used or not? Whether danger-signals of carbon monoxide were fixed there or not?

I would also like to ask whether Government will consider to debar the management if found guilty.

12.34 hrs.

[Shri Sharad Dighe *in the Chair*]

I would also like to ask whether Government would consider the need to provide job to one family member of each deceased on compassionate ground to support the kith and kins of the deceased or not?

I would also like to know whether Government realises the shortcomings in the present Mining Act and whether Government proposes to amend it to make it foolproof and thus to prevent accidents in future?

Many accidents have occurred in Andhra Pradesh and State Government is not discharging its responsibility in this regard. So I would like to ask whether some directives have been issued to the State Government to take action in this regard?

I would request the hon. Minister to touch all these points while replying to the debate.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir this accident occurred on the 27th March. Just now my friend stated in his speech that these type of accidents were common there, but I want to tell him it is not like that. This is the second accident since 1947. It is not fair to blame the Government without going into the depth of the matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I reached the site of the accident on 29th and went around it. The management seems to be at fault for which action should be taken. The seam no. 9, where this accident took place, has seven panels. Somebody calls them panels,

some call them districts. It does not make much difference. To prevent gas leakage, panel 1 to 6 were sealed after extracting coal from them. Walls were constructed and fireproof seal applied to these panels. On the 13th March, after exhausting coal in panel no. 7, they put fireproof seal properly there in order to start extracting of coal from panel no. 8. Due to that on 30th September 1985, an air blast took place at the floor of that panel, and the earth sank down by 100 feet inside, even the people could be seen working inside from the surface. This seam is 30 metres deep. When it caved in, it also damaged the road. There were cracks on the floor in an area of 200 square feet. These cracks let the oxygen enter inside the panel for four months. The carbon mono-oxide formed in the panel no. 7 on which fire seal was put on 13th March, came out due to the pressure of oxygen from these cracks. The residents of nearby village Vakilpalli vomitted after inhaling this air and also had pain in their eyes. Then on the 17th March, the residents went to the management and informed them about this and also demanded some remedial measures. The management brought bulldozers from the other site on the 17th March and used them to fill cracks with earth. The bulldozers worked for 3 days, and after a gap of 3 days they worked again, due to which the air which had entered inside was converted into carbon mono-oxide. It was sealed from inside on the 13th March and from the surface on the 17th. Due to this reason the carbon monoxide which was formed from coal in three months changed into carbon dioxide after mixing with oxygen coming from the surface. The leakage started from panel no. 7 which was sealed on 13th and 17th March from inside and the top respectively. Four days prior to this accident, the workers had complained to the management that tears were emanating from their eyes and that there was pungent smell. The management replied that there was no cause to worry and that everything was all right. The management apprised them that they had installed three pipes—one for water, the other for air and also a third one. They said that they had tested the air and that was not found contaminated. The people were complaining of pain in eyes and their inability to work. The manage-

[Shri C. Janga Reddy] ment gave them onions and assured that those onions would absorb the carbon monoxide. The management made them work for another four days although the pungent smell had been coming for the last four days. This happened on 27th, and on 30th the accident occurred due to air-close and cracks in the surface. The panel was sealed on the 13th and the carbon monoxide started coming out on 17th. The residents of Vakilpalli felt it and told the management. Only then the management sealed it. The cause of this accident is the cracks in the walls and the negligence on the part of the management. The management is totally responsible for it. I want to ask you whether the panel wherefrom the coal was being extracted, was supplied oxygen cylinders or not. If not, then what were the reasons for it. When the management was apprised of the pungent smell in advance, why was it not examined despite the existence of laboratory there. If the air was clean, then why did this accident take place; what were the reasons for it.....(Interruptions) I also want to ask why the self-rescue equipment was not used. I want to ask the hon. Minister why the seventh dead body was brought out after 24 hours. I have also come to know that in the whole country only Bihar has a rescue station at Dhanbad. It was in Vallampalli but it was not operative in the absence of equipment. Why do you not make such station at Singareni, which is also a large colliery. The pungent smell had been coming for four days. I would like to know what report had been given by the Safety Officer. If the report did not find anything untoward, then what are the causes of this accident. I want that the Safety Officer should be that of the Central Government and never from the management. The management's Safety Officer can never give report against them. He can also change the report. The workers lodged a complaint but it was not registered. When we checked the register, they said that there was no complaint. When we went to the hospital, the workers told us that they already had informed the management but management did not take any action. I want to know from the hon. Minister what objections does he have in deputed Safety Officers from the Central

Government in every mine. If the Safety Officer is from the management side then he can conceal the facts. What steps are you taking for appointing Safety Officer from the Central Government. (Interruptions). The workers from other site came for the rescue of the affected workers. They are Mallaya and Prabhakar Reddy. Prabhakar Reddy thought that the seventh person might be alive and, therefore, he went inside to rescue him. He works at the other site. As they took a great risk, you should consider the welfare of their family also. They rescued three persons at the risk of their own lives. What reward are you going to present them for their bravery. These are the people who risked their lives, saved other workers and are now admitted in hospital. What are you going to do for them and their families. I also want to ask you what steps are you going to take against this type of accident.

N.T.P.C. and F.C.I. are also operating there within an area of one sq. k.m. Due to this the air is being polluted and the water of Godavari is also getting polluted. The people are facing difficulty there. If you go there you will not be able to see the sun from 5 to 10 in the morning. The coal which is being supplied to the workers takes 3 to 4 hours to burn. Therefore, you may supply them coke instead of coal or they may be supplied gas. It may save there time and also prevent air pollution. Therefore, in order to maintain their health and to prevent air pollution, the workers must be supplied coke or gas connection instead of coal. The workers are the wealth of the country and the coal is the gold of the country. Therefore, we must pay due attention towards both. I would like the hon. Minister to give specific answers to my questions.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Members of Parliament who have, in the course of putting their searching questions, have also given very valuable suggestions for the future action. Mr. Bhoopathy has mentioned that there was a threat earlier, a threat was noticed in this particular panel. This was brought to the notice of the Management. This is a fact. It was because the

threat was noticed and it was brought to the notice of the Management the panel No. 8 where the accident had occurred was abandoned. That was in March, 1986, just a month back. They were sealed. Fire seals were put. People working there were shifted to some other panel. So, the accident occurred in Panel No. 8 which was abandoned. The gas leaked and it affected another panel No. 7 where the accident did not take place. The sufferings has occurred because the accident has taken place in one panel and it has affected another panel. This is the correct situation.

Another question arose whether there were enough safety precautions and safety measures available in the mines. I would not like to claim that enough safety measures are available. I don't know what is enough safety measure and what is not. So I will not be right in claiming that. But I must say that some arrangements existed and perhaps the Management thought they were adequate. But accidents are accidents. Sometimes even with adequate protective measures and preventive measures accidents take place. Accidents cannot be avoided. I am told that safety measures were available in the mines like Sensitive Gas Detectors. These Sensitive Gas Detectors were being used and I am told also that every one hour or so, the gas was being checked. And safety lamps which the hon. Member has referred to were also available and I will not go into lot of things. Active rescue trained persons with apparatus are also kept near the places.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : But equipment is not there.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : As far as equipments are concerned, the hon. Member has asked as to whether sophisticated equipments are available in our mines. I am told that in many places sophisticated equipments are not available, the reason being that these sophisticated equipments are not manufactured in our country and these equipments have to be imported.

Now, the Coal India has constituted a Committee and these Singareni Collieries

have also requested that their colliery also should be included in it in order to study the requirements of those safety equipments necessary in all the coalfields of India and how much risk would be caused and how much would it cost. Because it is not available within the country we have to get it imported. So, all these exercises are going on and are being done by the Coal India.

As far as the occurrence of the accident of this type is concerned, in this particular mine, in the last five years that I had the figure, only one accident occurred in 1985 where one person was killed, and in the last five years this is the second accident that has taken place. But if we take Singareni colliery as a whole, of course, the figure is different—I am talking about this particular thing, but if we look at the figures of accidents that are taking place in mines in our country and if we compare them with the figures of accidents taking place in other parts of the world, well the figures are comparable, but that does not mean that we are satisfied with them. We must prevent accidents and we should go to the extent of not having any accident at all.

To just give you a comparative statement, the death rate per thousand persons in Indian mines in the year 1984 is 0.32, in Belgium it is 0.97, in Czechoslovakia it is 0.40, in Japan it is 3.87, in USA it is 0.63, and in West Germany it is 0.40. That is the overall picture all over the country and we, in our country, have been able to contain it. At least the number of deaths due to accidents is not going up. It has been contained for the last many years, but I think there is certainly a need to make serious effort to check and to prevent those accidents that take place in our country.

A number of steps have been suggested for this in my Statement itself, I have said that the inspections should be intensified and more prohibitory orders should be issued and prosecutions should be launched. All these actions under the Mines Act have been taken and I directed that they should be intensified. Besides this, I

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

think what Mr. Reddy has suggested is a very correct point. Mr. Reddy has said that we should go in more for rescue stations and rescue rooms in the mines. I do agree with the suggestion of Mr. Reddy and I do feel the necessity of going in for more rescue stations and rescue rooms. In fact a high powered committee has been constituted by the Government to make an assessment of how many rescue stations and rescue rooms should be set up and our intention is that rescue stations should be available at least within a kilometre's range. This is the intention of the Government of India and we are working towards that.

As far as this particular mine is concerned, we have a plan or scheme which we call Survey of Accident prone Mines and Identification of Corrective Measures. This scheme was actually formulated for Dhanbad coal mines, but the Government of India has decided that this scheme should also be extended to Singareni Collieries. We are going to do this also in Singareni.

Then there was a question whether some people have been prosecuted, or no person has been prosecuted at all. We have been launching prosecutions. As far as Singareni colliery is concerned, in the last five years... (*Interruptions.*) You are asking about now, In the last 5 years, we have launched prosecution in 8 cases. As far as the present incident is concerned, I have stated that the Director of Mines has been asked to go into it. He is investigating the matter. What further steps can be taken would be thought of only when we receive report from the Director of Mines. He is at the moment going into all this.

One last point has been made about the compensation paid to them. Those who have died, funeral expenses of Rs. 500/- each were paid and another interim compensation of Rs. 10,000 for deceased person has been paid. This will be part of the entire compensation that their heirs will be entitled to under the Compensation Act. This is what has been done.

But I want to place on record my appreciation about the officers who have been on the site. As I have stated in my statement, out of 12 persons who had been affected, 6 people have died and others have been affected. 6 persons were the people who were working there. The 7th person who died was a person who had gone to rescue them. So, the rescue operation immediately started. The 8 persons who had been affected include the general manager, the manager and two under-managers. They have gone into such a risk of rescuing people that they themselves were affected. So, I would place my deep appreciation for the prompt action taken by them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : My main question is that on 30th September, 1985.....

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am replying on behalf of your Government,

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are my Government. He is not my Government. In fact, all are our Governments.

[*Translation*]

Why only our Government? Anyone who commits a blunder, should be punished.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No second chance is given for asking questions now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I did not get an answer to my main question. On 30th September, 1985, the "bauli" slipped from the upper surface owing to which oxygen went in. What was the cause of its collapsing? The workers had informed the management four days earlier that pungent smell was coming from that spot

and also issued a notice in that respect. Even then they were provided with onions and sent back to work forcibly. What have you to say about this matter ?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you anything to say ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : About the real cause of accident, I would not be able to say now. Until and unless we get the investigation report which is going on, and the report is available, I would not be able to say definitely what was the cause.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : There should be enquiry. You send your inspectors to that place.

13.00 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : FURTHER CONCESSIONS AND EXEMPTIONS IN EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to post-Budget discussions I wish to announce further concessions and exemptions in Excise and Customs duties which will help industry generally and small scale sector in particular.

Representations of body builders in the small scale sector have been considered. It is proposed to exclude the chassis value from computation of assessable value for charging the excise duty. It is also proposed to have a special SSI scheme to cover this industry which will be notified shortly. I propose to extend the exemption for all special purpose motor vehicles.

I also propose to restore the exemption in respect of components for certain

final products exempted from duty namely : power driven pumps primarily designed for handling water, water coolers and compressors used in water coolers, agricultural tractors of PTO HP not exceeding 25 and other exempted motor vehicles, namely, motor vehicles manufactured by ordnance factories and electrically operated vehicles ; kerosene stoves and pressure cookers.

In order to help the leather industry excise duty on wattle extract is being reduced from 15% advalorem to 10% advalorem. On electrical wires and cables duty is being reduced from 30% to 25% advalorem. I am also providing total exemption from excise duty in respect of a number of small items including gas mantles for kerosene pressure lanterns ; non electrical iron/brass presses, hurricane lanterns ; flax and ramie fibres ; cooper and brass utensils, and plastic cane used in furniture etc. Similarly, exemption is being provided in respect of sawan timber, wood wool and wood flour, railways and tramways wood sleepers and certain other articles of wood like frames for slates, brush handles, match splints, wood veneers for match boxes etc. and all forms of marble other than slabs and tiles.

I had provided for excise duty relief in case of certain identified areas where goods are manufactured without the aid of power. After considering the representations received I propose to extend this exemption to clothing accessories and certain made-up textile articles ; kajal and kumkum i galvanised iron buckets and certain other goods made without the aid of power.

In the new classification bulk drugs are classified as chemicals falling under chapter 28 or 29 which came under the Modvat scheme. It was not necessary to exempt the bulk drugs from duty as full Modvat was available under these chapters. It has been represented that these bulk drugs are being used in the production of a number of drugs and medicines which are fully exempted from duty and hence unable to benefit from Modvat. To remove this unintended anomaly I propose to exempt bulk drugs from excise duty.

[Shri Vishwanath Partap Singh]

As announced by me earlier, relief on captive consumption has been extended to inputs covered under the Modvat scheme when used within the factory of production in the manufacture of final product on which excise duty is payable. I also intend to extend the captive consumption in some cases where the final product is not covered under the Modvat scheme. This exemption is being extended in respect of the burnt lime and soap stone used in the the manufacture of paper/paper board; carded wood used in the manufacture of wool tops/yarn; acrylonitrile used in the manufacture of acrylic fibre; carbon disulphide, producer gas and nitrozen used in the manufacture of textiles; paraxylene used in the manufacture of DMT; and sulphur di-oxide, lime and kiln gas used in the manufacture of sugar. I am also providing for availability of credit of duty on mono ethylene glycol used in the manufacture of polyester fibre and yarn and of duty on alum, rosin, guar gum, formaldehyde and china clay used in the manufacture of paper/paper board.

I am providing for exemption from excise duty in respect of synthetic woven bags, di-calcium phosphate used as animal feed, agricultural grade zinc sulphate, high speed diesel oil used for deep sea fishing vessels, waste paper obtained from duty paid paper and cotton woven belting not subjected to any processing.

The budget proposals also contained a scheme of concessions to paper mills using unconventional raw materials. I am modifying that scheme so as to provide an additional slab of clearances between 7501 to 12000 M.T. with a duty of Rs. 1000 per M.T. as against Rs. 1200 per M.T. provided in the budget.

The facility of a flat rate of assessment of customs duty on goods imported for projects has been very beneficial for the industrial development of the country. However, the Project Imports Regulations framed in 1965 needed further modification. In the wake of the new customs tariff based on the harmonised system which came into force on the 28th February, 1986, the Project Import Regulations are

being reissued with provision of relaxing the need for registration of contracts prior to clearances, so that goods already cleared like those imported for display in fairs and exhibitions, would also get the benefit of assessment at the concessional rate. Expressions used in the tariff heading for project imports are also being defined so as to help reduce ambiguity or disputes about their scope.

On the side of customs, in order to promote export of grapes grape guard paper used for packing grapes is being completely exempted from customs duty of about 200% advalorem provided such paper when imported is used for the packing of grapes.

In all the above cases notifications are being issued and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Please also take into consideration the biscuits consumed by children.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : May I say that this is not the total list. Otherwise, it will take a lot of time of the House. But I have taken note of what the hon. Member has said.

13.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to allocate more funds for setting up Proposed fish farm development agencies and brackish Water Farmers Development Agencies in Kerala.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Fisheries development in the country is planned and carried out jointly by the Union Government and State Governments. Development of inland fishery is

given top priority in the national plan under the Seventh Plan proposed for Kerala. The State Government had sent proposals to establish two new fish farm development agencies and three brackish Water Farmers Development Agencies. In regard to the availability of brackish water areas suitable for developing prawn and fish culture, Kerala stands third in the country. The funds provided in the Seventh Plan for the above is too meagre. Hence it is requested that sufficient funds be allotted for the above projects and the projects implemented on a top priority basis, especially in view of the very backward nature of this State in the field of employment.

(ii) Need for opening an I.T.I. School at Damanjodi in Orissa to Train SC&ST and other candidates for absorption in the proposed National Aluminium Company project

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Koraput District of Orissa is the second largest district in the country predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is one of the most backward districts of the country which is larger in population and area than some small eastern States in the country. Large number of State and Central Government projects are already there and some more are expected to come up in the near future. National Aluminium Company is one of the biggest of its kind in the world and its estimated cost may exceed Rs. 3000 crores by the time it is completed.

As the local people are not given technical education, the employment of the local people by the project was very limited in the past, though the Government of India was eager to employ them on priority basis in Class III and Class IV posts.

In view of the large scale employment prospects in future in the National Aluminium Company, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to start an I.T.I. school at Damanjodi immediately to recruit and train Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys along with other boys in different trades to meet the future

requirements similar to the school started at Sunabeda for H.A.L. and thereby achieve the target reserved for S.C. & S.T. boys and also to solve the local unemployment problem.

(iii) Demand for release of the balance of Rs. 200 crores of Central assistance to Karnataka for relief of the drought affected in the State

DR. V VENKATESH (Kolar): In Karnataka 154 taluks out of 175 are reeling under the drought. Nearly 1.59 crores of people and 90 lakhs cattle are affected. About 45 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are shortfall in production. 15 lakh people need to be sustained daily on relief employment until the South-West monsoon in June. All taluks in Kolar district are worst affected in the State for several years in addition.

The State Government has taken up relief works on a war footing and started 100 cattle camps each one serving 1000 cattle heads all over the State. In addition, the supply of drinking water by sinking 26,000 bore-wells has exhausted all its resources.

In spite of requests for central assistance of Rs. 250 crores, only Rs. 50 crores has been sanctioned which is not even one-fourth of the demand made.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to have an on the spot study of the situation made and release Rs. 200 crores immediately to Karnataka.

[Translation]

(iv) Need for verifying articles and their value before booking the insured parcels by P & T Department

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): The Government has provided the facility of sending insured parcels through Post Offices. According to the postal rules, goods worth up to a maximum of ten thousand rupees can be sent through as Insured Parcels regardless of its weight. The Postal Department charges according to weight, and

[Sbri Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

the postal charge for every five hundred grams is five rupees and seventy-five paise. The insurance fee according to rules is one rupee per hundred grams. Primarily this provision is for sending sarees, pant pieces, handloom material and silver as insured parcels. But many precious commodities are sent through post after declaring a lower value. Consequently, the Government loses crores of rupees every year. At times narcotics and other contraband goods are conveniently smuggled through this system. Therefore, what happens in reality is that the charge paid for the insured parcels is less than what it should actually be. Hence, the Postal Department has to lose a huge amount of postal charges. For example, the market value of ten kilograms of silver is Rs. 40000. But when it is sent through post offices, its value is declared as Rs. 10,000 due to the ceiling on the amount of an insured parcel and in this way full postal charges are not paid. Again, only Rs. 100 are charged as insurance fee when it ought to be Rs. 400.

Hence, I appeal to the hon. Communications Minister to make a provision whereby the employees of the Postal Department, like those of the Railway Department, should be empowered to verify the goods, which are being sent as insured parcels.

(v) Demand for Public Sector heavy
Industrial Unit in Kanpur
District

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bil-haur): The Kanpur Rural District, was declared a no-industry district some five years ago. Although efforts are being made to set up small-scale industries there yet their number is inadequate. The local people are getting very few employment opportunities.

Hence, in order to increase the employment opportunities and remove its backwardness, it is essential that the Central Government should set up large scale public sector enterprises, after a due survey of the area, during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan, which would

create an industrial infrastructure there as also ancillary industries and provide employment to the local unemployed people.

(vi) Demand for more Financial
assistance to Rajasthan Government
for repair, maintenance and com-
pletion of the Chambal Command
Area Development Project Kota

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Lakhs of acres of land of the five tehsils of Kota and Bundi districts are irrigated under the Chambal Command Area Development Project. Hundreds of crores of rupees were spent on the construction of the Chambal barrage at Kota. The principal canal on the left of the barrage was meant for irrigation of land in district Bundi and the other on the right was meant for irrigation of land in district Kota. Besides, the water was to be supplied to Madhya Pradesh also. In the first phase of this Irrigation Project, canals stretching to several thousand of kilometers were constructed, and thousands of acres of land was brought under irrigation and thus developed. To accomplish this gigantic task, a huge administrative organisation was set up and machinery worth crores of rupees was imported and a massive land development programme was launched.

But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that all the abovementioned efforts are coming to nothing as a result of non-implementation of the second phase of the Project. Hundreds of kilometers of the canal walls have given way. Silt has collected in the canals and their capacity for irrigation has greatly dwindled. Today, it is absolutely essential to repair the canals and build roads on either side. Similarly, those areas where land development programmes have already been undertaken should be inspected again.

I demand from the Central Government that for this project to be operational and for the reconstruction of the canals, more funds should be made available to the State Government. The effective implementation of the second phase of the plan would cost about Rs. 75 crores and its implementation is essential to maintain the entire project.

