

Eighth Series, Vol. VII No. 8

Thursday, August 1, 1985

Sravana 10, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 4.00

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

CONTENTS

No. 8, Thursday, August 1, 1985 / Sravana 10, 1907 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Announcement by Speaker re : adjournment of the House till 2 P.M. to enable Members to participate in the funeral of Shri Lalit Maken, who was a sitting Member of the House. ...	1
Written Answers to Questions :	1—218
Starred Questions Nos. 141 to 161	
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1400 to 1562, 1564 to 1601	
Statement Re : Question of Privilege ...	218—219
Papers Laid on the table ...	219—228
Message from Rajya Sabha ...	228
Pondicherry University Bill—	
(As passed by Rajya Sabha) Laid on the Table ...	228
Committee on Private Members'	
Bills and Resolutions—	
Second Report ...	229
Statement Re : Stock Option Scheme for Employees ...	229
Statement Re : Extension of time for completion of enquiry and submission of report by Kudal commission ...	230
Bill introduced—	
Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill ...	232
Statement Re : Ordinance—laid on the table ...	232
Matters Under Rule 377—	233—237
(i) Need to set up a T.V. transmitter at Hassan in Karnataka and to telecast programmes in Kannada <i>via</i> INSAT network	
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari ...	233

(ii) Need to give financial assistance under Rural Development programme to the shepherds who lost their sheep in floods in Andhra Pradesh.		
Shri C. Janga Reddy	...	233
(iii) Need to lift ban imposed on recruitment in Post and Telegraph and other Government offices for operational purposes.		
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	...	234
(iv) Need to take-over Ashoka Paper Mills in Darbhanga District, Bihar		
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	...	234
(v) Need to sanction a special Project for drinking water, based on the sub-soil water or Shabi river to provide drinking water to Alwar town and some other areas of Rajasthan.		
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	..	235
(vi) Need to provide adequate financial assistance during Seventh Plan for providing drinking water and irrigation facilities in Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan.		
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	236
(vii) Need to take necessary steps to save Rajasthan particularly Kota from the dangers of environmental pollution.		
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	...	237
Discussion Re : New Textile Policy-(Contd.)	...	238—251
Prof. N.G. Ranga	...	238
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	...	245
Shri Sharad Dighe	...	249

COLUMNS

Discussion Re : Steep Rise in Prices	...	252—285
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	252
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	...	253
Shri Viridhi Chander Jain	...	279
Shri Anand Gajapathi Raju	...	273
Shri Madan Pandey	...	275
Shri S. Krishna Kumar	...	276
Shri Zainul Abedin	...	280
Shri Saleem I. Shervani	...	282
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	...	284
Statement Re : Tragic death of Shri Lalit Malen, M. P.	...	286—288
Discussion Re : Steep Rise in Prices-(<i>Contd.</i>)	...	289—316
Shri M. Mahalingam	...	289
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	...	292
Prof. K. V. Thomas	...	294
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	...	296
Shri Somnath Rath	...	297
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	...	301
Dr. Datta Samant	...	305
Shri G. S. Basavaraju	...	306
Shri Narayan Choubey	...	308
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	...	312
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	313
Papers laid on the Table	...	317
Business Advisory Committee		
Ninth Report	...	318

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 1, 1985/Sravana 10, 1907
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER : *in the Chair*]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER RE-
ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TILL
2 P.M. TO ENABLE MEMBERS TO
PARTICIPATE IN THE FUNERAL OF
SHRI LALIT MAKEN WHO WAS A
SITTING MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members in
order to enable the Members to participate
in the funeral of Shri Lalit Maken, who
passed away Yesterday, the House is adjourn-
ed to meet again at 2 P.M.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Power Shortage in Orissa

*141. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

2

(a) whether Union Government have
sought any report from the State of Orissa
regarding the assessment of loss sustained
due to the acute power shortage in that
State ;

(b) whether high tension industries in
Orissa faced power cuts varying from 55 per
cent to 75 per cent ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps
being taken by Union Government during
the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To improve the power supply
position in Orissa following steps have been
taken :—

(i) Stress has been laid on proper
management of Talcher Thermal
Station, which has already shown
some improvement in terms of plant
load factor.

(ii) Renovation and modernisation of
Talcher Thermal Power Station has
been approved.

(iii) Extensive monitoring has been
initiated to expedite commissioning
of on-going projects ; and

(iv) assistance has been arranged from
the neighbouring systems as far as
possible.

Telugu Ganga Project

*142. SHRI D.N. REDDY :

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State whether Government propose to take up the Telugu Ganga Project as a national project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : No, Sir.

Delinking of Degrees from Jobs

*143. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether prominent educationists and Vice-Chancellors have expressed divergent views on the delinking of degrees from jobs ;

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

(c) whether Government have worked out the details of this scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Government is examining a proposal for delinking degrees from jobs. Even though the views of educationists or Vice-Chancellors have not been invited on the proposal, many of them have expressed their views on this and other subjects in various forums. Their views and the reactions of others on the subject will be considered at the time of taking a final view on the proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Target of Sixth Plan

*144. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target fixed for generating power during the Sixth Five Year Plan by each State ;

(b) the achievement made by each State during that period ;

(c) whether the target was achieved, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the target being fixed for the Seventh plan and allocation of funds made there for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The State-wise targets and achievements of power generating capacity added during the Sixth plan period is given in the statement below.

(c) Approximately 72% of the target was achieved. The main factors which militated against the target not being achieved were : delay in equipment supply, constraint of funds and weak project management.

(d) The Seventh plan is in the process of finalisation and is yet to be approved by the National Development Council.

Statement

Target and achievement of new generating capacity addition during the Sixth Plan Period (1980—85)

S. No.	State	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
1.	Haryana	454	186
2.	Punjab	672	703
3.	Rajasthan	496	356
4.	Himachal Pradesh	38	21
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	—	—
7.	Delhi	—	—
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1972	902
9.	Central	1540	1540
	Sub-Total N. R.	5172	3708
WESTERN REGION			
1.	Gujarat	1175	950
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1488	1170
3.	Maharashtra	2644	2452
4.	Central	630	630
	Sub-Total W. R.	5937	5202
SOUTHERN REGION			
1.	Andhra pradesh	1095	1235
2.	Karnataka	1195	885
3.	Kerala	125	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	630	210
5.	Lakshdweep	—	—
6.	Central	1520	835
	Sub-Total S. R.	4565	3165
EASTERN REGION			
1.	Bihar	725	505
2.	Orissa	560	220
3.	West Bengal	1368	788
4.	D.V.C.	460	210
5.	Sikkim	—	—
6.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—
7.	Central	210	—
	Sub-Total E. R.	3323	1723

1	2	3	4
NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
1.	Assam	408	268
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Manipur	—	—
4.	Meghalaya	—	—
5.	Mizoram	—	—
6.	Nagaland	1	—
7.	Tripura	5	5
8.	Central/N.E.C.	255	155
	Sub-Total N.E.R.	669	428
	TOTAL ALL INDIA :	19,666	14,226

News item captioned "Mentally Retarded Getting Inadequate Attention"

*145. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

DR. C. S. VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Mentally retarded getting inadequate attention" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7 July, 1985 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are giving attention only to 10 per cent of the mentally retarded patients ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for giving adequate attention to all the mentally retarded patients in the country?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :

(a) to (c) Government have seen the relevant news item, mental retardation is only one form of mental health problems. Efforts so far launched by the Government are directed towards all the facets of mental health problems. Facilities for mental health counselling and treatment are available in Mental Hospitals/Institutions as well as in General Hospitals in most of the States. Taking into account the needs of all the persons requiring assistance for all types of mental disequilibrium, such facilities often fall short of the total requirements. Plans

to develop a structural frame work aimed at providing the basic mental health facilities, through community outreach programmes are contemplated within the resources and priorities of the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Tariff Agreement with West Bengal State Electricity Board

*146. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to differences over the fixation of tariff for the supply of power to the West Bengal State Electricity Board from the Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka, the parties failed to come to an agreement ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to apply the same principle and rules which were applied by the NTPC for other State Electricity Boards in regard to coming to any tariff agreement with the West Bengal State Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) With exception of West Bengal the other beneficiaries, namely : Bihar State Electricity Board, Orissa State Electricity Board and Damodar Valley Corporation have executed the agreement on the same terms which are under negotiation with West Bengal.

Agreement between West Bengal State Electricity Board and National Thermal Power Corporation has been reached on all the points with the exception of the PLF which is under negotiation.

Linking of State Capitals with Delhi by Super Fast Trains

***147. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Capitals are linked with Delhi by superfast Express trains;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal before Government to link the unconnected State Capitals with Delhi by superfast trains;

(c) if so, approximate time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Most of the State Capitals are so linked.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Conservation of Herbs

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

(a) whether Government have decided to promote production, collection and conservation of herbs used in the Indian systems of medicine ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Minister of health and Family Welfare is involved in the survey identification and experimental cultivation of medicinal plants During the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 59.68 lakhs was given to states for development of Pharmacies and herbal farms. Central Council for Research in

Ayurveda and Siddha and Central Council for Research in Unani have established five experimental farms for the cultivation and study of certain important medicinal plants. Subject to the availability of funds, it is proposed to establish a Central Cell at the Ministry level to coordinate the activities relating to requirements and supply of raw materials for the manufacture of medicines of ISM including the information relating to production, collection and conservation of herbs.

Sikkim Hydro-Power Scheme

***149. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sikkim Government has sent any Hydro-Power Scheme to the Centre for being taken up in the Joint Sector in that State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's policy in regard to Joint ventures for generating power in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Recently Government of India have agreed in principle to develop hydro-electric projects, as Joint ventures of the Central Government and State Governments.

Registration of Private Schools

***150. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of schools in Delhi run by private parties are not duly registered with the Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to amend the Delhi School Education Act to make every school registered with the Delhi Administration ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There is no provision for compulsory registration of schools.

(b) and (c) Delhi Administration have informed that there is a proposal for amending the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, for making it compulsory for every private school to be registered under the proposed provisions.

Indigenisation of Computerisation Development Programme of Railways

*151. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken to indigenise computerisation development programme of Railways to replace its imported programme ;

(b) how much money has been allotted for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the progress made in this field if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) Railways have planned to replace 13 IBM-1401 Computers with 12 indigenous and 1 imported computer.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan has not been finalised yet.

(c) Three Computers, including one imported, have already been installed, and order for 9 more indigenous computers to replace the imported ones has already been issued. Order for one more indigenous computer is under finalisation.

[*Translation*]

Power Projects in Rajasthan

*152. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes received by the Government from the Rajasthan Government for meeting the energy need of the state ;

(b) the details of each scheme ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the proposals sent by the Rajasthan Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) Details of schemes received from Rajasthan Government and the action taken thereon are incorporated in the statement given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Date of receipt of the scheme	Present status of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
THERMAL				
1.	Palana (Lignite based) (2 × 60 MW)	180.00	Feb. 1985	After a techno-economic evaluation the scheme was cleared by CEA and is being considered for an investment decision by the Planning Commission.
2.	Kota St. III T.P.S. (1 × 210 MW)	195.91	May, 1984	Coal linkage and environmental clearance have to be obtained before CEA can make the techno-economic appraisal,

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Suratgarh TPS (2 × 210 MW)	450.50	May, 1984	} Coal linkage, availability of water, clearance from Civil aviation authorities and State Water Pollution Control Board, and environmental clearance have to be obtained before CEA can make the techno-economic appraisal. } Further investigations have to be carried out by R.S.E.B. to establish water availability and other inputs. R.S.E.B. has been asked to submit revised project reports after all the inputs are established.
4.	Dholpur TPS	463.85	Dec., 1984	
5.	Chittorgarh TPS (2 × 210 MW)	451.81	June, 1984	
6.	Mandalgarh TPS (2 × 210 MW)	554.74	Aug., 1984	
7.	Gas based TPS at Sawai Madhopur (4 × 100 MW) and Banswara (4 × 100 MW)	251.11	Jan., 1984	Government of India have decided to set up a 375 MW gas-based TPS in the Central sector in Rajasthan and the proposed schemes are not being pursued.
HYDIO				
1.	Right Main Canal (Mahi) (2 × 0.4)	1.33	Feb., 1984	CEA has accorded techno-economic approval to the scheme which has been recommended to the Planning Commission.
2.	Etawa (1 × 0.5)	1.09	Jan., 1984	CEA has accorded techno-economic approval to the scheme which has been recommended to the Planning Commission.
3.	Bilaspur (2 × 0.75 + 1 × 0.25 + 1 × 0.35)	2.81	Feb., 1983	—do—
4.	Mount Abu- Multipurpose (Power component) project (2 × 5)	11.70	Sept., 1983	This multi-purpose projects is under examination of the CWC. CEA have conveyed their comments on the power component to the RSEB.
5.	Jaisamand (1 × 0.2 + 1 × 0.25 + 1 × 0.1 + 1 × 0.2 + 1 × 0.4)	—	June, 1984	} These schemes cost less than Rs. 5 crores each and have been returned to the state Governmen who are competent to take at decision without reference to the C.E.A.
6.	Sultana (1 × 0.4 + 1 × 0.8)	—	July, 1984	

Working of C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

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

(a) whether working hours of the C.G.H.S. dispensaries have been changed and new working hours are from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. and if so, whether these working hours apply to the Ayurvedic dispensaries also ;

(b) whether any surprise checking is made to ascertain if the doctors and other members of the staff in all the dispensaries reach and start working in time and if so, when these surprise checks were made and in which dispensaries ;

(c) whether the emergency staff on duty are not equipped with sufficient stock of medicines, not even the life-saving drugs ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove these shortcomings ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. In all, 84 surprise checks were conducted between 10th June, 1985 to 27th July, 1985 in 56 CGHS dispensaries in and around Delhi. (List of Dispensaries inspected is given in the statement below.)

(c) and (d) Specific instructions have been issued to stock sufficient stocks of essential medicines and life saving drugs in the dispensaries, with the emergency staff. No report about any specific shortage has been received by the Government.

Statement*Information Regarding Surprise Checkings made in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries*

S. No.	Name of the Dispensary	Date of Surprise Inspection
1.	West Patel Nagar	17.6.85
2.	Dev Nagar	17.6.85
3.	New Rajinder Nagar	28.6.85
4.	G. K. G.	15.7.85
5.	Mayur Vihar	15.7.85
6.	Laxmi Nagar	19.7.85
7.	Hari Nagar	22.7.85
8.	Delhi Cantt.	25.7.85
9.	Kalkaji II	13.6.85
10.	R. K. Puram II	13.6.85
11.	Sadiq Nagar	17.6.85
12.	Kalkaji I	17.6.85
13.	Kalkaji Mat. Centre	17.6.85
14.	Andrews Ganj	17.6.85
15.	Kalkaji II	17.6.85
16.	Moti Bagh	23.6.85
17.	Dakshin Puri	23.6.85
18.	Kasturba Nagar I	23.6.85
19.	S. N. Market	23.7.85
20.	R. K. Puram (Homoeo)	24.7.85
21.	Constitution House	10.6.85

22.	Telegraph Lane	11.6.85, 20.6.85, 24.6.85, 6.7.85, 27.7.85
23.	Lodi Road II	14.6.85, 18.6.85, 26.6.85, 2.7.85, 6.7.85, 18.7.85, 24.7.85
24.	Chankaya Puri	10.6.85, 18.6.85, 20.6.85, 5.7.85, 13.7.85, 24.7.85
25.	Gole Market II	18.6.85, 19.6.85, 21.6.85, 28.6.85
26.	President Estate	22.6.85, 25.6.85
27.	North Avenue	9.7.85, 15.7.85
28.	Pandara Road	13.6.85, 26.6.85, 12.7.85
29.	Pahar Ganj	27.6.85
30.	Chitragupta Road	27.6.85, 15.7.85, 17.7.86
31.	Gole Market I	27.6.85, 15.7.85
32.	Pusa Road (Polyclinic) and Disy.	10.7.85
33.	Gole Market II	19.6.85
34.	Ghaziabad	23.7.85
35.	R. K. Puram V	1.6.85, 14.6.85, 15.6.85
36.	Nauroji Nagar	8.7.85
37.	Nanak Pura	11.6.85 (Morning), 11.6.85 (Evening) 11.
38.	Kasturba Nagar II	22.6.85
39.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	22.6.85, 11.7.85
40.	Lajpat Nagar	19.7.85
41.	Malviya Nagar	19.7.85, 25.6.85, 17.6.85
42.	Moti Bagh	13.6.85, 15.6.85, 10.7.85
43.	Nanak Pura	13.6.85, 14.6.85, 15.6.85, 18.6.85, 25.6.85 and 2.7.85
44.	Dakshin Puri	25.7.85
45.	Lajpat Nagar	26.7.85
46.	Andrews Ganj	26.7.85, 16.7.85
47.	Sadiq Nagar	26.7.85
48.	Hauz Khas	26.7.85, 8.6.85
49.	Jangpura	2.7.85
50.	Kasturba Nagar I	12.7.85, 10.6.85, 5.7.85
51.	R. K. Puram V (allop.)	11.6.85, 14.6.85, 15.6.85, 24.6.85, 5.7.85, 15.7.85, 16.7.85, 18.7.85, 20.7.85
52.	R. K. puram V (Ay.)	15.7.85, 16.7.85, 18.7.85, 20.7.85
53.	Sarojini Nagar I	27.6.85
54.	Sarojini Nagar II	1.7.85
55.	Sarojini Nagar Market	3.7.85
56.	Dakshin puri	18.6.85, 24.6.85, 24.7.85, 25.7.85

[English]

Freight Computerisation Technology

*154. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have shown preference for a two decade old freight computerisation technology ; and

(b) the reasons for preferring such an old technology which will have to be replaced by a more sophisticated system within a few years of its installation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Indian Railways have decided to adopt the Traffic Reporting and Control System (TRACS) of Canadian National Railroads (CN) as the basis for the Central Segment of their Freight Operations Information and Control System and modify the same suitably with the consultancy assistance of CANAC—the Consultancy Wing of CN to suit the needs and conditions of Indian Railways. This decision was taken after due consideration of all technical aspects and a detailed evaluation of computer systems developed on selected advanced Railways, by a joint team of Railways, Departments of Electronics and Atomic Energy.

The TRACS system is based on the Total Operations Processing System (TOPS), developed by Southern Pacific Railroads of USA in 1968. However, over the years, the system has been continuously modified and updated with the advancement of technology and the version of TRACS that will be obtained by IR will have the necessary updates to operate on contemporaneous hardware and the latest operating system software.

The TOPS system is basically a freight movement control system which contains as its core an intricate logic for analysing freight information in order to maintain effective monitoring of Railway operations, present an upto date picture of such operations to the management and to help in optimising decisions. This core software of

TOPS/TRACS is its strong point and in it lies its provenness. The system has worked effectively on a number of Railways and has proven adaptability. As the basic principle of freight applications is the same on all Railways and has not changed over the years, the effectiveness of the core software which contains the intrinsic logic of the TOPS system remains unchanged. The TRACS system being obtained from CN will therefore, be an efficient and a sophisticated system in its own merit. As such, there would be no need to replace this system by a more sophisticated system within a few years of its installation.

Air Pollution due to Talcher Power Plant

*155. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news items under the caption "Gases from Talcher plant cause cancer, bronchitis" appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 12 June, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pollution resulted from the unsatisfactory performance of the dust collecting equipment of 62.5 MW units. A Renovation and Modernisation Scheme for the Talcher Thermal Station has been formulated. With the implementation of this Scheme the existing dust collecting equipment will be replaced by an efficient electro-static precipitator.

[Translation]

Pollution in Yamuna due to Dirty Water of Nazafgarh Nallah

*156. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Najafgarh drain bund for protecting the Yamuna water from pollution has caved in ;

(b) if so, the value of loss suffered in terms of money as a result thereof ;

(c) whether the entire dirty water of Najafgarh Nallah is now flowing into the Yamuna which is being polluted further ;

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible therefor ; and

(e) what other measures are being taken by Government to check increasing pollution of the Yamuna water ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir. A temporary earth bund placed across the Najafgarh drain for arresting the flow of dry weather effluents into the Yamuna river was allowed to be overtopped and breached as planned in the saddle portion specifically provided for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no deterioration of the situation since monsoon of 1984.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A statement is given below.

Statement

Measures being taken by Government to check increasing pollution of the Yamuna waters.

SHORT-TERM MEASURES

1. At the tail end of 4 Nallahs Oxidation Ponds have been constructed.
2. Sullage of 7 Nallahs have been connected to sewer lines.
3. Substantial quantity of sullage of three Nallahs has been connected into sewers.
4. A temporary bund was constructed across Najafgarh drain near Keshopur for utilizing the effluent of the Keshopur Treatment Plant.
5. A regulator was provided in Najafgarh drain near recently constructed pumping station near Timarpur. A loose stone barrier was also constructed across Najafgarh drain to divert water into this regulator.

LONG TERM MEASURES

1. 22 Million Gallon Per day sewage Treatment Plan has since been completed and commissioned at Okhla.
2. 1800 Milimetre Diametre sewer has also been provided and commissioned in West Delhi.
3. 40 Million Gallon per day Sewage Treatment Plant at village Keshopur (West Delhi) is under construction.
4. 12 Million Gallon per day Sewage Treatment Plant at Okhla is under construction.
5. 700 × 1800 Milimetre Diametre sewer line has been provided in West Delhi.
6. 20 Million Gallon per day pumping Station has been constructed and commissioned recently near Timarpur.
7. Trunk sewers are being desilted and cleaned.
8. In addition to above, several works of providing sewers and sewage pumping stations have been commissioned.
9. Schemes are under implementation for utilisation of effluent of Keshopur Treatment Plant and Coronation Treatment Plant.
10. Nearly, 40 percent pollution in Yamuna has been reduced as per study of Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. In order to control the Pollution completely time-bound works are being taken up and efforts are being made to reduce the pollutions as far as possible.

Average Annual Expenditure on Health

*157. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the National average of annual expenditure being incurred on health on every hundred persons

(b) whether it is a fact that the average annual expenditure in Uttar Pradesh is lowest in the whole country ; and

(c) if so, the assistance proposed to be provided to the State Government to help improve this position ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (c) According to the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the All India average of Annual expenditure on health on every hundred persons in the year 1982-83 was Rs. 3285. The date for the year 1982-83 does not indicate that the average of annual expenditure in Uttar Pradesh is the lowest in the whole country.

2. The allocations under the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Central Sector and the State Sector have not yet been finalised. However, a general step-up of allocations under the Health Sector, consistent with the availability of resources, is envisaged.

Model Laws for Equal Distribution of Irrigation Potential

***158. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no effective law for equal utilisation and distribution of irrigation potential and only old landlords and big farmers are deriving benefits from irrigation projects and the poor and small farmers are deprived ;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any policy to improve the situation or have enacted certain model laws which should be followed by the State Governments ; and

(c) if no such policies or model laws have been formulated, the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) and (b) There is no law for equal distribution of irrigation potential of a project amongst the various categories of farmers in the command. However, legislation relating to irrigation as in force in various States

generally have enabling provisions for regulation and distribution of irrigation water. In order to ensure uniformity in the provisions relating to various aspects of irrigation, the Union Government had prepared a Model Irrigation Bill and commended it to the States in 1976 for enactment with suitable modifications to suit the local conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Raising of Resources for Development of Railways

***159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Reforms Committee has made any recommendation for raising of resources, internally and externally, for financing the various Railway projects which are languishing for want of funds ;

(b) if so, the details, thereof and the Government's decisions thereon ; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely date by which Government would take a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Yes, Sir. The Railway Reforms Committee have made recommendations for raising of resources for Railways' investment needs.

Part XVIII of the Railway Reforms Committee's Report deals with the subject of Resource Mobilisation. In this Report, the Railway Reforms Committee have analysed the investment needs of Railways and have made recommendations for generating resources internally and externally.

The main recommendations regarding mobilisation of resources and the Government's decision on them are that ;

- (i) The Ministry of Finance should go to the market to attract more resources for the Railways by floating two series of Railway Bonds and another series of Special Bearer Bonds to unearth black money.

The proceeds of all these bonds should be allocated to the Railways for their investment needs. The money borrowed through these bonds and loaned to the Railways should, like the other loans, be a perpetual loan and bear normal dividend liability.

— These recommendations have not been considered feasible.

- (ii) A new fund - Railway Special Fund (RSF) should be created by levy of a special surcharge on passenger fare and freight rates. This fund should be used to initially finance works relating to computerisation, suburban traffic and development of passenger terminal capacities. When this objective is fulfilled the fund should be used for other priority development works.

— This recommendation has not been found workable.

- (iii) The Railways should create a railway land development authority to prevent encroachment of Railway land and to use the available land in a viable and profitable manner.

— This recommendation has not been accepted for the present. However, the existing arrangement for Railway land management is being strengthened to enable more revenue being earned from better land management.

- (iv) The Railways should enter into hotel business to popularise tourism and rail travel

— This recommendation has also not been accepted for the present.

- (v) Raising of additional resources has also been recommended through rationalisation and strengthening of the machinery for sale of tickets, enhancing the penalty for travelling without ticket, strengthening the ticket checking machinery and provision of proper weighing facilities for wagons.

— The recommendations in this regard have been accepted and action has already been taken for their implementation.

Regarding external financial assistance, the R. R. C. have recommended that the Railway projects for which foreign loans are to be negotiated should be highly remunerative and/or essential from the operational point of view in order that the foreign aid is utilised efficiently.

This recommendation has been noted.

Establishment of a new station between Bhalki and Kalgapur station

*160. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any proposal to open a new station between Bhalki and Kalgapur stations on the South Central Railway ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) It has already been decided to open a passenger halt station at KM. 135.50 between Bhalki and Kalgapur stations and further action is being taken in the matter.

Percentage of Agricultural Electricity Consumption

*161. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of agricultural electricity consumption to total electricity consumption in the 22 States of the country during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether there are any policy decisions at the Central and State levels to increase the proportion ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how are these being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) State-wise percentage of

agricultural electricity consumption during the last 3 years is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir. Sector-wise load is not apportioned.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Percentage of Agricultural Electricity Consumption to Total Electricity Consumption in the States during the Year 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84.