[English]

(vii) Need to Nationalise the Peerless General Finance and Investment Co., Ltd.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Peerless General Finance & Investment Company Ltd., having its registered office at Calcutta, is a non-banking financial institution having 38 branches and 31 organization offices and four thousand office staff, four lakhs of field workmen; and the total Certificate holders are more than two crores.

Government of India enacted a legislation on 12-12-1978 the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978 and directed the State Government to apply it. The company, however, went to the Calcutta High Court and obtained injunction, and thereby restrained the Government from implementing the decision. In the past, Reserve Bank of India had carried out thorough investigation into the affairs of the company, and allowed the company not only to carry out its business, but helped it to expand. In 1973, the Reserve Bank of India exempted the ceiling limit in the matter of acceptance of deposit from the public, and thus allowed the company to accumulate unlimited business. Just a few years later, to ask the company to wind up its business is something that baffles imagination.

The hearing of this case started at Calcutta High Court on 17-2-86, and on 14-3-86 the Calcutta High Court ruled that the business conducted by the company is prohibited as it falls under the purview of the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978. The Court, however, stayed the enforcement of this order for three weeks.

Under the circumstances, the fate of four thousand employees, four lakhs of field workmen and more than two crores of Certificate-holders is in uncertainty. Only immediate nationalization of the company can save them from total ruin. It must be mentioned that the company has a total assets of Rs. 660 crores. By nationalization of the company, this huge amount

can be used for the progress of the nation.

I therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps for the nationalization of the company.

(viii) Need for Measures to Protect the Employees of Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad from Exposure to the Gamma Radiation

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Scores of unprotected workers and engineers at the microwave radar assembly and testing facilities at the Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) Factory at Ghaziabad are being exposed to extraordinarily high levels of dangerous gamma radiation several times more intense than found even in contaminated nuclear power stations.

The employees are liable to sustain severe and extensive health damage, including chromosomal damage which can produce distortions in the basic genetic codes of body cells, causing cancer and gene mutations in the long run. Impotency is just one harmful effect of radiation. I can give examples of how workers are being affected in this particular sphere. Others which are liable to be produced by prolonged or repeated exposure include cancer, gene mutation, damage to the central nervous system, blood forming tissues, mucosa, eyes, skin and a host of other organs and systems. Many of these are incurable or irreversible.

I urge the Government to investigate the matter and take immediate steps to safeguard the health of the workers of BEL Ghaziabad.

(ix) Demand for including Chillies and turmeric in Agricultural Prices Commission list and declaring support price of chillies Rs. 1600/- a quintal

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Ilanam-Konda): In the Andhra Pradesh, the production of chillies is very high. But

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

the market for the chillies is very uncertain at the beginning of harvesting. For instance, in the month of October last year, the price was Rs. 1600 per quintal. Fifteen days afterwards, the price came down to Rs. 700. But after two or three months, again it will shoot upto Rs. 2,000/- per quintal, when the entire production will be in the hands of middlemen. The consumer will have to purchase at the increased price, while the price paid by the consumer will not reach the actual producers.

Hence I request the Government of India to include the chillies and turmeric in the list of the Agricultural Prices Commission, and declare a support price of not less than Rs. 1600/- per quintal. I also request the Government to advise the Spices Board to purchase chillies at support price immediately.

[*Translation*]

(x) Demand for reconsideration of decision regarding exemption limit for small-scale industries

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would first like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for meeting the demand yesterday itself which I am going to raise now. He has gone even beyond that.

Sir, the new Excise policy for the year 1986-87 has created unsurmountable difficulties for the small-scale industries. Last year the production limit was upto 20 lakhs of rupees, which has now been reduced to 7.5 lakhs, while the cost of the raw material has increased. Consequently, the small-scale industries would not develop and unemployment rate would obviously increase.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government to review the situation and adopt such a policy as would prevent crises of any sort in the small-scale industry.

13.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—CONTD.

Ministry of Steel and Mines—
Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Now the Minister will reply to the debate.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore south) : Kindly give five minutes to a member of my party. After that I will take three minutes, because I have moved my cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The list was over on that day.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We have both time and members to speak. There are members to speak and there is also time available to speak.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : You give five minutes to each member.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : From what I had heard during the discussion on Commerce Ministry day before yesterday as well as the discussion on Steel and Mines Ministry that is going on today, I feel that both the Departments are interconnected and dependable on each other. If you look at their performance and scrutinise it you will find that both are performing equally. In Commerce, though we are dealing mainly with four or five items, their performance has gradually come down to 0.4 percent. Same also is the case with the steel. Though we are speaking of modern infrastructure of the country, we know the value of the steel. But, in this aspect, I want to bring to your notice that

under public sector, there are only four steel plants ; and it is most surprising that they are not doing well when we are always talking of inviting modern technology from outside, I cannot see what is the reason for which the government wants to invite foreign technology in order to improve the production of steel when there is no result.

Now, I will only confine myself to my State, particularly about Rourkela. My hon. friend from the Congress I yesterday was speaking and he said that there has been a proposal of expansion into two phases. Before expansion, one phase has already been cancelled, and the other one has also been divided into two ; and that is also changing in uncertainly because that is under the consideration of the Government of India. Secondly; the profit that is derived from steel production in most of the steel plants, is much less than the value of the waste product that has been thrown out of steel plants where big mafia group is working and earning lakhs and lakhs of rupees. So I cannot understand that while the finished product is not earning a good amount, the waste material is earning a good amount. I would like the Minister to look into this matter and stop this waste material from going into the hands of the mafia groups, take it into your hands and thereby add something to the revenue of the State.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the condition of Rourkela Steel Plant. It is now working upto 40 to 50 per cent capacity because of power shortage. The power generation in the captive power plant which was meant to provide 70 M.V of power, has gone down. Similarly, the State share of the power generation has gone down. Because of this the entire steel plant is suffering.

Now, we are talking of modernisation. If you go to the Rourkela Steel Plant—which I have gone myself and verified—you will find that though all the sophisticated machineries have been purchased to increase the production, most of them are lying idle and the work is going on with the same old German machinery. The reason is

that we are bringing in sophisticated machinery but without proper technicians and training the worker.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister to the fact that a big aluminium factory, NALCO, is coming up in Orissa. But there is no such subject as aluminium technology. I would request the Minister to introduce this subject in the Rourkela Regional Engineering College.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister was saying that we were going to invite all Indian entrepreneur and scientists who had gone out. But what is happening here ? There used to be a practice of a interviewing good students who were coming out of the Regional Engineering College of Rourkela, in the campus itself by the authorities of the Steel Plant. Now, they have discarded that practice. And they are going to bring technicians and engineers from outside. Naturally the talented people who could have been utilised in Rourkela Steel Plant or nation building, are tempted to go out. I request the Minister to look into this also.

I will now come to the point of second steel plant which was promised to Orissa. I cannot understand whether whatever we speak here has got any meaning or not and particularly whether the Minister who replies in this House, has got any value. The second steel plant was sanctioned during the Janata period but only was awaiting Cabinet approval which ultimately the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, did give in 1980-81. It was announced in Delhi that Orissa was going to have a second steel plant. On the floor of the Orissa Assembly, the Chief Minister had announced this puja gift from Mrs. Gandhi to Orissa that is the second steel plant. It was to be based at Paradip Port. But suddenly we heard that plant had been shifted to Daitari. The reason given was that Paradip was a cyclone affected area. Now, they have put up a big fertiliser plant. Not only that, Government of India is building up defence installations at Balasore which is also in the cyclone belt. Because of this cyclone, why should Orissa be deprived of this steel plant ? All the

[Shri Sarat Deb]

questions that were answered till last year about this plant, all the Ministers had answered affirmatively that Orissa was going to get a second steel plant. Last year, the Steel Minister while visiting Orissa, did promise that the second steel plant would come to Orissa. Pertaining to that, when a question was put in Rajya Sabha, the Minister replied categorically, "Yes, I have said, we are committed that there is going to be a second steel plant in Orissa. But now what I find from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Steel and Mines is that the second steel plant has gone to dogs. Now they are going to put up some sponge iron factory in Orissa by the name of Neelanchal Ispat Nigam. My hon. friend was saying yesterday that only a tracker is roaming about in Bhubaneswar, but you will be surprised to know that that tracker is also no more moving. Probably either it is in some garage or somewhere else. Not only that, now we come to hear that there has been a conspiracy to remove that Ispat Nigam from Orissa and get those officers absorbed in NELCO. Therefore, I am only reminded of yesterday's discussion which was going on here about Punjab when we were talking very highly about the natural integration, national unity. But I want to bring to your notice that if such type of regionalism is done, if such type of step-motherly attitude is continued, then why other States also will not go the way Punjab is going. I want to warn this government that if the second steel plant does not come up in Orissa in the Seventh Five Year Plan, then whatever are the consequences in Orissa, the Government of India will be responsible for that because thousands and thousands of educated people are there. Just I want to bring to your notice that if this news goes there that Orissa is going to be deprived of the second steel plant and if there is any agitation, then nobody will be able to stop it. You know fully well what type of agitations today are. Ultimately you will find some innocent students being put in the jail because of that agitation. I say that these Ministers who have been promising to the country, who are ** . You will be surprised to know that where-

as this project will cost Rs. 5,000 crores, they have provided only Rs. 6 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I want to know from the Government that if they are not definite about putting up the plant, why have they already spent Rs. 7 crores in the name of this project? I want to know what authority they have got to waste the national money like this. Had this money been spent in some tribal areas, at least the people would have been benefited by that. But instead of doing that, what is happening is that they are ** the people every time. Whenever there is a question in the Parliament, the Minister is answering in affirmative that, "Yes, we stand by it and Orissa is going to get the steel plant". Therefore, before I conclude, again I want to warn to Central Government that if the second steel plant in Orissa is not going to come up, the Central Government is going to face dire consequences and the people of Orissa are not going to take it lying down. This you can take from me. They may go in the Punjab way.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The word he used with reference to the Ministers may be expunged. It is unparliamentary.

SHRI SARAT DEB : They are ** Sir. I have got ample of evidence with me. Here are the replies of the Ministers where they have said in affirmative that there is going to be a second steel plant. So, if it is not ** then what is it? Is it not ** the people of Orissa?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That word is unparliamentary, therefore, it is expunged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SARAT DEB : You can say it is a **. The Government of India are ** the people of Orissa in the name of the second steel plant.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really in a dilemma now because after the participation of our new Member from Orissa, Mr. Sarat Deb, my good friend, I

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

do not know what should be my reply to that speech. I have a lot to speak but I am constrained because I have given you a commitment that I will only deal with some points keeping the time factor in view. Since I am committed to you that I will not make a speech, that is my dilemma. If you permit me and give me some time, I can make a speech. Some words have been expunged from the hon. Member's speech. But I can tell you one thing, Sir...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : **
is not expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not there. If it is used, it is also expunged.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, not only in Orissa but in the whole of the country there is nobody who can match the present opposition leader of Orissa, ** in that art of **, befooling people. I think not only in Orissa but in the whole of the country there are very few people like him. I think none can match him in this art. On several occasions, —at the time of election and during electioneering—he has given so many false promises and painted a rosy picture Mr. Chariman, that Orissa will be transformed into the level of your State, Maharashtra. You know the present economic position of Orissa State. He was Chief Minister of Orissa. Then he was the Central Minister. He said he will bring so many projects to Orissa. But nothing happened.

SHRI SARAT DEB : It was promise make by the Prime Minister not by him.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, I earnestly appeal to our Minister. He is a reasonable man. He is an able administrator. He has combined in his personality both the capacity to administer and also the possession of technical knowledge, he being an engineer himself. We expect a lot from him. The people of Orissa have a right to demand a second steel plant in Orissa. Orissa deserves it. It is quite just and legitimate for them to

demand this. It has got a good location for the setting up of a second steel plant. While making this demand forcefully with all the emphasis at my disposal I can confess that I am well aware of the hardships which the Government is passing through particularly in the matter of finance. But there should be some way out to help Orissa which is already a neglected State and a poor State. You know the percentage of people below the poverty line there. I don't want to deal with this at length. Orissa's poverty is there due to historical reasons; this has been the situation during all regimes in Orissa in the past so many years. The people cherish a dream and all out efforts should be made to realise that dream into a reality, that is, setting up of a second steel plant in Orissa. There should not be any delay in proceeding with this project. But at the same time, when we are thinking of more and more steel production it should also be ensured that the production cost does not go up; and it becomes competitive in the international market. It should be made available to people at cheaper rates. There is no meaning in just going in for optimising the production and also increasing the prices and production costs. These two things should not go together. We have made lot of progress in the field of steel production. At the beginning of the First five-year Plan our figure of production of steel was as low as 1.4 million tonnes. Now it is raised to about 8 million tonnes. But it is not sufficient. It is far below our expectations. In 1955-56, when the new steel plants were located here and there, Rourkela was the oldest and the first public sector steel plant. Its foundation stone was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the father of Planning in India and also the architect of modern India. You know Sir, what amount of emphasis he was laying on the public sector, and the concept of democratic socialism. These projects are instrumental in bringing about Democratic Socialism step by step.

I would humbly put forward here that due attention has not been paid to the Rourkela Steel Plant whereas in respect of other projects like Bokaro, Bhilai etc. modernisation schemes have been cleared and put to practice. But what about this

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Rourkela plant? Modernisation of Rourkela plant is yet to materialise. Orissa has got a huge iron ore reserve and other facilities. So Orissa deserves not only one plant, but two more steel plants. But at the same time I am well aware of the difficulty as to how to arrange for the funds. Some foreign collaborations can be arranged. In this field another problem is technology. Our technology is outdated and therefore, we should go in for modern technology. But that should not be the plea. In South Korea, in Pohang project the same blast furnace technology has been adopted and it is doing wonders. But here in India how is it that our plants are running at a loss? Therefore, there should be public participation, and managerial responsibility and so many things. I would only request our hon. Minister to kindly pay a visit to all the Steel Plants' headquarters of Rourkela, Bokaro and Bhilai. I do not say that he has not gone. But instead of a short trip going in the morning and coming back in the afternoon, he should stay there in each Steel Plant for two or three days. I have good faith in his capacity. He should personally study various aspects of these steel plants. Then I can say how things can improve, and I can show him how lots of pilferages and thefts are going on with the full knowledge of some people in authority. A new work culture has to be adopted in the working of our public sector steel plants.

I do not like to take more time of the House. I said about the new technology. About 2 to 3 million tonnes of coking coal is being imported from Australia and elsewhere although we have enough coal in our country. Therefore, what is required is change in technology so that our coal can be used.

I would like to make a mention about BALCO and NALCO. NALCO is working in two places in Orissa, Anugol and Damajodi in the Koraput district. BALCO is at Paikmal in Sambalpur district. The BALCO project at Paikmal should not only be limited to extraction of graphite ore, but also it should be component project.

In respect of all these projects I would again submit with all respect that the local interests including employment of people etc. have been ignored. The local interests are ignored, the State Government's representatives are not pleased anywhere in authority. What is the crime that Orissa has committed? Orissa has brilliant officers, technocrats, bureaucrats and so many other people. It is that none of them has acquired the qualification of heading a Steel Plant in India? So, I request that local interests should be properly safeguarded and employment should be given to local people. I also request that all these grievances of the people should be studied in the right perspective and a sincere effort should be made to mitigate their grievances.

And also about steel plants and other things, new technology has come in. At the same time, by the turn of the century, we are going to the production figure of only 22 million tonnes. It has been stipulated that by the turn of the century, we should have to reach a figure of 100 million tonnes. Japan which has started this work in this field simultaneously with us, has gone far ahead of us. China has reached 50 million tonnes. So, this is a challenging task for us: We have to grow more, to produce more and also to introduce an element of economy and so many other things. We have all the requisites. We have the iron ore. We have coal. We have manpower. How to start a new culture and how to manage it properly, efficiently is the main thing.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines and request the hon. Minister once again that he should sympathetically consider all the points that I have raised.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Steel is in the core sector of economy. Industrial development of a nation is

primarily dependent on the production and supply of steel. In the year of grace 1985, we had imported steel and if we go by the statistics of demand pattern of steel in 1989-90 and the target of production of steel as furnished by the Ministry, our import bill on steel alone would be about Rs. 6,000 crores. The other day, our Commerce Minister, in reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry, stated that in 1985-86 the adverse trade gap would be Rs. 7,000 crores. In 1989-90, the trade gap would reach about Rs. 20,000 crores, if the present trend of imports continues. Where will we go for money to import steel worth Rs. 6,000 crores in 1989-90?

In this background, we have to plan for augmenting steel production. This cannot be achieved in large scale sector. The Vizag Steel Plant which is likely to be completed in 1989-90 will meet the fringe of the problem. We have to encourage the setting up of mini steel plants. It is unfortunate that the existing 160 mini steel plants are on the verge of extermination because of the increase in the auxiliary import duty on iron scrap from 15% to 25%. The Government is also keen to cut down the import of iron scrap. Now, the Government wants to encourage the production of sponge iron through electric arc furnace. If this is to succeed, then the Centre should give adequate financial assistance to mini steel plants.

Then, there is the perennial increase in steel price. From 1980-85, the steel price was increased 14 times. With the increase in the price of coal by about 17.5% on 9.1.1986, the cost of production of steel is likely to go up by Rs. 191 per tonne. This means, there is inevitable increase in the price of steel. Consequently there will be price spiral in the case of all engineering goods. The Minister of Steel immediately after assuming office, pontified that the steel plant should endeavour to cut down the cost of production of steel, as it is the heaviest in India. I want to know how far this attempt has met with success. I wish that the Ministers realise the limitations in actual working and restrain themselves from waxing eloquent.

Tamil Nadu has the largest number of Foundries. In Coimbatore alone, there are 600 and odd foundries. They are all handicapped in their working because of acute shortage of pig iron. The SAIL should open stock-yard in Coimbatore and ensure adequate supply of pig iron to foundries. Representation to foundry industry should be given on the Steel Consumer Council being chaired by our Minister.

Sir, the former Minister of Steel, Shri Vasanth Sathe had declared on the floor of the House that the expansion of Salem Steel Plant had been approved with an outlay of Rs. 45 crores. But in the 7th Plan, the total provision for Salem Steel Plant is just Rs. 16 crores. In other words, the expansion of Salem Steel Plant will not become a reality even by the end of the 7th Plan. Tamil Nadu has not been given any major public sector industry in the 7th Plan. I demand that at least the expansion of Salem Steel Plant should be completed in the 7th Plan. Some Members have mentioned about Orissa I am only concerned about my own State, because no major industries are there. The Salem Steel Plant also has been converted into a re-rolling plant. I request the hon. Minister to fund enough, so that the Steel Plant can become a reality.

I am unable to understand the moves of the Government. Suddenly, the Government woke up to the plight of workers in Indian Iron and Steel Company and took over this major unit with just Rs. 9 crores as the payment of compensation. But now, the Government has become cool to the needs of IISCO and to the survival of workers. I want to know what the Government proposes to do with IISCO and how they are going to help the workers from becoming victims of employment.

Coming to mines, I would like to apprise the hon. Minister about the chaotic state of affairs in regard to mines outside the purview of the Centre. To give an example, the Government of Tamil Nadu has licensed certain mines. When the entrepreneurs invest funds and start mining,

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

the State Government gives them shock treatment by declaring those areas as areas needed for public purpose. What happens to the workers and to the investment made in such mines does not seem to concern the State Government.

I want the hon. Minister to pay some attention to the wayward action of the State Government and to ensure that the workers do not become the scapegoats of the whims and caprices of the State Government.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I straightaway come to the points which I want to make. Karnataka has one hope now. That is because, it is during the stewardship of Mr. Pant that decision to set up the Vizianagaram Steel Plant was taken in the early 1970s. It is his brain child and I am sure he is not going to kill that child.

The whole House is aware because that subject has been discussed on the floor of this House several times in the past. I myself have referred to it about four times here. Now it is the appropriate time that I should reiterate and I should demand and press that the Government of India should take a decision soon.

It was announced on the floor of this House on the 17th April, 1970 that the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Vizianagaram Steel Plant and the Salem Steel Plant, all these steel plants, will be set up very soon.

We are happy that Visakhapatnam and Salem Steel plants have already been set up.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : A correction. The Salem Steel Plant is not a steel plant now. It is only a re-rolling plant.

DR. V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Whatever it is. They have invested about Rs. 200 crores there and about Rs. 1,200 crores in Visakhapatnam and another Rs. 800 crores is provided this year also for Visakhapatnam.

Imagine a place like Vizianagaram that is, Hospet, where it is high grade iron-ore and the Government of Karnataka has acquired 9,000 acres of land. They have gone all the way to acquire that land was agricultural land. The land acquired which is idle now and about rupees eight to nine crores have been spent but Government of India has not taken even the investment decision so far as Vizianagaram is concerned.

I know the emotional speech made by my Orissa friend. But I do not use strong language because I am confident that Mr. Pant will understand reason. That is why I do not want to use strong language. I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention here the feelings of the people of Karnataka. They are very much disgusted. They have become restless. They are cultured and sober people. But there is a limit even for soberness and patience. I do not know what will happen because it has really become very difficult. You must have read in the local dailies. They are accusing M.Ps of Karnataka State. They have given massive support and mandate to the ruling party. Out of 28, 24 seats have been bagged by that party. Ask the Congress-I M.Ps as to what the feelings of the people of Karnataka are in the matter. 15 years have elapsed. But so far no decision has been taken.

I demand a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister about the setting up of the project. Or else, are you going to shelve this project? I want a categorical reply.