Region	State/U.Ts.	1981-82	1982-83*	1983-84*
1	2	3	4	5
NORTHERN REGION	Haryana	38.65	39.91	40.23
	Himachal Pradesh	2.17	2.78	2.99
	Jammu and Kashmir	5.55	11.59	4.86
	Punjab	36.60	36.20	34.77
	Rajasthan	32.93	32.75	30.25
	Uttar Pradesh	33.36	34.98	34.44
	Chandigarh@	0.74	0.60	0.53
	Delhi@	0.01	—	0.01
	Total Northern Region :	29.80	30.66	29.57
WESTERN REGION	Gujarat	16.24	16.58	15.37
	Madhya pradesh	7.84	9.94	7.87
	Maharashtra	12.58	15.19	15.01
	Goa, Daman and Diu@	1.17	3.26	2.19
	D. & N. Haveli@	5.06	2.93	3.43
		Total Western Region :	12.71	14.46
EASTERN REGION	Bihar	10.96	13.14	12.56
	Orissa	2.25	2.76	3.15
	West Bengal	1.03	1.20	1.43
	A & N Islands@	—	—	—
	Sikkim	—	—	—
	Total Eastern Region :	4.62	5.58	5.67

1	2	3	4	
SOUTHERN REGION	Andhra Pradesh	16.55	20.90	20.84
	Karnataka	7.10	7.70	8.45
	Kerala	3.51	4.11	3.62
	Tamil Nadu	27.18	20.49	26.82
	Pondicherry@	24.28	26.18	24.80
	Lakshadweep@	—	—	—
	Total Southern Region :	16.63	18.51	17.84
NORTH- EASTERN REGION	Assam	1.33	1.47	2.30
	Manipur	8.57	8.62	13.11
	Meghalaya	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Tripura	7.96	3.75	15.19
	Arunachal Pradesh@	—	—	—
	Mizoram@	—	—	—
	Nagaland	—	—	—
Total N.E. Region :	1.56	1.77	2.73	
Total All India :	16.84	18.55	17.73	

* Provisional

@ Union Territories.

Proposals from States for setting up Power Projects

1400. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) number of proposals received by Government from the different states since 1982 to 30 May 1985 for setting up new power projects, and extension and renovation of the existing power plants, state-wise details thereof ;

(b) when these proposals were received and cleared ;

(c) reasons for the rejections of the proposals, if any, and when these were rejected ;

(d) number of proposals still pending with the Government and state-wise details thereof ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in clearing the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) 116 thermal and major/medium hydro schemes and 37 proposals for Renovation and Modernisation were received during the period January, 1982 to May, 1985. The statement given below contains the details. While 34 generation schemes and 32 Renovation & Modernisation schemes have been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority

(CEA), 23 schemes which had basic deficiencies, etc., were returned for tying up essential inputs, such as the establishment of water/coal/gas availability, coal transportation site investigations etc.

(d) 59 generation schemes are currently in various stages of examination in the CEA. The Breakdown is : Haryana 1, Himachal Pradesh 3, Jammu & Kashmir 4, Punjab 2, Rajasthan 3, Uttar Pradesh 6, Gujarat 3, Madhya Pradesh 10, Maharashtra 7, Andhra Pradesh 3, Karnataka 2, Kerala 2, Tamil Nadu 6, Bihar 2, West Bengal 1, the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation 3 and Assam 1.

(e) The techno-economic appraisal of power projects is a complex process requiring examination of various techno-economic features of the Scheme Reports, evaluation of economic justification and financial viability, It is also necessary to establish linkages of essential inputs. While all efforts are made towards early clearance of projects, the time taken for the same depends on the promptness with which the project authorities respond in the matter of supplying requisite information needed for processing of proposals. In certain cases, Revised scheme Reports are required to be prepared.

Statement

	Generation Schemes	Renovation Schemes
Haryana	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	3	—
Jammu & Kashmir	4	1
Rajasthan	7	—
Punjab	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	11	3
Central Sector	6	1
Delhi	2	1
Gujarat	9	3
Madhya Pradesh	16	4
Maharashtra	14	6
Andhra Pradesh	4	2
Karnataka	4	—
Kerala	3	—

Tamil Nadu	9	2
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	—	1
Bihar	3	3
Orissa	2	1
West Bengal	4	3
Damodar Valley Corporation	1	3
Central Sector	3	—
Assam	3	—
Tripura	1	—
N.E.C.	3	—
Total :	116	37

Acquisition of small Container vessels by Public Sector Shipping Company

1401. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort has been made to increase the coastal trade and to assist the exporters of the country to have the services of container vessels for inland coastal services ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of container vessels most of the exporters have been suffering losses due to delayed services etc. ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to acquire small container vessels by the Public Sector Company for the proper growth of inland coastal trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The question seems to refer to Coastal Services/trade. There is no Coastal trade in containerised cargoes. However, the decision of the Government of India to set up container Handling facilities at Calcutta/Haldia and Madras on the East Coast ; and Bombay and Cochin on the West Coast envisages movement of containers from and to other Indian Ports to these recognised container ports through coastal feeder services. The Shipping Corporation of India (S.C.I.) is already

operating a feeder vessel in the Bay of Bengal covering ports of Calcutta, Chalna and Chittagong and carrying such containers to Madras Port, The S.C.I. is also making arrangements for transporting containers from Mangalore and Tuticorin ports to the transshipment port.

Shipping Corporation of India is also planning to acquire its own feeder ships and till that time it would operate the feeder services with the help of its existing ships or by chartered vessels.

Production of electric Locos

1402. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) the number of electric locomotive on the Indian Railways and the total number of trains being hauled by Electric locos Railway-wise and gauge-wise ;

(b) whether Railways are self-sufficient in the production of electric locos ;

(c) if not, when Railways are expected to become self-sufficient ; and

(d) the total production of electric locos in the Sixth Plan and the expected production during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The total number of electric locomotives on Indian Railways as on 30.6.1985 is 1263 consisting of 1118 BG AC, 125 BG DC and 20 MG AC electric locomotives. Average number of mail express and other passengers trains hauled by electric locomotives per day on different Railways gauge-wise in June 1985 is as under :

Railways	BG	MG
Central	118	Nil
Eastern	117	Nil
Northern	135	Nil
Southern	46	44
South Central	42	Nil
South Eastern	94	Nil
Western	56	Nil

By and large, goods trains on electrified sections are hauled by electric locomotives but statistics of such trains are not available.

(b) No, sir.

(c) For future requirements, the production capacity of C.L.W. is proposed to be stepped up from 60 to 80 electric locos per year in the 7th Plan at the first stage. The achievements in this direction would depend upon availability of adequate funds. Self-sufficiency in production of electric locos is related to requirements of electric locomotives which would depend on the pace of electrification and funds availability.

(d) The total production of Electric locos in the Sixth plan was 269 locos and the expected production during the seventh plan is 350 locomotives by Chittaranjan Locomotives Works. The actual production will depend on availability of funds.

Departmental Flash Butt Plants

1403. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the departmental flash butt plants are below the rated capacity ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve the capacity ; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ?

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. Keeping in view the age of different plants, there output is according to capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The old Flash Butt welding Plants at Sabarmati on Western Railway and Chalisgaon on Central Railway have been recently replaced. Procurement of new plants to replace existing old plants at Jharsuguda (South Eastern Railway) and Arkonam (Southern Railway) have been approved. A new Flash Butt Welding plant for South Central Railway which did not have this facility so far has also been programmed.

Representation of Trade Unions on Different Port Trust Boards

1404. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

the names of the trade unions which are members of the different Port Trust Boards, port-wise and unions-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : The names of the Trade Unions which are represented on the different Port Trust Boards are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Name of the union represented on the Port Trust Board
1.	2.	3.
1.	Bombay	1. Transport and Dock Workers, Union. 2. BPT Employees' Union.
2.	Calcutta	1. Calcutta Port Shramik Union. 2. National Union of Waterfront Workers.
3.	Cochin	1. Cochin Port Staff Association. 2. Cochin Port Employees Organisation.
4.	Kandla	1. Kandla Port Workers Union 2. Transport and Dock Workers' Union.
5.	Madras	1. Madras Port Trust Employees Union. 2. Madras Port United Labour Union.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|
| 6. | Mormugao | 1. Goa Port and Dock Employees Union.
2. Mormugao Port and Railway Workers Union. |
| 7. | New Mangalore | 1. Kanara Port Workers Union.
2. New Mangalore Port staff Association. |
| 8. | Paradip | 1. Vacant
2. Vacant |
| 9. | Tuticorin | 1. Tuticorin Port Trust Democratic Staff Union.
2. Tuticorin Port Mariners' Union. |
| 10. | Visakhapatnam | 1. Visakhapatnam Port Employees' Union.
2. Visakhapatnam Harbour and Port Workers' Union. |

Closure of Lumding-Badarpur MG Section of NE Railway

1405. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the vital Lumding-Badarpur metre gauge section of the North East Frontier Railway was closed in the month of June this year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that it is the only rail link to Tripura, Mizoram and Cachar and Karimganj districts of Assam ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to keep constant watch on the said section by regular checking so that the people of that region do not face any further difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d) Due to heavy and unprecedented rains in the area, there were land slides at Km. 128/5-8 on Lumding-Badarpur MG section of Northeast Frontier Railway. Two bridges No. 433 and 434, were damaged. The traffic was suspended on this section on 5th June, 1985. Immediate measures were taken to repair the bank and to provide temporary bridges. Traffic was restored on this section on 25th June, 1985. Constant watch is being kept on this section. As a long term remedial measure, the alignment is being diverted at the location of bridges No. 433 and 434.

[*Translation*]

Lowering of level of Railway track near Bankaghat Railway Station

1406. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lower the level of the railway track at the rail bridge situated somewhat in the east from Bankaghat railway station on the Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether it will require lowering the level of the land below the bridge ;

(c) if so, whether it would create difficulties for the pedestrians and vehicles ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to construct an overbridge there in order to remove the difficulty ; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) The girders of Bridge No. 83 (1 × 10') near Fatwa end of Bankaghat station are old and corroded. These are proposed to be replaced by Reinforced Cement Concrete slab. To keep the vertical clearance unaffected for road traffic passing below, the road level is proposed to be lowered by 1 Ft. 4 Inches.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Use of Railway Plant and Welding Machine at Bandel

1407. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway plant at Bandel was overhauled but not made use of ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a new rail welding machine purchased in the year 1983 had not been utilised ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the plant and welding machine would be used and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. The plant, after overhauling, was used from Dec. 1976 to Jan., 1978.

(b) No, Sir. No new rail welding machine has been purchased in 1983 for Bandel.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) the plant at Bandel has outlived its economical life and is not proposed to be used any further.

Survey of Chengannoor-Kottarakkara-Vembayam-Trivandrum Rail Line

1408. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey work for construction of a new rail line, Chengannoor-Kottarakkara-Vembayam-Trivandrum has been taken up ;

(b) if so, how much amount has been allotted ; and

(c) by when the survey of the said new line is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) Rs. 18.87 lakh.

(c) The Survey is likely to be completed in 1986.

Electrocution Deaths in Delhi

1409. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases have come to the notice of Government of electrocution in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, alongwith reasons thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Eight cases of deaths on DESU net-work

between 1.1.1985 to 25.7.1985 have occurred details of which alongwith reasons are given in the statement below. No such case has occurred in the area covered by NDMC.

(c) Apart from the statutory inquiries by the electrical inspector (Delhi Administration) and the departmental inquiry by DEUS, the Delhi Administration has constituted a high level committee for an indepth inquiry into the cases of death due to electrocution.

To check the recurrence of such events, DESU is also taking safety measures which include provision of adequate guards on the overhead system, attending to weak points etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Date	Name	Zone/Area	Reason for accident
1.	6.2.85	Sh. Eashwar Singh	Zone 204, Distt. — Shankar Road, Karol Bagh, (Anand Parbat)	Came in contact with live wire touching a tree.
2.	10.6.85	Smt. Satya) One	Jahangirpuri,	Accidental snapping of
3.	„	Manohar) family	C-Block	conductor during storm.
4.	„	Raj Kumari)		
5.	27.6.85	Sh. Arvind Kumar	Zone-8 11, Distt. — Janakpuri, WZ-283/256, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi.	Snapping of low voltage over head conductor.
6.	11.7.85	Sh. Satinder S/o Sh. Tika Ram	Bawana Tatesar Village.	Snapping of low voltage main conductor.
7.	15.7.85	Maj. S.B. Kapoor	Munirka, Zone-701, Distt.— Ramkrishna- puram.	Post Mortem report not yet received.
8.	18.7.85	Smt. Bimla W/o Sh. Jagdish Prashad.	Jhuggi near Pole No. 6, passage in Boat Bridge District— Krishna Nagar.	Snapping of earth wire of low voltage mains. Post Mortem report awaited.

**Orissa's Plan for Setting up Super T.P.P.
in State Sector**

1410. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted its plan to set up a Super Thermal Power Plant in the State Sector with a capacity of 840 MW with four units of 200 MG each and the cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 850 crores ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government are aware that the entire cost of the plant cannot be provided out of the State Plan ;

(c) if so, whether any suggestion has been made by the State Government to the Union Government for financial assistance or in the alternative foreign loan or suppliers' credit against the delivery of equipments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) A proposal of Government of Orissa to instal 4 × 210 MW capacity at Benharpali in Sambalpur district of Orissa has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 887.99 crores.

(b) and (c) In view of the resources constraints, Government of Orissa have proposed to utilise institutional finance and foreign loans for this project.

(d) A decision regarding financing of the project can be taken when it has been approved by Planning Commission.

**Revamping of Plants of Calcutta Electric
Supply Corporation**

1411. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the ageing New Cossipore and the Mulajore units of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC) ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Realisation of Dues from the Shipping
Companies Hiring Ships**

1412. SHRI MANIK REDDY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India hire out ships to other shipping companies ;

(b) if so, the hiring charges of the Shipping Corporation of India and the companies who hire ships ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the hiring shipping companies owe quite substantial amounts to Shipping Corporation of India ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to realize the amounts due, and to ensure that hiring charges are realized in full before hiring out the ships ?

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

(b) and (c) Hire charges for the ships are arrived at by SCI after negotiations with the concerned hirers taking into consideration the need to hire out ships and the prevailing market rates and conditions. The names of the shipping companies who had chartered ships from SCI in the past and the outstanding amounts due from them to SCI as on 30.6.1985 are as follows :

Name of the shipping company	Outstanding amount as on 30.6.1985
	Rs. lakhs)
1. M/s. Salgaonkar Bros. (P) Ltd.	7.66
2. M/s. Golandris Shipping Co., U.K.	14.74
3. M/s. Shinwa Kuan Kaisha, Japan	2.86
4. M/s. Japan Lines	4.44
5. M/s. P. J. Otekar, Hong Kong	7.26
6. M/s. Nippon Shipping Co., Japan	4.86
7. M/s. Carriging-Maxitina	3.92
8. M/s. Cobelfrat NV	3.69
9. M/s. Maritime Transport Overseas, W. Germany	1.55
10. M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corpn., India	47.33
11. M/s. China Trade Transport Corpn., China	2.91
12. M/s. Ahjui Shipping, Seoul, Korea	2.88
13. M/s. Svedel Ges of Paris	3.49
14. M/s. Navrtrans	12.04
15. M/s. Flota Colamia, Colombia	2.66
16. M/s. IRIS Lines, Tehran	11.87
17. M/s. Sanko Shipping Co., Japan	1.94
18. M/s. Central Gulf Lines	3.64
	139.74

These outstanding amounts are not very significant considering the annual earning of Rs. 60 crores of SCI on this account.

(d) Fortnightly/monthly charter hire is recovered by SCI in advance as per the charter party terms. However, the charterers have the right to deduct from the charter hire the amounts due to them for owners disbursements, expected bunkers remaining on board at the time of delivery, performance claims, disputes over interpretation of the clauses of the charter hire party agreements etc. If the claims are genuine and in line with the charter party terms, the same are adjusted against the amounts recoverable from the charters. Till the examination is complete, these amounts are

shown as recoverable as charter hire. In view of this, in certain cases these amounts appear as outstanding in the books for certain period even though the charter hire is recovered in advance as per the charter party terms and the amount which is finally found to be actually due to SCI is less than what is shown as outstanding in the books.

Opening of More Heart and Kidney Trans-plantation Units

1413. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of heart and kidney transplantation units in India and details thereof.

(b) whether these are very expensive ; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to open more units and to minimise the expenses for the patients ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Heart transplantation is not being done in the country. Kidney transplantation is being undertaken in the following hospitals :

- (i) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (ii) Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore.
- (iii) Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh
- (iv) Jaslok Hospital, Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present there is no proposal to open any new unit by the Government.

Metro Rai lway, Calcutta

1414. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in execution of the Calcutta Metro Railway project and how much more kilometres are likely to be covered during the current financial year ; and

(b) the time-table laid down for the completion of the remaining project and the total capital outlay involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Physical progress of Metro Railway Calcutta upto 30th June, 1985 is 53%. Services are proposed to be extended over another 4.25 Kms. from Bhawanipur to Tollygunj during the current financial year.

(b) Revised cost of the project has been estimated as Rs. 800 crores. Subject to availability of adequate funds the project is scheduled to be completed by December 1989.

Trade Union Representatives on the Calcutta Port Trust Board

1415. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the unions, with affiliation, who have a representative on the Calcutta Port Trust Board ;

(b) the names of the unions, with affiliation, who are functioning in the Calcutta Port and Dock ;

(c) whether all the unions, representatives were included in the Calcutta Port Trust Board ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the basis for the inclusion of trade union representatives on the Calcutta Port Trust Board ?

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

- i. Calcutta Port Shramik Union affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS).
- ii. National Union of Waterfront Workers affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) As per Section 3 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, two seats on the Port Trust Boards are allocated to the labour employed in the port. These seats are assigned to the two largest unions of the port workers on the basis of their latest available verified strength. If any one union has a strength of 60% or more of the total verified membership of the unions, it is assigned both the Seats, provided the strength of the second largest union is less than half of that of the first largest union. Their verification is conducted by the Ministry of Labour biennially.

Statement

Names and affiliation of registered trade unions functioning in Calcutta Port and Calcutta Dock Labour Board as on 1.1.1985.

Sl. No.	Name of the Union	Affiliation
1	2	3
1.	Calcutta Port Shramik Union	H.M.S.
2.	National Union of Waterfront Workers	I.N.T.U.C.
3.	Calcutta Port and Dock Workers Union	A.I.T.U.C.
4.	Calcutta Port and Shore Mazdoor Union	C.I.T.U.
5.	Calcutta Port Trust Workers Union	I.C.L. (Indian Confederation of Labour)
6.	Calcutta Port Shramik Janata panchayat	H.M.S.
7.	National Union of Waterfront Workmen (I)	I.N.T.U.C.
8.	Calcutta Dock Workers' Union	H.M.S.
9.	Calcutta Port and Dock Mazdoor Sangh	B.M.S.
10.	United Port and Dock Workers' Union	—
11.	Calcutta Port and Dock Industrial Workmen Union	—
12.	Calcutta Berthing Service Association	—
13.	West Bengal Dock Mazdoor Union	I.N.T.U.C.
14.	Dock Shramik Association, Calcutta	C.I.T.U.
15.	West Bengal Port and Dock Mazdoor Union	—
16.	Calcutta Dock Shramik Union	H.M.S.
17.	Waterfront Workmen's Union	I.N.T.U.C.
18.	Registered and Unregistered Dock Worker's Union	—
19.	Shipping Employee's Union	I.N.T.U.C.
20.	Dock Clerical and Supervisory Staff Association	—
21.	Calcutta Port and Dock Shramik Union	—
22.	Union Port and Dock Worker's Union	—

**Introduction of a Diploma Medical Course
for a Shorter Duration**

1416. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medical education of our country is essentially urban oriented which is extremely costly and time consuming before one turns out to be a doctor ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that modern medical education calls for equipments which are not readily available in rural areas ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider introducing a diploma medical course which will be for a shorter duration and less expensive so that the rural youth get the benefit of this education and serve the rural people ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India which is statutorily charged with the responsibility of maintaining uniform minimum standard of medical education in the country has reviewed and revised the undergraduate curriculum so as to meet the present day needs of the country. The Council has prescribed compulsory posting in rural area for every medical graduate during the training period as also the compulsory rotating internship. The Reorientation of Medical Education scheme was launched in 1977 with the objective of involving the various medical colleges in the direct delivery of health care services to the rural and semi-urban population. Under this scheme, each of the 106 medical colleges in the country is to accept, in the first instance, the total responsibility for promotive, preventive and curative health services in three community blocks in the district in which the institution is situated.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

**Incentive to States with High Per Capita
Expenditure on Education**

1417. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita expenditure on Education in different States, with State-wise break-up ;

(b) whether there is any incentive scheme for the States which have creditable performance with regard to per capita expenditure on education ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A statement showing per capita budgeted expenditure (Revenue Account) on education in different States/Union Territories for the year 1983-84 is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Per Capita Budgeted Expenditure (Revenue Account) on Education for the Year 1983-84.

State, Union Territory	Per Capita Budgeted Expenditure (Revenue Account) (Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	104.55
2. Assam	79.58
3. Bihar	56.05
4. Gujarat	94.22
5. Haryana	96.31
6. Himachal Pradesh	146.98
7. Jammu & Kashmir	132.86
8. Karnataka	83.95
9. Kerala	127.33
10. Madhya Pradesh	62.63
11. Maharashtra	103.45
12. Manipur	172.61
13. Meghalaya	110.54

14. Nagaland	273.01
15. Orissa	63.76
16. Punjab	116.61
17. Rajasthan	76.22
18. Sikkim	184.75
19. Tamil Nadu	92.65
20. Tripura	151.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	52.41
22. West Bengal	84.32
23. A & N Islands	288.13
24. Arunachal Pradesh	180.12
25. Chandigarh	292.15
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	121.19
27. Delhi	158.79
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	199.47
29. Lakshadweep	437.53
30. Mizoram	220.79
31. Pondicherry	179.83

[*Translation*]

Area under Irrigation

1418. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of cultivable area under irrigation in the country ;

(b) whether there are no assured means of irrigation for the hilly as well as plain areas which depend on rain ;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce lift irrigation schemes in hilly areas which depend on rain as part of the National policy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) According to the provisional land use statistics of 1980-81, nearly 21 percent of cultivable area in the country was under irrigation. The irrigation facilities provided include rain-dependent areas situated both in hilly and plains areas.

(c) and (d) Irrigation projects are planned and Implemented by the State Government and therefore lift irrigation

schemes intended to benefit hilly areas are also taken up by them as part of their developmental plants.

[*English*]

Conversion of CGHS Dispensary at Naraina into a Functional Dispensary

1419. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to make CGHS dispensary at Naraina a functional one in view of the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries and also keeping in view the fact that sufficient accommodation is available in the dispensary building for the purpose ;

(b) whether the new dispensary building at Naraina was constructed with the object of making the dispensary at Naraina functional one and the beneficiaries were assured that Specialist Services/Lab. facilities etc. would be provided in the Dispensary as soon as the building came up ;

(c) if so, the time by which the dispensary would be made functional ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The CGHS Dispensary was earlier functioning in DDA flats, which were unsuitable and inadequate for housing the dispensary. A new CGHS dispensary building has been constructed as per standard design and keeping provision for future expansion.

Utilisation of Chaliyar-River Waters in Kerala

1420. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in conformity with the recommendations of the Jaisukhlal Hathi Commission the Central Government will initiate steps to utilise the waters of Chaliyar River in Kerala to provide irrigation and drinking water facilities to the people of Calicut and surrounding areas ; and

(b) whether the water and waste water Authority of Kerala has made any proposal for the better utilisation of the water of Chaliyar River ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Survey, planning and execution of projects for utilisation of river waters are carried out by the State Governments. The Government of Kerala had submitted a Project Report on Areacode Irrigation Project (also known as Beypore Puzha Project) to the Central Water Commission in August, 1979 for technical examination and for obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. The project envisaged utilisation of Chaliyar river waters for providing Irrigation facilities in the districts of Malappuram and Calicut in Kerala. While the scheme was under examination in Central Water Commission, the Government of Kerala informed that with a view to reducing the submergence of developed lands, they were carrying out further investigations and a modified project would be submitted thereafter. The Government of Kerala have not so far submitted the modified Project Report to the Central Water Commission.

Interim Report of Productivity Board

1421. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

1. Roorkee University	—	M. Tech. (Master of Technology)
2. Aligarh Muslim University	—	M.C.A. (Master of Computer Applications) D.C.A. (Diploma in Computer applications)
3. Banaras Hindu University	—	B. Tech.
4. Delhi University	—	M.C.A.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru University	—	M.C.A.
6. Calcutta University	—	M. Tech.
7. Poona University	—	M.C.A. D.C.A.
8. M.S. University of Baroda	—	B. Tech. M.C.A.
9. Andhra University	—	M. Tech. D.C.A.
10. Osmania University	—	M. Tech. D.C.A.

(a) whether Government have received the report/interim report of the Productivity Board set up by the Centre to identify factors impeding power generation and to suggest measures to improve productivity at the macro as well as enterprise levels ;

(b) if so, what are the findings and recommendations of the Board ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Centre thereon ?

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

Introduction of Computer Courses by Universities

1422. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Universities which do not have, so far, introduced different computer courses ; and

(b) the details of Central assistance/ University Grants Commission assistance to the Universities in the last three years for such courses ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The following universities offer different computer courses at present :—

11. Anna University, Madras	—	B. Tech. M.C.A. & D.C.A.
12. Hyderabad University	—	M. Tech. M.C.A. D.C.A.
13. Sardar Patel University	—	D.C.A.
14. Kurukshetra University	—	D.C.A.
15. Ranchi University	—	D.C.A.
16. Kerala University	—	D.C.A.
17. Utkal University	—	D.C.A.
18. Gauhati University	—	D.C.A.
19. Gujarat University	—	D.C.A.
20. Punjab University	—	D.C.A.
21. Bangalore University	—	D.C.A.
22. Jammu University	—	D.C.A.
23. Jodhpur University	—	D.C.A.
24. North Bengal University	—	D.C.A.
25. Madurai Kamraj University	—	D.C.A.
26. Nagpur University	—	D.C.A.
27. Bhopal University	—	D.C.A.
28. S.N.D.T. Women's University	—	D.C.A.
29. Annamalai University	—	D.C.A.
30. Kashi Vidyapeeth	—	D.C.A.

(b) For the manpower training programmes in computers, the Department of Electronics of the Government of India had agreed to provide non-recurring grants. The expenditure of a recurring nature is to be met by UGC for a period of 5 years. During the last 3 years, the UGC has paid a total grant of Rs. 20,08,199 to universities as recurring grant for these courses. The details of non-recurring grant paid by Department of Electronics is being ascertained and will be placed on the table of the House.