The other day, during Question Hour, the hon. Minister said that he wants to concentrate on on-going projects to increase the capacity. I am not interested in all that. I want one word—Yes or No so that I can go and tell the people of Karnataka that this is the Government of India's stand. I am sure Mr. Pant will not disappoint the 4 crores of Kannadigas.

Only one more point. Recently I read in the papers that the steel prices are going to be enhanced. Only yesterday hon. Member, Mr. Bhattam has said that in

the past 3 years ten times the price of steel was increased. Particularly whenever it is increased, it is not marginal, it is increased by 40 or 50 per cent. People are already facing difficulties on account of the increased steel prices. Steel is very essential and for everything we require steel. So please don't increase the price for some period now. Otherwise, every activity will come to a standstill.

Lastly, a word about the mini steel plants. I read in the papers that the Government of India is not going to give any more licence for mini steel plants. We need steel. We are already short of steel. As small country like Japan which imports everything—iron ore, limestone and everything for steel making—produces 100 million tonnes of steel whereas we produce only 10 million tonnes. When such is the position, we do require steel and unless we have steel we cannot prosper economically. So let them give more licences for mini steel plants.

With these words, I thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C PANT) : I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and I have taken a very careful note of their suggestions and the points they have made and I can assure them that we will do our best to profit from their observations.

It will not be possible for me to reply to all the points that have been raised. But I shall do my best to cover as many of them as I can. My task has been made easier by the intervention of my colleague, Smt Ram Dulari Sinha who has already dealt with many aspects in the mining sector.

Some hon. friends like Mr. P.C. Sethi spoke with a wealth of experience and knowledge behind them. Many of you may be knowing that he has been a Steel Minister for a number of years and, therefore, he brings that experience to bear on the speech that he made in the House and on the suggestions. I am particularly grateful to those members who either

explicitly or indirectly^a advocated an increase in the allocation of the Steel Ministry. That goes to the heart of the matter and the fact that they realise that in spite of the best efforts, every Ministry has to function within a larger whole with all its limitations is in itself a gain for this debate. I am grateful to them for having recognised this limitation to what any single Ministry can do.

Many hon. friends have made very kind personal references. I will not mention all of them. But Shri Jaipal Reddy is sitting here, so also Mr. Zainul Basher and other friends. Many of them made very kind references. Mr. Sidnalji just now said. Some of them reminded the House that I was in this Ministry way back in 1969-70 when we took the first decision to locate three steel plants in the South. Therefore, from that very fact you can well understand that I fully appreciate the strength of the feelings behind the sentiments expressed by the Members from Karnataka or Orissa in this matter. . . .

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will you please repeat it because the electricity has failed ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : You should never lose the light above.

I was saying that I appreciate your sentiments. I understand your feelings and I shall later on come to the particular projects which have been raised here. But I just wanted to mention it in passing at this stage that whether it is Vijayanagar or Vizag or Salem, I was involved right at the beginning with the conception of these units and I am very happy to see that they come up. The limitations I have already explained but we shall come to that later.

References were made to the manner in which Indian steel industry has grown over the years. I don't want to go into the whole perspective, it will take too long a time. But most certainly these steel plants which began in Panditji's time were bold ventures, bold in the sense that three of them began simultaneously in

[Shri K.C. Pant]

the public sector. Today when we look back, we can see that but for these three steel plants, the country would have paid hundreds of crores of rupees in terms of foreign exchange over the years.

14.00 hrs.

When they were established, they were established with the latest technology of that time. For instance, L.D. Converters in the Rourkela steel plant were then very new. Today they are common place ; but at that time they were just coming into the steel industry.

Today when we look back we find that our plants are going plants with technology which partly has become outdated. So, I accept the point made by some Hon. Members that we must make sure that we keep on ploughing back the capital regularly into these plants at a certain level.

I am told that the Japan's steel plants plough back 10% of their sales into their steel plants every year. I am not sure about the exact figure ; but the point is that a continuous renewal of these plants is there in order to keep them at their most productive level.

When we look back to the Sixth Plan, we see that during the Sixth Plan the growth of the steel industry definitely slowed down. When we see the figures of production. . . .

[Light went off]

Can you hear me without mike ? The trouble is that most of you should be on this side !

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Their boat is sinking because of over loading Sir !

SHRI K.C. PANT : The total production from the six integrated steel plants grew from 6.3 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 7 million tonnes in 1984-85 in terms of saleable steel. In the case of mini steel plants also the production grew

very slightly, from about 1.6 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 1.9 million tonnes in 1984-85. That means 0.3 million tonnes in the course of five years. If you look at the corresponding figures for the steel plants in the public sector, the growth in five years was 0.5 million tonnes.

Financially also the position was not good. While I don't want to go into the figures, it is only in 1984-85 that SAIL moved from a position of fairly heavy loss towards a position of marginal unprofit. There are technological points of view also.

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

From the technological point of view whether in the blast furnace or energy conservation etc. the Sixth Plan did not see any great improvement and our plants were functioning far below the international level of efficiency. Productivity in our steel plants remained low where as manpower in SAIL plants went up from 2.39 lakhs in 1983-84 to 2.49 lakhs in 1984-85.

The year 1985-86 marked a significant change for the better in the steel situation in the country. The production of saleable steel in the six integrated steel plants is likely to rise from 7 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 7.8 million tonnes in 1985-86. In 1986-87 this is likely to go up to 9 million tonnes. You have view this against the previous five years record.

Mr. Jagathrakshakan mentioned that the mini steel plants have been suffering a great deal in the last two years. I do not know if he is aware that mini steel plants have also witnessed a sizeable increase in production from 1.9 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 2.4 million tonnes in 1985-86. There is an increase of 0.5 million tonnes in one year as against .3 million tonnes increase in the last five years. This has been possible partly because the power situation has improved in many parts of the country and partly because of improved

scrap availability and larger import of scrap. Because of these reasons the market price of steel has also fallen. Availability of steel has improved and the extent of drop in open market prices between May 1985 and March 1986 is Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/- per tonne on different items. I am surprised to find that not a single member took note of this very significant fact in the debate. The measure of this availability is known by the frequency of the distress calls that we get in the Ministry and also the meetings that we have with the Consumers Council. My net impression of all these meetings is that the availability is far better.

AN HON. MEMBER : Because of imports also.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Yes. That is part of the policy. Production has risen. Imports have also gone up marginally. I will come to the import figure but the net result is that more or less customers are able to get what they want according to their requirements.

In the non-ferrous sector also my friends will be glad to know that the position of availability of non-ferrous metals is also good one and that this has helped the down-stream industries in the non-ferrous sector also to avail of the metals that are available and develop their industries.

Now I come to SAIL and the improvement in SAIL. During 1985-86 the performance of SAIL is also marked both in terms of physical and financial terms. Production of saleable steel in 1985-86 is likely to be about 6 million tonnes as against 5.28 million tonnes in 1984-85. That means about .7 million tonnes in one year as against .5 million tonnes in five years. This is the measure of the jump this year. It is a quantum jump. In 1986-87, it has been planned to increase it further to 7.2 million tonnes which will be again a 20% increase over the 6 million tonnes level achieved this year and I am talking of saleable steel, not ingot steel. Please note that. Now, the capacity utilisation is likely to raise from about 73 percent last year to 79 percent

this year. I do not know the hon. Member who said "Yes, good", you have increased the capacity. But why did you not do it earlier?". I thought that it is a very grudging kind of acceptance of improvement that has been accepted. So, there has been naturally also improvement in the technological performance. I do not want to go into the details of energy consumption and blast furnace productivity and so on. But naturally along with the increase in production there has also been improvement in all these factors of technological performance. I am sure the House will be interested in the financial position of SAIL and the profits this year.

Last year, the profit was Rs. 4 crores. By February this year, SAIL's profit had already reached the figure of Rs. 113 crores. The hon. Members will be glad to know that according to the first quick estimation made for 1985-86, for the 4 steel plants of SAIL, it was Rs. 150 crores. This has enabled SAIL to pay off the arrears of loans and interest.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Do you mean to say that we have gone from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 150 crores ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That is because of the rise in prices.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Not only that. I will tell you later in answer to the question raised by one of the speakers just now. One hon. young friend was pleased to advise me to be careful of what I say. The words he used are stronger. But I wish to explain how much SAIL has absorbed in terms of raising input cost over the last year.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : How do you account for it ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : It is because the production has risen. I would not repeat it. You must congratulate the workers, you must congratulate the management, you must congratulate all those who have contributed to this. I think the SAIL Management, the Corporate office, all the units have to be congratulated for this

[Shri K.C. Pant]

performance. Sir, SAIL has now paid off all the arrears of loan and interest to Government and to the Steel Development Fund. During the next year, the SAIL is expected to be able to generate its own resources for its capital investment programme without any budgetary support from the Government.

Sir, one hon. Member, I think, Shri Malick, referred to the strike in the Alloy Steel Plant. I do not want to go into that particular strike except to say two things. One is that in spite of the strike, the targets for A.S.P. production had been achieved and I would particularly like to thank the workers of the Alloy Steel Plant for this achievement. This is an achievement in spite of the plant being closed down for some time and go slow, etc. and they have managed to achieve the target.

Now, the other point—that we will have to see at this stage is that in the Alloy Steel Plant, there has been re-deployment of the labour forces rather than fresh recruitment.

And to that extent, I would like to thank the workers there for achieving this breakthrough and for seeing to it that production did not suffer thereafter. This has been a very good experience and I am glad that they have cooperated to this extent with the management.

The important thing is that we evolve a strategy for the future for the steel sector keeping in mind the international trends. Many hon. Members referred to the level of steel production in the world at about seven hundred million tonnes. I am sure, they are aware that this tonnage has almost remained static for the last ten years; it has not gone up and this is a very significant factor. What is really happening is that in the industrialised countries of the West, there has been a kind of stagnation in the growth of the steel industry and the adjustments are taking place in the kind of products that they are making and the growth in production is taking place in some of the developing countries. China has been mentioned; Korea has been mentioned there. In both these countries

there is growth in production of steel. There is a shift, but I think, I should inform hon. friends that in 1985 in China, production grew by ten per cent over 1984, the corresponding figure for Korea is 8 per cent, and as against this, in India, the corresponding figure is fourteen per cent. We have not done so badly in terms of growth of production in 1985 over 1984. But the significant point that was made just now was that lighter steels are now being preferred, coated steels are now being preferred, and there is a certain shift in the pattern of production of steel and in fact, the quantity may not be more, but the quality may be better. The type and quality being produced are gradually undergoing a change and we have to take this into account.

I agree with those friends who said that demand will grow of consumer durables as well as of producer goods and with that the demand of steel will go up, but we will have to keep in mind the fact that demand for what kind of steel and what quality of steel. This is an aspect which will have to be taken into account in evolving a strategy.

The other significant development that has taken place is that after the two oil price rises in the 70s, the steel industry which as I said, has been stagnating in the west has had to make adjustment and improve their productivity and cut down their costs and close down inefficient and old steel plants and slowly they have emerged again as competitive steel producing countries. This is the response of these countries to the challenge posed by the increased oil prices. We have to see that our response is similar. There may be change in market demand, increase in oil prices and corresponding increase in the prices of all inputs. How does one do it? Either one goes on increasing the prices interminably, or one contains the costs. These are the only two ways of meeting the situation. If you want to contain the cost, then we have got to, all of us have got to arrive at a consensus in this country. If we have to contain costs, we have to remain competitive and we have to keep the international trends in view. Otherwise, we shall be left behind. We shall

have a sick industry, compared to the industries in other countries. This country cannot afford it. I suppose that we all are one in this respect.

The problem in India is that we have a protected industry and we are insulated from the forces of competition. Therefore, we have got to arrive at a consensus in this House that our strategy will be to see that we remain competitive. Unless we agree on this, unless we arrive at this consensus, the pressure on the public sector steel industry is not going to be strong. There is no other pressure. We, in this House, representing this country and meaning to give all the strength to the public sector, must see to it that the public sector remains efficient, that it produces good quality goods, that it can compete in the world and that it generates sufficient internal resources without raising the prices too high. After all, this is our common objective. This can only happen if there is discipline. We should ensure that there is this discipline and we, in fact, should direct that there should be such discipline so that this objective can be achieved. That is where the consensus is necessary at the moment.

After all, the objectives have been spelt out in this country. What are the objectives of our strategy? Almost every member who spoke in this House said that there should be self-sufficiency in the matter of steel. We have the raw material, we have the technologies, we have a pool of skilled manpower and there is no reason why we should not be self-sufficient. I share that view. We should be self-sufficient and we should move towards self-sufficiency and for that purpose, we have got to have a plan of action. I will spell out the plan of action which we have at the moment.

The second thing is we keep our consumer price of steel and we keep the consumer needs, both at a reasonable and stable level. 'Stable' is the word that I would like to use. Then we should be keeping in mind the international trends, both in respect of quality and in respect of prices. And this is the crux of what the Steel Sector is seeking to achieve.

Now Sir, the demand figures were discussed, and Sethiji who is not here now, was asking me whether in the year 1989-90, the gap would be 0.9 million tonnes or whether it would be a different figure. According to the Seventh Plan Working Group on Steel, 0.9 million tonnes will be the gap. Many hon. members have referred to the gap which will be 5.3 million tonnes by 1999-2000. These projections were made two years ago. After the Seventh Plan formulations, once again there has been an examination of the demand projection, taking into account the pattern of investment, and the growth of the industrial sector particularly the capital goods sector. Taking all these into account, the preliminary studies indicate that the gap between demand and availability will, in fact, be considerably more than the figures indicated above, especially during the Eighth and Ninth Plans. This is what by instinct, all the hon. members have felt. Shri Patil mentioned about this and some other members also mentioned. This is what this study also indicates.

About imports, I would only like to say one thing. That is, our imports are about 1.5 million tonnes and they will come down. They will come down, as the Plans go along. The gap comes down from 0.9 to 0.5 in 1994-95, and then goes up to 5.3. Many hon. friends spoke as though 5.3 million tonnes would be the level of imports. That will not be so. 5.3 million tonnes is the gap we will have to fill. That is how one should view it. For our planning purposes, 5.3 million tonnes is the gap that we will have to fill; we have to take steps to see that steel production goes up, to fill that gap. I would say that even if this gap grows, and the future studies show that this gap is larger than 5.3 million tonnes, even then we have to see that our production also grows to fill a larger gap. I am not defeatist in this matter.

At this point of time, 5.3 million tonnes is indicative of the efforts that have to be made in field of production. How do we fill this gap; and what are the projects that we have taken up at present? The first is that maximum production has to be obtained from the capacities of plants that have already been established,

[Shri K.C. Pant]

Many hon. friends have referred to the modernization of Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur. These have to be achieved within five years of the starting date. This is the first important consideration. (*Interruptions*) Modernization and expansion. Funds have been provided for starting the work of modernization of Durgapur and Rourkela. (*Interruptions*). It has not started yet, Mr. Panigrahi.

Efforts are being made to obtain technical and financial assistance for the modernization of Burnpur. You know that Bhilai and Bokaro are being expanded to 4 million tonnes. One hon. Member mentioned Bhilai. Bhilai and Bokaro, both are being expanded to a level of 4 million tonnes.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : One important point which has been mentioned by Mr. Bhattam Sriram Murthy and also some other friends was the one about slippages. I agree that we have got to see that slippages are reduced, because slippages cause overruns both in terms of time and money. Ultimately, they lead to increase of costs, and the projects become very high cost ones. So, we have to pay very special attention to project implementation, and the monitoring of project implementation. That is exactly what we are now doing. We have got to see that all the projects come up within the scheduled time.

But you will appreciate that steel plants are giant complex undertakings; and to complete them in time requires that the supply of equipments is made in time. It requires that the contractors work in time, whether in the private or public sector. So, what it ultimately means is an improvement and a higher level of discipline and efficient working, which corresponds to what it ought to be in an industrialized society. What is the meaning of an industrialized society? It means that everybody works according to a schedule, and delivers on time. But we tend to be slack, down the line; and if you are slack down the line, you cannot expect to complete the projects in time. So, there has to be a total acceptance of this kind of discipline.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Amend the Contracts Act.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I wish amendment of Acts were the answer. I do not know whether my friend is a lawyer. I suspect he is. But these things are a little more than simple change in the laws. A change in attitudes is required; and I am sure these attitudes are changing.

Some reference was made to further expansion of plants like Rourkela and Bokaro. We shall have to further expand these plants, wherever scope exists. But that means additional investments and we will have to see if marginal additional investment can achieve further expansion, and we have to see the position of resources.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Are you going to review it, i.e. about expansion of the Rourkela steel plant ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Not modernization; I am differentiating between modernization and expansion. I am accepting modernisation; I am accepting means that the plan has accepted it. I would gladly accept more. There is a provision for it; it will be done.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Suppose there is no fund !

SHRI K.C. PANT : It has been provided. That is the trouble that Prof. Dandavate comes late. He has not heard me earlier. He draws his own conclusion and he immediately makes a statement. That has been one of our tragedies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, I am a subject matter of tragedy.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : With modernisation, only capacity utilization can be increased. What about expansion Rourkela has no scope for expansion, according to many experts' reports.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I am not saying there is no scope for expansion; I am

only saying we will have to see how much investment is required; whether marginal investment can lead to substantial expansion, and whether one can somehow persuade the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to accept this extra burden in this plan; if not, then I will need your help; and if your help fails, then there is nothing one can do. Depending on the availability of resources, we can make further addition to capacities in the existing plants, in the Vizag Plant, even we may start new plants; and even in Vizag Plant, all that I would like to say is that we are intending to complete it on schedule by 1990 because my friends have referred to that point and I shall come later to the question of correlating of date of the completion to the financial allocation which is a point made by two or three members.

Now, the mini steel sector and secondary sector were also referred to; and just now, one hon. member said, we should encourage them; we are encouraging them and we are trying to maximise production; and this year, as I said, they have done better than the previous year. Then we have to see that all three sectors, whether it is integrated steel plants, whether it is mini steel plants or re-rolling mills, they function in a balanced way and integrated manner. I know that there are some difficulties in this re-rolling capacity, which has been built up, which is in excess of the kind of demand that exists for the end-product that they re-roll and so on. We will have to tackle these problems as we go along, but we are doing our best to see that we exploit the strength of each of these three sectors and develop them in a balanced manner, and I think the House will agree with me.

A reference was made now to the Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation; a reference was also made to a particular sum, Rs. 1,200 crores. I think it was Mr. Malik who made it. I think, actually, the estimated cost of modernisation project is Rs. 1000 crores; and in addition to this, Rs. 200 crores will be required for the replacement and renewal; so, it makes Rs. 1000 crores only and Rs. 1200 crores is not going to be spent in this plan; that is where possibly the confusion arose in his mind. I hope I have cleared it.

So far as Rourkela goes, many friends spoke about it, friends from Orissa spoke about it. I cannot say that any friends from outside the State spoke about it; I don't think they did it. But all the friends from Orissa did and some friends from outside Andhra Pradesh spoke about Vizag, which is a good thing. Preliminary study of the modernisation scheme in this plan has been carried out; discussion has been held with the World Bank authority who have expressed interest in this in providing assistance for modernisation of this plant.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
By what time it will be done ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : We are trying to push it and.....(Interruptions) Durgapura and Rourkela, both of them, we are pushing and I hope that we can arrive at an early decision. I do not like to fix up a date here because that weakens us in negotiations that we have with some other parties. Why should we do that ? Let us leave the date open. You can trust me that I shall push it as fast as possible.

One problem area mentioned by members from Orissa was with respect to the iron-ore mines and Paradip Port. It is the difficulty which I appreciate. But the problem is that so far as SAIL plants are concerned, they want to get best out of their captive mines in which they have invested. Some hon. Members mentioned about the South Korean scheme for Paradip Port. That is being examined. The other day a question came up and I explained that. I do not think I can say anything beyond that. But the problem is a real one because SAIL plants naturally draw from their captive mines and as they are developed, they will draw more from their captive mines and it makes no difference to other mines. And export is inhibited by the Paradip Port's capacity to take large vessels. I appreciate the difficulty. But I am afraid, here you will have to push the other ministry.

Dr. Kalanidhi and Mr. Rangarajan talked about IISCO, Burnpur. There is no allocation of funds for the modernisation

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of IISCO plant. It is really more than modernisation. It is rehabilitation of that plant. And we are trying to explore the availability of financial and technical assistance to take up this rehabilitation. Some discussions have been held with the Japanese steel industry by the Chairman of SAIL. One Japanese team has visited Burnpur. They have gone back after a preliminary survey. We can only take a decision later when we have more or less taken a final decision on the funding and we have identified the source of funding. Before that I do not want to say anything prematurely. But I am aware of the interest of many friends, who spoke. I share their anxiety, because the plant is required to be rehabilitated soon as it is already in a pretty bad shape and it has to be done pretty quickly.

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi wanted me to go to the steel plants. I have been to Rourkela and I have been to other steel plants. I am glad to report to the House that the industrial relations' atmosphere which I have found in these plants is very positive and constructive. I have found both management and trade unions and labour in general are fully aware of the need to see that they measure upto the expectations of the country; that production is increased, productivity is increased, that costs are brought down. I think, there is today a realisation all round that in a poor country like ourselves investing thousands of crores in steel plants, all of us in the steel sector are responsible for giving an adequate return on the capital invested, to the country. It cannot afford to lose money and that can only be achieved by higher production and higher productivity, and this also is possible only with the full cooperation of the trade unions. Today that cooperation is forthcoming, I am glad to say this, and I think that with this kind of cooperation it is possible to evolve the desired work culture in these steel plants. After my visit, Chairman SAIL has held two meetings involving a very large cross-section of officers and he has had intensive discussions with them. As a result of this also I think, there will be a change in the attitude. So, this is the basic question.