**Maintenance of Transmission System by
D.E.S.U.**

1423. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the front page report under the caption "DESU apathetic to

safety" published in the Times of India dated July 15, 1985 regarding indifference to maintenance of the electricity transmission system in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what remedial action has the Government taken on the specific instances mentioned therein ; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the system of maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN
NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) To rectify the shortcomings pointed out in the news item, instructions have been issued by DESU to the field staff to organise a campaign for removal of defects which include :

(i) Provision of proper cut outs with suitable fuses.

- (ii) Application of proper insulation/insulation sleeve on the connection where, in the absence of bases and cut out fuses, wiring has been made direct as a temporary measure.
- (iii) Replacement of missing junction boxes and covers.
- (iv) Proper securing of the cable armour with earth at all the junction points and burying of all exposed cables in the ground at proper depths.

Further, in addition to the routine maintenance of work, the over head system of electric supply is being provided with adequate guards and the weak points are being attended to by DESU. DESU has also issued public notices giving guidelines on precautions to be observed by consumers.

Performance of Thermal Power Stations

1424. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the thermal power stations in the country has been showing a deteriorating trend during the past few years ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : No, Sir. The Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations which was about 44.5 per cent during 1979-80 has increased to 50.1 per cent during 1984-85.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to further improve the performance of thermal power stations a number of measures are being taken including:

- (i) Renovation and modernisation of existing thermal power stations under a Centrally Sponsored scheme.
- (ii) Assisting State Electricity Boards in arranging adequate quantity and quality of coal, and spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.

- (iii) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel.

Tapping of Irrigation Potential

1425. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 60 per cent of the irrigation potential in the country has so far been tapped by the Government ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure use of irrigation potential assistance in the country during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strategy during the VII Plan is to provide adequate funds to complete on-going schemes which are in an advanced stage and are capable of yielding partial or full benefits so that the benefits are realised during the Plan period.

[Translation]

Abolition of Contract System on Sipaya Halt

1426. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Sipaya Halt between Sasa Musa and Jalalpur railway Stations on North Eastern railway ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the booking of tickets and maintenance of the halt are being done on contract system by a person of the same village for the last 11 years ;

(c) whether Government propose to abolish this contract system in matter of booking and maintenance of this halt and entrust these jobs to Railway staff ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Booking of tickets at Sipaya Halt is done by Contractors on Commission basis. Contract for selling tickets was allotted to

Shri Jagannath Prasad on 1.8.57 whose contract was terminated with effect from 21.6.82 and the same was allotted to Shri Dalip Kumar who is working since then. Maintenance of the Halt station is done by the railway Administration.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to abolish the present system of booking tickets because Sipaya Halt even on contract system has been working at heavy loss which will increase further if this work is managed by railway staff.

[*English*]

News Item "SCI Gives Labour a Raw Deal"

1427. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "SCI gives labour a raw deal" appearing in the Blitz dated the 1 June, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into the working of and lapses in the Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) As no specific case regarding lapses by the Shipping Corporation of India Limited has been made out, there is no proposal to institute an inquiry into the working of the shipping Corporation of India.

[*Translation*]

Power Target Achieved in U.P. during sixth plan

1428. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the megawatt installed power capacity that was targeted to be created in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year plan (1980—85) ;

(b) the MW capacity achieved during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) whether the achievement was below the target, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) The new generating capacity created in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth plan period was 902 MW, as against the target of 1972 MW. Thus a capacity of 1070 MW slipped from the plan target, comprising of Tanda Thermal project (4 × 110 MW) and Anpara 'A' Thermal Project (3 × 210 MW). The reasons for slippage were :

Name of Unit

Reasons for Slippage

Anpara 'A' TPP

- (i) Delay in placement of orders of various auxiliary equipment.
- (ii) Delay in supplies by BHEL.
- (iii) Delay in execution of various civil works.
- (iv) Paucity of funds.
- (v) Slow rate of erection of TG of Unit-I.

Tanda TPP

- (i) Paucity of funds/irregular cash flows to the project.
- (ii) Delay in finalisation of orders of various auxiliary equipments.

**Direct Express Train between Bombay
and Allahabad on Katni-Bina
Section of C. R.**

1429. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand
for a direct express train between Bombay
and Allahabad via Katni-Bina Section of the
Central Railway ;

(b) whether any scheme is under
consideration to introduce an express train
or to direct the route of any other train on
the said section for Bombay and Allahabad ;
and

(c) if so, the time by which an express train
is proposed to be introduced between Bombay
and Allahabad via Katni-Bina section ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Financial assistance for Manufacture of
Indigenous Trawlers**

1430. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the
Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing
financial assistance for manufacture of
indigenous trawlers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A subsidy of 33% of the cost of the
trawler is sanctioned to the Indian shipyards.
Apart from the subsidy loan upto 95% of
the cost of the vessel is granted to the

Company acquiring the said trawler, at a
concessional rate of interest of 6.75% per
annum The loan is recoverable in 15 annual
instalments with one year's moratorium
from the date of delivery of the trawler.

Strikes by Workers of N.P.C.C.

1431. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will
the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) number of strikes and durations
thereof launched by the workers of the
NPCC during the last three financial years
and the principal demands put up by the
strikers ;

(b) whether Government are aware
that many important national and State
projects handled by the NPCC failed to
make headway according to scheduled due
to their workers frequent and prolonged
strikes ; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by
Government to bring lasting solution to the
labour problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI
ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Information is
given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. The progress of work
was hampered on some projects due to
worker's agitation.

(c) In pursuance of a series of meetings
held with the representatives of the workers,
an agreement for a period of four years was
signed by NPCC with workers union in
September, 1983 after settlement of all
major demands raised by the workers.
Subsequent issue and demands raised by
workers have also been discussed and resolved
after a number of meetings. NPCC
Management have also taken steps to create
forums at various levels for consultation and
prompt settlement of various issue brought
up by workers from time to time.

Statement

	Financial Year	No. of strikes	Duration	Principal demands put up by the strikers
(a) Number of strikes and duration thereof launched by the workers of the NPCC during the last three financial years and the principal demands put up by the strikers.	1982-83	1	11th to 13th Jan. 1983	Fixation of wages of all categories at National level, abolition of sub-contracting system, project allowance, Regularisation of services etc.
	1983-84	1	5th March, 1984	Enhancement of Chukha allowance to 40%, conversion of supply labour into departmental workmen, reinstatement of expelled workmen.
	1984-85	2	15th Aug. to 15th Nov., 84 (in NCR projects only)	Increase in HRA rate, P.F. contribution @ 8% from Nov., 80, special C. L. to Union office bearers, Deployment of surplus labour, conversion of supply labour into deptt. workmen, payment of wages for the strike period, running of machineries by the departmental workmen.
			24th Nov. to 25th Jan., 85 (Chukha Unit only).	Enhancement of Chukha allowance, conversion of supply labour into departmental workmen.

UNDP Project to improve the Quality of Technical Education in India

1432. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved a \$ 1.32 million project to improve the quality of technical education for curriculum development in India and to link it to the needs of the industry ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) A second phase of a project for Curriculum Development for Technician Education has been signed between the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and UNDP/UNESCO. This project provides for assistance of US \$ 1,316,454 over a period

of two years and nine months. The immediate objective of the project is to provide support to the polytechnic/technician education system in the country mainly through establishing capabilities for development, production and dissemination of instructional materials and Information Resources at the four Technical Teachers' Training Institutes located at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras. A copy of the approved Project Document has been forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and is available with them for perusal.

[Translation]

Welfare and Development of Women

1433. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the organisations in the country engaged in the welfare and development of women who are given grant by Union Government ; and

(b) the amount of grant given to women's organisation during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected.

[English]

Telugu Ganga Project

1434. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Ganga-Telugu project started ;

(b) the estimated cost of the above project ;

(c) the amount spent so far on the project ;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to financial constraints the project has been slowed down ; and

(e) whether the Union Government propose to provide necessary financial assistance to complete the project as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh started execution of Telugu Ganga Project during 1983-84.

(b) Rs. 637 crores, as per the Project Report received from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

(c) Rs. 68.42 crores upto March 1985, according to the draft VII Plan document of the State Government.

(d) The Government of India are not aware of any such situation.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Doubling of Delhi-Jaipur Line

1435. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide double line from Delhi to Jaipur to avoid late running of trains ; and

(b) if so, how much time it will take to implement the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Doubling between Garhi Harsaru and Khalilpur on the Delhi-Jaipur section is in progress. Its completion depends on the availability of funds from year to year. There is no other proposal for doubling on the section beyond Rewari to Jaipur at present.

Supply of Faulty Generators by B.H.E.L.

1436. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for supplying faulty turbo-generators by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. to some of the power projects; and

(b) steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Some of the 200/210 MW generators supplied by BHEL had problem in the form of hydrogen leakage in the stator cooling system, while some of the 110 MW units had problem with the coils of generator stator.

(b) The problems have been investigated by BHEL along with collaborators and action initiated for rectification of the defects in a phased manner.

Railway Projects Sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh

1437. SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects sanctioned and taken up for construction from 1983 till date in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the physical progress made so far in regard to these projects and the expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) The details of the Projects (costing over Rs. 1 crore each) sanctioned and taken up for construction from 1983 in Uttar Pradesh are given in the statement below.

Statement

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of work	Anticipated cost	Year of W.P.	Exp. upto 31-3-85	Outlay 1985-86	Physical progress upto 30-6-1985	Remarks
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NEW LINES							
1.	Mathura-Alwar	34.75	1983-84	1.16	1.32	5.4%	Major portion in Rajasthan,
2.	Guna-Etawah via Shivpuri, Gwalior and Bhind.	158.77	1985-86	—	0.01	—	Small portion in Uttar Pradesh
3.	Rewa-Sultanpur via Garhi Manikpur	200.00	1984-85	—	token	—	Partly in Madhya pradesh. Not cleared by Planning Commission
DOUBLINGS							
4.	Mathura-Palwal Section—provision of 3rd line (Ph. I)—Acquisition of land and improvement of signalling.	10.75	1984-85	0.01	1.00	—	Partly in Haryana.
OTHER TRAFFIC FACILITIES							
5.	Uncharat - Development of traffic facilities in connection with setting up Thermal Plant (Stage-I)	1.14	1983-84	0.29	0.79	18%	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|---------|---|-------|-----|--|
| 6. | Electrification of Tundla—Agra—Bayana Section (106 Kms.) | 15.89 | 1985-86 | — | 0.001 | — | Tundla-Aulunda Section (66 Kms.) falls in Uttar Pradesh. |
| 7. | Provision of 6 additional traction substation for running 4500 trains between Kanpur—Mughalsarai—Section. | 12.81 | 1985-86 | — | 0.20 | Nil | |

SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|------|---------|------|------|--|--|
| 8. | Mathura-Junction Replacement of Aged Signalling equipment by provision of Route Relay Interlocking | 2.47 | 1984-85 | 0.15 | 0.70 | | Procurement action for materials like PVC cables, Relays etc., has been taken. Detailed estimate is being finalised. |
|----|--|------|---------|------|------|--|--|

WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|---------|---|------|--|--|
| 9. | Khakolampura-Improvements to wagon sick line and provision of facilities for ROH repairs. | 1.34 | 1985-86 | — | 0.01 | | |
|----|---|------|---------|---|------|--|--|

ROAD OVER BRIDGES

AT :—

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|---------|------|------|--|--|
| 10. | Muradabad Rly's State | 0.67
0.81 | 1984-85 | 0.02 | 0.09 | | Detailed plans and road diversion are being planned. |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------|---------|------|------|--|--|

(1)	(2)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
11.	Banda	Rly's State	0.82 0.77	1984-85	0.15	0.01	The detailed plans and estimates for approaches are awaited from State Government.
12.	Gonda	Rly's State	0.83 0.89	1984-85	0.07	0.06	Detailed plans and estimated finalised.
13.	Mau. Jn.	Rly's State	1.014 1.014	1984-85	0.05	0.01	Detailed plans estimates are under finalisation.
14.	Ghaziabad	Rly's State	0.67 1.68	1985-86	Nil	0.01	Work just included in 1985-86 works programme.

[English]

Introduction of Regular Delhi Transport Corporation Services between Sahibabad and Central Secretariat

1438. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal keeping in view the policy of the Government to reduce congestion in the National Capital under NCR, to extend regular Delhi Transport Corporation bus facilities to the New Metro-politan Authority areas of Sahibabad Ghaziabad etc. on normal fare structure as had been done in the case of NOIDA ;

(b) if so, the time by which regular Delhi Transport Corporation services are proposed to be introduced between Sahibabad (Residential area) and Central Secretariat in view of heavy concentration of people at Sahibabad who are working in and around Central Secretariat office complex ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration. Proposals of this kind would have to be considered by the National Capital Region Planning Board which functions under the Ministry of Works and Housing. The National Capital Regional Planning Board is yet to formulate the plan and scheme thereunder. The bus fares on inter-State routes are fixed by the respective State Transport Authorities. As such the fares for passenger services in the suburban areas of National Capital Region cannot be on the basis of the fares charged in city bus services.

Rail Link between Dadar Central and Church Gate Railway Stations

1439. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Dadar Central Railway Station to Church Gate Railway Station of Western Railway ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Publicity Regarding Cure of Leprosy if Treated at Initial Stage

1440. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leprosy is neither contagious nor hereditary ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this disease can be cured if treated at the initial stage ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to give wide publicity to this fact and the outcome thereof ; and

(d) if not, the factual position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Leprosy is a communicable disease. It is not hereditary.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Health Education is given high priority under National Leprosy Eradication Programme. A sum of Rs. 52.00 lakhs has been provided for Health Education activities during 1985-86. Detailed guidelines on health education have been issued to the States UTs. These guidelines seek to impart health education on leprosy to public at large through films, posters, banners, hoardings, photographs etc. to be displayed at Railway Stations, panchayat offices, Schools, community halls Health Centres and Subcentres etc. Modern media of communication like Television, Radio, News papers, Exhibitions, Camps and Seminars, Health Melas, Cultural Programmes, Puppet shows etc. are also to be involved in educating the community about leprosy and its cure.

The Medical and Para-Medical Workers engaged under National Leprosy Eradication Programme during their domiciliary visits

convey the message on benefits of early detection and curability of the disease with regular treatment.

As a result of these measures the number of leprosy patients detected, brought under treatment and those discharged from treatment after cure, has increased in recent years.

[English]

Proposal for Model Schools in the State

1441. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to establish model schools in every district of the country ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ; and

(c) whether these model schools will come under the direct control of the Central Government or under the control of the respective State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) A proposal to establish one Model School in each district of the country during the Seventh Plan period is presently under the consideration of Government.

University Grants Commission Scheme to Prepare a Pool of Top Research Scientists

1442. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission have initiated several schemes to prepare a pool of top research scientists in different faculties ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) To promote high quality research in science and humanities and to strengthen the departments and centres in the universities the UGC

has decided to establish a cadre of Research scientists. For this purpose the Commission has decided to create 100 positions in Science and Engineering and 100 position in Humanities and social Science. Appointment under this scheme are made at the level of Professors, Readers, Lecturers in the ratio of 10:30:60 in each group. So far the Commission has appointed 28 research scientists in the lecturers grade in the science subjects and 31 in Humanities and Social Sciences. In addition 17 appointments have been made in the Readers grade in Science subjects and 12 in Humanities and Social Sciences. Appointments in the Professors grade have not yet been made. These appointments are made on a contract basis and the selected Scientists are assigned to universities and colleges of their choice for research work.

Medicines Damaged Due to Rains

1443. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medicines worth Rs. 40 lakhs were damaged due to rains in Bombay recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking preventive measures ;

(c) whether any attempt was made to save some medicines when the rain water started entering the godown ; and

(d) the action, if any, taken against the negligent employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Medicines worth Rs. 23,43,226/- were damaged due to flash flooding.

(b) In spite of unprecedented flash flooding in Byculla area, flooding of Byculla Hospital basement did not take place in 1974 when the heaviest downpour took place of this Century. Even when a heavy downpour took place during the first half of June, 1985, no flooding took place in Byculla medical store. Hence no preventive measures were contemplated as being necessary.

(c) On this occasion, flooding was very sudden and it was not possible and attempts

to salvage the medicines was not free from risk to the safety of our personnel. Medicines worth Rs. 1,47,403/- could be salvaged later on.

(d) The matter has been enquired into by a team of officers. The loss has not been attributed to any negligence of any staff as is found by the Committee.

Power Requirement of Delhi

1444. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the electricity requirements of Delhi ; and

(b) what is the Seventh Plan outlay, and additional amount, if any, sanctioned by the Union Government for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) An additional power generating capacity of 315 MW has been approved for installation in Delhi in the Seventh Plan.

(b) The Seventh Plan is in the process of finalisation and is yet to be approved by the National Development Council. It has, however, been decided to provide the additional funds required for installing the 315 MW capacity.

Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

1445. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the Subarnarekha inter-State multipurpose Project ;

(b) the share borne by the Centre and the States of Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal for implementing the above Project ;

(c) the total hectares of land expected to be brought under irrigation in Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal on completion of the above project ; and

(d) the progress so far made on the completion of that inter-State project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The total estimated cost of Subarnarekha Multi purpose Project is Rs. 480.90 crores in which the shares of Bihar Orissa and West Bengal are Rs. 378.48 crores, Rs. 97.57 crores and Rs. 4.85 crores, respectively. The Centre is not bearing any shares of the Project's cost.

(c) On completion of the project, 90,000 ha. in Orissa, 160000 ha. in Bihar and 5000 ha. in West Bengal will be brought under irrigation.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 85 crores has been incurred so far on the project. Construction work has commenced on the Chandil Dam and Galudih Barrage. Construction work is also in progress on Chandil Left Canal, Icha Right Canal, Galudih Link Canal and Kharkai Barrage Right Canal. The land acquisition work for the Kharkai Dam is in an advanced stage.

Power Potential Created in Madhya Pradesh by National Thermal Power Corporation

1446. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC have completed their work on Super Thermal Power Stations under construction in Madhya Pradesh in scheduled time ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what were the targets fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan period and actual power generation created by NTPC in Madhya Pradesh by the end of the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) 3 units of 200 MW each of Korba super thermal power station located in Madhya Pradesh have been commissioned by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) generally in accordance with the scheduled programme. NTPC has, thus, achieved the target of creating 600 MW power generation capacity in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan.

[*Translation*]**Shortage of Water in Canal from Gandhi Nagar to Bhind**

1447. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether canal constructed from Gandhi nagar in Rajasthan to Bhind and Morena districts does not have enough water to reach those districts ; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider a scheme to lift Chambal river water into this canal with a view to meeting irrigation requirements of the people of these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) There have been complaints that the tail side portion of the Right Bank Chambal Canal in Madhya Pradesh is not receiving its due share of supplies.

(b) Madhya Pradesh had sent a Scheme in January, 1980 to Central Water Commission envisaging lifting of Chambal River waters into a branch Canal of the Right Bank Chambal Canal to supplement the irrigation in the Bhind district. The Central Water Commission had sent in March, 1980, certain comments for clarification by the State Government, which is still awaited.

[*English*]**Extension of Howrah Panskura Third Line upto Kharagpur**

1448. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kharagpur Panskura Section on the S.E. Railway is very badly congested ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the Howrah-Panskura Third line upto Kharagpur to avoid congestion ; and

(c) if so, when the said work is likely to be taken up ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A survey for provision of a third line between Panskura and Kharagpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.31 lakhs is in progress. A decision on the construction work would be taken after completion of the Survey.

Providing Wagons at Nagpur Station

1449. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the industries etc. located in Nagpur have suffered a severe set back due to non-availability of railway wagons to them at Nagpur station ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that thousands of indents are lying pending with the Nagpur Station authorities ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to provide sufficient wagons at Nagpur station to clear the backlog of indents lying at Nagpur Railway station ?

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

(b) and (c) There was some accumulation of indents due to registration of a large number of indents for coal loading under Court orders. Sufficient number of wagons are being supplied at Nagpur and, as on 20.7.85, only 21 indents for wagons are pending.

Number of Irrigation Projects Completed During Sixth Plan

1450. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Medium and Major irrigation projects, completed during Sixth Plan, State-wise ;

(b) total number of projects remained as spillover to Seventh Plan, State-wise ;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of the projects by the States ; and

(d) the assistance provided to the States to complete them and to include new projects during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The information is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of State	Likely to be Completed during the Sixth Plan		Likely to be spill-over into the Seventh Plan	
		Major	Medium	Major	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	14	45
2.	Assam	—	1	2	11
3.	Bihar	3	26	11	27
4.	Gujarat	4	12	11	82
5.	Haryana	2	3	9	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	2	—	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	1	15
8.	Karnataka	—	7	13	19
9.	Kerala	—	—	10	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	37	20	40
11.	Maharashtra	5	44	42	86
12.	Manipur	—	—	4	3
13.	Orissa	2	7	5	25
14.	Punjab	3	—	3	1
15.	Rajasthan	—	—	6	14
16.	Tamil Nadu	3	13	3	14
17.	Tripura	—	—	—	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	23	21
19.	West Bengal	1	1	3	15
	Total States	36	159	180	429
UNION TERRITORIES :					
1.	Delhi	—	—	—	1
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	1	2
3.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	1
	Total UTs	—	—	1	4
	Total All India	36	159	181	433

(Note : Information based on Annual Plan Discussion, 1985-86)

(c) and (d) The main reasons for delay in completion of projects include constraints of resources, States taking up too many projects resulting in thin spreading of resources and problems of land acquisition. The assistance provided to the State includes monitoring of select projects at Central level, arranging supply of scarce material in time and arranging for credit/loan assistance from external lending agencies. To complete the on-going projects which are in advanced stage with available resources during VII Plan, the States have been advised to restrict the new starts to medium projects in drought-prone areas and tribal and backward areas and to minor irrigation schemes.

New Projects by Vishwabharati University

1451. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vishwabharati University has submitted new projects to the University Grants Commission ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) how much amount they have asked for sanction for the year 1985-86 ; and

(d) the amount earmarked for these new projects during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Pending detailed formulation of the Seventh Plan proposals, the Visva-Bharati has submitted its requirements for 1985-86 to the U.G.C. The funds sought during 1985-86 to implement the new project are Rs. 70.00 lakhs and for the Schemes already approved in the Sixth Plan are Rs. 81.00 lakhs. The details are :

(i) *New Scheme/Projects to be undertaken during 1985-86*

General Development	Amount
(a) 1) Building	Rs. 12.15 lakhs
2) Equipment	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
3) Others	Rs. 17.00 lakhs
	Rs. 34.15 lakhs

(b) HOSPITALS

1) Building	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
2) Equipment	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
3) Others	Rs. 0.20 lakhs
	Rs. 4.20 lakhs

(c) SCHOOLS

1) Building	Rs. 3.30 lakhs
-------------	----------------

(d) CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT

1) Building	Rs. 5.40 lakhs
2) Others	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
	Rs. 8.40 lakhs

(e) OTHERS

1) Buildings	Rs. 3.45 lakhs
2) Books and journals	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
3) Equipment	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
3) Others	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
	Rs. 19.95 lakhs

Grant Total Rs. 70.00 lakhs

(ii) Funds required for implementation Schemes approved in the Sixth Plan Rs. 81.00 lakhs

(iii) In addition to the above the Visva-Bharati has proposed certain new Schemes to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan period. These are :

a) Establishment of an Art Gallery Museum	Rs. 111.00 lakhs.
b) Water Supply Improvement	Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
c) Establishment of Indira Gandhi Integration Centre	Rs. 328.00 lakhs
	Rs. 444.00 lakhs

(d) The University Grants Commission has earmarked a tentative allocation of Rs. 1.50 crores for Visva-Bharati for the year 1985-86.

Stoppage of Kakinada-Tirumala Express at Dwarapudi

1452. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a number of representations from the Dwarapudi Cloth Marchants Association, Dwarapudi, for providing a stoppage of Kakinada-Tirumala Express at Dwarapudi in Godavari District ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide a stoppage of the train there ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no traffic justification for additional stoppage of trains at Dwarapudi.

Completion of on going Power Project in J & K and Himachal Pradesh

1453. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydro-eletric projects on which construction work has been started in the State of J & K and Himachal Pradesh by National Hydro Electric Power Corporation ; and

(b) when these projects are likely to be completed for the supply of electricity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Details of 3 hydro-electric projects under construction in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation are given in the statement below.

Statement

The details regarding 3 hydroelectric schemes under construction in J & K and Himachal Pradesh by NHPC are as under :—

Name of the Project	State	Installed capacity (MW)	Scheduled date of commissioning
1. Salal	J & K	3 × 115	Unit I : June, 1986 Unit II : Sept., 1986 Unit III : Dec., 1986
2. Dul Hasti	J & K	3 × 130	Unit I : July, 1990 Unit II : Oct., 1990 Unit III : January, 1991
3. Chamera	H.P.	3 × 180	Unit I : January, 1990 Unit II : February, 1990 Unit III : March, 1990

Loss Suffered by Paradip Port During 1984-85

1454. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Paradip Port in Orissa has suffered a huge loss in 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of the Port ?

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

(a) Paradip Port Trust has suffered a net deficit of Rupees 1025.75 lakhs during the year 1984-85 according to the unaudited annual accounts.

(b) The main reasons for the deficit are :

- (i) heavy cost of maintenance dredging, and
- (ii) shortfall in Iron Ore Traffic due to slump in the international market.

(c) After the commissioning of the Second and Third General Cargo Berths recently, the Port has started getting more cargo ships. The financial position of the Port is expected to improve after the completion of the Fertilizer Berth which is expected to be commissioned by October, 1985. The Port Trust has also taken measures to enforce economy in expenditure, wherever possible.

Recommendations of the Major Ports Administrative reforms Committee

1455. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Major Ports Administrative Reforms Committee headed by Shri D.D. Sathe has since submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report ;

(c) the number of recommendations which Government have accepted ; and

(d) when the recommendations are expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Dam Safety Legislation

1456. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Consumer protection organisation concerning the urgent need for dam Safety legislation ;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that Dam Safety Authority is created at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Government of India have received a representation from consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad, concerning the need for legislation on the creation of a dam Safety Authority for the supervision of dams and reservoirs. The matter is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Operation of parallel parcel services in Railways

1457. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Parcel Services Parallel to that of Railways are being operated by un-authorised persons between important cities causing financial loss to the railways and resulting in growing distrust in Government machinery ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the railway administration to curb this unauthorised business and the number of persons arrested so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Rural Electrification in Bihar

1458. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance provided for the rural electrification schemes in Bihar ;

(b) the number of on-going projects still to be completed at the end of the year 1984 ;

(c) the details of the schemes for the next two years ; and

(d) the details of schemes formulated by the State Governments for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan for getting Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The rural Electrification Corporation has, upto 31st March, 1985, sanctioned a total loan assistance of Rs. 249.03 crores to the Bihar State Electricity Board and an amount of Rs. 163.00 crores has, so far, been disbursed.

(b) and (c) 701 rural Electrification projects are in various stages of implementation in Bihar. The programme for the next two years has not been finalised as yet.

(d) Bihar's Seventh Plan proposals envisage a rural Electrification outlay of Rs. 282 crores, comprising Rs. 21 crores under the normal Development programme of the State, Rs. 134 crores under REC financing and Rs. 127 crores under the revised Minimum Needs Programme. The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

[*English*]

U.N. Convention on code of conduct for Liner Conferences

1459. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken to enable the country to take full advantage of the U.N. Convention on Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences by way of development of infrastructure etc. ; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to enact legislation for regulating the conduct of shippers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The U.N. Convention on Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (UNCTAD Code) enables participation in freight and volume of traffic generated between two countries to the extent of 40% by each trading country. Share of Indian flag vessels in general cargo traffic during 1983-84 was 26.2%. Efforts are continuously being made to increase the level of cargo carried by Indian flag vessels to the desired level of 40%. Expert estimates have projected that about 50% of the country's overseas trade in general cargo is containerisable by the end of the 7th Plan period. Accordingly it is proposed to develop container handling facilities at selected ports in the country and also acquire fully cellular Container vessels by the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) to carry containerised traffic in the export and import trade of the country.

(b) The UNCTAD Code has to be implemented through appropriate legislative measures which *inter alia* covers rules for co-ordination of activities of Shippers' organisations, Conferences, Shipowners and for limiting the Possibilities for malpractices and illegal activities. Legislation in this regard is under contemplation of Government.

Licences to Agents

1460. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have given licences to some agents to purchase tickets and make reservations on behalf of the passengers ;

(b) if so, how many of them are working presently all over the country ; and

(c) the conditions for giving licences to agents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Rules for licencing of such agents are under finalisation and have yet to be notified.

Irrigation Capacity and its Utilization

1461. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present irrigation capacity in the country and the extent of its utilisation ;

(b) steps being taken to augment the irrigation capacity ; and

(c) what will be the gestation period for the major and medium irrigation projects and the steps to reduce this period ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) At the end of Sixth Plan period it is estimated that about 68. m. ha. of irrigation potential would be created out of which nearly 5 m. ha. is likely to be unutilised.

(b) The State Governments have been urged as a broad strategy to adequately fund the on-going schemes which are in an advanced stage and are capable of yielding partial or full benefits during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) The gestation period varies from project to project depending upon various factors. Normally medium and major projects are expected to be completed between 5—7 and 10—15 years respectively, but in fact most projects have taken much longer. Among the steps taken to reduce the construction period are :

(i) the issue of guidelines to the States for the preparation of detailed project reports ;

(ii) advising the States to allocate adequate funds to on-going projects;

(iii) the monitoring of projects at the State level and of selected projects at the Central level ; and

(iv) assistance in arranging supplies of scarce material in time.

Raidur Thermal Power Plant

1462. **SHRI D. K. NAIKAR :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Raidur Thermal Power Plant is ready for commissioning ;

(b) if so, when the plant will generate power ;

(c) were there any constraints to cause delay ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to supply power to aluminium factory at Belgaum this plant disconnecting the present supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) The first unit of Raichur Thermal Power Plant Stage-I (2 × 210 MW) was synchronised on 29-3-85 on oil firing. The unit is presently under shutdown on account of work for preparation of coal firing and modification of stator cooling system. The unit is expected to come back into operation with coal firing from first week of September, 1985. The second unit of the plant is presently under construction and is expected to be commissioned during the last quarter of the current financial year. There has been some delay in commissioning of this project due to delay in completion of various civil works particularly main Power House, slow rate of T. G. erection and replacement of fire damaged items.

(d) Power generated from Raichur Thermal Power Station will be fed into the State power grid. The various industries are supplied power by the State from the power grid.

Floating of Global Tenders for Transmission Lines for Supper T.P.P.

1463. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to float global tenders for the construction of transmission lines for the super thermal power stations being set up in the country ;

(b) whether there has been inordinate delay in taking up the distribution part of the programme ;

(c) whether he is aware that a grave situation may arise when power plants would become ready for generation but power lines are not ready to carry the supplies ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for setting up transmission lines during the current year ; and

(e) by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Global tenders are being floated for procurement of equipment and materials for the transmission projects associated with Super Thermal Power Stations whenever the projects are tied with IDA World Bank assistance.

(b) and (c) The construction of transmission systems associated with Super Thermal Power Stations have been taken up in time and are being completed in a phased manner for evacuation of power.

(d) and (e) 1138 Ckt. Kms. of 400 KV transmission lines are programmed to be commissioned during 1985-86, for evacuation of power from Super Thermal Power Stations. The progress of construction of these lines is being closely monitored with a view to ensure their timely completion.

Maintenance of Delhi Transport Corporation Buses

1464. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the general condition and maintenance and upkeep of the Delhi Transport Corporation buses is far from satisfactory as buses are generally not being swept before outshedding, seats are not cleaned,

handle bars are missing, window panes are either missing, broken or loose making, immense noise ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to maintain Delhi Transport Corporation buses in high order as the Delhi Transport Corporation is getting Saturday off for fleet servicing so as to provide a neat and clean service to the commuters ; and

(c) whether Delhi Transport Corporation also propose to instruct the private operators under DTC operation to keep their vehicles also neat and clean with all accessories intact ?

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

(a) The up-keep, maintenance and condition of DTC buses have been generally satisfactory and efforts are made to maintain the vehicles in proper condition by exercising strict supervision over concerned employees so that neat and clean services are provided to the commuters. The sweeping and cleaning operations are taken up during the night shift. For improving the washing frequency of buses, a high pressure water 'jet' type bus washing system has been developed and installed in some depots. Rectification/replacement of broken/missing components is taken up regularly. Corrective action is taken by following a system of preventive maintenance schedules.

(b) With the introduction of 5 days week in Government offices and consequent re-scheduling of services, the increased number of buses are available in the depots on Saturday to help re-scheduling of maintenance activities. This has made possible to attend to increased number of buses on Saturdays and Sundays, making available more buses for normal operation on working days.

(c) Private operators, in terms of the agreements entered into with them, are required to keep the buses clean and in a fit condition. Any infringement of the terms attracts a penalty on the operator.

[*Translation*]

Railway undertaking in Madhya Pradesh

1465. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no major undertaking of Railways in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to establish a major undertaking of Railways in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of answer given to part (a).

[*English*]

Setting up of a Ship Building Yard at Hazira

1466. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a Shipbuilding yard at Hazira near Surat in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the present position of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Working Group on Ship-building and Shiprepair for the 7th Five Year Plan has proposed the creation of a new shipbuilding yard in India. Hazira near Surat in Gujarat, has been suggested as one of the possible sites.

(b) The Seventh Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

Targets set for Family Planning in Urban and Rural Areas during Seventh Plan

1467. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

the target set for Family Planning in the urban and rural areas of the country during the Seventh Plan ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : No separate targets are fixed under family planning programme for rural and urban areas of the country.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation schemes sent by M.P. for approval

1468. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes of the Department of Irrigation and power forwarded by the Madhya Pradesh Government to Central Government for approval during the last two years ;

(b) the number of schemes out of them approved, and the number of schemes pending approval indicating the period for which pending and the number of schemes sent back to the State for further clarification separately ; and

(c) the name of each scheme and the date of receipt of the scheme by the Central Government, the date of approval, disapproval, pendency separately along with the date of sending back the scheme for further clarification to State Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted 11 Major and 4 medium irrigation schemes to Central Water Commission since January 1983 for technical examination and obtaining approval of the Planning Commission. Out of these, one medium scheme namely Jobat has already been approved by the Planning Commission. The names of these schemes alongwith date of receipt and present status of the schemes is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Statement showing the position of Irrigation Schemes received from M.P. since Jan. 1983.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Date of Receipt in C.W.C.	Date of approval by Planning Commission	Date of Return to State Govt. for further clarification	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5	6

A. MAJOR SCHEMES

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----------|---|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Narmada Sagar Project | 2.2.83 | — | — | Accepted by TAC in its meeting held on 22.3.84 Clearance from environmental aspect is required. Also specific concurrence from state Govt. of Gujarat towards its share cost of Narmada Sagar dam is required. |
| 2. | Bargi Multi-purpose Project | 1.6.83 | — | 2.1.84 to 31.11.84 | Comments in respect of plant planning, financial, water management, earth dam design and ground water aspect were sent by CWC to State Govt. for replies/clarification. Cost estimate for Unit II, hydrology, canal design and irrigation aspect are under examination in the Commission. Hydel civil design and gate design aspect cleared by the Commission. |
| 3. | Pench Diversion Project | 18.10.83 | — | 30.6.83 to 30.3.85 | Comments in respect of concrete dam, irrigation, financial, earth dam, environmental and canal design were sent by CWC to State Govt. for replies/clarification.

Hydrology and cost estimate aspect are under examination in the Commission. Gate design aspect cleared by the Commission. |

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mahanadi Reservoir	19.13.83	—	9.4.84	Comments in respect of irrigation, hydrology, flood control, gate design, financial aspect were sent by the CWC to State Govt. for replies/clarification. Cost estimate, canal design, water management under examination in the Commission.
5.	Kolar Project	21.11.83	—	28.3.84 to 5.6.85	Comments in respect of hydrology, plant planning, financial, canal design, cost estimate, ground water irrigation and gate design were sent by the C.W.C. to State Govt. for replies/clarification. Crop Div. water management aspect under examination in the Commission. Earth dam design, concrete and masonry dam and environmental aspect cleared by the Commission.
6.	Bansagar Unit-II Canals	21.12.83		21.6.84 to 22.9.84	Comments in respect of cost estimate, ground water aspect were sent by the CWC to State Govt. for replies/clarification. canal design drainage, irrigation, financial aspect are under examination in the Commission. Plant Planning aspect cleared by the Commission.
7.	Onkareshwar Multipurpose Project	13.1.84	—	1.3.84 to 17.6.85	Comment in respect of hydel civil design, environmental, financial, foundation design, earth dam design, plant planning, financial aspect (Power), Transmission system irrigation and ground water were sent by the CWC to State Govt. for replies/clarification. Concrete and masonry dam, hydrology canal design, cost estimate, water management, crop division, national water development aspect are under examination in the Commission. Gate design aspect cleared by the Commission.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Thanwar Tank Project	16.1.84	—	5.5.84 to 23.7.84	Comments in respect of hydrology, irrigation and financial aspect were sent by the Commission to State for replies/clarification. Cost estimate and water management aspect under examination in the Commission. Earth dam design, gate design, canal drainage and plant planning aspect cleared by the Commission.
9.	Bargi Diversion Project	9.3.84	—	9.7.84 to 26.6.85	Comments on gate design and over all planning aspect sent by the CWC to State for clarification. Hydrology, canal design, drainage cost estimate, irrigation, plant planning, financial aspect, water management are under examination in the Commission.
10.	Bah Irrigation Project	20.3.84	—	4.5.84 to 7.5.85	Comments on hydrology, environmental earth dam, irrigation, canal design, concrete and masonry dam, ground water aspect were sent by the commission to State for replies/clarification. Foundation design, financial aspect, cost estimate, water management, crop division, as under examination in the commission. Gate design, plant planning overall planning aspect cleared by the Commission.
11.	Chambal Ayacut Development Phase II	23.3.84	—	30.10.84 to 28.6.85	Comments on drainage, ground water financial aspect, canal design and irrigation aspect were sent by the Commission to State Govt. for replies/clarification. Cost estimate, water management, aspect are under examination in the Commission.

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. MEDIUM SCHEMES					
1.	Banki Tank Project	5.7.83		17.7.85	TAC note is under finalisation Certain clarification regarding change in length of weir and redu- ced canal is required fro state Government.
2.	Gopad Lift Irrigation Project	30.7.83	—	—	Project deleted vide letter No. 5/ 231/83-TE/7224-28 dt. 27.11.84 due to lack of response from the State Government.
3.	Jobat Irrigation Project	22.11.83	2.1.85	—	Accepted by Planning Commission.
4.	Sutiya put Irrigation Project	4.7.85	—	—	Under examination in CWC.

[English]

**Improvement of Railway tracks on
Guna-Kota Rail Line**

1469. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of the thermal plant at Kota, the goods traffic on the Guna-Kota railway line has multiplied many fold ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the distance between railway Siding facilities is too long this line affecting adversely the movement of passenger trains ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to improve the railway track and thereby improve the speed of the trains on this line in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to renew the track between Kota and Baran on Kota-Guna section. Renewal of 24.70 Km. of track is already sanctioned and another 9 Km. is proposed to be programmed in future subject to availability of funds. Thereafter, the speed on this stretch is proposed to be improved.

Power Generation Target for 1985-86

1470. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL . Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the power generation target set for the year 1985-86 ;

(b) the number of thermal generation units, hydro-electric units, gas turbine generating units and nuclear units proposed to be installed during this period ;

(c) the total MW of power that can be generated from each of these power generation units ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Power generation target of 170 billion units has been fixed for 1985-86.

(b) 15 thermal units, 28 hydro units, 7 gas turbine units and 1 nuclear unit are programmed for commissioning during 1985-86.

(c) and (d) The aggregate generating capacity of these units will be 4459.5 MW.

Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project

1471. SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Project in Bihar ;

(b) whether the work is going on the project according to schedule ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to overcome the constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) (a) Government have recently approved the Kahalgaon super thermal power project (4 × 210 MW)

(b) National Thermal power Corporation has already commenced work on the project to ensure its timely completion.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Separate Institute to coordinate activities for welfare of Handicapped

1472. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any separate institute to co-ordinate the activities for the welfare of handicapped persons including blind, deaf and dumb and mentally retarded persons at the National level ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has formed a separate Directorate for the welfare of handicapped persons and also established a Co-operative Finance Corporation to look after the welfare of the handicapped persons ; and

(c) if so, whether similar step is proposed to be taken at the National level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M CHANDRA-SEKHAR) : (a) The Ministry of Social and women's welfare coordinates the activities for the welfare of various categories of handicapped person at the national level.

(b) Regarding a separate Directorate for the welfare of handicapped persons in Andhra Pradesh, the information is being collected. The State Government has, however, set up a Finance Corporation to look after the welfare of handicapped persons.

(c) In view of reply to para (a), the question does not arise.

Improving the quality of Food in Cochin Bound Jayanti Janta Express

1473. P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint about the poor quality food being served in the Cochin bound Jayanti Janta Express ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of food in that train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. One complaint was received during the last six months regarding poor quality of food.

(b) Schedule for ingredients for the meals has been revised to ensure better quality and frequent checks are being conducted to keep a watch on the quality of food and service.

Stagnation of striking Teachers

1474. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 400 selection grade teachers of Delhi Colleges are stagnating though there was agreement between Government and the striking teachers that the teachers who were stagnating would be given increments in alternate years ;

(b) whether this part of the agreement has been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to information available, about 224 selection

Grade Lecturers in Colleges in Delhi, had reached the maximum of their scale of pay in 1984 or earlier. There was no agreement with the Delhi University Teachers' Association that any stagnation removal increment would be sanctioned to such teachers.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Introduction of new Herb by Central Institute of Medical and Aromatic Plants to Cure Malaria

1475. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the Central Institute of Medicinal and aromatic Plants has introduced a new herb to curb Malaria ;

(b) if so, what is that new herb ;

(c) the steps taken to use that herb to eradicate Malaria ; and

(d) whether Government propose to import large quantities for trials and use in the country pending its development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Second Road Bridge over Ganga in Varanasi

1476. SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the second road bridge over Ganga in Varanasi is likely to be completed ; and

(b) the progress of construction of the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The construction of the bridge as such has not been taken in hand. However, activities such as prequalification of contractors etc. for the award of work have been initiated.

Scarcity of Animal Products

1477. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scarcity of animal products is of the same magnitude amongst all States as the incidence of malnourished population as revealed by the surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of the Medical Research Council since 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the names of States surveyed giving extent of malnourished population, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Government do not have any specific information about the magnitude of the scarcity of animal products. The information collected by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau surveys do not include production aspects. However, consumption figures in ten states surveyed National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau indicate that intake of animal products is generally low and varies from state to state.

(b) The consumption of animal food and prevalence of malnourished population in ten states surveyed by the National Nutrition Monitoring bureau is as under :

State	Consumption (in grms)	Prevalence of Malnourished	
		Moderate (%)	Malnourished Severe (%)
Kerala	39	33.5	4.8
Tamil Nadu	13	35.3	6.5
Karnataka	5	39.4	7.7
Andhra Pradesh	13	36.7	7.8
Maharashtra	5	42.0	11.3
Gujarat	2	43.0	9.4
M. P.	Negligible	40.2	11.5
West Bengal	13	33.3	9.3
Uttar Pradesh	5	39.8	6.6
Orissa	12	26.8	6.1

Advance Action to Meet Flood Situation

1478. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether advance action for meeting the situation arising due to floods in the monsoon season is being initiated every year ;

(b) if so, the directions given by Union Government to State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations in this regard during 1984-85 ; and

(c) how far these have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Governor, Punjab, Chief Ministers of various States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories were requested in April, 1984 for a review of the arrangements for flood fighting/flood relief operations and making special efforts to reduce the suffering in areas prone to heavy damages. The States were also advised that adequate funds for maintenance be provided for proper maintenance of flood protection works. In response to the suggestions conveyed from the Union Minister for Irrigation, Government of Gujarat requested for assistance from Government of India in making additional

wireless sets available on priority. The set could not become available during the year 1984, but have since been made available during 1985. Government of West Bengal requested for the setting up of temporary wireless stations by the Central water Commission in West Bengal in addition to the CWC's existing network, but those could not be arranged for want of spare equipment with CWC. No other difficulties were pointed out by the other States for the arrangements required in 1984-85.

Thermit Welding of Rail Joints

1479. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the thermit welding of rail joints is not only costlier but inferior as well; and

(b) if so, the reasons for using this method ?

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

(b) The welding of rail joints in-situ has to be done by Thermit process. Besides there is some shortage of Flash Butt welding capacity, vis-a-vis requirement.

**Report Submitted by Farakka Barrage
Construction Board**

1480. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Farakka Barrage Construction Board constituted an expert group under the Chairmanship of the Member (Designs and Research) of the Central Water Commission to submit its report to the Board ;

(b) whether the said expert group has submitted its report to the board ;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ;

(d) the salient features of the said report ; and

(e) action taken by the Government on the said report ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e) The Farakka Barrage Control Board directed on 26.6.1985 that an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Member (Design and Research) of the Central Water Commission should review the present status of balance works on the upstream navigation lock gates and the bridge at R. D. 29.50 on the Feeder Canal and give its recommendations for their speedy completion. The Expert Group submitted his report in respect of upstream navigation lock on 12-7-1985 and in respect of the bridge on 22-7-1985.

The Group held the view that the completion of the balance works of the navigation lock by September, 1985 is feasible. In respect of bridge at R. D. 29.50, the Group has indicated that it can be completed by December, 1986. The report will be placed before the Standing Committee of the Farakka Barrage Control Board at its next meeting.

**Ratio between Nurses and Patients in
Government Hospitals**

1481. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the requisite ratio between the nurses and the patients in the Central Government hospitals as per rules and what is the actual ratio available ;

(b) whether there is shortage of nurses in the Central Government hospitals in the country ; and

(c) how did the replacement by fresh staff affect the service and treatment in hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) According to the recommendations of the Central Council of Health the Nurses—bed ratio is 1 : 3 for teaching hospitals and 1 : 5 for non-teaching hospitals. The Nurse—bed ratio in three Central Government hospitals is as shown below :

1. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi — 1 : 3
2. Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital — 1 : 3.7
New Delhi
3. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi — 1 : 4

(b) Yes.

(c) Replacement by fresh staff does not ordinarily affect service and treatment in hospitals since a common Nursing syllabus is followed in the Schools of Nursing. Fresh recruits are utilised for general nursing and gradually given experience under the charge of experienced nursing personnel when posted in sensitive areas like CCU, Recovery Room, Burns Wards etc.

**Modification in the Concept of Irrigation
Project in Hill Areas**

1482. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any modification in the concept of Major, Medium and Minor irrigation projects has been decided upon in the case of hill areas in respect of area to be irrigated and the cost of the project ;

(b) if so, the nature and content of the modification agreed upon in this regard in respect of each one of the three types of irrigation projects ; and

(c) whether any modification in decreasing the size of the area for the hill regions is proposed to be accepted in view of the meagre availability of land in such regions ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Regional Centres of NCERT During Seventh Plan

1483. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has planned to open a number of Regional Centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which such Centres would be opened and the names of the places which have been selected for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Seventh Plan proposals envisage setting up of two more Regional Colleges of Education under the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) A decision will be taken after the Seventh Five Year Plan is finalised.

Sharing Cost of Project of Sutlej River and Ali Khud

1484. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India and the Bhakra Beas Management Board have taken by decision on the request of the Government of the Himachal Pradesh for sharing the cost of projects over River Sutlej, at Dehar in Mandi District and over Ali Khud in Bilaspur which have been necessitated by the formation of the Govind Sagar Lake, consequent upon the construction of Bhakra Dam; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision and the extent to which the cost would be shared by the Union Government and the Bhakra Beas Management Board in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Since substitute/alternate bridges, as recommend by Inter-Departmental Group constituted by the Government of India (Ministry of Transport), had already been constructed at various locations in the reservoir area at the expense of the Bhakra Beas Management Board, the other partner States of BBMB are not agreeable to share the cost of any new bridges. There is also no possibility of special funds being made available by the Department of Power for the construction of the bridges.

Requirement of West Bengal for Rakes for Salt Movement

1485. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

SHRI R. P. DAS :

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total rake requirement of West Bengal for salt movement from either Tuticorin or Saurashtra per month ;

(b) the total rake allotted to West Bengal per month during the last 18 months upto 30 June, 1985 ;

(c) whether there is any gap between requirement and allotment of rakes ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps being taken to remove the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) According to the assessment made by the Salt Commissioner, Govt. of India, the requirement of salt for West Bengal is 3.62 lakh tonnes per annum out of which 2.18 lakh tonnes are allocated for despatch by coastal shipment and 1.44 lakh tonnes or 6.5 rakes per month by rail.

(b) During the last 18 months from January '84 to June 1985, about 5.21 lakh tonnes of salt moved by rail i.e. on an average 15.5 rakes per month.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Renovation of 5th T.P. Unit of Durgapur Projects

1486. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Projects Limited sought the help of the Central Electricity Authority for Japanese and to meet the cost of renovation of the 5th thermal power unit of 75 MW capacity ;

(b) if so, when the DPL sought the help of CEA ;

(c) whether Government have fulfilled its request for help ;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (e) Durgapur Projects Ltd. had sought the assistance of the Central Electricity Authority on 28.3.1985 for renovating equipment imported from Japan. The CEA is obtaining relevant data to assess the consolidated requirement of Japanese assistance for revamping the 9 units of Japanese origin installed in the country having capacities of 20 MW and above,

North Eastern Regional Electricity Board

1487. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the North Eastern Regional Electricity Board was held on 12 June, 1985 at Itanagar ;

(b) if so, what were the suggestions put forward by the different States in the said meeting ;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(d) steps to be taken by the Union Government on those suggestions put forward by the different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important suggestions put forward inter alia in the meeting include (i) establishment of a permanent Regional Load Despatch Centre including State Load Despatch Centres with entire financing by the Central Government, (ii) formal allocation of the shares of different States from Central projects, (iii) development of load in the region by setting up industries and construction of irrigation and rural electrification schemes, (iv) liberalised financing of RE schemes by REC and conversion of REC loans to grants, (v) holding of next Power Ministers' Conference in the region, (vi) construction of more inter-State lines etc.

(c) and (d) The minutes of the meeting are still awaited from the NEREB, Shillong and the reaction of the Government will be made known after studying the various recommendations.

NTPC's Proposal for Setting up Power Plant at Khoirasol

1488. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of West Bengal had about a year ago, approved a proposal for supplying adequate water from the Ajoy Dam for the power plant to be constructed by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what is the fate of the NTPC's proposal for setting up power plant near Khoirasol in Birbhum ;

(d) whether the NTPC would take up this project now ;

(e) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (f) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) had submitted, in 1982, a brief report indicating the possibility of setting up a 840 MW thermal power station in Central sector in district Birbhum of West Bengal. It was envisaged that the water requirement of the project could be met from the Ajoy river and the associated storage reservoir scheme of West Bengal Government. However, in April, 1984, Government of West Bengal proposed installation of 3 × 210 MW thermal power station at Bakreshwar in district Birbhum in the State sector in preference to the NTPC's proposal. Government of India have since conveyed their agreement to the State Government's request and NTPC is not pursuing its proposal.

[Translation]

Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries in Rented Building in Patna

1489. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the treatment of Government employees and their families Central Government Health Scheme is functioning in Patna ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that since the CGHS do not have any building of their own in Patna, their head office and dispensaries are functioning in rented buildings ;

(c) if so, the amount of rent being paid for these buildings by the Government every month ;

(d) whether Government propose to construct their own building for the head office and the dispensaries ; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard till now ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The amount of rent being paid for these buildings by the Government every month is Rs. 17,352/-

(d) and (e) Due to paucity of funds it has not been possible to construct buildings for the office of the Chief Medical Officer and the dispensaries.

[English]

Decrease in per Capita Expenditure on Education

1490. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita expenditure on education has come down in constant terms over the years ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the per capita expenditure on education during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(d) reasons for decline in per capita expenditure in constant terms over the year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Based on the figures available with the Ministry, per capita expenditure on education (Centre and States) at constant prices (Base 1960=100) for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 has been estimated as under :

1981-82	Rs. 14.1
1982-83	Rs. 16.5
1983-84	Rs. 16.6

(d) Does not arise.