It is not just a question of investing money in modernisation, it is a question of changing the attitude of the man behind the machine because it is he who ultimately counts and unless he decides to dedicate himself to getting the maximum out of the plant and machinery and the investment made by the country, no one else can do it and, therefore, we look to him. I am very glad therefore, that when I went round, I found an attitude which corresponded to my expectations and I would appeal to all the members of this House, particularly those of them who are connected with trade unions, to keep up this spirit in the steel plants so that we achieve the result that all of us share in our desires. All of us are one in this matter. There are no differences. So, we must cooperate to achieve these objectives.

The question of Vijaynagar Steel Plant and Daitari Steel Plant were raised. So was the question of the second Sandzmir mill at Salem. The question of the Cold Formed Sections Project at Gazipur was also raised. All these are projects which have a certain history, a certain background. I can understand the aspirations of the people in those areas to see these projects come up soon. I can understand their representatives here sometimes saying a few harsh words also in these matters. I quite understand that. But when I say there is a constraint in respect of funds, I am stating an obvious fact. There is no cheating in this, there is no bluffing in this. It is a statement of facts. The fact of the matter is that all these projects were put up by the Ministry in their proposals initially submitted to the Planning Commission in the Seventh Plan and we sought funds for all of them.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : When Mr. Vasant Sathe was there, he had allotted more funds for the Salem Project but now only Rs. 16 crores have been allotted. Why that disparity is there ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : He is very much there, but whether it is he or I, we are all jointly responsible. But the question

is, given a certain quantum of money—you take up Bhilal or Bokaro's expansion to four million tonnes, you take up modernisation of Rourkela, you take up modernisation of Durgapur, you try to rehabilitate IISCO, you take up Vizag—I think you will agree that it is better to invest the funds in such a manner that the projects which have been taken up are completed in time and do not starve for funds or resources. It is far better to take up three projects and complete them in time rather than take up ten projects and then not complete them in time. Suppose there is delay—and this kind of delay is very often there; we have experience in States also regarding the irrigation projects, power projects and other projects—then all of you are aware of the escalation of cost that results from that and the delay that is there in completion. So, a certain amount of pruning has got to be done. It is not as though Daitari has been given up or Vijayangar has been given up, but the allocation is so little that nothing can be done with that in such a big steel plant.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Can you complete it within the stipulated period of time? Can you complete it in the Seventh Plan by allotting Rs. 16 crores alone?

SHRI K.C. PLANT : That is not the time schedule. But for Vizag the schedule is 1990. I would like to say that Vizag is to be completed by 1990.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : where are the funds?

SHRI K.C. PANT : There you are! Even for Vizag the question of funds comes up. Already there is a gap. So, if there is something more, should it go to fill that gap or should one start 3 more steel plants? You have to consider this aspect.

SHRI SARAT DEB : Why do you promise? Resource constraint is with you. If it is not possible don't make promise. That is our point.

SHRI K.C. PLANT : Everybody is limited by finance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You do not ask questions like these. Let him finish.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : You are not able to push Daitari, Vijayanagaram. Have you taken decision on the technology to be adopted? What type of technology is to be adopted for this purpose?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already told, modern technology; everything he has explained.

SHRI K.C. PANT : At this point of time I can not be accused of bluffing. I have stated the exact position. What is the use of my talking about the technology? The honest thing is that Rs. 10 crores have been allocated for both Daitari and vijayanagaram in which nothing very substantial can be done in respect of these two projects. Therefore that is the position today. If tomorrow the position is easier on the resource front, if we can do something more, it is to be seen. But today this is the position. And I cannot change it unilaterally. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : What hope is there that you will take it up tomorrow? You have postponed Vijayanagaram for 15 years. For 8 years you have postponed Orissa. What hope is there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna Iyer, don't interrupt the Minister's speech. Let him finish. You may ask anything for clarification in the end.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have said about this today in order to see that the hope is kept alive. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I am standing; I am not yielding; I am replying of course. It is now over 20 years since I have been in this Parliament and the least that I can do is to be courteous to

[Shri K.C. Pant]

my fellow members. Now, about Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. Mr Choubeyji made the point that some proposals had been made by the Joint Committee of employees. We are examining that proposal. Beyond that I cannot say anything. The problems are well known to the House. There is surplus labour. There are accumulated losses. So, we will have to try to see what can be done. But there is no point in wishing away the basic problems that the company faces. Regarding the Vizag estimates, I don't want to go into all the estimates. There have been different estimates at different times. But there appears to be some confusion. Because, many members mentioned Rs. 7500 crores. The estimate now which we are considering in the revised project is Rs. 6,000 crores. I just wanted to mention this, because, there should not be any confusion in this respect.

There was a reference to universal beam by Mr. Bhattam Sirrama Murthy as being an essential part of the project and being the most profitable and so on. We don't make universal beam in this country. The demand for it is not high. After it gets produced the demand may go up. But today also it is manufactured otherwise. Fabrication is done whenever required. But it would have been a good thing, but given the constraints on resources and the need to bring down the capital cost and all that, this was the way chosen to bring down the capital cost and reduce capital cost. That is why the universal beam was given up. It does not take away anything from the Central scheme of that plan if I may say so.

Coming to the other question of the requirement of funds, this is what Mr. Jaipal Reddy has raised—he is quite right in his arithmetic, I mean, it requires Rs. 6000 crores, Rs. 2000 and odd crores have been spent, Rs. 2500 crores are provided for and where does the remaining come from? As Mr. Bhattam Sirrama Murthy so generously acknowledged, the Prime Minister has taken personal interest in seeing that this project gets more money, and last year he took some interest, it got Rs. 800 crores;

this year he took interest and from Rs. 200 crores and odd the allocation has risen to Rs. 700 crores. It is Rs. 1500 crores in these two years. In the previous five years I think it was Rs. 1500 crores—the entire expenditure up to the end of the Sixth Plan. So you can see the pace at which the expenditure has grown and the allocations have grown. You and I together, and Mr. Bhattam Sirrama Murthy in particular, have to see to it that we keep up the pace of construction, that the climate is good, that we complete the project in time and if we create that kind of an impression in Delhi, then my hands will be strengthened on asking for more money. There is a gap, the arithmetic gap, is there, and one proceeds with hope and optimism and a certain amount of faith which I hope is not misplaced. So, if we and the State Government, all of us, cooperate and particularly if those who have some influence on the local people there cooperate fully, then I think a case can be made out; considering the importance of this project at least one can go to the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission and say, 'Look here, this is a project which we are constructing so fast. For instance, the speed of erection of structurals has improved considerably'. And we are trying our best to see that we achieve Phase I by 1988 and Phase II by 1990. But we must, all of us see to it that labour unrest is reduced to the minimum, that work is not held up, that there are no bandhs etc. etc. and for this, I seek your cooperation and I think this is the only way by which I will be able to get more money for this project and complete it in time.

Some reference was made to the power project. . . .

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:
If the gap can be filled with cooperation, in that case we will definitely extend our cooperation.

SHRI K.C. PANT : If you extend your cooperation, then only can there be hope of persuading those who hold the purse strings.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Is it that cooperation means only from Bhattam or from the State Government also?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I mentioned, 'the State Government'.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Don't drag Mr. K.S. Rao in this matter at least.

On the power plant, a fire took place and the point was raised whether this would delay the commissioning. According to my information BHEL has promised that it will not delay the commissioning.

Then the question of employment was raised. Now, this matter has been raised in the House and I don't think that I need waste your time on this question. But the only thing I say is that if Vizag is to be a viable unit, then we must see that productivity is high. After all, the capital expenditure is high in Vizag, all of us know it. The only way to compensate for that is to see that productivity is high so that we can produce steel at a certain price and the price that is comparable to the price of other steel plants coming up in other parts of the world and that is our common objective and therefore, we will have to take that into account when fixing certain norms for employment also.

Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty has referred with great appreciation to the Pohang steel plant. He said, they produce 9 million tonnes of steel. Do you know the total employment for 9 million tonnes of steel? It is 20,000 including those who are taken by the contractors. The total of contractor's labour plus the labour in the plant is 20,000 for 9 million tonnes of production and if we take that as the level of productivity, even in the Vizag steel plant the figure would come to 7000 persons' employment. But we cannot achieve that figure and therefore, our figure is something like 15,000. In the plant itself it is something like 13,000. That is the figure

we have today. In this respect, when it comes to displaced persons, whose problem all of us have sympathy with, naturally there again considering their training considering their education, we have to do our best. We have to make such relaxation in that case, both in respect of training and in respect of Education. But after all, it is expected that employment of all kinds of displaced persons will reach a level of 5,000 persons. This is the estimate which I want to give.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Can you think of giving training to them?

SHRI K.C. PANT : They are being given training and the conditions are being relaxed wherever they can, in order to see that they are given training.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is not heeding your warning. He is getting dragged!

SHRI K.C. PANT : Mr. V.N. Patil referred to a mistake in printing. I am grateful to him for that. There has been a mistake in printing and I congratulate him also for the closeness with which he has read that text. The number of licensed mini steel plants has been printed wrongly as 1196 instead of 196 in the annual report of the Ministry. I would like to acknowledge his studiousness.

Now, some reference has been made about electric arc furnace, mini steel plant and the need to give some incentives to the growth of this industry. Today the production of sponge iron in the country has been delicensed and sponge iron can substitute scrap up to a point. Otherwise, scrap has to be imported, as we do not generate enough scrap to support our mini steel industry. Today, after delicensing, as against the capacity of 1.2 million tonnes covered by industrial licences and letters of intent, by March, 1985 we have now reached a level of 6 million tonne capacity covered by registration. Now, the Sponge Iron India Ltd., which is a public sector undertaking, which is manufacturing sponge iron of 60,000 tonnes—two units of 30,000 tonnes each—is making a profit,

[Shri K.C. Pant]

you will be glad to know. I would like to mention only one thing, here. That is, that the sponge iron and electric arc furnace route provides an alternative route to steel making. Till now, it is only glass furnace and convertor. Now there is also sponge iron and electric arc furnace. So, there is alternative route. What is important is, in this route, you can make use of your non-coking coal. So, you can also put up manufacturing units in such areas of the country which have good iron ore but are far away from the coking coal reserves. So, the chance of dispersal, chance of decentralisation is there and we have to examine how best we can make use of this. But this opens up certain possibilities which I thought, I would place before the House.

Very briefly, I would like to refer to the importance which the Ministry has accorded to the mini steel plant, and as a result of which we have set up development councils for electric arc furnace and sponge iron industry, in which all interested people have been involved. Similarly, we have constituted a Steel Advisory Council which represents all the major sectors of economy concerned with steel and the Steel Consumer Council.

Now, two hon. Members from Tamil Nadu raise the point that the Coimbatore Foundry industry has not found a representation. In actual fact, the Foundry Association has found representation in it. The All India Foundry Association is represented on the Consumer Council. We are not giving representation to every State. But if the Coimbatore Foundry has any particular difficulty, certainly we will look into those difficulties.

Sir, the question of price has been raised by Shri Jaipal Reddy, Shri Krishna Iyer and Dr. Kalanidhi. There has been no price increase in 1985-86 and I had thought that because of that, no one would like to refer to prices. But I find that even failure to increase price has not succeeded in driving away from the minds of my hon. friends.

15.00 hrs.

I want to tell my friend that actually since the last steel price increases in February, 1985, SAIL has absorbed an increase in costs of inputs to the extent of Rs. 170 crores on account of increase in cesses, levies on coal and power and increase in railway freight.

There was a direct question put to me, "Do you have any proposal to increase the prices of steel?" At present 'No'. We do not have any such proposal at present.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) 'At present' means up to what time?

SHRI K.C. PANT : What does one know about the future? I have been to Bombay once to canvass for Dr. Datta Samant as a Congress candidate! (*Interruptions*). That is what I say : from the past now into the future; in this case the present.

We have set up a Science Advisory committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.S. Arunachalam, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister and recently they had a two-day meeting. I mention this because there are many problems of raw materials etc. in the Indian steel industry which cannot be solved by foreign experts. We have to solve these problems ourselves and one of the problems that arose is coking coal with high ash content. Shri Damodar Pandey and some other friends seem to suggest that we should not import coking coal. The fact of the matter is that where supplies are inadequate, there we are importing coking coal. It is also a fact that when coking coal is used, production and productivity of the blast furnace improves but that is not the main reason for importing coking coal. The main reason is that supplies are inadequate and, therefore we will consider this matter keeping in mind the domestic availability of coking coal and I hope the House will agree with me that we should examine the possibility of increasing the productivity of the blast furnaces with import of coking coal, keeping in mind the higher price of imported coking coal. Balancing all these

factors, I think we should come to a conclusion in this matter.

I do not want to take much time of the House but just say a few things on the Mining Department. We want to have a perspective plan for 15 years from 1985 to 2000 AD and for this, we want to have a unit, a kind of think tank in the Department of Mines so that it can do this forward planning, taking into account the reserves in the country, the rate of depletion, the reserves in the world, price levels, the trends in the world and in the country and so on. Taking all these factors and the technological improvements into account, they have to prepare a 15 year plan.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Think tank consists of whom?

SHRI K.C. PANT : We will set it up and then we will let you know.

Another point which the House would like to know is that in search of inexpensive power centres, we have had a discussion with Zambia. The President of Zambia had a discussion with the Prime Minister and he suggested that India and Zambia should cooperate in the field of aluminium production as an example of South—South cooperation. We welcomed this idea and we sent a team to Zambia led by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry in January, 1966 and they visited the possible sites for this smelter to be set up and techno-economic feasibility studies would now have to be undertaken so that specific proposals can emerge. But the initial reaction of their visit is that *prima facie* this is an idea which is worth following. All of you know both the quality and the cost of power in the country. Non-ferrous sector like aluminium, for instance, is a heavy consumer of power and, therefore, there is a need to look round for cheap power in other parts of the world also. If the idea concretises; at that stage I will take the House into confidence.

There were some references to mineral investigation in Jammu & Kashmir. I find

Mr. Kabull has gone. Actually J & K has been covered by the GSI fairly well and already certain minerals are being exploited.

Mr Modi referred to the exploitation of tungsten deposits in Rajasthan. That is already being done and the Rajasthan Mineral Exploration Corporation has taken up the assessment of the reserves in this area whereas the Rajasthan Tungsten Mining Corporation has taken up the exploration of the deposits in Nagore district of Rajasthan. Similarly the limestone deposits in Rajasthan which can be used in the steel industry. This is another point by him—'Why do you import limestone? Why don't you use these limestones?' Certainly good limestone has been found and in LD convertors you need good limestone. Again Nagore district and Jaisalmer have been taken up for a detailed examination of these deposits with a view to formulate a programme for exploration.

Dr. Kalanidhi wanted the Centre to save the mine-owners from the States. Whatever else be the outcome of this debate that Dr. Kalanidhi should have seen the virtue of the Centre disciplining the States is itself a great thing.

About Khetri Copper project, certain irregularities came in for particular mention here. I would like to inform the House that cases of alleged malpractices on the part of senior officers of HCL are under investigation and I can assure the members that every officer found guilty will be duly punished.

Finally Mr Sodi referred to tin deposits in Bastar district. Now this area of 2000 sq km has been reserved for extraction to MP State Mining Corporation. They will be mining the tin and they have also set up in collaboration with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre a tin smelting demonstration plant in Raipur district. The tin ore is fed to this plant from Bastar.

...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What about Rampura—Agucha project?

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

SHRI K.C. PANT : Mrs. Sinha has already spoken about it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is being set up far away in Chanderia which will involve huge expenditure and the Government will be put to loss. Had there been any bania he would have set up at the place I have suggested

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Rajasthan is having many projects. Don't worry. He has already told you.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I do not want to answer this question because it would weaken his case. But if he still wants me to answer it, I will answer it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dagaji will strengthen it.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I had requested you to reconsider it.

[English]

SHRI K.C. PANT : The fact is that the foreign consultants who examined the Rampura-Agucha project went into the two sites and found chanderia a better site because of the cheaper water available and because the cost of production will be lower.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Rampura-Agucha will be cheaper.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have the figures and facts with me. Therefore, sometimes

I have heard certain questions if some friends have raised them. Then I do not want to weaken their case in the House. But again if I am pressed beyond a point and in the insistence I have to give the answer, then I have to give. Therefore, such friends should please always desist from asking questions when I choose not to answer them.

I am very grateful to the House for the patient hearing they have given me and for the very good-humoured interjections in the course of the debate. I would once again like to assure them that all their suggestions will be carefully examined and be given effect to wherever possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines to vote together; unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.....I will now put the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 84 and 85 relating to the 'Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Mines voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
84.	Department of Steel	4,72,50,000	1,24,80,50,000	23,62,50,000	6,25,02.50,000
85.	Department of Mines	19,16,52,000	1,12,48,83,000	95,82,61,000	5,08,45,17,000

(ii) Ministry of Energy

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 23 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the

list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 23, 24 and 25 relating to the Ministry of Energy”

Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Energy submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
23.	Department of Coal	24,76,37,000	2,36,63,84,000	1,23,81,87,000	10,33,24,18,000
24.	Department of Power	36,69,55,000	2,45,81,00,000	1,83,82.74,000	12,22,25,00,000
25.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	15,95,89,000	58,33,000	79,79,46,000	3,91,67,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri H.A. Dora to speak.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Ministry of Energy consists of three Departments viz., the Department of Coal, the Department of Power and the Department of Power Generation by Non-Conventional Methods.

14.12 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the Chair]

At the very outset I may be permitted to submit that the 7th Five Year Plan allocated an outlay of about Rs. 2100 crores for the rural electrification programme. Out of this, an amount of 2091.95 crores is in the State sector and the rest of the amount of Rs. 16.05 crores is in the Union Territories.

The power that is generated by the Non-conventional methods are manifold and the time that is allotted to me may not be sufficient to deal with all these aspects. Therefore, I myself confine to the rural electrification that is going on in this country.

Sir, you are aware, there are six lakhs, thirty thousand villages in this country. As per 1981 census, 1300 towns are there in this country. All the towns have already been electrified. But Sir, you are also aware that the major population in this country live in the villages. As per 1981 census the total population is 68 crores, 30 lakhs in this country, out of which 50 crores, one lakh people, according to the figures furnished by the Ministry concerned are living in the villages. The major portion of income is also from the villages. Sir, under these circumstances what exactly are the benefits that are derived by the persons who are dwelling in rural areas.

You are aware that according to the statistics given by the Ministry of Energy out of these 6.30 lakhs only 3,45,507 villages have been electrified by 31.3.1984. During the year 1984-85 the villages that are to be electrified are 21,916 with a total outlay of Rs. 297.76 crores. During Sixth Plan period the proposed target for electrification of villages was 1,22,151 but only 1,19,541 villages were stated to be electrified by the Ministry of Energy.

As I have submitted earlier that by 31.12.1985 there are about 3,77,783 villages which were electrified and still 1,78,343 villages are to be electrified. These are the statistics furnished by the hon. Minister on 3.3.1986 on the floor of this House. The villages still to be electrified are 1,78,343. This figure is not correct because the villages that have already been electrified are 3,45,517. The total villages that are there in this country are 6.30 lakhs. Therefore, there are more than 2.54 lakh villages yet to be electrified in this country.

Therefore, what I would like to submit is that the figures furnished on 3.3.1986 are not correct. These figures were given in response to a Starred Question asked on the Floor of the House. Therefore, this has to be corrected and much more allocation must be made than the present allocation made in the Seventh Plan.

The number of villages proposed to be electrified during this Plan is 1,17,509. Therefore, there will remain still about 30,000 villages to be electrified during the Eighth Plan period. This being the case the villages are totally deprived. They have hitherto been deprived of the benefits of energy which is paramount for the development of the rural areas. They are also being deprived by virtue of less allocation to these villages. A total 1,18,101 villages are proposed to be electrified during the Seventh Five Year Plan. You are also aware that out of the total village of 6.30 lakhs, the villages that are to be electrified are 22,916 with a total outlay of Rs. 297.6 crores and even in the Sixth Five Year Plan period also, the target that was fixed, has not been achieved. The reason,

are not stated. There is a conspicuous silence and serious omission on the part of the Ministry of Energy as to why the target has not been achieved. There are no reasons whatsoever stated therein. Under these circumstances the less attention that is being paid by the Ministry of Energy is taken into consideration, even in the Ninth Plan the villages are not going to be electrified in this country. Not only that. Even if we take the present allocation into consideration, we cannot achieve the target in the Ninth Plan. Therefore, my submission is that the villages have been neglected. We are all speaking very high of villages. 80% of the population of this country today live in the villages. This is according to the 1981 census. In 1901; 90.1% of the total population of the country used to reside in the villages and in 1981, the village population has been reduced by 10% and 80% of the people still live in the villages. But, the allocation that is made is not at all sufficient. I am not discriminating between the urban development so far as the energy is concerned and that of the rural development. But this is a factor which has to be taken into consideration in the development of rural areas. Thus the rural areas have been neglected by the Ministry of Energy in this country. Most of the hon. Members of this august House are representing the rural constituencies. Yet they are not taking interest in the development of the rural areas and these figures clearly show that there is an amount of 'criminal negligence' on the part of the Government in developing the rural areas. I may be pardoned for saying so, because I have used the words 'criminal negligence'. The negligence that has been made in developing the villages is really criminal in nature, but it is not a civil negligence or a casual negligence. It is a wanton negligence made by the Government of India. This attitude of the Government should be rectified. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman Sir, to measure the progress of any country we have to consider primarily the development

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

of power in that country. Our nation-builders have paid full attention towards this. When our planning process began in 1950, there was an installed capacity of only 1,500 megawatts of electricity. In 1980 the capacity for power generation had gone upto almost 28,000 megawatts. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an additional capacity of 14,500 megawatts was generated. However, our aim was to generate additional capacity of 19,600 megawatts. I would like to emphasize, that when we make our plans, we tend to neglect the cost escalation during the course of the plan period, and consequently there is a shortage of funds. Our Planning Commission must consider the cost escalations and keep provisions for it.