Central Aid Sought by Orissa for Eradication of Malaria During Seventh Plan

1491. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Orissa sought Central aid for eradication of Malaria during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether some amount was sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan and if so how much and the details regarding its utilisation ; and

(c) the details regarding the financial and medical assistance which is being provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) to (c) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented as Category II Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis of expenditure between the Central and State Governments concerned as per approved pattern of central assistance. The Plan outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised but central assistance out of Central Govt.'s 50% share will continue during 1985-86 as per approved pattern. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Central Govt. provided the following central assistance to the Government of Orissa for NMEP out of their 50% share :

NMEP (Rural) —	Rs. 1320.97 lakhs
NMEP (Urban) —	Rs. 17.18 lakhs
Total	Rs. 1338.15 lakhs

Adult Education Programme during Sixth Plan Period

1492. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ; SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed to cover the population of illiterate persons through adult education programme during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the percentage of the total illiterate persons covered during the plan period ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that target fixed could not be achieved, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Sixth Plan document envisaged eradication of illiteracy in the age-group 15—35 years by 1990. No specific targets were fixed during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The percentage of the total illiterate persons (15—35 age group) covered as compared to the number of illiterate estimated for the age group 15—35 years in 1981 (110 million) is 19.7% during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) No specific targets were fixed during the Sixth Plan period.

Pritam Singh Committees' Recommendations on Soil Erosion by Bhagirathi

1493. **SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the fate of the Pritam Singh Committee's recommendation on soil erosion by the Bhagirathi ;

(b) whether Government propose to implement it now ;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) The Pritam Singh Committee (Ganga River Erosion Committee) constituted by the Government of West Bengal recommended various anti-erosion measures for the left and the right banks of the Ganga both upstream and downstream of Farakka Barrage. The Farakka Project Organisation has already executed such bank protection works along the Ganga as were immediately required for the safety of the project complex. A scheme of additional anti-erosion measures for the project-associated area has also been formulated by the project authorities and is proposed for inclusion in the Seventh Plan. For the remaining reaches of the Ganga, the Government of West Bengal have formulated some anti-erosion schemes and these are under implementation by them in phases.

Meeting of Farakka Barrage Construction Board

1494. **SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the 35th meeting of the Farakka Barrage Construction Board was held in New Delhi in the month of June, 1985 ;

(b) if so, what are the plans and programmes discussed in the said meeting ; and

(c) what progress has so far been made on the suggestions proposals made in that meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Farakka Barrage Control Board reviewed the present stage of the works of the Farakka Barrage Project and the programme to complete the balance works.

(c) The Board decided that an Expert Group under Member (D&R) of Central Water Commission should visit the site, review the balance works to be completed for the upstream navigational lock and for the bridge at R.D. 29.50 on the Feeder Canal and make recommendations for their speedy completion. The expert group has since submitted its report on these works.

Criteria for opening of a P.H.C. subsidiary Health Centre and Hospital

1495. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for having a Primary Health Centre, Subsidiary Health Centre and Hospital in a particular populated area ;

(b) number of Primary Health Centres and Hospitals upto the end of 6th Plan in India and as per the population of India how many people on an average are attended by one doctor ; and

(c) the proposal of Health Ministry in the 7th Plan to increase the number of Hospitals and Primary Health Centres ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) The establishment of Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and 30-bedded rural hospitals is under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. A Primary health Centre and Subsidiary health Centre is being established for every 30,000 rural population (for every 20,000 population in the case of tribal and hilly areas) and a 30 bedded rural hospital (Community health Centre) for every one lakh population.

(b) According to the information available, 7250* primary health centres and 613*, 30-bedded rural hospitals were functioning in the country as on 1.4.1985. A statement showing the number of doctors and average population served in different States/UTs is given below.

(c) During the 7th Plan discussions, a target to establish 1237* additional primary health centres and 1553* 30-bedded rural hospitals has been proposed.

* Figures provisional.

Statement

Number of Doctors and Average Population served in different States/UTs—1983

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Doctors engaged in			Doctor Population ratio	Period to which it relates
		Govt. Agencies	Non-Govt. Agencies	Total		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4289	+	4289	1 : 13151	31.12.83
2.	Assam	1518	+	1518	1 : 11879	1.1.79
3.	Bihar			13438*	1 : 4746	1.1.78
4.	Gujarat	2057	4415	6472	1 : 5592	31.12.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Haryan	1044	3756	4800	1 : 2862	30.6.83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	535	+	535	1 : 7514	1.1.79
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	800	+	800	1 : 6996	1.1.79
8.	Karnataka			22462	1 : 1753	31.12.83
9.	Kerala	3956	+	3956	1 : 6735	31.12.83
10.	Madhya Pradesh	+	+	13125	1 : 4206	30.6.83
11.	Maharashtra			34103	1 : 1945	31.12.83
12.	Manipur	516	12	528	1 : 2884	31.12.83
13.	Meghalaya	216	+	226	1 : 6363	31.12.83
14.	Nagaland	177	30	207	1 : 4072	31.12.83
15.	Orissa	2682	+	2682	1 : 9377	1.1.78
16.	Punjab	3286	+	3286	1 : 5389	31.12.83
17.	Rajasthan	3236	+	3236	1 : 11334	31.12.83
18.	Sikkim	75	3	78	1 : 3115	1.1.79
19.	Tamil Nadu	6463	+	6463	1 : 7677	31.12.82
20.	Tripura	446	+	446	1 : 4908	31.12.83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7243	+	7243	1 : 15808	31.12.82
22.	West Bengal	+	+	26367	1 : 2181	31.12.83
23.	A. & N. Islands	65	+	65	1 : 3231	31.12.83
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	221	+	221	1 : 2841	31.12.81
25.	Chandigarh	344	+	344	1 : 1512	31.12.83
26.	D. & N. Haveli	18	5	23	1 : 5000	31.12.83
27.	Delhi	+	+	+		
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	528	707	1235	1 : 935	31.12.83
29.	Lakshadweep	19	1	20	1 : 2150	31.12.83
30.	Mizoram	97	9	106	1 : 4981	31.12.83
31.	Pondicherry	519	+	519	1 : 1229	31.12.83

NOTE :

* = Regd. no. of Doctors.

+ = Not Available.

Ratio (all India) has been worked out due to incomplete data.

**Cancer Research centres and joint efforts
for Research Programme with USA
and UK**

1496. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) number of Cancer research centres and similar organisations in the country and their details; and

(b) whether any joint effort for research Programme is proposed with U.S.A. and U.K. where modern research for cancer is being conducted?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANANAD):

(a) There are the following ten Regional Centres for Cancer Research and Treatment in the country:—

1. Tata Memorial Centre; Bombay.
2. Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
3. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
4. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.
5. Regional Cancer Centre, S.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
6. Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati.
7. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior.
8. Cancer Institute, Adyar, Madras.
9. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
10. Regional Cancer Centre, Medical College Campus, Trivendrum.

While the Centres at Serial Numbers 2—9 are functioning under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, the Institution at Serial Number 1 above is under the Department of Atomic Energy.

Apart from the above mentioned 10 Institutions, there are 142 hospitals/medical colleges in the country where cancer treatment facilities are available; some of these

Institutions are also doing cancer research. A statement Containing a List of these Institutions is given below.

(b) There are already a few ongoing research projects on cancer with Indo-US Collaboration. As regards the future programmes, "Cancer" is one of the areas identified for Indo-US Collaborative research at the Seventh Meeting of the Indo-US Sub Commission on Science and Technology held in New Delhi from 8th—10th April, 1985, subject to approval by Govt. of India.

2. There are no agreements at present for Indo UK Collaboration on cancer research. However, individual projects submitted by scientists for funding by the Overseas Development Agency, London, are screened by the ICMR/Ministry of Health on the Indian side and by the British Council on the UK side.

Statement

List of Hospitals/Institutions having treatment facilities for Cancer Patients :

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Mehdi Nawaj Jung, Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
2. M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh.
3. Govt. General Hospital, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Govt. General Hospital, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Govt. General Hospital, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.
6. S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.
7. King George Hospital, Vishakhapatnam, A.P.
8. Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, A.P.

ASSAM

9. Assam Medical College & Hospital, Dibrugarh, Assam.
10. Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Gauhati.
11. Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati,

BIHAR

12. Medical College & Hospital, Patna.
13. Medical College and Hospital, Darbhanga.
14. Meherbai Tata Memorial Hospital, Jamshedpur.

GUJARAT

15. M.P. Shah Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
16. Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad (H&P).
17. Seth Vedilal Savabhai General Hospital, Ahmedabad.
18. Irwin Group of Hospital, Jamnagar.
19. Sh. Sayaji General Hospital, Baroda.
20. Sir. T. Hospital, Bhavnagar.
21. Government Hospital, Rajkot.
22. Nathalal Parekh Cancer Hospital, Rajkot.
23. Lions Cancer Detection Centre, Surat, (Trust).
24. Civil Hospital, Junagarh.

HARYANA

25. Medical College and Hospital, Rohtak.

J & K

26. S.M:H S. Hospital, Srinagar.
27. S.M.G.S. Hospital, Jammu.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

28. H.P. Hospital, Snowdon, Simla.

KARNATAKA

29. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
30. Dowing and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.
31. Kidwai Memorial Cancer Relief Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.
32. J.L.N. Medical College and Civil Hospital, Belgau.

33. Medical College and Hospital, Bellary, Karnataka.
34. K. Medical College and Hospital, Hubli, Karnataka.
35. Govt. Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, Karnataka.
36. Karnataka Cancer Theraput Research Institute, Hubli.
37. Kasturba Med. College and Hospital Manipal, Karnataka.
38. Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

KERALA

39. Medical College Hospital, Trivendrum.
40. Medical College Hospital, Kozhikode.
41. Medical College Hospital, Kottayam.
42. General Hospital, Ernakulam.

MADHYA PRADESH

43. Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal, M.P.
44. Shaskiya Gyara Panch Trust Cancer Hospital, Indore.
45. Cancer Hospital and Med. College Jabalpur.
46. J.A. Group of Hospitals, Gwalior.
47. Cancer Hospital and Research, Institute, Gwalior.
48. Gandhi Memorial Cancer Hospital, Rewa.
49. D.K. Hospital, Raipur.
50. Cancer Hospital, Raipur.
51. Ratten Massihi Chikitsalaya, Ratlam.
52. Christian Hospital, Mungeli, Bilaspur, M.P.

MAHARASHTRA

53. B.Y.L. Charitable Hospital, Bombay-400008.
54. Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay-400012.

55. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay-400012.
56. K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay-400012.
57. Bombay Hospital, Bombay-400020.
58. L.T.M.G. Hospital and Med. College, Sion, Bombay-22.
59. Jaslok Hospital and Research Centre, Peddar Road, Bombay-400026.
60. Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, Vile Parle, (West) Bombay-400026.
61. Gokuldas Tezpal Hospital, Bombay.
62. St. George Hospital, Bombay.
63. Central Railway Hospital, Bombay.
64. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur.
65. Doga Memorial Hospital, Nagpur.
66. Maya General Hospital, Nagpur.
67. Sant Tukoji Hospital, Nagpur.
68. Sahakari Rugnalaya, Nagpur.
69. Sasson General Hospital, B.J. Medical College, Pune.
70. Command Hospital, Southern Command, Pune.
71. Miraj Medical College and Hospital, Miraj, Maharashtra 416410.
72. Wonless Hospital, M.M.G., Miraj.
73. District Hospital, Amravati.
74. Salvation Army Hospital, Ahmed Nagar.
75. Medical College and Hospital, Aurangabad.
76. S.R.T.R. Medical College Ambajugai Distt. Bihar.
77. District Hospital, Jalgaon.
78. General Hospital, Sangli.
79. Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur.
80. Danraj Giriraj Hospital, Solapur.
81. Distt. Govt. General Hospital, Sholapur.

82. Sh. Sidheeswar Cancer Hospital, and Research Centre, Hotji Road, Solapur-413003.

83. Distt. Hospital, Wardha.

84. Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sewagram, Wardha.

MEGHALAYA

85. Khasi Hills Wellish Mission Hospital, Shillong, Meghalaya.

ORISSA

86. Cancer Institute, S.C.B. Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack, Orissa.

87. V.S.S Medical College and Hospital, Burla Sambalpur.

88. M.K.G.G. Medical College and Hospital, Brahampur, Orissa.

PUNJAB

89. Sh. Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Amritsar.

90. Rajindra Hospital, Patiala.

91. Chirstian Medical College, B.N. Hospital, Ludhiana

92. Daya Nand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana.

93. Civil Hospital, Gurudaspur.

94. Civil Hospital, Batala, Punjab.

RAJASTHAN

95. J.L.N. Hospital, Ajmer-305001.

96. P.B. Men's Hospital, Bikaner-334001.

97. S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur-342001.

98. M.G. Hospital, Jodhpur-342001.

99. Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur-342001.

100. General Hospital, Udaipur-313001.

101. Association Group of Hospitals, Udaipur-313001.

TAMIL NADU

102. Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Madras-600020.

103. International Cancer Centre, Neyyor, Kanyakumari-629802.
104. Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Egmore-Madras.
105. Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
106. B.S.R.M. Lying Hospital, Madras.
107. Govt. General Hospital, (Barnard Institute of Radiology), Madras.
108. Govt. Roypettah Hospital, Madras.
109. Govt. Stanlay Hospital, Madras.
110. Kalipauk Med. College and Hospital, Madras.
111. Govt. Erakime Hospital, Madurai.
112. Kuppu Swami Naidu Memorial Hospital, Coimbatore.
113. Chingleput Medical College and Hospital, Chingleput.
114. Arignar Anna Cancer Institute, Railway Board, Kanchipuram.
115. Thanjavur Medical College, and Hospital, Thanjavur.
116. Tirunelveli Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
117. Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, Tamil Nadu.
118. G.B. Hospital, Agartala, Tripura.
126. R.G. Kar Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, W.B.
127. Nilratan Sirkar Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.
128. Chitranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, W.B.
129. Seth Sukhlal Karnani Memorial, Hospital, Calcutta.
130. Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.
131. Medical College and Hospital, Panaji, Goa, Daman, and Diu.
132. Gosalia Memorial Hospital, and Research Institute, Dona Paula, Panaji.
133. Asile Hospital, Mapusa, Panaji, Goa.
134. J.N. Postgraduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Pondicherry.
135. All India Instt. of Med. Sciences, New, Delhi.
136. Safdarjang Hospital, New, Delhi.
137. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi.
138. Smt. S.K. Medical College, and Hospital, New Delhi.
139. L.N.J.P.N. Hospital, New Delhi.
140. G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.
141. Holly Family Hospital New Delhi.
142. N R. Central Hospital New Delhi.

UTTAR PRADESH

119. Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Agra.
120. Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad U.P.
121. Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital, Lucknow, U.P.
122. J.K. Institute of Radiology and Cancer, Kanpur, U.P.
123. Sir. Sunderpal Hospital, Institute of Medical Sciences, Varanasi.
124. Lovett Hospital, Ramnagar Varanasi.
125. Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal.

**Installation of automatic warning system
on Howrah-Burdwan and Gaya-
Mughalsarai sections**

1497. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-schedule has been laid down for operation of the automatic warning system on the Howrah-Burdwan (Chord) and Gaya-Mughalsarai sections of the Eastern Railway and the EMU trains on the Calcutta suburban sections ;

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work of providing Auxiliary Warning System in Howrah-Burdwan chord line and Gaya-Mughalsarai sections was progressed in 1974-1979 in stage and was completed in 1980 with imported equipments. In all, 21 locos and 12 EMUs (Electric Multiple Units) were fitted with the cub equipment and 189 track magnets were provided on these sections. Due to heavy theft of track magnets, the system did not prove satisfactory. It was, therefore, decided to modify the design and try track magnets with fibre glass body to obviate thefts. The modified design has since been developed.

In the meanwhile, the work of Auxiliary Warning System was entrusted to Messrs. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) in coordination with Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO), Lucknow. After a few years efforts, Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) developed an indigenous system and order was placed on them for loco equipments.

2. Since almost all track magnets from Gaya-Mughalsarai section were stolen, it was decided that the engine equipments received from Messrs. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) for fitment on the electric locos should be fitted in the EMU (Electric Multiple unit) cabs so that the system can be introduced on suburban section to derive maximum benefit. Accordingly, it was decided to provided this system on main line and chord line of Howrah-Burdwan section where track magnets with fibre body have been installed.

The Auxiliary Warning System equipment supplied by Messrs. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) to be fitted in the EMU (Electric Multiple Unit) cabs have been observed to have some deficiencies. The matter has been taken up with he firm and is being vigorously pursued to modify the equipment so that compatibility of the system for successful working can be

determined. After the equipment supplied by Messrs. Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) is tried out and is found successful and compatible, it will be possible to fix a target for completing this work on Howrah-Burdwan main and chord line sections. After this, the system will be extended to other sections.

Considering the trend of reaction of the drivers, it has since been decided to name this system as "Auxiliary Warning System" instead of "Automatic Warning System".

3. In view of the importance of the system from safety point of view, a high level committee has been constituted in the Board's Office to watch the progress.

Collaboration Projects with Netherlands in Water Transport

1498. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Netherlands and India have identified several projects for collaboration in the field of water transport ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any delegation of Netherlands visited India recently in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the deal in this matter ?

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

(b) The following I.W.T. Projects have been identified for consideration and negotiation under assistance from the Netherlands :—

- (i) National Waterway No. 1 i. e. Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly system ;
- (ii) Modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard of C. I. W. T. C. Ltd.
- (iii) Reactivation of Damodar Valley Corporation Canal for Navigation ;

- (iv) Improvement of Champakara Canal in Kerala ; and
 (v) Feasibility Study on Narmada River.

(c) and (d) A Netherland Delegation visited India in October, 1984 to attend the Third Meeting of the Indo-Dutch Steering Committee. The above Projects were discussed at this Meeting as also at the Fourth Meeting of the Steering Committee held in February, 1985. A Meeting of the High-Level Monitoring Committee under the Indo-Dutch Steering Committee was held in New Delhi on 16.5.85 wherein these projects were also reviewed.

[*Translation*]

Setting up a Super Thermal Power Plant Based on Lignite Deposit

1499. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Government of Rajasthan for setting up a Super Thermal Power Plant based on lignite deposits in Barmer ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action thereon so far ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Government of Rajasthan have proposed that provision be made in the Central Sector in the Seventh Plan for mining of lignite deposits and installation of a lignite based thermal power plant in Barmer district.

(b) and (c) Exploration of lignite deposits is being expedited, so that the techno-economic viability of a lignite based power station can be assessed.

[*English*]

Non-Completion of Hydel Projects in Uttar Pradesh

1500. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on some prestigious hydel projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh have been at a standstill for several years for lack of funds (Hindustan Times dated 5-6-1985) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the period for which the work on these hydel projects has been suspended ;

(c) the extent of the Central financial assistance given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the completion of these projects as against the demand ;

(d) the estimated cost escalation in respect of these projects because of delay in their completion ; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Government to remove the bottleneck and to accelerate the progress of their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) According to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, the work has not been suspended on any sanctioned hydro-electric project in the State but it has been slow due to various reasons including inadequate availability of funds, bad rock strata, delay in acquisition of land, delay in clearance from environmental angle.

(c) The Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and block grants to each State for their plans as a whole and not for any specific project or sector of development.

(d) Cost escalation occurs not only on account of delay in completion of projects but also on account of escalation in prices of equipment and materials, increase in labour cost, change in scope of project etc. The original and latest cost estimates of hydel projects under execution in the State, with their likely schedule of commissioning, are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Project & capacity (MW)	Cost Estimate		Likely date of commissioning
		Original	Latest	
(Rs. crores)				
1.	Maneri Bhali Stage-II (4 × 76 MW)	82.63	212.60	1989-90
2.	Tehri Dam (4 × 250 MW)	197.92	1065.86	1992-93
3.	Lakhwar Vyasi (3 × 100 MW + 2 × 60 MW)	140.97	276.42	1991-92
4.	Vishnu Pryag (4 × 120 MW)	184.51	266.64	1993-94

(e) Emphasis is being laid on timely commissioning of hydel projects, and their progress is being closely monitored by the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power. Senior Officers also visit project sites to assess the progress and to remove bottlenecks in execution.

Department. The tentative target dates for completion of the Railways' portion of work of the three bridges are as under :—

Rajendra Nagar Road Over Bridge	31.3.86
Yarpur Road Over Bridge	30.6.86
Chitkohra Road Over Bridge	31.12.86

[*Translation*]

Construction of Railway bridges in Rajendra Nagar Yarpur and Chitkhori

1501. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of Pucca railway overbridges in Rajendra Nagar, Yarpur and Chitkhori is going on in order to remove the traffic difficulties in Patna ;

(b) if so, the time limit fixed for the completion of these overbridges ;

(c) the reasons for not completing these overbridges in time ;

(d) the remaining action taken in this regard ; and

(e) the time by which Government propose to open these bridges for traffic ?

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

(b) The Railways are to construct main bridge across tracks and approaches are to be constructed by State Public Works

(c) and (d) There was some initial delay in the construction of pile foundations at Rajendra Nagar and Yarpur as shifting of cables, P & T lines, H. T. Lines had to be arranged. Similarly, at Chitkhora, widening of the ad-joining level crossing for the diversion of the road traffic had to be arranged. These preliminary works have since been completed.

(e) Opening of the Road Over Bridges will depend on the completion of the approaches by the State Public Works Department.

[*English*]

Daily Running of Kerala Express

1502. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to run Kerala Express daily which is running bi-weekly at present between Trivandrum and New Delhi ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to scarcity of coaches, diesel engines and constraints of track capacity on the sections enroute, it will not be possible to increase the frequency at present.

Power Generation in Seventh Plan

1503. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Thermal Power Plants to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the total Thermal Power generation expected by the end of the Seventh Plan

(c) whether there are any thermal projects which are going to be taken up in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The 7th Plan is yet to be finalised. However, 59 on-going and sanctioned thermal schemes including gas based schemes and 9 schemes cleared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are likely to be taken up during the 7th Plan.

(b) Energy availability at bus bar from thermal power plants at the end of 7th Plan is estimated to be 168.605 billion units.

(c) and (d) Talcher super thermal power project St. I (2×500 MW) in the Central sector and Ib Valley thermal power project (4×210 MW) in the State sector have been accorded techno-economic clearance by CEA at estimated costs of Rs. 995 and Rs. 887.99 crores respectively. These projects are proposed to be taken up during the 7th Plan.

Plan to Link all major Rivers

1504. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan before the Government to link all the major rivers in order to develop an effective inland waterways system ;

(b) if so, when is it going to be taken up ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no plan to link the major rivers in order to develop an effective inland waterways system. However, a National Perspective Plan for water Resources Development for Development of Irrigation and Power Potential in the Country has been formulated in the Ministry of Irrigation. Apart from, irrigation and power benefits, the Schemes for diverting water to short areas may also give additional benefits including navigation.

(b) and (c) To begin with the Government have established the National Water Development Agency to undertake survey and investigation and preparation of feasibility Report on linking of Peninsular Rivers. Any further action will depend on the outcome of these surveys and investigation. This agency is under the administrative control of Deptt. of Irrigation of the Government of India.

Closed Circuit TVs at Railway Stations

1505. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up closed circuit TVs at several railway stations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Closed circuit TVs are already installed at certain stations in metropolitan cities. It is new proposed to set up closed circuit TVs at other important stations. These will be utilised to display information about train arrivals and departures, socials, educational and other messages, and also commercial advertisements.

Accident Recording System

1506. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seminar on Metropolitan Transport held in New Delhi has opined that the accident recording system in the country is not satisfactory and needs efforts to improve the system ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to chalk out plans for the improvement of the accident recording system ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) Though the Recommendations of the seminar do not specifically mention about any accident recording system, some participants in the seminar discussions called for improvements in the accident recording system. The Seminar recommended that transport managements should adopt more vigorous measures for increased road and traffic safety, as well as for vehicles testing regulation, enforcement and public education.

As a part of road safety programmes, the Central Government have already written to the State Governments for taking action about the above aspects including improvements in the accident recording system.

[Translation]**Compensation claims in respect of Goods Booked and found short**

1507. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of claims for compensation preferred in respect of goods booked with railways and found short at their destination during the last three years in all the Railways, zone-wise ;

(b) the number of such claims settled as also the number of those still pending disposal and details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed for speedy disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) The number of claims for compensation registered with the Railways on account of goods booked and found deficient at their destination, the number of such claims settled and the number of those pending disposal during the last three years, zone-wise are as per the Statement-I given below. The details of the cases pending at the end of March '85 are as per the Statement-II given below.

(c) 1. Monetary powers of officers for settlement of claims have been enhanced.

2. Mobile claims offices are organised at a number of stations.

3. Intensive monitoring of the settlement of claims cases is being done both at the Zonal Railways and at Board's level.

Statement-I

Railways	No. of claims for compensation preferred during—				No. of claims settled during—				No. of claims pending disposal at the end of Fin. years—			
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Central	63898	49521	52421	67788	54759	56849	4810	3999	3113			
Eastern	93049	82374	89506	98059	97428	102557	63089	49979	43418			
Northern	102836	90385	103769	117184	100857	118508	12900	12334	12289			
N.E.	32119	24931	27783	37140	28174	30615	1974	1220	1352			
N.F.	41808	39450	38086	41664	41326	39443	10249	10192	9859			
Southern	45300	42668	36790	47788	47228	41815	4386	3860	2945			
S.C.	15986	13637	12211	18827	16298	14221	351	380	323			
S. E.	74985	54122	50715	72522	62145	54973	11718	7935	6155			
Western	53878	48829	43484	60049	52715	50299	3570	4419	3465			
TOTAL	5,23,779	4,45,917	4,54,765	5,60,371	5,09,957	5,09,280	1,13,047	94,318	84,919			

Statement-II

Railways	Details of pending claims cases at the end of March 1985.				
	Over 42 day	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year
Central	1830	1439	609	72	16
Eastern	22408	14512	13045	4902	3658
Northern	4689	4238	1754	883	307
N.E.	665	488	238	131	52
N.F.	6116	3864	1789	1186	1242
Southern	1508	1177	484	267	62
S. C.	205	96	66	27	16
S. E.	2082	4090	1744	645	36
Western	2987	640	729	893	903
TOTAL	42490	30544	20458	9006	6292

Prevention of accidents on Bikaner Metre Gauge line

1508. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Bikaner metre gauge per bhi rail durghatna ho sakti hai" (Railway accident can take place on Bikaner metre gauge also) appearing in daily Jansatta dated 15 June, 1985 pointing out to the possibility of rail accident owing to obsolete track ; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken to prevent accidents on this line ?

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

(b) Action is being continuously taken to ensure adequate maintenance of Track and safety. Effort is also being made to prevent trespassing between Bikaner-Lalgarh, which tends to disturb ballast. More over the section between Hanumangarh -Suratgarh has already been converted to Broad Gauge and section from Suratgarh to Lalgarh/Bikaner is sanctioned for conversion and work is in progress.

[English]

Replacement of Engine of Purulia Express

1509. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Purulia Express which is running between Howrah and Purulia daily may stop any time because of its old engine and bogies ;

(b) whether the same engine is continuously hauling the train without any rest since it first started ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to replace it with another engine to run the train smoothly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Purulia Express running between Howrah and Purulia has got a special rake having a distinctive colour scheme. This rake is being hauled by a comparatively new diesel locomotive. The locomotive as well as bogies are getting regular maintenance,

(c) and (d) In view of the reply to (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Central School at Mirthi District
Pithoragarh (U. P.)**

1510. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a Central School at Mirthi (Didihar) in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Proposals for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner and requisite physical facilities like land, temporary accommodation to house the classes, etc. etc., are made available. No such proposal in respect of Mirthi (Didihar), Pithoragarh District, Uttar Pradesh has been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

**A.C./First Class and Second Class Sleeper
Coaches in 7/8 Nainital Express**

1511. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trains running between Lucknow and Kathgodam are being used by tourists also ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to attach A. C. First Class and Second Class Sleeper coaches in 7Up and 8 Down Nainital Express trains running between Lucknow and Kathgodam stations ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided in these trains ?

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

(b) At present, one partial A. C. First Class, two First Class coaches, one composite First-Cum-Second Class coach are already running in 7Up/8Dn. Lucknow-Kathgodam Nainital Express alongwith nine Second Class 3-tier Sleeper coaches. First-Cum-Second Class and two Second Class sleeper coaches are also provided during Summer rush in case traffic justifies.

(c) does not arise.

National Loan Scholarship Scheme

1512. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the objects of "National Loan Scholarship Scheme" and since when it was started and the amount distributed during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the amount distributed among the students as scholarship loans has also been recovered ;

(c) whether this scholarship was granted mainly to the students of urban areas and that too to the wards of Government employees only or it was also paid to the children of non-Government employees ; and

(d) if so, the percentage of amount paid to the children of Government employees and to the children of non-Government employees separately ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The object of "National Loan Scholarship Scheme" is to provide financial assistance to meritorious students without adequate means so as to enable them to complete their education.

The scheme was initiated in 1963-64 and is implemented through State Governments and Union Territories. The total amount released to the State Governments for disbursement of loan scholarships to students during the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 1524.85 lakhs.

(b) The recovery of loans advanced to students is made in instalments after it becomes due. Students who join the teaching profession and defence services are exempt from payment.

(c) and (d) Scholarship is admissible to all eligible students on merit-cum-means basis and no distinction is made on the basis of areas of residence or profession of the parents of the students.

[English]

Performance of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation

1513. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the water transport in the country is not developed and the coastal trade of the Central Inland water Transport Corporation is running into losses ;

(b) if so, the details of the losses of the CIWTC for the last two years, year-wise ;

(c) the reasons therefor and the factors responsible for non-development of CIWTC despite the action taken by Government in this respect ;

(d) the future plans of Government for its development ;

(e) the reasons for this trade being uneconomic when water transport is the cheapest and does not involve energy consumption ;

(f) whether any one of the routes in our coasts is earning profit ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The coastal trade is outside the charter of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. The Inland water transport has not developed as it has not received sufficient attention in preference to other modes of transport till the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) The losses of the CIWTC in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 were Rs. 11.85 crores 13.16 crores and 12.18 crores (unaudited) respectively.

(c) and (d) These losses are not as a result of coastal trade. The losses of the CIWTC are mainly due to old and uneconomical vessels which it inherited, having high manning scales. In the Sixth Plan, replacement of the old vessels had been undertaken and 5 self-propelled carrier, three tugs and 9 dumb barges were acquired. The programme of modernisation of the fleet is proposed to be carried on in the Seventh Plan and it is hoped that with this the CIWTC will improve its performance. The inland water transport carried a cargo of 1,14,479 tonnes in 1980-81 and in 1984-85, the cargo carried was 2,62,717 tonnes which will indicate that it the shown improvement.

(e) The inland water transport *per se* is more energy efficient and could be cheaper than other modes of transport once the IWT system stabilises with more efficient fleet and infrastructure.

(f) and (g) Since the inland water transport does not operate in the coastal trade, the question does not arise.

[Translation]

Suits filed in Civil Courts Against Railways for compensation claims

1514. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of suits filed in Civil Courts against Railways in 1983-84 and 1984-85 for compensation claims in respect of loss or short delivery of goods and the number of decrees awarded each year separately ;

(b) the total amount paid by Railways each year as compensation ; and

(c) the total amount paid to the lawyers in Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The total number of suits filed in Civil Courts against Railways for compensation claims in respect of loss or short delivery of goods in 1983-84 was 32,413 and in 1984-85 it was 29,016. The number of decrees awarded in 1983-84 was 10,201 and in 1984-85 it was 8,318,

(b) The total amount paid by Railways as compensation in 1983-84 was Rs. 30.07 crores and in 1984-85 it was 32.85 crores.

(c) Information regarding amount paid to the lawyers in Courts is not maintained separately.

[English]

Appointment of Vice-Chancellors/Chancellors of Universities

1515. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the pattern of appointment/selection of the Chancellors/Vice Chancellors of the universities and the pattern of their functioning vis-a-vis the management/functioning of the Central and State Universities ;

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

(c) if not, whether any study is proposed to be undertaken and any steps are to be taken to ensure uniformity for the appointment/selection and the functioning of the Vice-Chancellors/Chancellors ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The President of India is the Visitor of all Central Universities. The Chancellors of these Universities are either appointed by the Visitor or elected by their Courts. The Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities are appointed by the Visitor from a panel of names recommended by specially constituted Selection Committee except in the case of Aligarh Muslim University. The panel of names from which the Vice-Chancellors of Aligarh Muslim University is appointed is recommended by the Court of the University.

For all the State Universities, the Governor of the State concerned is the Chancellor who performs the functions similar to those of the Visitor in the case of Central Universities. The State Universities generally do not have an Office corresponding to that of Chancellor in the Central Universities. The method of appointment of Vice-Chancellors in the State Universities

is not uniform throughout the country as amendments to the Acts are made by State Governments from time to time.

(c) The Government is examining the desirability of bringing about uniformity in the method of appointment, and powers and functions, of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of State Universities. No final decision has been taken in this matter.

Nationalisation of Public Schools

1516. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Central Government about the public schools ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for nationalisation of these schools ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The National Policy on Education (1968) inter alia states that "All special schools like Public Schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also to provide a prescribed proportion of free-studentship to prevent segregation of social classes. This will not, however, affect the rights of minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution."

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Criteria for Opening Central Schools

1517. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for opening of central schools in the country including rural areas ;

(b) number of Central Schools of Higher Secondary level in Rajasthan State, district-wise ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for opening new Central Schools, if so, details thereof a district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are primarily intended to provide education to children of transferable employees of the Central Government. These Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees including Defence and paramilitary personnel, of were public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located. The schools are opened in a phased manner at places where there is a demand and where requisite facilities in the form of land etc. are made available by the sponsoring authorities.

(b) Alwar	:	1
Bharatpur	:	1
Bikaner	:	1
Jaipur	:	2
Jodhpur	:	2
Jhunjhunu	:	1
Kota	:	1
Udaipur	:	2

Total	:	11

(c) Two Kendriyas Vidyalayas—one in Ajmer District and the other in Sriganganagar District—have already been sanctioned during the current academic year. Another proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Tonk District during the current academic year is under consideration by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Sick Thermal Power Units in Uttar Pradesh

1518. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Electricity Authority has inspected the thermal power units of Uttar Pradesh and other States ;

(b) if so, the number of those thermal power units which are sick and whose condition has deteriorated and which are not functioning properly ; and

(c) the causes of such deterioration and the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Join teams comprising engineers of CEA, BHEL, and ILK etc. have visited various thermal power stations in the States. These teams have identified 161 thermal units for revamping under the Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme. The causes of their unsatisfactory performance include :

- (i) aging of plant and equipment,
- (ii) supply of coal of inferior quality than that envisaged originally, and
- (iii) design drawbacks of the plant and equipment and systems.

[English]

Construction of P.H.C.s and subsidiary Health Centres During 7th Plan

1519. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres which will be constructed during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the guideline of the Government in constructing and running the Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres of our country ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The establishment of Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres and construction of their buildings comes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. However, States/UTs have been advised to accelerate the pace of the construction, so as to achieve the laid down target of the construction of buildings for health infrastructure in rural areas. They have also been advised to give priority to backward, tribal/hilly, remote and schedule caste areas while constructing the PHC/SHC buildings. During the 7th Plan discussions, a target to construct 1294 PHCs and 9250 SHCs buildings has been proposed.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Development of Railway During Sixth Plan

1520. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total amount spent on the development of railways in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Railway accounts are not maintained State-wise, but Railway wise, Division wise and projects wise, many of which cut across State borders. However, amount spent on projects of development of railways in Uttar Pradesh during Sixth five year plan was approximately Rs. 183 crores.

[English]

Subsidy to Calcutta Port Trust

1521. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are paying subsidy to Calcutta Port Trust ; and

(b) if so, the amount of annual subsidy paid to Calcutta Port Trust during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a). Payment of 90% of the expenditure incurred on works items directly related to river dredging and maintenance in the Hooghly and maintenance dredging in the shipping channel leading to Haldia had been sanctioned upto end of 1984-85.

(b) The details are as under :

Years	Amount Paid (Rupees in crores)
1982-83	15.50
1983-84	30.00
1984-85	21.50

Protocol Signed by India and Soviet Union for Medical Services and Public Health

1522. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government of India have signed a protocol with Soviet Union for Co-operation in the new areas of medical services and public Health ;

(b) whether Government are intending to enter into such agreements with other countries also ; and

(c) if so, names of countries with whom such agreements are being signed have been signed and details of new areas being explored ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) India and U.S.S.R. signed a Protocol in New Delhi in February, 1985, to develop cooperation in certain new areas besides cooperation in areas identified earlier.

(b) and (c) Yes. India has already signed plan of co-operation with Hungary, Poland and Mongolia and likely areas for cooperation with France, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are in the process of identification.

Overbridge at Ambarnath Railway Station

1523. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of over bridge at Ambarnath Railway Station for road traffic ;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no indicator at Ambarnath and Ulasnagar Stations and also there is no shed over platform ?

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

(b) General lay-out plan for this work has been approved. The contract for execution of the Railways' portion of work on the bridge proper has been finalized.

(c) Wooden indicators have been provided at conspicuous places at Ambernath and Ulhasnagar Stations. At Ulhasnagar station the work of provision of electric indicator has been sanctioned.

The sheds over platforms available at these two stations are :—

AMBERNATH

Island Dn platform

No. 1 : 2 = 98 X 11 to 7 m.

UP platform No. 3 = 45m X 6,80 m.

ULHASNAGAR

UP platform = 154m. X 6m.

Dn platform = 69m. X 6m.

Flooding of West Bengal Areas due to Bangladesh Dam

1524. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the construction of an embankment by the Bangladesh Government along the Kodla river which runs along the Indo-Bangladesh border will cause flooding in large area of Bongaon sub-division of 24 Parganas of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard to save this area ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Government of West Bengal that Bangladesh authorities are constructing an embankment across the Kodla river along the Indo-Bangladesh border and that this will result in inundation of vast areas of agricultural land in Bongaon sub-division of 24-Parganas district. The District Magistrate, 24-Parganas has already addressed the Deputy Commissioner, Jessore (Bangladesh) requesting him to take steps immediately to

stop the construction of the embankment. The Chief Engineer, Wes Bengal, who is the Chairman of the Local Level Committee of the joint Rivers Commission has also taken up the matter with his counterpart from Bangladesh.

Delay in Delivery of Three Ships by Hindustan Shipyard Limited

1525. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to faulty design of Hatch covers etc., by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, and faulty construction, the delivery of three ships with shipyard numbers VC 171014, 171015 and VC 171016 (M. V. State of Orissa) have been delayed ;

(b) If so, the duration of delay caused thereby in respect of each of the above vessels and the amount locked-up capital due to such delays in deliveries ; and

(c) whether Government have fixed the responsibility for such delayed deliveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) There has been no defect in design of Hatch covers or faulty construction in three ships with shipyard's numbers VC 171014, 171015 and 171016. Delay in the delivery of these ships has arisen on account of late receipts of hatch covers and other equipment, ranging from 16 months to 35 months, ordered on Indian firms and consequent disruption in the Shipyard's construction programme. In certain cases, the owners have revised their requirements and specifications of hatch covers at a late stage which has, therefore, resulted in delays in deliveries.

(c) Question does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

Off-Loading of Ship Construction Jobs by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

1526. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether by indulging in increasing off-loading of ship construction jobs, the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam has effected any reduction in costs and ship-building cycle ; and

(b) if so, the category-wise break-up of such surplus employees and the proposed method of dispensing with their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Shipbuilding units all over the world resort to off-loading of works to ancillaries, small scale industrial units, unemployed apprentices, etc. with the objective of reduction in cost and improvement of cycle time. In the case of Hindustan Shipyard Limited also, off-loading has helped in reduction of cost and the shipbuilding cycle. However, this process does not ipsofacto result in surplus manpower.

(b) Does not arise.

Jobs Off-Loaded/Contracted away to Private Parties by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

1527. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the purpose of developing ancillary industries and reducing cost of ship construction jobs earlier executed by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam have been off-loaded/contracted away to private parties ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the jobs thus off-loaded/contracted away with their respective costs and the names of private firms which undertook such jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The off-loading of construction jobs by shipyards to ancillary industries with a view to reducing costs and improving ship construction cycle time are normal features of ship building activity.

A statement showing the list of firms and costs of jobs off-loaded by Hindustan Shipyard Limited is given below.

Statement

The jobs off-loaded are structural fabrication, piping fabrication and erection and other minor jobs. The names of the parties to whom the jobs are off-loaded and which are presently under execution, together with their cost, are given below :

M/s	(Rupees)
*1. Bharat Steel Fabrication Works	6,82,105
*2. Comfort Industries	4,19,652
*3. Solar Pyramids	4,60,802
*4. Sri Venkateswara Enterprises	1,87,000
*5. Ashok Industries	4,38,593
*6. Sun Rise Engg. Industries	5,15,000
7. Kapasi Builder (P) Ltd.	8,91,000
8. Kalyanchakravarthy Engg. Ventures	9,37,000
9. Aditya Construction Corporation	2,85,000
10. Rao Electricals	2,50,000
11. Lalitha Engg. Enterprises	2,59,000
12. Omega Electricals	4,46,000
13. Navayuga Engg. Works	6,19,000
14. Ansa Structural	4,17,000

15. Master Metal Products	3,30,000
16. Anil Enterprises	1,86,000
17. Engineers Guild	1,06,000
18. Sreenivasa Gen. Engg. Works	1,67,984
19. Stru. Fabs	2,31,000
*20. Venkateswara Motor Works	1,48,700
*21. United Engineers (India	1,45,000
22. Bhavana Engg. Corporation	1,81,000
23. Vijaya Outfit Decorators	97,500
24. Prasana Engineering Works	75,000
25. Perfect Engineering	88,000
26. Vizag Engineering Works	69,850
27. Vijaya Durga Engineering Works	50,000
28. Preethi Steel Furniture Works	50,000
29. Sree Nag Industries	44,000
30. Unique Fabs	44,000
31. Bhaskara Engg. Works	30,000
32. Kalikamba Engg. Works	20,000
34. Engineering Corporation India	50,000
34. Revathi Fabricators	40,000

*Recognised ancillary industries while others are all Government registered SSI units.

Contract/Sub-contract/Off-Loaded Works Undertaken or Associated with by the Executive of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

1528. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision to make executives of Central Government Undertakings on furlough eligible to undertake/associate with works of the respective Public Undertakings in which the executives are employed ; and

(b) if so, whether such practice is obtaining in the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) One solitary case has occurred in 1983 where an individual took leave without pay and set up an ancillary unit. He subsequently resigned.

Installation of Super Thermal Power Stations

1529. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of super thermal power stations identified for execution during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) the amount of financial provision made in the current year's budget for each of those super thermal power projects ; and

(c) the progress made in negotiating with World Bank, IDBI or foreign financial institutions for executing those super thermal power projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The provisions made in 1985-86 for six on-going super thermal stations are : Singrauli Rs. 180.65 crores, Korba Rs. 215.35 crores, Ramagundam Rs. 158.58 crores, Farakka Rs. 142.13 crores and Rihand

Rs. 368.80 crores. Provisions of Rs. 15.73 crores, Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 3 crores have also been made for the Kahalgaon, Muradnagar and Talcher super thermal power projects, respectively.

(c) Financial assistance from foreign sources have already been negotiated for the Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam, Farakka, Vindhyaçal, Rihand and Kahalgaon projects. No external financing arrangements have been tied-up for the other projects.

Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre set up in Orissa

1530. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of leprosy patients rehabilitation centres which have been set up in Orissa ;

(b) the number of leprosy patients who have been provided training and rehabilitation facilities in those rehabilitation centres in last three years ; and

(c) the central assistance provided to those rehabilitation centres during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) One Leprosy Rehabilitation promotion Unit has been established at Bairoi, Cuttack in the State of Orissa with Central assistance. About 350 leprosy patients have been provided with training and rehabilitation facilities so far. An amount of Rs. 14 lakhs has been released for the construction of Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit to the state Govt. upto the end of March, 1985.

Irrigation Projects of M.P. Cleared by C.W.C.

1531. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medium and major irrigation projects cleared by Central Water Commission for Madhya Pradesh for Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No major or medium irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh has so far been cleared by the Central Water Commission since the commencement of the Seventh Plan period from April, 1985.

(b) Does not arise.

Waiving of Customs Duty on Obsolete Vessels for Scrapping

1532. SHRI V. SOBHAN ADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand before Government to waive the customs duty on obsolete and overaged vessels which are sent to shipbreaking units, to improve the liquidity position of the crisis-ridden shipping industry as also to enable the shipbreaking units to procure the much needed business ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Finance which is the concerned Ministry, has examined the question of reduction/rationalisation of custom duty on ships imported for breaking, but found no justification in granting any exemption from custom duty leviable on such ships. The matter of rate custom duty to be charged on Indian flag vessels sold for scrapping has been referred to the Study Group to Review the Present Policy Relating to ship Breaking Industry set up by Ministry of Finance.

Allotment of Wagons to Cochin Terminus

1533. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many railway wagons were allotted by the railways to Cochin terminus during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether there was any shortfall in allotment of wagons to Cochin recently ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the total tonnage of goods moved by railway from Cochin during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The number of wagons allotted at Cochin Harbour Terminus during the last three years is given below :

Year	No. of wagons allotted BG
1982-83	16,365
1983-84	19,697
1984-85	20,299

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The total tonnage moved by the railways from Cochin Harbour Terminus during the last three years is given below :

Year	Total tonnage moved
1982-83	2,51,000
1983-84	3,04,288
1984-85	3,22,106

Introduction of Rubberised Surface on National Highways

1534. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce rubberised surface on National Highways during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, whether National Highway No. 47 is proposed to be included in the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed studies on the subject of rubberised surface on roads have not found it advantageous as compared to roads with convention specifications.

Repairing of Roads of Kharagpur Railway Town

1535. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1977 on 4 April, 1985 regarding Dilapidated condition of roads of Kharagpur Railway Town' and state :

(a) whether Government had made target to complete the repair work of the roads of Kharagpur railway town (South Eastern Railway) ;

(b) if so, whether road repair works at Kharagpur have been completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and? when the said work is likely to be completed

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) 16 Kms. of road repair work in Kharagpur Railway Colony was targatted for completion by 30.6.85 and the same has been done. For the balance portion, patch repair has done as necessary. Further work will be taken up after the monsoon to the extent the funds permit.

Steps to do away with Dowry System

1536. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state : the steps Government propose to take to completely do away with the dowry system by making the existing provisions more rigorous and effective, imposing a ban on ostentatious spending on marriages and by making the giving and taking of costly items an offence, particularly in the case of Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR) : The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 so as to make the offence cognisable, to enhance the punish-

ment, both fine and imprisonment and to widen the scope of the Act to make it more effective. The Rules under the amended Act are being framed by the Law Ministry. As for Central Government employees, express provision already exists in the Conduct Rules (Rule 13—A of the Rules) prohibiting them from giving or taking of abetting giving or taking of dowry or demanding directly or indirectly any dowry.

**Proposal to convert first class coaches
into AC-II Tier Coaches**

1537. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Railways to convert all First Class coaches into AC—2 Tier coaches in many of the trains ;

(b) if so, details thereof and when it is proposed to be converted ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) In view of the reason to (a), does not arise.

**Report of the National Seminar on Metro-
politan Transport Regarding Contri-
butory Factors towards Higher
Rate of Accidents**

1538. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seminar on Metropolitan Transport held in New Delhi has identified certain reasons which contribute towards higher rate of Accidents ;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone through the report ;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken on those suggestions ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (e) The Seminar has recommended measures for increased road and traffic safety as well as vehicle testing, regulation, enforcement and public education for adoption by Transport Management.

Major factors for road accidents in metropolitan cities are ; considerable growth of vehicle-population ; variety of vehicles ; road congestion ; vehicle defects; bad driving habits ; etc. Road Safety measures are designed to reduce the incidents of accidents in the insistence on traffic enforcement, engineering and education. The State Governments have been asked to strictly enforce rules and regulations relating to the grant of driving licences and certificate of physical fitness of vehicles, besides supervision through surprise checks by senior officers. A Driver Training School has been set up in Delhi for imparting comprehensive training to improve driving skills and habits. The States have been asked to set up similar schools. Besides making it mandatory to carry the driving licence and affixation of photo on it for easy identification, the amount of penalty/fines has been enhanced to make punishment more deterrent in respect of traffic offences. State Governments have also been requested to impart Road Safety Education to children and road users by Audio-Visuals and exhibition methods.

**Areas identified as backward in Health Services
on the basis of Eighth Finance Commis-
sion Award**

1539. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the states and the areas identified as backward in health services to upgrade the standard on the basis of the Eighth Finance Commission award ;

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that the tribal areas and the hill areas of the States need special attention and upgradation of health services under separate Schemes and planning ; and

(c) if so, funds earmarked for Tribal areas out of the funds recommended by the Commission and procedure adopted to utilise the funds for development of the health services in those areas ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) In accordance with Clause 5 (vi) of its Terms of Reference, the 8th Finance Commission was to assess the requirements of States for upgradation of standards in non-developmental sectors and services with a view to bringing them to the levels of more advanced States. The Commission has provided Rs. 89.88 crores for upgradation of the Health Sector by implementing schemes relating to the following :

- i) Sanction of rural allowances to the doctors of Primary Health Centres as an incentive for working in rural areas ;
- ii) Payment of House Rent Allowance to the doctors not provided with Government accommodation ;
- iii) Construction of staff quarters for all the doctors working in Primary Health Centres ; and
- iv) Supply of profession equipment to the PHCs.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has issued guidelines to the States for preparation of Action Plan for upgradation grants in respect of tribal administration.

Funds provided by Orissa Government for Badanalla Irrigation project

1540 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) funds provided by the Government of Orissa for Badanalla Medium Irrigation project in Koraput District during Sixth Five Year Plan, Year-wise ;

(b) world Bank loan assistance provided for the project out of the total loan assistance released to that State during Sixth Plan ;

(c) whether this project is going to be completed before the end of Seventh Plan : and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government during the first year of Seventh Plan with regard to funding and other related matters ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The total expenditure on the Badanalla Medium Irrigation Project during the VI-Plan period, as reported by the Orissa Government, was Rs. 34 million approximately. The year-wise expenditure was as follows :

	(Rs. in millions)
1980-81	0.032
1981-82	3.448
1982-83	9.893
1983-84	2.831
1984-85	17.650

(b) This Project is one of 18 Medium Irrigation Projects included under the IDA credit of US \$ 58 million, which was operative upto 3/83 ; this was followed by a repeater project for US \$ 105 million, operative upto December, 1987. The total utilisation of the credit as a whole upto May, 1985 is US \$ 73.65 million (\$ 49.4 million under Phase-I and \$ 24.25 million under Phase-II). These figures relate to the totality of the 18 projects. Specific figures relating to the Badanalla Project are not available.

(c) The schedule of construction for the Project envisages completion by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(d) For the first year of the Seventh Plan, the State Government have allocated Rs. 25 million for this Project.

Railway Projects in Bihar during Sixth Plan

1541. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the new railway projects taken up for construction in Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the progress so far in physical and financial terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The particulars of New Railway projects taken up in Bihar during Sixth Five Year Plan, costing over Rs. 1 crore each, and their progress in physical and financial terms are furnished in the statement given below.

Statement

Railway Projects (Costing over, Rs. 1 crore each) sanctioned in Bihar during Sixth Plan. (Figures in crores of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of work	Year of W.P.	Anticipated cost	Exp. upto 31-3-85	Outlay for 1985-86	Physical progress
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
DOUBLING						
1.	Kiul-Jamalpur-Baghalpur	1980-81	16.80	2.00	2.10	21%
OTHER TRAFFIC FACILITIES						
2.	Mugma - Provision of 2 loops.	1982-83	1.25	0.41	0.20	32%
3.	Kudra - Provision of additional Grid Sub-station.	1984-85	1.74	0.10	0.20	5%
WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS						
4.	Jamalpur - Provision of facilities for Diesel loco POH.	1979-80	3.73	2.30	1.61	70%
5.	Jamalpur - Replacement of Steam Turbine and accessories.	1981-82	1.21	0.60	0.50	48%
6.	Bokaro Steel City-Constn. of a Diesel Shunter shed.	1981-82	2.67	0.60	0.0001	5%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ELECTRICAL WORKS

7.	Tatanagar - Provision of additional 132/25 KV traction sub-stations.	1984-85	1.18	0.02	0.07	10%
----	--	---------	------	------	------	-----

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION WORKS

8.	Electrification of Chandrapur Complex.	1980-81	33.54	25.74	7.65	51.5%
----	--	---------	-------	-------	------	-------

9.	Electrification of Sitarampur-Mughalsarai section of which Chittaranjan-Chousa (436 Rkms.) falls in Bihar.fails	1981-82	86.62	0.0001	0.0001	NIL
----	---	---------	-------	--------	--------	-----

SIGNAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION

10.	Gorakhpur-Katihar section Replacement of existing Microwave Radio equipment by Solid State 960 Channels equipment.	1984-85	4.35	0.17	0.05	—
-----	--	---------	------	------	------	---

11.	Control Communication Circuits through wireless on Howrah-Mughalsarai section Ph.-I—Gaya-Mughalsarai.	1982-83	8.05	4.19	1.99	33%
-----	---	---------	------	------	------	-----

12.	Control Communication Circuits through wireless on Howrah-Mughalsarai section Ph.-I—Pradhankanta—Dhanbad—Gaya.	1984-85	9.82	0.02	0.25	—
-----	--	---------	------	------	------	---

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ROAD OVER BRIDGES— BETWEEN :—						
13.	Patna Jn. and Patna Sahib at level crossing No. 76B	1982-83	} Rly's share 0.59 } State Govt's. share 1.39	0.41	0.15	70%
14.	Patna Jn. and Phulwari Sheriff at level Crossing No. 79	1982-83	} Rly's share 0.70 } State Govt's share 0.61	0.24	0.15	33%
15.	Motihari and Semra in lieu of level crossing No. 163—A	1982-83	} Rly's share 0.41 } State Govt's share 0.96	0.16	0.08	30%

National Power Projects in Different States

1542. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how many power projects have been approved by the Centre for bilateral assistance ;

(b) in which States they are located ;

(c) names of the countries who have come forward to provide assistance ; and

(d) whether any power project of the Karnataka State has been included for bilateral assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) In the recent past, thermal generating projects, including the Anpara Stage-II and the Rihand STPP Stage-I in Uttar Pradesh, the Vindhyachal STPP Stage-I in Madhya Pradesh and the Kahalgaon STPP Stage-I in Bihar, and hydro-electric projects like the Eastern Gandak Canal (Bihar), Lower Bhavani, Vaighai and Pykara (Tamil Nadu) and Chamera (Himachal Pradesh) have been approved for bilateral assistance.