A year has passed since the Seventh Five Year Plan began and we have only developed an additional capacity of 4,200 megawatts when the target of the Seventh Plan is 22,200 megawatts. The same problem will crop up again if we do not take into consideration the cost escalation in future. So we must consider this aspect to achieve our target and keep provisions for it. It is my humble request to the Government that it should reallocate an additional Rs. 34,000 after considering the possible escalation of costs in future. This is being emphasized, because power is important in all sectors. Except a few scientific departments, all sectors, whether the agricultural or the industrial need power. So unless we can counter the shortage of power in these sectors, we cannot maintain them properly.

I would like to congratulate the Government for achieving the target of 1985-86. 170 billion units of power was generated, which was the target, in spite of unsurmountable difficulties like acute shortage of water. However, we must change the ratio of our thermal, hydel and atomic power generation capacities. In the developed nations, we observe that atomic power has been developed enormously, and in our country sufficient capacity for hydel power generation is available. So we must develop this source with modern technology. Hydel and atomic power generation must receive our main attention.

The Government deserves praise for this thing also that by improving the quality of the coal, by bringing about qualitative change in it, by arranging its proper loading by railways and by renovation and repair of the machines, the plant load factor has been increased from 50 per cent to 52 per cent, that is, it has been increased by two per cent. But there is still large scope to increase it and it can be easily raised upto 58 per cent. As it is considered more proper, I am submitting this. All these things are necessary. The equipment manufacturing institution, BHEL, should arrange for 'after sale service', because we get many renovation schemes. When I was looking after the electricity department in Uttar Pradesh, a renovation scheme for Rs. 120 crore was received and I asked the Chairman of BHEL that he can have the contract for Rs. 120 crore but an organisation with infra-structure should be set up which may look after 'after sale service'. Along with it, it is also necessary that the spare parts should also be available with us. Even more important is to improve the quality of coal and it is a good thing that both coal and electricity departments are under one Ministry. Coal cannot be produced more because mines get less electricity and electricity is not generated more because the quality of coal is inferior. Therefore, by improving the quality of coal the capacity of mines will also be increased and efficiency too will increase. We will have to pay attention to the railways also so that they may make proper arrangements to handle proper quantities of coal and furnace oil. But merely talking of plant load factor is not sufficient. We will have to improve our transmission system also. At present our transmission loss is about 21 per cent whereas it should not be more than 12 per cent. If we are able to improve it, our internal resources will increase so much that we will not require outside resources. During the Sixth Five Year Plan we observed that we spent half of what we should have spent on transmission and which was necessary to spend. You will have to strengthen your concept of National Grid. Unless this concept is strengthened you will not be able to distribute power in proper manner because somewhere it is surplus and somewhere it is less than the requirement. Unless

transmission lines are laid under this National Grid, you will not be able to distribute power to the required places. Shri Daga is in our neighbour. In his area usually there is shortage of power. If transmission lines are laid, we can supply power to his area and at the time of need, we can have it from them. Therefore, you should strengthen your National Grid concept.

We will have to improve the working of the managements of the State Electricity Boards. We will have to see that there is no stagnation in the services of the employees and engineers of these Boards and they remain satisfied. Simultaneously, relations with them will have also to be kept cordial. In addition to this it is most important that the persons who are appointed there should come for a definite period. It is not proper to transfer them after very two years or one and half year because unless our SEBs are properly managed, we cannot generate our internal resources.

Sir, during the Sixth Five Year Plan though Uttar Pradesh was asked to mobilise extra resources worth Rs. 1000 crores, we mobilised Rs. 1400 crores but we saw that Rs. 600 crores were eroded because of SEB. Therefore, we should pay attention towards its management and its capacity should be improved. Only then we will succeed.

A mention was made of rural electrification here. About 57 lakh pumpsets have been installed which are consuming lot of power. But if more power is made available to them, their capacity can further be increased.

Sir, I want to make a humble request. Though it is not directly connected with it but recently this has come to our knowledge that there is a big reservoir of water in half of the area of the foot hills of the Himalayas which is at the depth of 2,400 to 2,500 feet. It runs from Jammu and Kashmir to North East region, Assam, Sikkim and even further. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar it is very extensive. If we are able to do boring upto 2500 feet, then artisan wells can be sunk which will not

require power even. Rather we can do one thing more. After sinking the artisan wells we can throw the water from the slopes and we can construct several mini and micro hydel project. It is, therefore necessary that we should go in for these mini and micro hydel projects whether these are possible at high altitudes of the Himalayas. We must pay attention towards this because we cannot lay transmission lines there.

In our State, about seventy per cent villages, *i.e.*, three lakhs and seventy thousand villages have been electrified. The complete electrification of the remaining villages is proposed to be completed within five years. The criteria of declaring the villages electrified adopted by the C.E.A. is a strange one. Many villages declared as electrified by the C.E.A. are actually not electrified. Mere installation of the electric poles or transmission lines passing through those villages should not be treated as electrification of those villages. Until or unless the electricity is provided in each mohalla. particularly in the schedule caste and schedule tribes localities, the village should not be treated as electrified. Street light should be provided in the villages and the expenditure should be borne by the Government instead of State Electricity Board.

A point has been raised here that the electricity boards have to incur heavy loss in connection with rural electrification, particularly in supplying electricity for agriculture purposes. My submission is that this loss should also be borne by the State Government.

Sir, one thing, which is also related to my constituency, I would like to say is that in 1960 the ratio of hydel power electricity stations was 67 per cent which has now reduced to about 34 per cent and the ratio of thermal power has now gone up 64 per cent. We have to change it because hydel electricity is non-polluting and cheaper. However, in the first instance we have to incur heavy expenditure on it, but even this can be reduced. The general impression is that such projects are time-consuming. It is right because

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

we have latest equipments for the construction of dams but we do not have good instruments for constructing tunnels. Therefore, the equipments used in the construction of tunnels should be improved.

Sir, I would like to say one thing which relates to my constituency. A big Yamuna scheme was drawn but its approval was too late. I draw your attention towards the Tehri Dam which is a big project. After the completion of the first phase, 1,000 mw electricity will be produced and after the completion of second phase we will get 2,000 mw. electricity. It will also irrigate about two lakh seventh thousand hectares of land of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Agra, Mathura, Etah, Etawah and Farrukhabad in Uttar Pradesh for which sanction was accorded in 1972. But the department of Environment has not yet given its clearance, because the chairman of the Committee formed by you, could not form his opinion about it. About fifty thousand people are being displaced from there. You had promised to give Rs. 35 crores in the current financial year and Rs. 15 crores were to be given by the State Government. The State Government has given its share and you should also give your share so that the displaced persons may be rehabilitated.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : The most important infrastructures required for economic development are energy and transport; and of the two transport has made some development. Again, transport also depends upon the supply of energy. Therefore, I consider energy to be the most important infrastructural factor for our economic development. So, utmost attention should be paid to the development of energy. I am not going into details, because there is no time. But the question is, how to develop energy requirements, and what are the sources.

There are various sources of energy available to us in this country. The only question is how to develop them, how to tap those sources, what are the practical problems, and what are our priorities, and what form of energy is to be utilized for what purpose. These are questions to be answered and examined by the Ministry. We must be careful about the exploitation of reserves, because so far as coal is concerned, it is an exhaustible reserve.

We have a vast reserve of coal. There is no doubt about it, and we depend today mostly on coal, because most of our thermal plants work on it; but coal is an exhaustible reserve and, therefore, we must be very careful about the exploitation of this reserve.

Then, of course, there is also the problem of transportation of coal to the power plants. It is also a problem. That also creates a bottleneck, and the Ministry knows very well what kinds of problems it creates.

I have gone through this Report. But I am not discussing it in detail, because there is no time. I have seen the sketch in page 3. They have given only a sketch about thermal power generation or capacity, and hydro and nuclear power. What about others? I do not know. I will come to that. But of these, so far as growth of energy, i.e. electricity generation is concerned, I find that in the case of nuclear energy, it is almost static all through. Very little improvement is there. But what has surprised me most is the hydel power. The hydel power generation in 1978-79 is almost the same as the hydel power generation in 1985-86; and that surprises me very much.

Of course, in thermal power we were going very fast upto 1978-79; but thereafter, the growth slowed down. Similar is the case in respect of generation capacity. I do not want to go into details of that.

Now about the Units expected to be commissioned/rolled during 1985-86 : I have gone through all regions—northern, western, southern and eastern. I now

come to the north-eastern region to which I belong. Compared to all other regions, the total installed capacity of the north-eastern region is 72.5 MWs. Out of a grand total of 4,349 MWs., the total installed capacity in the north-eastern region is 72.5 MWs. It needs no comments. How much has the Government neglected this region, so far as energy generation is concerned, is evident from the Report itself.

Now about the other part of the Report. My friend there had referred to village electrification. I have some practical experience of village electrification, because I was incharge of the 20-point programme for four years in my State and rural electrification is one of the items of 20-point programme. Most of the works done by the Department is a bluff. They just put up a post in a village and will report to the government that village has been electrified. It has been the norm that 1.5 kms they should go in. But that itself is insufficient. I suggested 3 kms. All right, 1.5 km. is inadequate but that also has not been fulfilled. Therefore, I do not believe in this sketch in this Report that there are so many villages which have been electrified. Anyway, I congratulate some States like Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana for their grand success in rural electrification; others have not done very well. Excuse me, my dear Satheji, my saying of bluff which is going on as given by your department officials; you are not to be blamed, but, you should certainly look into it.

Regarding pump sets, the less said the better. You look at the map. Again a sketch is given here. Nothing has been done regarding pump sets energisation in States like West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim. Something has been done in other States.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, they have mentioned about hydro programme, thermal programme, nuclear programme.

What about other programmes? Don't they think of other sources of energy? I will come to that later on. They have mentioned about geo thermal energy, tidal power and so on. I shall come to that later, but nothing has been programmed regarding this in the Seventh Plan; that is what I see from this Report.

Now the geological survey indicates large oil and gas potential, but the reserves are limited. In 1977-78, the recoverable reserve of oil was 303 million tonnes and gas reserve was 230 billion cubic metres. But the total production in 1977-78 was 10.19 million tonnes of oil and 2726 million cubic metres of gas. I do not know the latest figures. I have not seen them at least in this Report, I do not know why this particular source of energy has not been utilized for production of power, I mean oil and natural gas.

I come from a State which produces oil, the first oil refinery in the whole country, perhaps to the world, it is very old, as old as this century. After many years of complete silence, new oil field was discovered. Oil and Natural Gas Commission was silent. I was in the other House. We made them conscious about it and then they became active. Then oil and gas was found. Now gas is burning in Assam oil fields by millions and millions of cubic metres every day. I invite you to come and see with your own eyes. But nothing has been done to utilize this gas for the production of power and energy.

Hydro power 1960 survey potential was 40,000 million MWs, but nothing has been developed. These surveys confine only to northern, southern and western regions. No surveys report is available about the north-eastern region. May I inform the Minister and the government that the expert opinion is that hydro potential in the north-eastern region alone can go upto 20,000 MWs? I am giving the expert opinion and not my own opinion. But nothing has been done to tap this source of energy and to develop hydel power there.

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

There was a quick assessment by the Central Electricity Authority. They said that the hydro-potential was 76200 MW at 60 per cent load factor. But the potential developed was 7613 MW and under-development was 5190 MW.

About nuclear energy I need not say anything because we have not developed it much.

There is the solar energy. But no importance has been given by this Government to the production of solar energy. We heard something about solar pumpsets and solar basket. In the West, sun basket can cook rice in ten minutes and chicken in 20 minutes and costs only Rs. 45/-. Are you doing anything about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are about 34 persons who want to speak from the Congress Party and the instructions given by your party are that nobody should be allowed more than five minutes.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : If you do not allow me then I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can take one or two more minutes and finish your speech.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Some prototypes of solar pumpsets have been manufactured in USA by the principle of conversion of energy through photo-voltaic cells. This can be used in lift irrigation purposes. It can generate energy upto 250 watts. This is the report. But nothing of this sort has been done by R&D section of your Ministry or Government.

Solar energy can also be used for solar water heaters. It is popular in the West. One 10 KW system can be used for electrification of one whole village. But nothing has been done. We have abundance of sun shine here but you are not utilising it.

Regarding bio-gas, gobar gas is becoming popular at least in my State. But the

progress is very very slow. We can make use of bio-gas for the use of rural population, for all their use including electrification. I have seen small tea gardens being electrified by bio-gas plants. But no importance is given to this item in this report. That is my regret. That is my complaint against my dear friend, Mr. Sathe.

Geo-thermal energy can be derived from hot springs. But nothing has been done in our country. There are sources of hot springs in our country.

About tidal power nothing has been done so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken enough time ; please wind up.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I will just finish and then sit down.

According to my knowledge some investigation was made about the possible development of tidal power in Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Cambay and Sunderbans. But it has not been explored further.

About wind power, nothing has been done.

About OTEC—Ocean thermal energy conversion—nothing has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude Mr. Das.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I will conclude now. I had to say lot of things but you are not allowing me, I know. I will conclude by making some suggestions to the so-called policy statement they have made in their Report. In order to take the country to 21st century, I mean, in order to meet the needs and requirements of the country in the 21st century, as far as energy is concerned, I am making these concrete suggestions.

The total requirements of energy for the whole country by 2000 A.D. should be correctly and properly assessed.

A correct assessment should be made of various sources of energy available and possible for development in the country.

The correct assessment of the potential of each such source has to be made.

The geographical distribution of these resources has to be assessed.

Technological feasibility of development of each such source of energy has to be worked out.

The cost of production in each such case should be worked out.

Which energy can be used for what purpose should also be correctly assessed so that there is no wastage of Energy, and allotment be made accordingly.

Targets must be fixed, annual targets, five-yearly targets in the context of the overall 15 years plan.

Transport arrangements must be perfected, particularly for movement of coal.

The transmission lines must be lasting.

The R & D activities must be geared up.

There should be a national power grid.

One more word and that is about the Electricity Boards. You do not give me time, I would have quoted from the Reports. There are Experts' Reports which say that the Electricity Boards must be manned and managed by professionals, by power engineers, but nothing has been done. It has all been politicalised completely. There are so many reasons for power failure. One of the reasons why power failure is there in various parts of the country is that these Electricity Boards are not being managed by professionals, by power engineers, which has been recommended by several Expert Committees right from 1948. I hope, my friend Mr. Vasant Sathe will take note of this suggestion and do whatever he. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : May I make one humble request to hon. Members. There are three Departments under the Ministry of Energy and three Reports have been placed in the House. One is on Non-Conventional Resources of Energy, another is on Power and the third is on Coal, and all these have been given.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Honestly speaking, this is the only thing we have got.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, we have got them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If my good friend Bipin Pal Das had seen these, he would have got much more material on the non-conventional sources of energy.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give adequate compensation to the people whose lands have been acquired for mining of coal.] (1)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Coal’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take effective steps to check theft and pilferage in coal mines.] (2)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give enhanced grants to State Electricity Boards to enable them to improve their working.] (3)

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

“That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give encouragement to non-conventional power sources.] (4)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give more power to Karnataka from Ramagundam Thermal Plant.] (5)

“That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up 2 × 210 MW multi-fuel Boiler Thermal Plant at Mangalore, Karnataka.] (6)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to 120 MV Gas Turbine plant at Bangalore.] (7)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up 4 mini-generating stations based on Diesel at Kolar, Bidar, Jamakhandi and Gadag in Karnataka.] (8)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce the cost of production of coal.] (13)

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the productivity of coal by increasing the per head output of coal in coal mines.] (14)

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase the despatches of coal from coal mines to meet the requirements in core sectors like power, cement and steel.] (15)

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the safety of workers working in coal mines.] (16)

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant adequate compensation for families of workers who die in coal mines.] (17)

“That the demand under the head Department of Coal be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve industrial relations between workers and management of Coal India Limited.] (18)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give more funds for hydro-power generation in Andhra Pradesh.] (19)

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply power at cheap rates for agriculture and small scale industries.] (20)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supply of power at cheap rates for industries in drought prone areas.] (21)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Power Engineers Training Society in Andhra Pradesh.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal assistance by Centre for setting up more power distribution stations to combat low voltage problem in drought prone Rayalseema region.] (23)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal central assistance for giving power to agriculture in chronic drought prone areas in the country.] (24)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake new surveys for rural renewable energy projects in Andhra Pradesh.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for research and development of power generation on the principle of Magneto Hydro-dynamics (MHD).] (26)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Magneto Hydro dynamic plants to generate power.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant sufficient funds to Andhra Pradesh for popularising new and renewable sources of energy.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Department of non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give incentives in the form of cash prizes for setting up family size bio-gas plants in Andhra Pradesh.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a branch of Renewable Energy Development Corporation at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up solar energy research centre in Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh where the temperature is fairly high.] (31)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh to popularise the use of smokeless chulhas for cooking.] (32)

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up wide demonstration centres for use of solar energy for agriculture in Rayalseema.] (33)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to educate the farmers about the use of wind energy for agriculture in Andhra Pradesh.] (34)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give 75 per cent subsidy on purchase of solar pump-sets and photovoltaic systems in Andhra Pradesh.] (35)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give incentives for States constructing more number of biogas plants.] (36)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a biomass demonstration project in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh.] (37)

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Biomass Research Centre at Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.] (38)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Refuse Incineration-cum-Power Generation plant at Hyderabad to produce energy from urban waste.] (39)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite completion of rural renewable energy projects in Andhra Pradesh.] (40)

"That the demand under the head Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up construction of rural renewable energy projects where survey has been completed.] (41)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first instance, I would like to congratulate the hon. Energy Minister and the staff members of concerned departments for remarkable progress in the key-sector Industry of Coal and Electricity. 19,000 mw. target of Sixth Five Year Plan was achieved upto 14,500 mw. despite various difficulties. The production of electricity has gone up by 50 per cent. Thus our achievements are remarkable, and it is due to the improvement in the supply of the coal, spare parts and improvement in some other fields brought about the Ministry.

I do not want to go in statistics. I would like to say only that if we have to increase the production of electricity which

is a very important for development and progress and if we have to electrify the villages we have to take some steps in this regard.

I am thankful to the hon. Energy Minister who recently visited our State, *i.e.*, Uttar Pradesh. After your visit to the State, people are getting electric supply for 16 to 17 hours instead of 10 hours. I am thankful to you also that overall production is increasing. Sir, he reprimanded the staff there which had good affect and has resulted in the improvement in the management.

Today I would like to tell the House that it is not appropriate to call the Electricity Boards white elephant. You take some steps—finance them, regularise the supply of spare parts, remove the indiscipline and the political interference.

Sir, I congratulate you and the Ministry for evolving N.T.P.C.'s new system. This system should be adopted by all the Electricity Boards, this system is very useful. Now Singarauli Project works on 100 per cent capacity. This is due to load factor. It is a good step. If it is possible in NTPC and Andhra Pradesh why can't it be adopted by other electricity boards.

Sir, I remember that you had called a conference of the Energy Ministers and the concerned officers. I would like to request you to issue clear directions to all of them to the effect that the system evolved by Central Electricity Authority and NTPC should be implemented by all the states.

Due to your efforts, now no power house has coal stock of less than its twenty days consumption. Its quality should be improved in washeries and BHEL should be asked to regularise the supply of spare parts. In on-going-projects, if supplies are regularised and indiscipline is removed, then there is no reason that we can not achieve our goal of electricity production.

I also would like to say that favouritism should not be there, whether it is NTPC or HPC. If it is not eradicated it

will come in the way of efficient working of these bodies.

I demand that when land is acquired for the project, due compensation should be paid and displaced persons should be rehabilitated. One member of each such family should be given suitable employment in the project.

Uttar Pradesh is lagging behind in electricity as mentioned by Shri Brahma Dutt: You have ensured an agreement between ANAPARA-B and Japan, I would request you to ensure a similar agreement with ANAPARA-C also.

One more thing I would like to say is that there are many rivers in the foot-hill areas of Himalaya where hydro-electric projects can be started. You should, therefore sanction such projects.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, so far as the statistics regarding electrification of villages are concerned, it is clear that not all will agree to these statistics. No electricity has been supplied to Harijans and Adivasis in the villages, and the pumping sets there have not been energised. You can get it verified. The most painful aspect is that the funds allocated by your Corporation to the Electricity Boards is diversified elsewhere. Today, we are showing 65 per cent electrification of villages but in fact you will find much difference. As you know that Mirzapur has so many power houses but even 25 per cent of the villages do not have electricity with the result that there is discontentment among the local people. The hon. Minister should issue directives that such a situation should not obtain at the places where electricity is produced. Besides, line losses are 21 per cent which is a matter of concern; you should bring it down to 10 per cent. You should make amendments in electricity supply laws, as contemplated by you. U.P. has done it, but it is not effective. The hon. Minister should bring such amendment, and if the need be other amendments also, in the electricity laws. Whenever there is a question regarding electricity, the Opposition blames the

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

Centre and when there is a question of management then the question of Centre and States arises. You should amend the electricity laws to ensure efficient working of the Electricity Boards which are not working efficiently such as that of West Bengal.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

I would like to request you that you should amend the electricity laws in such a way that you may empower yourself to supervise the working of the Electricity Boards. If need be you should refer this question to the Sarkaria Commission as our development, whether it is industrial development or agricultural, depends on electricity. You should arm yourself with the supervisory power. Sir, Apart from this, there is a question of coal about which I want to say that during Janta Government's time there was bungling in coal production. Even the functioning of trains was affected and many Electricity Boards were facing coal shortage but you have achieved the target and are going to produce more than 157 million tonnes this year. I know that coal problem is a serious one but we will have to bring about an improvement in the situation. We should improve the administration. The production of coal has increased but you have to see why the people are not getting coal. A stockyard was provided. When Shri Ghani Khan Choudhary was the Minister, it was functioning well, but as soon as the Minister changed, the Coal India closed it. There was a coalyard in my constituency, Robertsganj. Some people used to get coal from it but now it has been closed. The people of Mirzapur are allotted coal from Raniganj and Jharia whereas Mirzapur has also got coal mines. This practice is not proper. You should make such a policy that the areas which have coal mines, should not be allotted coal from outside but supplied from these mines only. You will have to make such arrangements and the coalyard at Robertsganj which has been wound up should be revived.

I am glad that due to your policy, the coal mine workers have been peaceful for the last about 4 years. The Union has settled a lot of issues but people are agitating there on a few issues. First of all, you will have to implement the recommendations of Wage Board. One of its recommendations was to provide employment to the retired persons and if it was not in accordance with law then why this recommendation was made. Once it has been made, then he should be given some priority. You have such people who have the knowledge of law, then why such recommendation was made which was against the Constitution and discriminatory which I also feel. But now when recommendation has been made, they should be given priority. I also want to speak about coal fields. I thank you for making Singrauli a company. A.C.M.D. might have been appointed from 1st of this month. But there is a need to pay compensation for land. C.P.(M) gets a chance to instigate people on this pretext. The agreement has so far not been implemented. It may be difficult to acquire land in some other parts of India but as I am always at the service of my constituents, I could make it possible but so far the compensation for land has not been paid although the production has started. Those people have not even been rehabilitated. The agreement which was made between farmers and local management, should be implemented. You should give such directives which may prevent the violation of this agreement, otherwise it may cause resentment among people. The people of Singrauli, Jayant in M.P. and Kharia in U.P. have not been rehabilitated so far. Moreover, they have not been paid the compensation. The agreement regarding employment of landless people against the available posts should be implemented. If the outsiders are appointed in class IV non-technical posts, we will agitate against it. It is in the agreement that 700 to 800 posts are required to be filled locally. You should implement these rules in all coal fields and coal companies. Above all, you should increase the amount of Rs. 100 crore which you are spending on their housing, water supply, entertainment and medical facilities. The main problem is that you do not have civil department. That is why Coal India gives contract for

construction of houses to the outside agencies. This also delays the completion of the houses. In order to construct houses within stipulated time, every coal company should have a civil department. The affected persons should be provided with employment and also paid compensation in time. Then it is my responsibility that you will have no difficulty at least in Singrauli. I am happy that some work has been done in that area. We have thermal power-stations in Vindhyachal, Singrauli and Rihand. You must pay a visit to these places. Some people are creating an atmosphere of resentment. There are some genuine issues also. As drivers are not available there, you should start a training Centre and give employment to local people only. Do not recruit people from Bihar, Punjab and M.P. What is happening today is that outsiders are given contracts. N.P.C.C. is not doing a bad job but even then it does not get the contracts whereas others get them. If N.P.C.C. is not functioning well, then you should bring about improvement in its working. You will have to check out a policy and give directives that providing longer transmission lines results in a loss. Uttar Pradesh has power stations at Rihand and Obra. The Industries get electricity at a cheaper rate because they establish their industries near the power station. If some industrialist wants to have his own transmission lines then you should give directives to provide him electricity at a cheaper rate. The Planning Commission has declared six type of backward areas. You should make a provision to supply them electricity at a cheaper rate.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to call a meeting of the Energy Ministers of the States in which he should formulate equal wage policy for all engineers, Junior engineers and other staff and workers of the Electricity Boards, so that they do not raise the slogans of "Zindabad" and "Murdabad" daily. You will have to do it whether you implement the grades obtaining in N.T.P.C. or D.V.C. You will have to adopt a clear wage policy for Electricity Boards. Many Electricity Boards do not implement the orders of the Centre. You should take stern actions against them. Centre allocates funds to

them. The position of the supply of electricity is deteriorating in Calcutta and Bihar. The regional grids are nearing completion. They should be linked with national grid so that no part of the country is left without electricity. Just now, my friend from Assam was saying that the State Government was not a position to remove the regional imbalance, in case of electricity. They can take it from the States which have good production of electricity. Many Electricity Boards have improved their working. The healthy practice of awarding prizes started by you should be continued. Our engineers and officials are working with devotion. Whatever shortcomings I have observed. I have brought to your notice. I believe that under your leadership, our country would go on making progress, and our capacity for power generation would increase, and it would contribute positively towards the development of the entire nation.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chnirman, I would like to make a few remarks on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

I find from Seventh Plan document that a massive investment of Rs. 58,421.26 crores, that is nearly 30.45% of the total plan outlay in the public sector has been earmarked for Energy. Out of that, Central share will be Rs. 34,273 crores for Power and Rs. 12,627 crores for Coal.

In the Sixth Plan, it is a happy picture that there was an addition of 14,426 MW in the installed capacity that is, an increase of 49.4% over the last year.

In the Seventh Plan, it is envisaged that there will be an additional installed capacity of 37,677 MW. It is very good. I am happy that such a massive investment is being made but the only thing is, though we have a dynamic Minister, how he is going to spend this money and through whom he is going to spend this money. Most of the Members who have spoken

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

have referred to the State Electricity Board.

It is reported that nearly 84% of the generation today is in the hands of State Electricity Board and only 16% is in the hands of the Central Government. We know how the State Electricity Boards are functioning at present. The less said the better it is. I feel that it is high time that the hon: Minister appoints a high-power committee to go into the working of these State Electricity Boards and ask them to make certain recommendations with regard to how these Boards could be improved, whether at all they could be improved.

The accumulated losses in the Sixth Plan of the State Electricity Boards, according to the Seventh Plan document, is Rs. 4,500 crores. In the Seventh Plan, it is expected that it may go to Rs. 11,715 crores. The position is such. Through whom Mr. Sathé is going to execute the various projects he has in mind? In the same document, he says that, after a meeting he had with the Ministers, they have agreed to reduce the losses to Rs. 7,000 crores. Have they got an idea of what Rs. 7,000 crores means? Rs. 7,000 crores could improve our development of villages to a very great extent. It could raise the lakhs and lakhs of those who are below the poverty line. When that is the position, unless the State Electricity Boards take vigorous steps to eliminate losses or bring them down, I will suggest that you should not entrust them any more with generation work. You should do it yourself. Unless the State Electricity Board set their houses in order, you do not entrust them with one more generating work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you find the same kind of performance even in the Central Government what are you going to do?

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: God has to save us.

I would once again request that you should appoint a high-power committee

because the situation is going from bad to worse every year. I am told that the annual loss in some of the States is to the extent of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores. According to the last year's figures, in UP it is Rs. 500 crores. With such heavy losses, how could you improve the Electricity Boards? How can you achieve the target? The Prime Minister has said a number of times here that by the end of the Seventh Plan we will become self-sufficient so far as power is concerned. With this type of organisations do you really hope to achieve that—howsoever dynamic you may be? It is not possible. Please try to improve them. Otherwise take them over and do it yourself. I do not mind even if it is in the joint sector. So whichever sector it is, please see that we achieve this.

Another important point is with regard to the plant load factor of the power projects. This is also very important.

Alas we should reduce the transmission and the distribution losses. It is really astonishing that when science and technology is advancing day by day and month by month; we have an average transmission loss of 21%. One study says that if the plant load factor of the State Electricity Boards is raised from the present 50 to 60 per cent and if the transmission loss could be reduced from the present 21 to 10 per cent, the overall availability of thermal power can be raised by more than 35%. This is not my study. It is from one of the expert studies made. Then we need not have to invest anything at all. We can become self-sufficient so far as power is concerned if these things could be done.

Another thing which is of much importance is regarding power management. I have gone through the report of the Rajadhyaksha committee. The Rajadhyaksha Committee specifically says that by proper management and by better management we can save 20% of power in industries. If all these things could be implemented, there is no need for further investment at all. But, unfortunately, that has not been possible.

Another study made says that with only 10% of power shortage the loss in industrial production will be Rs. 7000 crores a year all over the country. Then not only will there be loss of production but there will be an additional expenditure of another Rs. 1000 crores by way of foreign exchange because we have to switch over to diesel sets and alternative sources of energy. Of course, there are some reasons for the losses by the State Electricity Boards. I do not know.

You might have made a thorough study and you must be able to enlighten the House why the Electricity Boards are incurring losses. I find from some of the reports that one factor which is generally attributed is that they have been supplying power to agriculture at a reduced rate, at a lower tariff. They say that the losses are mainly due to this. If that is a fact, it is necessary that you should tell the State Governments that they should pay for it according to the tariff or they should subsidise. I do not want the farmers to be taxed.

Another external factor for losses is that they are not getting the supply of quality coal. Now I remember quite well. I feel that I heard you only yesterday. In the last year's budget, in your reply on the coal mines you said that you would take steps to see that good quality coal is supplied to all the thermal plants. Quality of coal is very important. I am sure you would have already taken steps. Of course, you were also pleased to say—I remember quite well—that if anybody supplies bad quality coal or coal mixed with stones, you said, you would take disciplinary action against the concerned official then and there. I find from the reports that things have not improved.

Another thing is the coal supplies. You remember what happened 2 months ago in Ramagundam. Hon. Chairman knows about it. For nearly a week power generation had stopped because there was no stock of coal. You should ensure—it is a happy augury that you are in charge of both the Department of Coal as also the

Department of Power—that at least each thermal plant has enough supplies of coals for four weeks.

There is another important thing. You have just shown an attractive report on the Non Conventional Sources of Energy. I do not want to quote it in detail. Just I am making a cursory glance of the report. I would like to ask as to what is the amount of money you have provided this year for the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. Its condition is going to worse. For this year, you have provided a sum of Rs. 101 crores for the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. The other day in the course of question, you gave a very favourable reply and I expected that you would go on a very big scale to encourage non-conventional sources of energy. What can be done with the amount of Rs. 101 crores? What is the position of the villages? Many of the hon. Members have spoken about this. In the villages, the people do not get fuel. All the forest are being cut there. So, unless you go in for bio-gas or solar energy, it is impossible for us to meet the situation. You have provided a very small amount. For the Department of Power, you have provided Rs. 1500 and odd crores whereas for this you have provided Rs. 101 crores.

Then I am coming to my State. The Chief Minister has written to you a number of letters. Our State is facing acute famine now and also power famine. There, the power-cut for the industry is 80 to 85 per cent. Almost the industrial activity has come to a standstill. We have sent SOS to you several times. In the meanwhile, our State Government has requested you to give clearance to three or four projects. One is regarding installation of 2 x 210 mw Boiler Thermal Plant in Mangalore. You have given the techno-economic clearance for this project. But unfortunately, it is held up in the Ministry of Petroleum. I would request you to kindly use your good offices to see that it is cleared immediately because it has shorter gestation period. Hence we want power generation immediately.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

The other project is regarding installation of 120 magawatt Gas Turbine Plant at Bangalore. Most of the Central Government industries are located in Bangalore. 30 per cent of the Power is utilised by these industries. I am sure you will kindly sanction it.

The third is regarding installation of four mini generation plants at Kolar, Bidar, Jamarkhandi and Indigi. These are all absolutely necessary. They are all pending. Of course the CEA has approved them. Finally they are pending with you. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that these are cleared. Finally I want to mention only one thing i.e. about rural electrification. I agree with some hon. Members who spoke before me about this. You should pay equal attention. Even after 37 years of independence, nearly 40 per cent of the villages have not seen what electricity is. You should provide for funds for this. National Grid is a must. It is high time. I would request you to take immediate steps to see that the national grid comes into being.

With these words I end my speech.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Chairmn, Sir, I represent a state which is now a patient as far as the acute crisis of power is concerned. I do not mean political power but the energy. It has resulted in creating a morass in the economy in the State. I have decided to-day to speak on some very fundamental policy matters. If we look at the mood of this Government and the basic thrust of the Prime Minister to take the country and to make ourselves ready to attain self-reliance on science and technology for the 21st century. I personally draw the attention of the hon. Minister who is known as a very progressive man in his public and political life. He is a dynamic Minister in the Cabinet. Today I will speak on something which I do not usually speak, and it is quite unbecoming of me also. Always I defend the Public Sector, nationalisation, all aspects of socialist economy. In reality I will say something on energy sector to the Minister. Let the Minister

first consider two aspects. One is the system that is now prevailing in the country—in Energy, Industry and our general economic affairs. Whether it is possible at all to take the country to the 21st century fast with the methodology that is now being adopted specially in the energy sector. This is precisely why I am talking.

There are many many defects in the report; but I can say with all humility that the Ministry and the Department in the Centre have hardly anything to do because of the general autonomous character of the bodies functioning in States called the Electricity Boards. The power station which we have inherited after independence are mostly from the private sector and a few from Rajas and Maharajas. Later on we developed our own and policies came under the Industrial Policy Resolution Act. Energy has always been produced only in the public sector. Why I say it is because—I will speak something fundamental and basic today—the entire power generation programme in the country, including the transmission aspect—whether you like it or not—is with the public sector.

You have to get the people, you have to find who are suitable, you have even to go to the party whose materials are taken. In the major consortium of the power projects they are also to take assistance.

My first humble submission to the Minister is that please see very carefully to it whether the power generation programme in the large scale or medium scale can be thought of even by amending the Industrial Policy Resolution to allow it to a little extent, if not for the private sector, at least for the joint sector. Why I say it is because of the pace of development and the time that is available in our hand and the projects that we would like to complete and whether we would like to reach to the 21st century. I am afraid to say—the history proves and the functioning of the last ten years proves—that it is not just possible with the present system.

Rs. 11000 crores is expected to be the total loss at the end of the Fifth Five Year

Plan only in the energy sector. Rs. 11000 crores by the State Electricity Boards. I am not teaching other, I am not talking of the National Project Construction Corporation which is gaining some profits. Rs. 11000 crores is the net loss only by the State Electricity Boards at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Due to power crisis and other relevant factors till yesterday, the Reserve Bank Report says, which led to sickness of the industries and closure of industries; the loss is worth Rs. 5500 crores. At the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, I presume that the industrial sickness and closures involving national exchequer to the tune of Rs. 8000 crores, plus Rs. 11000 crores by the Electricity Boards losses will amount Rs. 20000 crores as the total loss to the nation.

I would, therefore, suggest this to the Minister, I am not talking of high power committee because a lot of committees have been appointed, I have seen the Advisory Committee's report, there are guidelines, all are very good, I am not questioning the competence of the officials. It is a bad habit, with most of the politicians, whenever we find fault, we don't go deep into it and just accuse the officials. There are good competent officials in the Energy Ministry, in the Electricity Boards. There are technocrats, they are also patriots like us. There may be one or two black-sheep I am not referring to them.

The main basic areas, the Minister will agree, are in the coal world possibly. I am not claiming that much knowledge of course. Possibly in our country, the ash content in the coal is very high. Whatever may be the machinery you just cannot manage it with that much content of ash in the coal. How to meet that challenge? When this question comes you may like it or not, in power technology, in energy technology, the western world is much more superior to the eastern world. So, to take voluntary assistance from the western world politically may not be suitable or convenient for us in terms of theory, practice and other things. If you genuinely want to take the country to the

21st century you have no other option but to take us more of their assistance as possible to compensate or to fight this technical problem. It is not a political problem, it is a basic technical problem of the machinery.

While I am saying this, I would also offer my suggestions to the Hon. Minister. Can you not think of—if at all you have to invest heavily—taking all the aspects, investing heavily from now for the nuclear power generation programme? Sir, the reports of the international experts and the report of Raja Ramana substantiate that the nuclear based energy per unit as compared to the coal based energy per unit would be 65 paise less costly. Although the investment in the initial stages will be heavy but in the long run it will be productive. So, why is it not being adopted? The competence and expertise for nuclear power generation is there. We stand sixth in the world in this field. In the USA itself 13 per cent of the present generating capacity is from 80 operating reactors having a total capacity of 63,000 MW. It may be little less in France and Germany.

In India the infra-structure that you have made is not just a small one. In India itself when we say we stand as sixth in the world our proposed plan of 10,000 MW is already there. When we actually get it, of course, it will contribute largely but again I am sorry to state that apart from your experimenting or beginning of Kalpakam project in Madras you are not still considering various important parts of the country. I represent West Bengal. It is a State which is now a patient of power sickness. There also a few areas were suggested in the district of Midnapore for such programme but were later on rejected. There are some salient points which are required for a nuclear station and the reasons of cancellation of the Bengal areas were as follows :

1. Khadirabad site is below the highest recorded flood water level.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

2. The site is prone to flooding due to high tidal waves and storms during monsoon.
3. High population density, both in the exclusion and sterilized zones.
4. Inadequate availability of fresh water for make-up and domestic use.
5. The load-bearing capacity of the soil is not 60 t/m² as required in the guidelines of the Atomic Energy Department.

Sir, on the basis of non-fulfilment of these requirements the sites in Mindnapore district area were rejected. But I have seen in Madras in case of soil bearing deficiency concrete piling was there to meet the requirements. Scientists have said that concrete piling can compensate the soil bearing problems. If you feel that the nuclear power programme would be the ultimate solution then your plan should be very much concentrated on this aspect also instead of going in for coal based programme thus incurring loss after loss. So I would like to request you to look into this aspect and find sites which fulfil your requirements and where such programme can be brought up. As regards West Bengal the Central Government has asked them to select a third site which may fulfill all the requirements and it is now upto the West Bengal Government to select the site and refer it to the Government of India.

Now I come to the main issue. The main issue concerning the present day programme of the power generation, the main problem which I have witnessed because I represent Howrah constituency where the main industrial thrust is there and I every now and then meet small, medium and heavy industry people in regard to power. Often the charge is that the Electricity Boards do not get coal in time. That is why the Coal Ministry or the Coal Department is with you, fortunately

with you. I have personally inspected two or three areas—What do they do? The State Power Authority does not make even for a month in advance their perspective planning for the future. Suppose I am to generate for 100 megawatt power after three months, then three months in advance my planning should be ready. For the next three months, I should know how much coal should be transported, where it should be placed, etc. All these things are always not done in complete coordination and there is always delay in giving the memo. and getting the things. The backlog which is created is never compensated throughout the year resulting which the total utilisation capacity of machinery is not fulfilled, resulting which the constant efficiency-level of electricity generation station goes down and resulting which indiscipline starts which is never compensated. In spite of all the best efforts of the Energy Minister, I can say, Sir, that no State Electricity Board will do it because of the fundamental question of this that no State Electricity Board can function with a real sense of autonomy. They always are afraid that if they do not satisfy and act to the tune of the Minister, they will be changed from that place. I am telling the position. My opponents will rise and shout at me. Sir, it so happens. I am not blaming any Government. I only say that let us do politics in other sectors, not in Energy sector which requires technical competence, and technical confidence and so much so in our political wisdom what happens is that all the technical people are thrown out. If a Chief Minister is there with a Power Engineer to inaugurate a Station, it is not the fault of the Power Engineer if I come back to Power and say to him 'oh' you were with Shri Jyoti Bosu at the time of inauguration of the power Station and you are now under a congresswala and the CPM wala has gone out". This is happening now. The result is that there is a total bungling in the administration and power generation capacity. Nobody is taking the responsibility. I am not blaming anybody.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Here you are talking of politics. But you are to talk about energy. (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
If you don't follow me, what can I do? I am not talking about politics. I am talking that politics should not come in energy.

SHRI B.N. REDDY : The energy is required throughout the country. The Centre is to look after that. You are diverting the subject. You should confine to energy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
I am talking of the whole country. I am giving just an example. Sir, the difficult is that some people are allergic even to my speech. Sir, I am speaking about my own State, West Bengal. I am not talking about Andhra Pradesh:

SHRI B.N. REDDY : I will be happy if you request the Government to help West Bengal in the energy sector. Not a word you have said.

SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI :
I will seek your counsel at the appropriate time. So, Sir, in regard to this utilisation of machinery, bringing the coal not to the New Castle, but of course to the power generation Station and the perspective planning, I can say that if the Energy Minister appoints a Committee, no State Electricity Board will follow the perspective plan programme of their own Board, not even a year, even for a quarter, that is, three months. The result is that the crisis is crept in almost in even Electricity Board.

Lastly, in regard to the harassment of the consumers, I do not know why this has been going on. I have referred to 10 dozen cases in my own State. A dangerous thing is now being operated in every State, in my State also and in Delhi also. The Power units which calculate the consumers' dues as to how much they have to pay for their power consumption, are being manipulated by some people within the Electricity Office in such a manner that if you don't satisfy them with bribes, they will increase the consumption units from 40,000 to 80,000 or even one

lakh and issue a notice to the effect. This racket is going on and it is another kind of racket which I call 'transmission theft' or 'power theft'. It is being operated on a big scale throughout the country by the big gangs of mafias both inside and outside the Electricity Board. I do not know in what manner you will fight it out.