(c) The countries providing financial assistance include Japan, U.K., U.S.S.R. and Canada.

(d) Co-financing may become available from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for the Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project Stage-II in Karnataka.

Speeding up of Hubli-Sholapur Metre Gauge Train

1543. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a metre gauge train running between Hubli and Sholapur takes twelve hours to cover a short distance of 200 miles ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to speed up the train ?

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

(b) There are a large number of stoppages on passenger trains on this section. Speeding up is only possible if a number of stoppages are withdrawn which if done will lead to a lot of resentment and hence is not desirable.

Courses Offered at Indian Institute of Management Bangalore

1544. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the courses offered at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore ;

(b) the mode of selection and number of intake for each course ;

(c) whether any preference is being given to the students of Karnataka ;

(d) whether only students from Bangalore City were being selected for these courses ; and

(e) whether no non-official representative from the State is included in the Board of Governors ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore offers a Post Graduate Programme in Management of two years duration ; a Fellowship Programme of about four years duration and some short term Management Development Programmes for practising managers. The intake for the Post-Graduate Programme at present is 120 and for the Fellowship Programme between 10 to 12. The admission to the Post Graduate Programme and fellowship programme made through the Common Admission Test on an All India basis.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Non-official representatives from the State of Karnataka are included in the Board of Governors.

Running Additional DTC Buses on Busy Routes

1545. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to change in office timings Government propose to run additional buses on the busy routes for the convenience of commuters ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) The change of office timings required adjustment in the schedule of certain services operating to the Government offices. This has since been done. With a view to meeting the additional requirement of transport since 3.6.85, twentyeight additional trips and four new routes have been introduced in the city.

Transit of Foodgrains in Open Wagons

1546. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has come to the notice of Government that the foodgrains booked to States in open rail wagons generally get wet during rain and become unsuitable for human consumption ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to forbid transit of foodgrains in open wagons ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant

Orissa

1547. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have approached the Centre to allocate more funds for the establishment of super thermal power plants in the State to solve the power crisis ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals sent and funds demanded ;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard ; and

(d) by when the said thermal power plants are likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) Government of Orissa have approached Government of India for setting up the Talcher super thermal power project (2 × 500MW) in the Central sector in the Seventh Plan. The State Government have also proposed setting up the Ib Valley thermal power project (4 × 210MW) in the State sector. According to Government of Orissa, this project would require Rs. 550 crores in the Seventh Plan of which Rs. 200 crores would be provided in the State Plan and the balance would be raised as institutional finance etc. The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised. Implementation of the projects can be taken up and commissioning schedules determined when investment decisions have been taken.

Amount to be Allocated to States for Irrigation System in Seventh Plan

1548. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to provide funds to the States for improving the irrigation system in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of loan to be given to each State during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(c) what is the amount of loan that has been approved for the State of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Irrigation projects including schemes for improving irrigation

systems are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans/grants and is not tied to any particular scheme or sector of development. However, with a view to ensure integrated development of Command areas, a centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme has been taken up under which Andhra Pradesh will get assistance in accordance with approved pattern on a matching basis.

Setting up of more Lighthouse Workshops

1549. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Lighthouse Workshops in the country and locations thereof ;

(b) whether these Workshops are in a position to meet the growing demand of the country keeping in view the increase in navigation ;

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up more workshops in the country ;

(d) if so, whether such a workshop is proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh ;

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) There are 6 Lighthouse Workshops in the country located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Jamnagar, Port Blair and Cochin.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to set up any new workshop in the country. The Maintenance of Lighthouses on the Andhra Pradesh Coast is being taken care of by the Workshops at Madras and Calcutta.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu

1550. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu and locations thereof ;

(b) the requirements for opening such schools ; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more such schools in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily intended to provide education to children of transferable employees of the Central Government. These Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a concentration of Central Government employees including Defence and paramilitary personnel, or where public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located. The schools are opened in a phased manner at places where there is a demand and where requisite facilities in the form of land etc. are made available by the sponsoring authorities.

There were 22 Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1984-85 in Tamil Nadu. Their locations are given below :

Aruvankadu
Coimbatore
Kalpakkam (2 Kendriya Vidyalayas)
Karaikudi
Madras (12 Kendriya Vidyalayas)
Madurai
Ootacamund
Sulur
Tiruchirapalli
Wellington

During the current financial year, orders for opening one more Kendriya Vidyalaya at Madras have been issued. A proposal to open another Kendriya Vidyalaya at Kalapakkam is under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

[Translation]

Rail Line Thane-Koshi Nagar via Bathua Bazar

1551. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted in the year 1972 for laying a rail line between Thane Junction and Koshi Nagar via Bathua Bazar ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not completing the work so far ;

(c) whether Government have given up the proposal ; and

(d) if not, the time by which this rail line will be completed and trains will start running on it ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Introduction of an Additional Train between
Barauni and New Delhi**

1552. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the rush of passengers in Jayanti Janta
Express from Barauni to New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the
passengers have to wait for their reservations
upto two months ;

(c) if so, whether there are any propo-
sals under consideration of Government to
help passengers and run an additional train
on this route ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Kanti Thermal Power Plant

1553. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a thermal
power station has been set up at Kanti in
District Muzaffarpur in Bihar ;

(b) whether the generation of power
which was to start from April, 1985 has since
been started ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in the
generation of power and when the generation
of power is likely to commence ; and

(e) the names of districts which are
proposed to be supplied power from this
thermal power station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI
ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d) The first
unit at Kanti Thermal Power Station was
commissioned on 31st March 1985 and is
expected to generate power within a few
days, after bearing inspection.

(e) The power generated from this
station will be fed into the State power grid
and is not allocated to any particular area/
industry.

**Reasons for Increasing drug Addiction
Among Population**

1554. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the increasing drug addiction among the
population ;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under
consideration of the Government to
popularise de-addiction clinics so that people
who were addicted to various drugs were
cured ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Main reasons for increase in addiction are the availability of drugs and increased population no risk.

(c) and (d) Facilities for treatment of drugs addiction exist in most of the major hospitals as well as medical colleges. These are suitable modified from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Pun-Pun Irrigation Project

1555. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government has replied to all the clarifications sought by the Centre regarding the Pun-Pun Irrigation Project in Gaya district of the state ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARAND) : (a) to (c) The Bihar Government has not so far sent their replies to the comments of Central Water Commission on the Project. The State Government has been reminded in this regard.

Allocation/Utilisation of Funds by Bihar for Social Welfare Scheme

1556. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allotted to Bihar in 1984-85 under the Social Welfare Scheme ; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Rs. 4,34,15,724/-

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

[*English*]

Proposal for Private sector Investment in Container Terminal and Ship Repairing Units

1557. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow the private sector to invest in the container terminal and ship repairing units at ports of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The implications of allowing the private sector to invest in port facilities including container terminals etc. are under study. In the case of ship repair facilities the Port Trusts have been advised to encourage private investment in creation of ship repair facilities such as floating dry docks.

[*Translation*]

Participation by Indias Medical, Representative in Conference of Lungs held at Denevar

1558. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Medical Specialist had participated in the conference on lungs held at Denevar in Colorada State in U.S.A. on 12 June, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the main objective of this conference was to collect detailed information regarding Bhopal gas tragedy, its effects and treatment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Occupation of Reserved Seats of Mail Express Trains by Daily Commuters from Delhi/New Delhi

1559. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received from certain Members of Parliament that the daily commuters occupy the reserved seats in the reserved bogies of mail express trains running from Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Reserved Coaches are manned by TIEs and Coach Attendants who have instructions to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers. Frequent surprise checks are made by Ticket Checking staff with magisterial and police support and persons found travelling unauthorisedly are penalised according to Law. Monthly suburban tickets have also been made invalid for travel by reserved coaches.

(d) Does not arise.

Hetami Hydro Electric Dam Project at Abu Parvat Road

1560. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a Scheme for Hetami Hydro-electric Dam Project at Abu Parvat Road in Rajasthan;

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

(c) whether Government have chalked out any outlines of this scheme with a view to implement it;

(d) if so, time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) to (e) Project report of this Scheme, known as Mount Abu multipurpose project, was received in Central Electricity Authority in September, 1983. The scheme envisages installation of 2 x 5 MW Units for power generation, yearly irrigation potential of 1813 hectares, tourism and fisheries developments. Being a multipurpose project, this scheme would have to be cleared by Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, before the power portion can be considered for clearance by Central Electricity Authority, and is under scrutiny. The scheme can be implemented after its technical viability is established and after investment sanction of the Planning Commission.

[English]

Floating Dry Dock Repair Complex at Madras Port

1561. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recommendation was made by the Consultants for establishment of a Floating Dry Dock Repair Complex at Madras Port;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a decision on the offers received in this regard has not been taken for the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Government did not accept recommendations of the Steering Committee set up to assess offers in this regard as the recommendations did not take into account the factual position relating to eligibility for financial assistances from SDFC and also on account of sharp differences of opinion of the technical members of the Committee. The Madras Port Trust has been requested to invite fresh commercial offers for the lease/rental etc. from the pre-qualified entrepreneurs.

Organisation of Eye Camp

1562. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government of India that as many as 553 persons had lost their sight through treatment in camps organised by quacks in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether Government are aware of identical happenings in other parts of the country ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to undertake Central legislation for tackling this national menace of quacks ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) As per available information the number of persons who lost their eye sight after operation in eye camps during the years 1981 and 1982 is as under :—

- (i) Eighteen persons lost their eye sight in the State of Rajasthan.
- (ii) Twenty two persons lost their eye sight in Madhya Pradesh in camps organised by quacks.
- (iii) In Haryana, one eye has been damaged by quackery.

No fresh case of blinding by quacks from these States or any other State has come to notice.

(c) As per guidelines issued to all States and UTs, eye operation camps are organised by Voluntary organisations with

prior permission of the Chief Medical Officer of the concerned District and subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions for the conduct of eye camps. Chief Ministers of all States and UTs have been addressed to exercise utmost care and vigilance to prevent unqualified persons from performing eye operations and to alert all revenue, police panchayats and health authorities to effectively deal with such persons. In view of the guidelines, it is not considered necessary to bring Central legislation to tackle the problem.

Preparation of New Programme for Population Control

1564. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new programme for population control has been prepared in consultation with the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, whether the same is likely to be announced soon ;

(c) if so, what are the main features of the proposed new plan to control the population ; and

(d) what is the target fixed for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Population control programme has to be planned and implemented keeping in view a variety of factors including the prevailing socio-economic conditions. The programme is constantly appraised, major problem areas identified and appropriate strategic approaches are adopted for this purpose.

(d) The following targets have been fixed for the current financial year :

	(in Lakhs)
Sterilization	55.6
IUD	32.4
Conventional Contraceptive users	95.1
Oral Pill users	9.6

D.T.C. Bus Queue-Shelters

1565. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of DTC bus-stops in New Delhi and Delhi and the number out of them which have been provided with bus-queue-shelters and the number of them which are without roof or are with broken roofs ; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide bus-queue-shelters and replace broken/missing A.C. Sheets on shelters of all DTC bus stops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) In the entire city operational area of DTC there are approximately 5500 bus stops. Out of these, 1528 are with bus queue shelters in MCD area and 137 in NDMC area. The number of bus-queue-shelters without roof and broken roofs, is 276 all of which are in MCD area.

(b) The work relating to repairs of existing bus-queue-shelters, is in hand. DTC is also planning to construct about 175 more Bus Queue Shelters during the current financial year in the MCD area.

**Purchase of Stationery of the Ministry from the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd.
New Delhi**

1566. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memorandum No. 14/14/80—Welfare dt. 14.7.81 made it incumbent on all Central departments, their attached and subordinate offices and other Organisation financed and/or controlled by the Government located at Delhi/New Delhi to purchase all items of stationery, electrical, sanitary and other goods from the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. New Delhi.

(b) the names of all offices falling under his Ministry covered by the above said order ;

(c) whether all offices under his Ministry including DTC are following the above instruction and buying these items from the Society ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to ensure compliance of the said order ?

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

- (b) 1. Border road Development board
2. Solatium Fund Authority
3. Liaison Officer of Shipping Corporation of India at Delhi.
4. Ship building and Ship repair office.
5. Controller of Accounts
6. Transport Research Division
7. Shipping Development Fund Committee
8. Inter State Transport Commission
9. Inland Water Transport Directorate
10. Director General of Lighthouses and Lightships
11. Liaison Officer at Delhi of Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works.
12. Indian Road Construction Corporation
13. Delhi Transport Corporation.

(c) Except for DTC which has its own purchase procedure all other offices are following these instructions.

(d) Suitable instructions will be issued to DTC in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Line in Madhya Pradesh

1567. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of narrow gauge, metre gauge and broad gauge lines in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken for conversion of these narrow gauge lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Total route Kms. of rail lines gauge-wise in Madhya Pradesh is as follows :—

Gauge	Kms.
B. G	4202
M. G.	497
N. G.	948

(b) Conversion of Gwalior-Bhind N.G. Line into B. G. forms part of B. G. line project from Guna to Etawah. It has been included in Railway Budget 1985-86.

NTPC Suggestion for Solving Transport Problems of Madhya Pradesh

1568. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Transport Policy Committee had given some suggestions for solving the transport problems of Madhya Pradesh ;

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

(c) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The National Transport Policy Committee (1980) had made broad policy recommendations for the development of transport in the country as a whole. It has not made any specific recommendation pertaining to individual States.

While recommending policy measures on particular subjects, the Committee had made some suggestions and the position of those suggestions having a bearing on Madhya Pradesh are as below :

i) With regard to the new additions to the existing National Highway system to be considered as a part

of next 20 years plan of road development, inclusion of following routes passing through Madhya Pradesh have been suggested :—

1. Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajurao-Rewa
2. Nagpur-Obaidullaganj
3. Jabalpur-Shahdol-Ambikapur-Gumla
4. Raipur-Varanasi
5. Raipur-Behrapore
6. Ahmedabad-Indore-Dewas-Bhopal
7. Jaipur-Kota-Biaora

The Jaipur-Kota-Biaora route has already been declared as National Highway during the sixth plan. However, at present there is no proposal for inclusion of more stretches passing through Madhya Pradesh as National Highways.

[English]

Conversion of Pratap Nagar Chhotaudepur and Chhuchhapura-Tanakhla N.G. lines

1569. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to convert Pratapnagar-Chhotaudepur and Chhuchhapura-Tanakhla narrow gauge rail lines into broad gauge during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for conversion of these lines ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Computer Science at Degree Level

1570. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Computer Science as a subject at the Degree level alongwith the related science and social subject to develop manpower at programmes level ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The UGC has formulated a scheme for restructuring first degree courses in Arts, Social Science and Science offered by Universities and Colleges. The scheme Visualises, removal of the existing 3 subjects combinations by introducing an application oriented component in place of any one of the 3 subjects. The guidelines framed by the UGC and circulated to the universities suggest that courses involving Physics and Mathematics could have subjects like instrumentation, communication, electronics, metallurgy, computer sciences, solid state devices, etc. as the third application oriented component. The Commission has also agreed to provide assistance to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh per annum for a period of 5 years for implementation of the programme of restructuring of courses. Accordingly universities can frame proposals for introduction of computer science course as a subject in the degree courses in Arts, Social Sciences and Science.

Amount Spent on National Highways in Kerala During 1984-85 and Allocated for 1985-86

1571. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the stretches of National Highways which are under construction in Kerala ;

(b) the amount spent for National Highways during 1984-85 and the amount allocated for 1985-86 for Kerala ;

(c) whether there is any new scheme under consideration of Government for implementation in the State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) There are two National Highways i.e. National Highway No. 47 and National Highway No. 17 which pass through the State of Kerala. 20 major road and bridge works in various stretches of these National

Highways pertaining to widening and strengthening, improvement to geometrics and construction of bye-passes and bridges are in progress.

(b) An amount of Rs. 765.95 lakhs was spent on National Highways in Kerala during 1984-85 and an amount of Rs. 820 lakhs has been earmarked for 1985-86.

(c) and (d) A provision of Rs. 1260 lakhs has been made for 24 road and bridge works in the Annual Programme of 1985-86 for National Highways in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Compulsory Primary Education to Children between Age Group of 6—11 Years

1572. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that children are still deprived of primary education in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the States in the country where there is still no Primary school in villages as also the number of those schools where there is only one teacher;

(c) whether with a view to import compulsory primary education to the children between the age-group of 6—11 years, Government have made provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan to open a primary school in each village of each State ;

(d) if so, the State-wise details in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. The present target date for achieving universalisation of elementary education is 1990. There are legislations for compulsory education in a number of States/UTs but the penal provisions of these enactments are hardly enforceable because of Socio-economic factors involved. The total number of

primary sections and schools in the country in 1978-79 was 5.70 lakhs, and out of 9.65 lakh habitations all but 1.91 lakh had a school within 1 Km. Thus most of the villages are served by a primary school. A statement indicating the names of the States having habitations without primary schools/sections and the number of schools where there is only one teachers, as per the Fourth Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT in 1978-79, is given below.

(c) to (e) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide schooling facilities in habitations which are still unserved by primary schools subjects to availability of adequate resources and viability of the school in individual habitations. State-wise details have not been worked out as yet.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of habitations without primary schools/sections (%)	No. of Single teacher schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.16	21544
2.	Assam	18.66	6187
3.	Bihar	22.02	17085
4.	Gujarat	5.04	6182
5.	Haryana	5.93	951
6.	Himachal Pradesh	61.99	1871
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.34	5268
8.	Karnataka	10.83	16341
9.	Kerala	16.65	24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22.86	25201
11.	Maharashtra	9.90	17827
12.	Manipur	7.18	181
13.	Meghalaya	23.88	2296
14.	Nagaland	1.65	45
15.	Orissa	23.42	14698
16.	Punjab	2.66	2753
17.	Rajasthan	17.92	11978
18.	Sikkim	57.65	44
19.	Tamil Nadu	18.26	2618

1	2	3	4
20.	Tripura	45.58	579
21.	Uttar Pradesh	47.03	8583
22.	West Bengal	14.94	1655
23.	A & N Islands	29.51	37
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.10	528
25.	Chandigarh	10.58	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.57	111
27.	Delhi	14.71	4
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	43.18	173
29.	Lakshadweep	24.12	1
30.	Mizoram	25.46	74
31.	Pondicherry	12.28	92
ALL INDIA		21.47	1,64,931

[English]

Five Days a Week vis-a-vis Delhi Transport Corporation Bus Services Income and Maintenance of Buses

1573. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the introduction of five days a week in Government Offices and consequent change in office hours, there has been substantial improvement in Delhi Transport Corporation Services ;

(b) whether the income too has shown any change for the better ;

(c) whether servicing of vehicles can now be taken care of in a better way ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) Change in the office-timings for Government offices meant re-scheduling of services connecting Government offices. These have been adjusted. This would not have any impact on the earnings.

In respect of servicing of vehicles, however, the rescheduling has helped. In view of less number of vehicles outshedd on two days, as against only on one day in the earlier system, undertaking of more maintenance activities on these days has become possible thus making more vehicles available for operation on working days.

World Bank Loan for Singrauli-Rihand Transmission Lines

1574. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has sanctioned a loan for installing Transmission lines in the Singrauli-Rihand complex in UP ; and

(b) if so, the names of states that will benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) In May, 1985, the World Bank has approved a loan of US \$ 250 million for construction of transmission lines associated with Rihand Super Thermal Power Project.

(b) The constituents of the Northern Region will benefit with the completion of this transmission system.

Leakage of Kallada Dam in Kerala

1575. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of massive leakage in the gaint Kallada dam in Kerala even before its inauguration ;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Centre to aviod a catastrophe in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Some seepage through a vertical joint and some leakage through the contact zone between the steel outlet pipe and the surrounding concrete have developed in the Kallada Dam, but it is not an alarming situation. Expert of the Central

Water Commission have visited the Project to advise the State Authorities to take suitable remedial measures.

Recommendation of the National Board of Adult Education

1576. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendation of the National Board of Adult Education to enact a law to make literacy promotion obligatory on every employer ;

(b) if so, time by which it will be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of adult education programmes being assisted in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The National Board of Adult Education, at its meeting held on 25th May, 1985, inter-alia recommended that employers may be required to provide opportunities to their illiterate workers to acquire literacy, if necessary by legislation. This recommendation of the Board is under the consideration of Government.

(c) Details of the Scheme which are being implemented in the State of Orissa are as follows :—

- (i) 19 Rural Functional Literacy Projects have been sanctioned.
- (ii) Since the revival of the Scheme of Voluntary Agencies in the field of Adult Education in 1982, 45 Voluntary Agencies have been sanctioned a grant of Rs. 36.32 lakhs for running 1835 Adult Education Centres.
- (iii) A Shramik Vidyapeeth is functioning at Rourkela.
- (iv) The State Resource Centre which has the overall responsibility in regard to training and production of materials is functioning at Angul.

- (v) The U.G.C. has sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 15.84 lakhs to 127 colleges under Universities of Sambalpur, Utkal and Berhampur to organise 1383 adult education centres.

Promotion Scheme for Professional Colleges of Delhi

1577. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government assured the striking teachers of Delhi University in January, 1983 that the promotion scheme offered to Delhi University and college teachers would also apply to the teachers of professional colleges such as Delhi College of Engineering, College of Arts, etc. ;

(b) whether the Ministry had issued any order upholding the agreement ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Government of India approved a scheme to provide avenues of promotion and reasonable opportunities for professional advancement to the teachers in the engineering and professional colleges in the Union Territories. The Scheme was formulated on the lines of the one made applicable for the teachers of the Regional Engineering Colleges which was prepared keeping in view the Scheme formulated by the University Grants Commission for the university teachers. The Delhi Administration is now processing the scheme for implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of Passenger Trains in Malabar Region of Kerala

1578. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of fact that the Malabar region of Kerala is not well served by the Railways ;

(b) whether Government have any special scheme for introducing more passenger trains in this region ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Malabar region of Kerala is adequately served by Railways and adequate services are available.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Providing Good Coaches to H. Nizamuddin Cochin Jayanti-Janata Express

1579. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coaches attached to the Jayanti Janata Express running between H. Nizamuddin and Cochin are very old and dilapidated ;

(b) whether good coaches were provided in that train when introduced first ;

(c) if so, the reasons for withdrawal of those coaches ; and

(d) the steps being taken to restore good coaches in that train ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Coaches running between Cochin and Hazarat Nizamuddin by Jayanti Janata Express are neither old nor dilapidated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Foreign Assistance for Kerala's Irrigation Projects

1580. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Which are the countries and international financial agencies which have financed Kerala for development of irrigation projects during the years 1982—85 and the quantum of finance thereof ; and

(b) for which projects have the above funds been utilised and what are the stages of their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The World Bank has extended an assistance of \$ 80.30 million for the Kallada Irrigation and Tree-Crop Development Project in Kerala. The utilisation of the assistance during the years 1982 to 1985 is \$ 30.6 million. The cumulative expenditure up to the end of March, 1985, is around Rs. 878.4 million (anticipated). As per schedule, the project is expected to be completed by March, 1987.

Percentage of Sick Railway Track

1581. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total Kilometres of rail track under speed restrictions, rail fractures and the percentage of sick track in the total rail track of Indian Railways has increased during the period between 1980-81 to 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, what was the position in the matter as on 1 April, 1980 and 31 March, 1985 ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The incidence of rail fractures and the length of overdue renewal has increased during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 but the length of track under speed restrictions has decreased. The comparative position is indicated below :

	1.4.80	31.3.85
Speed restriction (In Kms.)	2074 (Approx.)	1985
Overdue track renewal (In Kms)	13048	19550
Rail fractures including weld failures.	3640	8720
	(in 1979-80)	(in 1984-85)

(c) The pace of track renewals has been accelerated from 1096 Kms. in 1980-81 to 2745 Kms. in 1984-85. Railway's draft VII Plan envisages renewal of 21,000 kms. of track. The size of the Plan is yet to be finalised, but in 1985-86 a target of renewal of 3000 kms. of track has been fixed.

Training and Absorption of Surplus Hands

1582. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways Reform Committee has recommended job freeze for five years ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee particularly regarding training and absorption of surplus hands ; and

(c) the steps taken proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the recommendation of the Railway Reforms Committee contained in part XI of their Report on 'ECONOMIES' has not been accepted by the Government.

(b) and (c) The recommendations in regard to training and absorption of surplus hands been noted/accepted by the Government and instructions which were already existing in this regard have been reiterated to the Zonal Railways for implementation. The details of the recommendations are contained in Chapter VII of part XI of Railway Reforms Committee Report on 'ECONOMIES' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Permission for Import of Duty free Medical Equipment Machinery

1583. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many hospitals/medical colleges etc. have applied for permission to import duty free medical equipment machinery etc. .

(b) if so, names of such hospitals etc. and equipment proposed to be imported by them and the element of foreign exchange involved ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of hospitals Colleges and the list of equipment proposed to be imported by them are given in the attached Annexures I and II. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1268/85]

(c) The applications are examined as per the instruction issued by the Ministry of Finance and the guidelines evolved as per such instructions.