If you cannot think of changing the Industrial Policy and allow the private sector or the joint sector to go in for the generation of power, then at least concentrate on the nuclear power programme. If you cannot do that also, at least you think of amending the Electric Supply Act and the Indian Electricity Act and take some genuine authority in your own hands by law through this Parliament, by which the entire energy generation programme can be regularised under the authority of the Centre.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry and conclude.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, energy sector is a very important sector as also a complicated one. It is complicated in the sense that the distribution of energy is causing a lot of problems, the production of energy is not very straight and we do not have full grip over all the problems. Take for instance the supply of coal for the thermal power stations. The coal is supplied from different coal fields. The coal mined from different coal mines has different ash content. If a boiler has been designed for a particular coal, that boiler cannot accept all types of coal. The difficulty arises from the fact that the distribution of the coal is done by these people who are not aware of the exact quality of coal required by particular thermal power station. They actually send whatever coal is available without taking into account the exact requirements, the exact type of coal required by that particular thermal power station.

In view of this, my suggestion to the hon. Minister, who is very energetic and

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

bold, is that you should establish super thermal power stations at the pitheads itself. This would avoid pilferage of coal, changing of consignments etc. during transportation of coal. Instead of that, you transmit the energy produced at the pithead. You will be saved of losses and so many other botherations. You will have full control so far as production and distribution are concerned. That is one thing which I wanted to say.

So far as hydel power is concerned, survey of its resources has not been completed as yet. It is right, as my hon. friend, Shri Das Munsi, said, that we should also try nuclear power, but you have not so far surveyed the potential fully, so far as hydel energy is concerned. In my own State, you are surveying one river, called Cheneb, but that also has not been surveyed fully so far. And for God's sake, do not entrust this survey to somebody else ; it should be done by the Centre.

Then, there is another river, called Jhelum, which we are using to some extent for production of energy, but we have not surveyed it properly. Then, the Indus River in Ladakh, can give you a lot of energy. We should endeavour to utilise it for this purpose and survey it thoroughly. Again, there is the Suru river in Kargil, which has a lot of potential and that requires to be surveyed.

Then, both Ladakh and Kargil, which are important from the defence point of view also, have not been properly surveyed. These are very important from other points of view also. These can give you lot of minerals. Particularly, Zaskar area is very rich in minerals and in power potential. Proper surveys need to be made.

So far as the survey is concerned, it is most important. As we have abundance of potential, we must give first preference to hydel projects. Coal deposits are not unlimited and you are a trustee of these coal deposits for the future generations. You should not use it indiscriminately. On

the other hand water is flowing into the sea and is thus wasted. It will not come back. You are not utilising this source which is being wasted. And you are indiscriminately wasting the coal deposits which will not last long forever. You may take it very lightly. But I would say that the future generations will curse you for this indiscriminate usage, because after 50 years, you may not find most of these deposits. I again repeat that you must make full use of the hydel potential. Even in Uttar Pradesh, there is a lot of hydel potential. We are not taking any step even to survey it properly.

I would like to mention another thing. We are fond of making very big plants, so far as hydel projects are concerned. But we can also take up medium sized projects. For instance, there is the Sewa Hydel Project in Basouli in the Katua districts, which could give 60 MW of power. There are similar other projects which can be taken up in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. If you have many medium size projects, all your difficulties will be over. So far as the material and other things are concerned you will find them in the country. You will be able to use your own indigenous machinery.

Here I must say one thing. I am very much disgusted with your policy of investment. I do not understand why you are shy of deficit financing. We can adopt the deficit financing method for these medium projects very effectively. Shri C.D. Deshmukh had shown us the way. But, just because it is not written in the text-books, our people who believe only in the text-book theory, will not take to it. If you can produce things with the help of deficit financing and thereby increase the gross national product, why not use it? Therefore, I say that you should look into it and you must adopt this method.

So far as the medium projects are concerned, you leave them to the State Governments. Some States may be very efficient to the work. But there are some other States like my own State, which are not efficient and which are not interested

in doing things in certain places. But on a national scale, you cannot ignore them. Therefore, in such places you should take over the projects, wherever it is necessary. If you can make them to execute these projects, then you may do so. Wherever States can do it by themselves, we have no objection to that. In other places you should take up the projects.

There are two projects in my State, one of them being the Salal Project. Though it was started long ago, things started moving only recently after Shri Oberoi took over. The delay was due to law and order problems sometimes. And secondly there was delay because it was not thoroughly technically surveyed before starting the work. Probably, we were not sure as to what sort of soil we were dealing with. Our experience was mainly in the plains and we thought that the land would behave equally there too. They had to face certain difficulties because the region was rocky and tough. Now, they are able to overcome this problem. We were told that it will be ready soon. Shri Arun Nehru, when he was the Minister of Power, stated that the first phase of the project would be completed in June this year. Then, we were told that the first phase would start in September. But now they are saying that the first phase will be completed in December. I would request the hon. Minister Shri Vasantji to pay a visit to this Salal Project. I do not know whether the Minister is interested in paying a visit. But Sir, you must visit this place, so that you will know things for yourself. You know how to tackle the labour problems. You know how to enthuse the staff. Also, you may help the Chairman Mr. Oberoi in knowing the things. You must kindly see to it. A lot is being done. Things are being straightened. Things are better now in Salal since Mr. Oberoi, the present Chariman of NHPC took over. I must say this.

Then there is another project, viz. Dulhasti, which is a big one. Its infrastructure work—roads, buildings and even pilot tunnel, are in progress. They are being completed—as also plantation of trees. But sofar as the main power house is concerned, you are probably getting it

done through a foreign country, because of your resources position, and because of the machinery which you have to import. So, you have to see that the contract is successfully given to a consortium without delay, because otherwise it will cause frustration in the whole area.

You are short of power. You need power everywhere in India, even in the northern sector. So, in the northern India if these two projects are quickly completed, they can help the people remove power shortage. Why are you not looking into this? We are not even giving funds for the transmission Punjab, and link it with distribution points, bring power to the national grid. The national grid is very essential, because without it, you will not be able to achieve uniform distribution.

Electricity is a commodity which will always be in short supply. Wherever it is in short supply, you have to carry it from some other place. So far as hydel power is concerned, in the lean period you have to boost it by thermal power. I had suggested that you must have a super power house in the pitheads. These are the suggestions I would like to give, but I would again request the Minister that he should visit Salal, and see that it is completed. We are in a very bad position in Jammu and Kashmir, as far as power supply is concerned. We are grateful that you are giving some extra energy from time to time; but sometimes it becomes difficult for you also. The position will ease when at least the first phase of Salal is completed. So, I am again making a request: See that the Dulhasti contract is awarded early. It may be awarded to any country you like, whichever suits you. Again, not only the first phase of Salal, but its second phase should also be completed without delay.

I would also say that the survey of Chenab should be completed and work on certain other sites should also be taken up, so that it raises the moral of the local people to some extent.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I am thankful that of late, since our Minister has taken charge of this Ministry, he has tried to energize it. Though in my State of Orissa because of serious power crisis, pump sets are almost idle, I am thankful that the Minister has tried to energize the whole Ministry, which would help the country tide over the energy crisis.

I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the growth rate in respect of power generation for the two decades between 1951 and 1971 was 12.7 per cent; but, thereafter, in the next decade, in 1970 to 1985, the power generation growth rate had declined from 12.7 per cent to 7.6 per cent; in 1976-77, the plan load factor of the thermal plants in our country was at the level of 55.9 per cent. But, unfortunately, in the 6th Plan, it had come down to 50 per cent. It is only an average. But if you look at Talcher Thermal Power Plant you will find that the plant load factor today is between 32 and 34 per cent. I hope these basic questions need immediate attention of the hon. Minister and the Ministry so that if we can plug all the deficiency, then the growth rate itself goes to the level of the first decade, 12.7 per cent and the plant load factor itself goes upto 55.9 per cent of the 1976-77 days. Then perhaps we will get additional energy which can generate additional capital equalling to Rs. 20,000 crores and therefore we need not go on begging for resources for this 10,000 MW shortage, the gap that we are envisaging in the 7th Plan itself.

Due to lack of rational, well laid out energy policy, how regional discrepancy in investment and also in generation is growing from plan to plan in the energy sector?

What is the share of the total installed capacity in the country, zone-wise?

In the northern region, in 1979-80, it was 29 per cent of the entire installed capacity generation; in the western region it was 27 per cent; in the southern region,

it was 25 per cent and in the eastern region, it accounted for only 17 per cent.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : What about the power system?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is very low; it is about 10.5. The main objective of the planning process is that at least gradually, from plan to plan, these regional disparities are completely removed.

But what happens is this; because of the energy policy that we are following from region to region, this gap goes on increasing. You look at the outlays in the Seventh Plan. For West Bengal, it is Rs. 1,248 crores; for Bihar, it is Rs. 1065 crores; for Orissa, it is Rs. 780 crores; for Assam, it is Rs. 485 crores. The total is—in this eastern region—Rs. 3578 crores. But if you look at Gujarat you will find that it is Rs. 1437 crores; for Maharashtra, it is Rs. 3045 crores; for U.P. it is Rs. 3394 crores.

I come across a statement by the Planning Commission Member incharge of energy. As usual, he tried to defend what the government did. By way of defending, he said, what can we do? It is the Gadgil Formula which has laid down how the resources should be allocated to different states in respect of energy generation as well. Well, if the Gadgil Formula is increasing the discrepancy of the different regions, then I hope the Parliament has the full right to see that the Gadgil Formula is not applied in the field of energy. There is nothing wrong in these things. The Gadgil Formula is not a Veda that this Veda will continue till 2000 AD and then onwards till eternity. Therefore, these are the basic questions which I thought I will bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

17.00 hrs.

Due to lack of a well-laid out and a rational national policy, on the energy sector, this is what was happening in the Sixth Plan. They had capacity addition programme region-wise. For northern region,

it was 5172 MWs; for western region, it was 5937 MWs; for southern region, it was 4565 MWs; for eastern region—Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, it is 3323 MW. In North-eastern region to which Mr. Bipin Pal Das made a reference, it was only 669 MW. If we have nothing to see from this, then it is all right. Then we close our eyes and we do not say anything. But what happens is that even in Orissa the target fixed in the Sixth Plan for additional generation capacity was 560 MW though it was most inadequate even then not a single MW of additional power was developed in the Sixth Plan so far as Orissa is concerned. These are the projects which are running from Fourth Plan onwards. They are still not completed. There is an effort to complete them in the Seventh Plan. The Government of India have tried their best to allot funds to all the incompleting projects of the Fourth Plan so that they can be completed in the Seventh Plan and add 465 MW of power. Therefore, these are the things which we will have to look into. Unless we do that, the high sounding words may not satisfy the growing needs of the country when we are prepared to march into the 21st century.

Again though the theoretical generation of electricity in Orissa today has been taken as 574 MW the actual availability of power today is only 413 MW whereas the average demand of Orissa today stands at 800 MW though the installed capacity is 1184 MW. It is because the Talcher Thermal Power Project having 480 MW of generating capacity, is only generating 32 to 34 per cent. If you can increase it to 350 MW, then I think, most of the energy crisis in Orissa today will be over. Today for days and days together the countryside is in darkness. The State Government has submitted and I am glad that the Energy Ministry has also approved that seeing the power crisis in the State the Valley Thermal Power Plant and the other Talchar Super thermal power plant have been cleared. The Working Group says that Orissa needs 1200 MW of power in the Seventh Plan. Therefore, these things should immediately be cleared. The Valley Thermal Plant is in the State Sector and the other one that is the Talchar plant is in the

[Central Sector. Now, what is happening? Though the Energy Ministry is trying their best to have World Bank loan and all these things for the Talchar Super Thermal Plant, someone somewhere has said that the entire environment of the area will be disturbed if a super thermal plant comes up there. If there is one snag anywhere, then it goes to the World Bank and then to the Central Electricity Authority. I hope, the hon. Minister will try to solve this environment problem quickly so that work on Talchar super thermal plant can be started immediately. The working group has recommended that it should start in 1985-86. If the hon. Minister and the Ministry would be kind enough, then the work would start soon.

Let us look to the capacity that we are thinking of. In the Sixth Plan the target was for generation of 19,686 MW of additional power. After three years there was a mid-term appraisal. In the mid-term appraisal they revised it to 14,500 MW. But in reality the achievement came to 14000 MW. Now, in the Seventh Plan they have recommended 30,000 MW. One MW costs Rs. 1.5 crores. Considering that 25 per cent is under-estimation, even that you can see the allocations the Planning Commission has made. So, past by the standards this target will be revised again in the mid stream. After two years we will say let us make it 22,000 and then actually we will come to 16,000. If this thing goes on then what will happen we are not able to understand. I am just giving you some figures about the additional generation of capacity. For the Third Plan, the target was 7040 MW and the achievement was 4,520 MW. In the Fourth Plan, the target was 9,264 MW and the achievement was 4,579 MW. Similarly, in the Fifth Plan, the target was 12,499 MW but the achievement was only 10,202 MW. So, if you go on like this, everywhere 45 per cent reduction is there in the achievement. So, these are the problems which we have to seriously look into. If we fix the targets and ultimately the targets are revised after three years and then the actual production comes to 50 per cent less than the target fixed, then how do we solve this even increasingly challenging problem of energy that the

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

country is facing and which will be still further acute in the coming year.

I am happy that the Government has planned to raise the power generation this year by ten per cent. This is a very good measure. To overcome the gap of 10,000 MW in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government has already set up a Central Power Finance Corporation. This is a welcome measure. I hope whatever difficulties and deficiencies are there, the Central Power Finance Corporation will be able to overcome them.

Now let us look at the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. Some friends from the other side have pointed out that in the Sixth Plan the State Electricity Boards suffered a loss of Rs. 4,500 crores and in the Seventh Plan, it will rise up to Rs. 11,757 crores. I remember to have read somewhere the Report of some of the Ministry officials where they have said that we have to do something about the State Electricity Boards. We welcome that they have said this. But when are we going to do that? In which year are we going to do that? This loss is after excluding the subsidy. The Central Government is giving subsidy also to the State Electricity Boards. In fact, hon. Mr. Bipin Pal Das was telling about the rural electrification..... (Interruptions).

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I also said about the State Electricity Boards that the Administrative Reforms Commission had suggested that these Boards must be manned by the professionals.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I think there is strike also in some Boards regarding this.

About the Talchar Power Plant, every time I have said in this House that only 32 to 34 per cent of the plant load factor is available when the average for the country is 50 per cent. It is so because the whole machinery is defective. Secondly, they require seven thousand tonnes of coal per day but only three thousand tonnes of coal is

being supplied by the conveyor-belts. Adding to this, administrative inefficiency is there. By improving this, if you can increase the generation by 50 MW, then half of the problem of energy crisis will be solved in our State. So, are these not the problems to be looked into?

The Central Electricity Authority people have gone many times to Talchar. But what have they done? What improvements have been effected. The House should be reported about all these developments that have taken place. These are the things which the House would like to know.

Now take the case of Orissa. Even today, the Orissa's share from Machkund Hydro-Electric Project is only 30 per cent. We can request the Government to tide over the present difficulties by making it 50 per cent. There are States which have surplus power and there are also States which are deficit in power. But what happens is that each State works in isolation. Why is it that the National Power Grid for the construction of which funds have been allotted to different States is not being completed?.....(Interruption).

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL (Junagarh) : Which are the States which are having surplus power?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You will not agree if I say Maharashtra is also surplus in power. Therefore, I am not going into that aspect because every State will say that it needs more power. But the peak load hours can vary and help the deficit States. Suppose today Orissa is starved of power, we have to take power some 50 MW or some 100 MW if the National Transmission Line and Grid is there, But it is not completed. So, all these shortcomings are there. I do not know why this National Grid is not completed. Energy Ministry has given the money for all these things. Who will look into all these things? These are the problems which must be looked into. What is the installed capacity in the entire country? The entire installed capacity is

43,000 MW. By all counts, the actual generation is not more than 22,000 MW. Transmission losses in country are heavy. As my friend pointed out, let us bring it down to 15%. Even if it is 15%, then 500 m.w. are saved every day. So, these are the problems. I hope with the able assistance of our Minister Sathaji, these shortcomings which I have pointed out, will be overcome. I hope we will be able to solve this problem at least in the Seventh Plan period; and as our Prime Minister has declared, by 1990 let us see that the country becomes self-sufficient so far as power demand is concerned.

With these suggestions I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, Energy and Education are the two most important things needed for any country to develop. Unfortunately, our country's per capita consumption is only 165 units. In the western countries it is near about 1,000 units. During the 7th Five year plan, some attention has been given in respect of Energy Development. But that is not sufficient. During the 7th Plan, out of Rs. 43,000 crores which amount was estimated for the entire country, only Rs. 1100 crores has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh. That is a most unfortunate thing. In Andhra, our State Electricity Board is doing very well. But you have allotted a very meagre amount for Andhra Pradesh. That is really very disappointing. I request the Minister to once again look into this matter. The allocation during 1986-87 is only Rs. 3029 crores. When you compare it with last year, it is Rs. 100 crores less. How the hon. Minister is going to fulfil the needs of the country is not clear.

In Andhra Pradesh 85 per cent of the revenue villages have been electrified. 15 per cent of the hamlets have been electrified. There are 27,000 revenue villages and 30,000 hamlets in Andhra Pradesh. 85% of these villages have been electrified and only 15% of these 30,000 hamlets have been electrified so far. I request the Minister to clear all the pending R&C

projects. I have written letters regarding the projects pending in my constituency in Andhra Pradesh and I have received only an acknowledgment. I want the Minister to look into this. There is a proposal for a Central Thermal Project at Manugur. The State Government and the Chief Minister have written many letters to you. But that project has not been cleared so far. That should be cleared. Also, there is the Second stage of the Ramagundam Thermal Power Project. It needs Central assistance. The present thermal project at Vijayawada is doing very well. They are generating 30 per cent which is a high generation figure for any thermal station. There is difference in the unit tariff rate between the North and the South regions in the country. There should not be any such difference in these rates. All these tariff rates should be equal throughout the country.

Our State Government is giving concessions to agriculturists and that has to be followed throughout the country and the subsidy should be borne by the Government of India. The State Governments with their meagre resources cannot bear it. Any country's development is based on agriculture and power is the main source for the development of agriculture.

Sir, many projects are pending. For the generation of power, many hydro-electric projects are needed. Our State Government has been requesting for many such projects. Even though you are not connected with them, I request you to use your good offices for the clearance of the irrigation projects like Itchampalli and Polavaram and hydro electric projects like Sri Sailam Left Bank project and Nagarjunasagar Left Bank project. All these projects are pending and they are to be cleared. With the completion of all these projects we can supply extra power to the nearby States also. The Itchampalli project is a three-State project. It has been pending for a long time. So, you please use your good offices for the clearance of this project. This project will also help the Orissa people.

[Sbri M. Raghuma Reddy]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Tribal rehabilitation problem is there.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: That problem can be solved. We have got alternative arrangements. So, you can use your good offices and get the clearance for this project.

Sir, every year there is a power-cut. Consequently many industries have been virtually affected. Our State Government is requesting you to establish an atomic power station at Nagarjunsagar. Though it is not your subject, you can use your good offices for this. Many people say that you are competent because under your dynamic leadership for Vizag steel plant last year we could get Rs. 800 crores. So, I hope that you will help in making a beginning for this atomic power station at Nagarjunsagar. In one way by generating this atomic power it will also help your Department. That is why I am requesting you to take that up immediately.

About coal, Andhra is having abundance of coal. We can take up a number of coal projects there. The coal workers have got many problems. Unfortunately, recently 7 workers have died because of the leakage of the carbon monoxide. I want the Central Government to extend their expertise to the State Government officials. They would have taken precautionary measures, but they have not taken them. Unfortunately the innocent people have been affected. So, I want the expertise of the Central Government to be extended to the State Government officials. I also want a research cell to be developed. Also some training should be given to the officials.

There are some more projects in Andhra areas, as for example, Singareni Collieries. You can extend your cooperation from the side of the Central Government so that these projects are taken up and coal will be exploited.

Coming to the solar energy projects, some projects have been established in my constituency. They are working well. But only Rs. 101 crores have been allotted for the entire non-conventional energy sources. Besides, many bio-gas plants have to be taken up. We are now cutting forests for fuel purposes as there is no alternative especially for the rural people. For setting up the bio-gas plants I want more and more amount to be allocated. This amount of Rs. 101 crores will not be sufficient.

The solar energy and wind flow energy are to be developed to meet the requirement of rural people. I would like to say that under your dynamic leadership, not only coal projects, but also other irrigation and hydro electric projects which are pending with the Government of India may be cleared as early as possible. We can help in generating extra energy which we can give to other Southern States, specially Karnataka. It is also facing a lot of power cut. Many industries have been affected there. Recently, I have seen that in some of the industries, there is 70% cut. That has to be looked into. The electricity generation should be developed in Andhra Pradesh and also in other States.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the first budget demand moved by the hon. Minister relating to Energy. So, I would like to congratulate him on having injected his dynamic spirit in the functioning of the Departments. Coal has also been brought under him. So, it will be possible for him to have an integrated approach and coordinate various Departments under him.

Many of the hon. Members who have spoken before me have described the power scene in the country. The installed capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan will come to about 42,547 m.w. or a little more. It was planned to have 19,600 m.w. but it was later on revised and we achieved only a generating capacity of 14,000 m.w. Now, in the 7th Plan, there is a proposal

to have 22,245 m.w., i.e. 60% more than what we have achieved during the 6th Plan. It is expected that by the end of the 7th Plan, total capacity will go up to 64,792 m.w. But the allocation made for this sector is only Rs. 34,273 crores. I am not very sure whether the Ministry will be able to perform better during the 7th Plan, because the Planning Commission made the allocation on the basis of its calculation that one mega watt will cost about Rs. 1.5 crores.

17.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But Sir, there is another study which shows that in setting up one mega watt, the cost will be not less than Rs. 2.25 crores. Now, I would like the hon. Minister to go into this question. If the estimate of the Planning Commission is not correct, as has been stated by another study, then, Sir, the allocation is much too low and we will not be able to achieve more than 14,000 m.w. Why I am saying all this is because for the year 1985-86, the claim was made that we have achieved a target of 4460 m.w. or a little less but in the *Indian Express*, on the 30th March, 1986, a report had come challenging this claim. It is stated that during the last 10 months, only 2240 m.w. had been achieved. Now, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the report in the *Indian Express*, challenging the claim of the Government about the achievement of the target. The *Indian Express* further says that out of nine thermal power units, of 210 MW each, six did not produce any power. In March, six other units were marked as added but five of them were shut down the next day. Is it true? If it is so, it does raise serious doubts in our ability to achieve the target set for the Seventh Plan.

We have to look at the power from three aspects. Firstly, the low capacity utilisation of thermal plants and high transmission losses. Secondly, declining share of hydro-electricity and thirdly, poor quality of State Boards management. Many

hon. Members have spoken about it. I would only refer to the report of Mr. Vohra, Chairman, Energy Advisory Group, according to whom 10 per cent increase in PLF of thermal plants and a reduction in transmission losses from 21 per cent to 10 per cent will increase the availability of power by 35 per cent, obviating the need for power cuts. The question boils down to this that we have to improve the performance of our thermal plants. According to the President of the FICCI, 10 per cent increase in PLF will result in saving of Rs. 11,000 crores in investment. So, we have to concentrate on improving the performance of these thermal power plants. The capacity utilisation in 1984-85 was 50.1%. In 1985-86, for nine months period, the figure is 50.8%. I am told that recently during the last two months, the plant load factor has gone up to nearly 59%. You can improve the capacity utilisation and the plant load factor can be increased. If you can increase this 10% plant load factor, then most of the problems will be solved. It is not very difficult to achieve this 10 to 12% increase in the plant load factor. Individual plants have achieved more than 70% to 80% or even 90% in Maharashtra, Singrauli and Andhra Pradesh (Vijayawada). NTPC are having a capacity of 60% utilisation. But this can go up further with better management, better maintenance and better quality of coal. So, my emphasis is on the performance of these plants.

Secondly, with regard to transmission losses, we can reduce the losses from 21 to 10% by (a) using more capacitor banks and (b) by changing transmission lines from 220 KV to 440 KV. This is being done. (c) We should take serious steps to stop theft of power in transmission. I am glad to find from the report that this question has been taken up and the Government is going to make this cognisable offence and soon the hon. Minister will come forward with an amending Bill.

With regard to hydel power, I have said that the hydel power has vast reservoir and it has not been exploited to the extent it should be. It is in the long run cheaper but unfortunately [the contribution

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

of hydel power or share in the total electricity generated is getting less and less. By the end of the Fifth Plan, the share was 40 : 60. By the end of Sixth Plan it is 33.7:66.3. Now it is expected that by the end of Seventh Plan, it will further go down to 30.7 as against 69.3. We all know that hardly 10 to 12 per cent of the hydel power potential of the country is being exploited. I would submit that you should concentrate on this so that in the long run it will be cheaper to provide power, I have said that it is possible to achieve this.

You have got Rs. 500 crores allotted for improving 32 thermal power stations. Out of the Rs. 90 crores set aside for this year, only Rs. 8.6 crores is spent. Therefore, I will submit to the Minister that you have to exercise a greater supervision and control over the implementation of these projects. As I stated earlier we have got to improve our thermal power plants. This should be done by better management.

Now we come to power boards. It is already stated by many friends here. They have already accumulated a total loss of Rs. 4500 crores and they are not going to improve their performance, so far as I can see. As my friend, Mr. Iyer said, 84% of the total generating capacity is accounted for by the Power Boards. But their performance is so poor that unless we improve the working of these power boards, the power scene will continue to be dismal and in times to come it will be a very very difficult period for the country. There is overstaffing and poor management and their maintenance is faulty. Therefore, it is necessary that the Central Government should also amend these Acts in order to be able to control the working of the power boards. There is a lot of politicization.

Speaking about Bihar State Electricity Board, there are 44,000 employees and the performance is very poor. As against the installed capacity of 1100 megawatts we are getting only 400 megawatts. It has to be seen from this angle. There is so much politics among the employees and they also resort to sabotage. Only

recently one unit in Barauni was shut down because of a brick having been put into the turbine with the result that the plant did not work. It is being investigated whether it was a case of sabotage or not. I think it was a case of sabotage.

Then I come to the quality of coal supplied to these power stations which should be improved. It has a high ash content. Washeries are being set up but the cost of production is going up. The hon. Minister is perhaps aware of this fact that the cost of production is Rs. 46.30 per tonne which is much higher than the selling price of Rs. 37.50. The collieries will continue to incur losses despite the price hike and it is because of this that the World Bank has refused to grant loan to the Eastern Coalfields. I think the Minister should address his attention to Dhanbad side where the mafia gang is ruling. There is largescale absenteeism. The former Chairman had taken certain effective steps to bring break up their rule by reorganising the collieries and I hope those steps must be continued and pursued with vigour.

Then I will say that the power situation in our country will become very grim by the turn of the century if we do not take steps to improve performance, and as I have already said, the allocations are also very poor or meagre. It will not provide for advance action to be taken for this 8th Plan because you have got to start taking advance action right from the middle of the 7th Plan to be able to complete in the 8th Plan. Therefore, the allocation is very poor. The calculation made by the Planning Commission appears to be defective and as I have already pointed out, I would request the Minister to kindly look into it. All these things lead to only one conclusion that we have got to adopt a policy on conservation of energy. I am glad that there is a conservation cell in the Ministry.

I do not want to take much time of the House. But I would like to say that by the next 15 years, 500 million tonnes of coal will be required—three times of our present production. 92 million tonnes of oil will be required which is three times

of our present production. 551 trillion mws of electricity would be required; which is 2.5 times of our present generating capacity. It will be difficult to achieve the targets unless you resort to conservation of energy and depend more on renewable sources of energy. D.V. Kapur has estimated that annual savings of power in industry alone would be of the order of Rs. 1925 crores per annum. Norms for electric consumption should be fixed. And energy audit must be made compulsory in order to check this. In the agricultural sector, defective pumpsets are supplied and they should not qualify for any kind of concession for bank loans. If you do that strictly you will be saving Rs. 400 crores. We should also encourage non-peak hours of power use in the agricultural sector. For that purpose, special meters are now available. In the USA, they have been able to achieve saving through co-generation to the extent of 45 per cent.

Then, we have PCRA (Petroleum Conservation Research Association) funded by the Oil Industries Development Board. They have also been having certain measures which have been able to ensure saving of fuel. Now, they are going to concentrate on the transport sector and agricultural sector for the diesel saving and also for kerosene in the domestic sector. So, we should encourage the manufacture of fuel efficient automotive engines and multi action vehicles to save energy.

Creation of the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy itself shows the wide awareness on the part of the Government about the use and importance of the non-conventional sources of energy.

While replying to a question the other day, the Minister said about the Energy village programme and according to him, perhaps, rupees 10 lakhs is needed for adopting one energy village. There is Khandia village about which the Minister has also said. There is no dearth of technology.

Further I would like to say that instead of Rural Electrification policy, we should go in for Rural Energisation Policy and depend upon the energy available in the village itself.

My suggestion is that you can get wind farms which can provide 15000 megawatt of power. In Kutch, village 1.5 km × 75 metres produces 1.1 megawatt of power. Micro hydel system should be developed. This will give you 5000 megawatt.

Solar energy has unlimited power and you should utilise it as much as you can, so that you don't have to go for those sources which will be exhausted afterwards. I am coming to my own State.

The Minister said in answer to a question regarding Muzaffarpur Thermal Station that Bihar is chronically suffering from mis-management. I immediately wrote to him saying that Bihar was not responsible for the delay in setting up the Thermal Power Station at Kanti. It is BHEL which has been given the contract which is responsible for it. They provided defective equipments to the Kanti Thermal Power Unit which was commissioned in 1985 and it developed troubles and took a lot of time to stabilise. Now the second unit of 110 MW has been commissioned; but it has not gone into commercial production. I don't know how long it will take.

The Koel-Karo project is pending for a long time. You have said that on account of land dispute the NHPC could not take it up. The Chief Minister has said now in a public statement that the land dispute has been solved, clearing the deck for you to go there and set up. It will generate about 700 MW which will meet the needs of Bihar.

Kahalgaon project, which is a Central Project is going to be set up with Soviet collaboration. There is no trouble in it. I would like to be apprised of the steps being taken by the Government to set up this project as soon as possible.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

Presently you are going to set up a plant of only 800MW, although it is later on to be raised to 2000 MW capacity.

In regard to Kanti, I have to say that the originally estimated cost was only Rs. 48 crores. Now the cost has gone up to Rs. 150 crores, which is three times higher. You have also to look to this. There should be no slippage in the construction of projects because it raises the cost. The allocations that are made for this sector proved to be very inadequate and meagre and you are not able to achieve your targets. So, we have got to apply our minds and also discuss it with the Planning Commission. While making allocation the Commissions should take into consideration the price rise factor and the depreciation of rupee value in course of time. I would like to know whether it will be possible for you to achieve the target that has been laid down in the Seventh Plan with the funds allocated.

With these words, I support the Demands Sir.

[Translations]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very important topic today. I rise to support the demands of the Energy Department.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAVI (Mandsaur) : Of course, 'Suman' (flower) has to support 'Vasant' (spring).

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Thank you. Power is one of the most essential needs of man today and there cannot be any two opinions about it. Our Government is making great effort 'n this direction and we have been observing that every corner of our country is getting electricity and efforts are being made to initiate special schemes for rural electrification.

Sir, the first point mentioned clearly in our energy policy is that enough power must be supplied at the minimum of cost ;

secondly, we must be self-sufficient in this sector and thirdly, the environment must be protected from the adverse effect of indiscriminate use of the sources of energy.

Today, I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly pay attention to the first point which is to supply adequate energy at minimum cost. What I mean to say is that a system must be evolved to supply electricity at minimum cost to the people residing in the rural areas.

Our country is predominantly an agricultural country. It is essential to improve the power situation in the villages, because rural electrification is more important than electrification of the urban areas. If it is not done then our farmers, rural people would suffer, and their suffering would be harmful to our country.

Sir, I felt happy about the conference on Energy Development, held in February, 1986. After long discussions on this subject, during the course of this conference, certain objectives were outlined. The first objective was to meet the demand of power by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period. We are happy to note that our Government is fully aware of our energy needs. By the end of the Seventh Plan electricity would be made available in the entire country. This is the plan and work is being done in that direction.

During this conference, there was also much discussion on the rural electrification programme and a definite policy has been enunciated. Conservation of energy, and careful utilization of coal as a source of energy were also discussed. In order to achieve our objectives, these aspects must be seriously considered and time-bound programmes should be formulated and implemented. Otherwise, we will not be able to achieve our targets in spite of all our plans and programmes. Therefore, it is my humble request to you, that we should frame time-bound policies and lay down priorities so that our projects do not

lag behind and are completed in stipulated time. We must definitely ensure this.

I am happy to say that it is clear from the available statistics that there has been some improvement in the power situation. Our electricity production has increased. Besides, it is also clear from the statistics, that in comparison with the year 1983-84, more power has been generated in the year 1985-86. So we are making rapid progress in this area. Through our policy, we are trying to meet the electricity requirements of the entire nation.

Sir, the rural electrification programmes are being implemented with great enthusiasm in the whole country. I would like to discuss the situation prevailing in Uttar Pradesh in this regard. Uttar Pradesh is a large State from the point of view of its area. As you all know, there are some very backward areas in this large State. I was not at all surprised to find Uttar Pradesh neglected by the Energy Ministry, in its report. I was not surprised because this State is neglected by every Ministry and, therefore, there can be no reason why the Energy Ministry should lag behind. The Rural Electrification scheme has also been mentioned in this report. During the year 1985-86 20,648 villages had been electrified and 3,95,743 pumpsets had been energised in the whole country. Besides, it is also mentioned in the report, that the target for electrification of the Schedule Caste and Schedule tribes colonies was 1.10 lakhs, but power was provided only to 41,930 colonies. My request to you is that a constructive programme must be undertaken in this direction and the work of electrification in these areas should be expedited. Then the people in our villages would get electricity and our farmers would become prosperous. Sir, as the time is limited, I would mention only two or three specific points and not go into any elaborate discussion.

I would like to say that when a project is sanctioned regardless of whether it is to be implemented by the Central Electricity Board or State Board, it is essential to ensure that the work is completed in the

stipulated time. I would like to offer an example. The Tanda Thermal Power Project is situated in my area. The first unit of this project was expected to start production in 1983. Then it was said that production would commence in 1984, then the time was extended to 1985 and then onwards to 1986. Now the hon. Mr. Sathe has apprised us through his letter that the first unit of this project would start production in June, 1987. The original sanctioned cost was 159 crores of rupees. Later it rose to 163 crores and by the Sixth Plan period the approved financial allocation escalated to 221.42 crores. Now, in reply to my question it was said that the cost has increased to Rs. 300 crores. If we are to start all the four units together, then in my opinion, the total expenditure would escalate to about Rs. 450 to 500 crores while the original cost of the project was only Rs. 163 crores. If the work had been completed in the stipulated period, then definitely, two such projects could have been put under operation within the amount that has already been invested. But this did not happen and due to these inordinate delays, there is huge cost escalation and the work is also not yet complete. I am submitting that this is the position of Tanda Thermal Power Project. You will be surprised that steel worth Rs. 5.70 lakh was sent by a Calcutta firm for the project but out of that, steel worth Rs. 70 thousand only reached there and the remaining steel worth Rs. 5 lakh was missing. I intimated to Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the then Chief Minister about this. Enquiry was held by the Vigilance Department and as a result thereof 9 engineers were found guilty. But the officers of the Electricity Department manipulated in such a way that in spite of 9 engineers having been found guilty and a report to that respect having been laid on the Table of the Assembly, the matter has once again been referred to departmental vigilance so that it may go on banging fire. I am drawing your personal attention towards such type of corruption. You should write to the State Electricity Board and ask them expedite the matter. The work of the project should be completed in the stipulated period. It was also decided, and it was intimated through a letter that one member each from 50 per cent or more

[Shri R.P. Suman]

affected farmers' families would be provided job and they will be taken in service but this is being neglected. Out of the 469 affected families only 94 persons have been given job and that too on daily wage basis whereas permanent vacancies exist.

In Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh Sohawal Thermal Power House has been lying closed for the last several years. On the one hand, we are talking of new projects and are thinking of more power generation and on the other hand an already existing project has been lying closed. My submission is that the matter should be reconsidered because in the absence of its being operative the people, the farmers and the workers of the area are feeling agitated and they want that Sohawal Thermal Power House should be recommissioned so that their problem is resolved.

I would like to make one more submission. Large number of employees are working in the country but the percentage quota of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has not been filled. In promotion also they are neglected. Therefore, I submit that, as is the intention of the Government, the reservation quota should be filled as per the directions given from the Centre.

The employees have been working on muster roll and daily wage basis for the last 20 to 25 years. They should be made permanent. The problem is becoming acute. Therefore, we should consider the matter collectively and should make those workers permanent who have been working on daily wage basis or muster roll basis so that their problem could be resolved.

With these words I support these demands.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA
(Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the extent of the development of a country and its economic position can be assessed by

the *per capita* consumption of energy because this consumption is directly related to gross domestic product of that country.

One of our colleagues stated that in comparison with the world consumption average, *per capita* energy consumption in our country is quite less. If we look at the availability of power from 1950 to 1985-86, we will find that whereas at that time *per capita* consumption was 18 units it is about 225 units today. At that time about 2,300 megawatt power was being generated in our country but today its generation has reached 43,000 MW. At present the Energy Ministry has formulated schemes to develop resources of nuclear power and non-conventional energy. It is definitely a welcome step. Today, we can say that with the long term plan of the country prepared by the Energy Department, we will be able to generate 1 lakh 20 thousand MW and we, therefore, hope that in coming years we will be able to meet the demand of agriculture and industry.

Not going into the details, I would like to submit that our nation-builder, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took the initiative to take the country forward and make it self-reliant in the field of agriculture and industry. We have to make further progress and have to see what are the means through which we can meet the demand of the country for energy. In the twentieth century, we have so far given priority to hydro and thermal power. In the coming era, in the 21st century we will have to pay more attention to the nuclear energy resources and other non-conventional energy resources.

I would like to draw your attention particularly to nuclear energy. As the previous speaker said, contribution of nuclear energy towards our energy needs is 3 or 4 per cent. If we look at the industrially developed countries like U.S.A., some countries of Europe, South Korea or Japan, we will find that nuclear energy forms 25 to 55 per cent of their total power generation. I would like to thank Shri Raja Ramanna, the Chairman,

Atomic Energy Commission who has fixed the target of 10 thousand MW of nuclear energy by 2,000 A.D. What is required is that if we have to achieve this goal, we will have to make available necessary funds and also new technology would have to be made available.

18.00 hrs.

The scientists of our country have developed technology of nuclear energy. Kalpakkam Project in Madras is the example of this which have been developed fully with Indian technique. It has a capacity of 235 MW. The project was inaugurated in December 1985 by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In this way our country's prestige has increased. Through this, we have come in the category of those developed countries which have already constructed their nuclear power centres with their own technique and indigenous resources. After the United States, Soviet Union, France, Canada and U.K. it is India which has achieved this feat. Even in this, India's scientists have remained one step forward when Fast Breeder Test Reactor with 15 watt capacity was set up and successfully operated. With this achievement India has become the first country in the world which is producing a new type of atomic fuel—carbide fuel—which consists of 70 per cent plutonium and 30 per cent Uranium. Simultaneously, a new research for producing atomic fuel for atomic energy in the Fast Breeder Reactor has also been made. Today, in our country thorium is available in abundance and the scientists have estimated that whereas coal will last and provide energy for 200 to 300 years, installation of one lakh capacity of Thorium will provide energy for the coming 600 years. For this achievement our scientists definitely deserve a pat on the back. We want that whatever target has been fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, Eighth Five Year Plan and upto 2001, keeping that in view, it should be given priority because at present there is no time to give priority to the thermal energy. The coal which is consumed in it contains 40 per cent ash content and that creates pollution. Present day man is conscious about the pollution and there is need to be vigilant about it. If

you analyse this ash content, you will find radioactive gamma rays in it. For 1,000 megawatt, 10,000 tonne coal is needed which means, it will release 6,000 tonnes ash content. In this way pollution will increase to an alarming extent. Sulphur di-oxide is being emitted from it which is causing 40 to 80 tonne pollution every day. Where will this all go? In comparison with this we need to adopt modern techniques and the techniques developed by our own scientists.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards non-conventional sources of energy. Shri Sathe himself, wherever he goes, in whichever State he goes, draws the attention of the local people, institutions and villagers towards this. We have abundant natural resources like solar energy and high velocity winds at coastal areas. Similarly there is good scope in our country for biogas, biomass, micro hydel project. We should therefore, pay special attention towards alternative sources of energy during the coming years. Only then we will be able to provide power to remote rural areas where it is not possible to provide power through conventional sources. Though 65 per cent villages have been electrified, i.e., more than 4 lakh villages have been electrified under REC or other schemes, there are hundreds and thousands of Adivasi dominated villages situated in far off areas, hill areas, inaccessible areas, forests where electric lines cannot be installed easily. We can develop solar energy, solar thermal energy by using solar voltaic system in such areas.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Energy Minister that the Department of Non-conventional Energy Development has prepared a new scheme of Energy village. We have seen the experiment in Anjora village of Durg district. Non-conventional sources like biomass, biogas, solar energy, solar thermal energy, photo voltaic and wind energy, all have been successfully used there and in reply to my question two days ago you had stated that during the Seventh Five Year Plan in each Development Block there will be one Energy village. It will cost Rs. 10 lakh in each village but due to lack of resources, lack of money,

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

we are unable to set them up. I would like to submit through you, Sir, that there are good possibilities of non-conventional energy sources in our country and we have advanced from laboratory stage to Energy village. We have made achievements. We have developed the best technology in our country. Therefore, you should spend more on generation of electricity. The provision made for Rs. 100 crores is not going to be sufficient. At least Rs. 500 crores should be allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan only for development of Energy villages. I would like to draw your attention towards alternative energy sources also. You have supplied in the rural areas 10 lakh advanced type of *Chulhas*. This has provided a big help to the Indian housewives. This has resulted in saving of several tonnes of fuel-wood. Use of the advanced *Chulhas* and biogas has resulted in saving of 40 lakh tonne fuel-wood which in turn has saved Rs. 164

to 165 crores and that much felling of forest has been avoided. These successful experiments have been carried out in the far off areas according to the wishes of the hon. Prime Minister. Do not allow money to come in the way of furtherance of these experiments. Make the necessary funds available for those non-conventional sources of energy which have been developed in our country so that the remote areas and the poorest of the poor in the country is benefited from them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned till 11a.m. tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 4, 1986/Chaitra 14, 1908 (Saka).