High cost of Measles Inoculations and its Availability in Public Health Centres and Dispensaries

1584. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the introduction of measles inoculations to infants has been found to be effective ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to its being costly, the inoculation is available to urban and well to do people only ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to reduce its price and make it available in the rural areas so that the rural people who need it most can avail of this opportunity ; and

(d) how soon it will be made available through the Public Health Centres and dispensaries in Orissa ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) So far, selected Medical Colleges have been carrying on feasibility and efficacy studies of Measles Vaccine. Measles vaccines is not yet manufactured in India and it is imported and sold by private

firms. It is now proposed to include the Measles vaccination in the Expanded Programme of Immunization and will be delivered in rural areas, free of cost.

(d) Measles vaccination services will become available through the MCH Centres in Orrissa also in phased manner.

Setting up of a Ship Repairing Complex at Haldia

1585. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd., and some West German and Japanese firms have evinced interest in setting up of a ship Repairing Complex at Haldia in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ;

(c) the steps taken proposed to set up a ship repairing complex at Haldia ; and

(d) the progress achieved in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta had shown interest in setting up a Shiprepair Complex at Haldia in 1978 which however, was later withdrawn, in view of facilities developed in Visakhapatnam and Port Blair and the dwindling number of ships calling at Calcutta and Haldia Ports. Recently a West German firm has shown some interest in this regard.

(b) So far no specific proposal has been received for the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Damage Caused to Asutosh College Building due to Construction work of Underground Railway

1586. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Metro Railway Authorities have information about the heavy damages caused to Asutosh College building due to underground Railway construction work on S.P. Mukherjee Road in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the extent of the damages caused to the college building ;

(c) whether the damages done can have serious consequences on the structural conditions and safety of the occupants ; and

(d) the steps taken proposed by the Metro Railway to repair the building and or to compensate the college authorities for the damages caused to the college building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There has been some damage about which Metro Railway is aware.

(b) Damages consist of cracks in some parts of the building, loosening of plaster, etc. due to unavoidable settlement on account of deep excavation required for Metro construction on the road adjacent to this building.

(c) "No, Sir".

(d) From time to time during progress of construction when distress was noticed, repairs to the building were carried out by Metro Railway. Recently, the building has been inspected by senior officials of Metro Railway alongwith the Principal of the college and certain further repairs for loose plaster have been promised. Claims have been preferred towards compensation for damages by Ashutosh Mukherjee Memorial Institute with the competent authority under section 25 of the Metro Railway Construction of Works Act 1978. The matter is pending before the competent authority and hence is sub-judice.

Erosion of Autonomous Character of Academic Structure

1587. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the erosion of the autonomous character of the academic structure in the country by substituting the representative character of Syndicates by Government nominations and otherwise ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether in the conference of the Education Ministers the topic of academic freedom was discussed and if so, whether any consensus was reached in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) : The Government is of the view that the autonomy of the Universities should be protected. While the Universities should be accountable, there should not be any interference by Governments in their functioning. However, representations are received at times against amendments made to their University Acts by some State Governments which tend to erode the autonomy necessary for the proper functioning of the Universities.

(c) The Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in May, 1984, made several recommendations regarding the management of Universities. These recommendations were placed before the Conference of Education Ministers which took note of them.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Colleges for Importing Paper and 'Textile Technology in Bihar and Eastern States

1588. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the importance of paper technology and textile technology and proposal to open colleges in Bihar and Eastern States for study of these subjects is pending with the Government ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government would take action in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The proposal for the introduction of a degree

course in pulp and paper technology in Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, and another proposal for the establishment of an Institute of Textile Technology at Choudwar, Orissa, are under examination of the Government.

Necessary action is being taken to expedite the matter and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

[English]

Annual Theft of Goods during Transit in Railways

1589. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual theft, in terms of money, of goods during transit in railways ;

(b) what is the total amount paid annually by the insurance agencies towards such theft ; and

(c) the amount of stolen consignments which have been recovered and cases registered by the railway authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The thefts of goods during transit in terms of money was Rs. 5,45,38,794/- in 1984.

(b) Details of payments, if any, made by insurance companies to the private parties in this regard is not known to the Railways.

(c) Stolen consignments worth Rs. 40,92,203/- have been recovered and 46,073 cases have been registered, in this regard, during 1984.

Grant of Permission to Private Companies to Import Power Plants

1590. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed M/s I.T.C. Ltd., Tata group, Modi group, Birla group, A.C.C. for import of power plants during last six months and if so, the details and

(b) the details of companies whose applications are pending therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Findings of U.N. Report on Status of Working Women

1591. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the findings of the U.N. report on the status of working women ;

(b) whether it has found inequalities between proportion of working women and their remuneration and property holding ;

(c) whether this inequality is true of India also ; and

(d) what steps have been proposed to reduce these inequalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The findings of the U.N. report on the status of working women, in brief, are as follows :—

(i) one out of four industrial workers is a female, as are four out of ten agricultural and services workers ;

(ii) women benefit from development but not as much as men so far as income (wages and salaries) is concerned ; and

(iii) women have made an inroad in professional categories but are still far behind in administration and management.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This Ministry has proposed the following strategies for the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

- (i) effort is to be made to integrate women in all development programmes relating to agriculture, rural development, employment, industry etc.
- (ii) supportive services for working women like women's hostels, creches and short-stay homes are to be expended ;
- (iii) the machinery for implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act is to be strengthened.

[*Translation*]

Coal Supply to Power Stations

1592. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was decided recently that stock of coal adequate for one month's consumption should always be kept in the power stations ;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Railway Department and Coal Department will extend their cooperation as assured by them and the time by which its implementation will be started ; and

(c) whether earlier to this also there was a provision for keeping one month's stock in the power stations and if so, when that decision was taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Generally, power stations situated far-off from collieries should maintain a coal stock for about one month's consumption. It has been decided recently that well coordinated measures should be taken so that coal stocks equivalent to one month's requirement can be built up at the power stations. Accordingly, an assessment has been made in terms of the unloading and stocking capacities of the thermal stations and their generation programmes, the requirement of wagons which will be moved by the Railways, and the quantity of coal which will be supplied by the collieries. As a result, the total coal stock in the thermal

stations in the country has increased from about 26.7 lakh tonnes in the first week of June, 1985, to about 32.2 lakh tonnes in the last week of July, 1985.

[*English*]

Workers in Loco Shed at Kharagpur

1593. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers working in the loco shed at Kharagpur for handling of coal and picking of cinders ;

(b) since when these workers are working ;

(c) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and how many of them are women ;

(d) with the gradual elimination of steam locos in Kharagpur shed, whether Government propose to absorb these workers in railways at least as Class IV staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The number of workers engaged in this work is 166.

(b) From March, 1979 onwards.

(c) 17 workers belong to Scheduled Castes ; 84 workers belong to Scheduled Tribes and 78 out of the total number are women.

(d) This work is being done through Contractor's labour. There is no proposal to absorb these workers in Railways.

[*Translation*]

Non-Formal Education Centre in Uttar Pradesh

1594. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Non-formal education centres in Uttar Pradesh and the amount spent thereon during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether some new centre are proposed to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the amount likely to be incurred thereon during the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 35,200 (both general as well as exclusively for girls) non-formal education centres with an estimated coverage of 8.8 lakhs were sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 6,46,79,051/- was sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for these centres.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

The State Government has been requested to send their proposals for opening new non-formal education centres during 1985-86, and running the ones open earlier. The amount to be sanctioned to the State Government will be determined on receipt of their proposals. The amount to be sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh during the VII Plan has not yet been determined.

[English]

Progress or Implementation of the Development Scheme of Haldia Farakka Stretch of National Waterways

1595. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in implementation of the scheme for the development of Haldia-Farakka stretch of Haldia-Allahabad National Waterways ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A weekly service is being operated by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited on the Haldia-Farakka Station of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System. A Scheme for development of this Waterway at a cost of Rs. 189.50 lakhs was sanctioned on 31.3.1983 and is under execution, This

Scheme envisages the provision of infrastructural facilities on the waterway including terminal facilities at Haldia-Nabadwip-Triveni and Berhampore and is likely to be completed by the end of 1985-86.

Purchase of Wagons from Cimco, Bharatpur

1596. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which Government of India purchase railways wagons from Central India Machinery Company, Bharatpur ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government Railway manufacturing unit charge loans price than CIMCO from railway for the same wagons ;

(c) the reasons for not purchasing railways wagons from Government manufacturing units which are not utilising their full production capacity and they are on the verge of closure where as the CIMCO has got the maximum order ; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into this matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) M/s. Central India Machinery Manufacturing Company Bharatpur, at present are supplying wagons (BOXN type) at the rate of Rs. 98262/- approximately per wagon.

(d) No, Sir. Government Railway Manufacturing units are supplying wagons (BOXN type) at the rate of Rs. 102814/- approximately per wagon.

(c) and (d) Off take of wagons, year to year, is decided on the funds allotted for manufacture of wagons and is regulated among the public and private sectors (including CIMMCO) giving weightage to their respective production capacities and past performance. In view of this, the question of making inquiry does not arise.

Schemes Launched for Welfare of Children in Need of care and Protection and Assistance given to Orissa

1597. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched schemes for welfare of children in need of care and protection ;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such schemes have been launched ;

(c) whether such scheme has been launched in Orissa also ;

(d) if so, the Central assistance provided and welfare measures taken in Orissa under the above scheme in last three years ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection is being implemented in all the 22 State.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The details of Central Assistance provided and the number of children covered under the Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection in the State of Orissa during the last three years are as under :—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of children covered	Amount of grant sanctioned (Central Share)
1.	1982-83	760	Rs. 3,67,429
2.	1983-84	810	Rs. 4,35,258
3.	1984-85	874	Rs. 4,84,464

Shortage of cargo Handling equipments at Calcutta Port

1598. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the shortage of cargo handling equipments in Calcutta Port ;

(b) if so, when and which year onward attention of the Government was drawn to this problem ; and

(c) whether responsibility for delaying loading unloading operations in Calcutta Port due to this has been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Some of the existing equipment like wharf cranes, mobile cranes and forklifts at the Calcutta Port are under-utilised, but occasionally when there are bunched arrivals some shortage of equipment to handle heavy project cargo and steel structurals and also of containers have been noticed.

(c) There are several factors which cause delay. Responsibility for loading and unloading operations of vessels at Calcutta is shared both by the stevedores appointed by Shipping companies for operation on board the vessel and by Calcutta Port Trust for work on the shore. The rate of work on board the vessels affects the rate of work on shore and *vice-versa*. Delay in also caused due to poor clearance of import cargo and delay in aggregation of export cargo.

Operation of Inland Water vessels on Karimganj Calcutta Route via Bangladesh for Movement of Essential Commodities in N.E. States

1599. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious situation arising out of prolonged disruption in rail/road traffic on the Lumding-Badarpur Hill Section of the N.F. Railway and its impact on the passengers and freight traffic including movement of foodgrains and essential commodities ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the above rail link is the only rail link of that region ;

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed by Government for maintaining the movement of foodgrains and essential commodities to the North Eastern States for avoiding any shortage and profiteering ; and

(d) whether Government propose to operate Inland Water Vessels on the Karimganj-Calcutta river route via Bangladesh for movement of essential commodities ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) On 3rd June 1985 there were serious breaches on Lumding-Badarpur Hill section. The same was repaired on 24.6.85 and the normal traffic resumed on 25.6.85. Now, there is no difficulty in moving essential commodities by Rail over this section. During the period of breaches, the concerned Ministries viz. Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies etc. were advised to arrange movement of essential commodities by road. Foodgrains and other essential commodities are also being carried from Calcutta to Karimganj via Bangladesh by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. In view of the breach on Lumding-Badarpur Hill section, the entire carrying capacity of the CIWTC's vessels operating on Calcutta-Assam and Calcutta-Karimganj routes, was diverted for movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities to Karimganj. The CIWTC are already operating regular river services between Calcutta and Karimganj, so long the route remains operative.

Demand for Berth Reservation in Utkal Express at Bamra Station

1600. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for berth reservation in the Utkal Express at Barma Station ; and

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

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

(b) A quota of 5 berths in second class sleeper is being provided by 77 Up Utkal Express at Bamra from 1.8.1985.

Providing Pantry Cars in Kalinga/Utkal Express Trains

1601. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand from the passengers for providing Pantry Cars in Kalinga / Utkal Express trains ; and

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

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

(b) It is not possible at present to attach Pantry Cars on the said trains due to paucity of Pantry Cars.

— — — — —
The Lok Sabha reassembled at fourteen hours of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Rao Birendra Singhji.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 29th July, 1985 while answering supplementaries to S. Q. No. 85 regarding "Rise in Sugar prices" I had made certain remarks to which objection was taken by some Members. I had then categorically said : "I want to make it clear that there is nothing like imputation of motive to any hon. Member."

If some hon. Members still feel dissatisfied, I am sorry to have given occasion for it.

[*Translation*]

I am sorry for the inconvenience caused to you also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Members should feel satisfied amongst you. That is allow I want.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I had moved a Privilege Motion only to see that the dignity of the House is maintained. And, since he has expressed regrets, we have no personal venom against him.

MR. SPEAKER : No ; nothing against him ; you are friends

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is a very sweet person.

MR. SPEAKER : As sweet as the sugar in Delhi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : More sweet than the imported sugar, Sir.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have accepted your invitation for dinner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For two consecutive days.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Janata sweetness.

MR. SPEAKER : One day sweet dish with the indigenous sugar and the second day with the imported sugar so that we know what is the difference !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For two consecutive days.

MR. SPEAKER : Why I was left out ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can come as a referee, Sir.

14.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Charts showing trends in prices during, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh I beg to lay on the Table a set of four tables and

one chart (Hindi and English versions) showing trends in price during 1985, as compared to the preceding years.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1235/85]

Notification re : Calcutta Port Trust Employees, (Leave) Regulation, 1985 and a statement correcting the reply given on 25th July, 1985 to starred Question No. 57.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 495(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1985 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Leave) Regulations, 1985, under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1236/85]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 25th July, 1985 to Starred Question No 57 by Sarvashri Ajit Kumar Saha and Ramashray Prasad Singh regarding financial assistance, losses incurred and performance of the Delhi Transport Corporation

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1237/85].

Notifications under section 14 A of the Aircraft Act, 1934.

Notifications under rule 3 of the Air Corporation Rules, 1934

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 :—

- (i) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471 (E) in Gazette

of India dated the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory note.

- (ii) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 604 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1985 together with an explanatory note.

- (iii) The Aircraft (Fifty Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 485 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1985 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1223/85].

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :—

- (i) Summary of Revenue and Expenditure Budget Estimates for 1985-86 and Revised Estimates for 1984-85 of Indian Airlines.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1224/85].

- (ii) Summary of Actuals for 1983-84, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1984-85 and Budget Estimate for 1985-86 of Indian Airlines.

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for 1983-84.

- (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—1225/85].

**Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1985 and Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1985.
Notifications under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1962.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay
on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1226/85].

- (2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. F. 4 (81)/84-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th June, 1985 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1227/85].

- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 433 (E) to 453 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum continuing the existing exemptions from auxiliary duty of customs even after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 1985.

- (ii) G.S.R. 518 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 10/85-Customs dated the 16th January, 1985 so as to extend the concessional rate of basic customs duty of 25 per cent ad valorem for components of commercial vehicles and tractors and goods (other than basic raw materials) required for the manufacture of such components for a further period upto the 31st December, 1986.

- (iii) G.S.R. 558 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 44-Customs dated the 1st March, 1984 so as to extend the concessional rate of basic customs duty of 15 per cent ad valorem in respect of 24 items of machinery and equipment for the gem and jewellery industry.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

- (iv) G. S. R. 559 (E) and 560 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods when imported into India for use in the leather industry from basic custom duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 561 (E) published in Gazette of India the 9th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to 10 additional machines for leather industry from basic customs duty in excess of 25 cent ad valorem.
- (vi) G.S.R. 567 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 72/85-Customs duty on the 17th March, 1985 and 133/85-Customs dated the 19th April, 1985 so as to dispense with the requirement of production of certificates from the Administrative Ministries concerned for purposes of customs duty concessions granted in respect of project imports under the said notifications.
- (vii) G.S.R. 570 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 79-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to extend the exemption of customs duty to wind operated electricity generators and battery charges when imported for setting up individual units.
- (viii) G.S.R. 662 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add one more product of Nepalese origin to the list of items which qualify for preferential entry into India in terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1228/85].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (i) G.S.R 572 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 88/84 CE dated the 6th April, 1984.
- (ii) G.S.R. 573 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 74/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to modify the existing description of certain electronic components like switches, connectors antennae and parts of loudspeakers.
- (iii) G.S.R. 574 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mealmine faced prelaminate particle boards from excise duty equivalent to the duty payable on the value of the plain particle boards used in their manufacture.
- (iv) G.S.R. 589 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 68/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to exempt the tractors with reference to their Power Take-off Horse Power rating instead of the BBHP rating.
- (v) G.S.R. 592 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 18th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 38/73-CE dated the 1st March, 1973 so as to restrict the exemption from excise

duty in respect of acrylic sheets, manufactured from scrap of plastics and or methyl methacrylate monomer on which appropriate duty of excise/countervailing duty has been paid.

- (vi) G.S.R. 596 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to prints of cinematograph films falling under Item 37II of the Central Excise Tariff and purchased by Directorate of Film Festival in the National Film Development Corporation Bombay on behalf of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the exhibition in the Festival of India being conducted in United States of America and France during 1985-86.
- (vii) G.S.R. 599 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 164/76-CE dated the 12th May, 1976 and 229/82—CE dated the 15th October, 1982 so as to define an agricultural tractor with reference to its Power Take-off Horse Power rating instead of the Draw Bar Horse Power rating.
- (viii) G.S.R. 601 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to skimmed milk powder and butter cleared to Indian Dairy Corporation for further supply to dairies for regeneration of liquid milk from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon,
- (ix) G.S.R. 602 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1985 together with a explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 280/82-CE dated 24th November, 1982 so as to limit the exemption of excise duty to white printing and writing paper supplied only for various

educational purposes such as for text board exercise books and University examination.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1229/85].

Notification re : offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : On behalf of Shri Khurshid Alam Khan I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 349 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985 specifying the offences relating to 'Currency Notes and Bank Notes' committed in India under sections 489-A to 489-E of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to be extradition offences within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1962, under section 35 of the said act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1230/85.

Notifications under Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri K. P. Singh Deo I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (1) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 559 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1985.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Fixtion of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 610 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1985.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 637 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985.

[Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638 in Gazette of India Dated the 16th July, 1985.

- (5) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 639 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1231/85].

Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Amending Act, 1985. Notifications under Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SMTI. RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Amending Act 1985 (President's Act No. 2 of 1985) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT—1232/85].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 :—

- (i) The Delhi Police (Punishment and Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. F. 5/4/85—Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th March, 1985.

- (ii) The Delhi Police (Miscellaneous matters) (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. F. 5-8-85-Home-(P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th April, 1985.

- (iii) The Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. 5-7-85-Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 25th March, 1985.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT—1233/85].

Annual Report of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi for the year 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board Delhi, for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84, under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT 1234/85].

14.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Pondicherry University Bill, 1985, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on 30th July, 1985”.

**PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY BILL 1985
(AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA)**

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Pondicherry University Bill, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

14.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Second Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have on suggestion, Sir,

We have not got enough notice of 21 days to move the Private Members' Bill regarding the Supreme Court judgement, you also agree that we can discuss it only through a Constitution Amendment Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefor some method will have to be found out.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall try to find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some method, will have to be found out so that, that particular rule of 21 days may be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER : We are still not going to adjourn for a long time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Thank you, Sir.

14.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : STOCK OPTION
SCHEME FOR EMPLOYEES

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker Sir, as the House is aware, in the Budget Speech on 16th March, 1985 it was announced that Government was considering the intro-

duction of a scheme of stock options to the employees and workers of companies. Two schemes have now been finalised which will be the first step of its kind to give workers a share in the equity of a company. Under the first scheme, the stock issue would be linked to the savings of the employee. The conversion would take place after five years at a pre-determined price which would be 80% of the average market price or its fair value, whichever is less. This scheme is proposed as voluntary both for the company and for employees. In the second scheme, companies would propose a reservation of 5% of the total public rights issue for preferential allotment to their employees.

The details of the scheme are contained in the guidelines, which are being placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT—1236A/85).

STATEMENT RE : EXTENSION OF TIME
FOR COMPLETION OF INQUIRY
AND SUBMISSION OF REPORT
BY KUDAL COMMISSION

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Consequent on the adoption of a Resolution by this House on 28th August, 1981 a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice P.D. Kudal was set up by Notification dated 17th February, 1982. Copies of the Notification were laid on the Table of the House on 3rd March, 1982. The Commission was required to complete its inquiry and submit a report to the Central Government on or before 31st July, 1982.

2. The Commission has so far submitted three Interim Reports to the Government. These Reports are being studied.

3. On the request of the Commission the time for the submission of the report was extended thrice, upto 31st July, 1983, 31st July, 1984 and then upto 31st July, 1985. The Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry has requested the Government for extending

[Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha]

the time for the submission of the report by one more year. The Government have considered this request and the term of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other Organisations has accordingly been extended upto 31st July, 1986.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as this decision is concerned, consistently many of us in this House have been feeling that the very appointment of Kudal Commission was to harass the Gandhian institutions connected with Jaiprakash Narain.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed,

*(Interruptions).***

MR. SPEAKER : Objection overruled. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions).***

MR. SPEAKER : You have had your say, Sir. That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will abide by your advice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would abide by your ruling. Tell me the remedy, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : During Home Ministry's demands you can come on to this point also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the next one.

MR. SPEAKER : You could have done this time also.

(Interruptions).

14.10 hrs.

TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE
ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION)*
AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

[Translation]

Jai Prakash Narayan ji, what do you want to say.

(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

STATEMENT RE : ORDINANCE
LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1234A/85].

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to set up a T.V. transmitter at Hassan in Karnataka and to telecast programmes in Kannada via INSAT network.**

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : In the year 1984 low power transmitters were set up in Karnataka. The need to telecast programmes in Kannada has been stressed in various inaugural functions by the public. It is not possible to telecast with low power transmitters.

The former Minister of Information and Broadcasting was kind enough to inform Karnataka Government that the proposal for setting up of T.V. network station including T.V. transmitters at Hassan will be considered in future plans depending upon the availability of resources. I request the Government to set up L.P.T. (Low Power Transmitter) in districts like Chickmagalur, Kotala, Mandhya and Mercaw.

I suggest that programmes on the INSAT network which feeds the L.P.T. of the State should serve the people of Karnataka.

As regards Hassan, the Indian Space Research Organisation may be able to provide transmission facility from their master control facility at Hassan without much expense. I request the Government that both the issues, namely, telecasting of Kannada programmes and expansion of T.V. network may be considered by Government sympathetically.

- (ii) **Need to give financial assistance under Rural Development Programme to the Shepherds who lost their sheep in floods in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1983, due to floods, lakhs of sheep died in A.P. The shepherds who belong to backward classes have lost their livelihood. They do not have any other means of livelihood except sheep breeding. Thousands of shepherds are roaming in the villages without any employment.

Hence I request the Central Government to advise the Banks to advance loans to individuals or societies. This scheme may be taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme under the Rural Development Programme with a maximum subsidy of 50% per individual for not more than one unit consisting of 20 sheep and maximum subsidy of Rs. 2,000/-.

- (iii) **Need to lift ban imposed on recruitment in Post and Telegraph and other Government offices for operational purposes.**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the continuance of the ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance on the recruitment to existing vacancies and the creation of any new posts has caused sharp deterioration in the maintenance and operation of essential services like postal and telecommunication facilities. When such a ban was imposed in 1974, the operational posts in P & T and a few other Departments were exempted from the ban vide Department of Finance Circular letter O.M. No. 14 (24)-E (Coord)/74, dated 30.8.1974.

Hence I request the Minister of Finance to modify the present ban so as to exempt the filling up of vacancies and creation of new posts for operational purposes in P & T and other Department as was done in 1974 so as to avoid any further deterioration in their services caused by the increase in workload on account of expansion of these facilities on the one hand and the non-filling up of vacancies consequent upon retirement or promotions on the other.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to take over Ashoka Paper Mills in Darbhanga District, Bihar**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 4,000 workers are facing starvation due to the closure of Hayaghat Ashoka Paper Mills in Bihar. There is hardly any industry in North Bihar, which is the most backward area in India. In spite of this, this Paper Mill, which was being run jointly by the Assam and Bihar Governments, has been closed down. Capital worth crores of rupees has been invested in it. The machines are rusting due to the closure of the mill. There

[Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan]

is widespread resentment among the people of Bihar on account of this closure. The Central Government are, therefore, requested to take over the mill without any delay.

[English]

- (v) **Need to sanction a special project for drinking water, based on the sub-soil water on Sahabi river to provide drinking water to Alwar town and some other areas of Rajasthan.**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been scanty rains for the last three successive years in the State of Rajasthan. The State of Rajasthan is facing acute shortage of drinking water. Water level of wells, tubewells and hand pumps had gone down and these sources of drinking water have lost their efficacy in providing drinking water to the concerned towns, villages and localities. Even cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Ajmer and Alwar are facing shortage of drinking water. There is an urgent need to provide perennial sources of drinking water in the State. Some of the projects have already been sanctioned but financial constraints with the Rajasthan State are hampering their rapid execution. Beesalpur Dam Project in Tonk District and life schemes proposed for providing drinking water sources, based on the Indira Gandhi Canal Water could be given priority in providing financial assistance to the State Government of Rajasthan.

Alwar is a satellite town of the National Capital Region. It is a fast developing industrial town. Its population at present is almost two lakhs. There is always shortage of drinking water in Alwar town.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to sanction a special project of drinking water based on the ground water (sub-soil water) of "Sahabi" river bed near village Sodhawas, district Alwar by drilling deep tubewells. That project would supply drinking water to the people of areas of Tehsils of Behrore, Bansur, Mandawar, Kishangarh-Bas and Alwar city.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Need to provide adequate financial assistance during the Seventh Plan for providing drinking water and irrigation facilities in Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan.**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Narmada water dispute tribunal has in its award allotted 0.50 million acre ft. water for irrigation in Barmer and Jalore district of Rajasthan, which are desert areas.

The Rajasthan Government have proposed to irrigate 99035 hectares of cultivable land of these districts, but the Project report has not yet been submitted. The Central Government should impress upon the State Government to prepare and submit the project report at the earliest.

As per the present schedule, the main canal is likely to be completed by 1995-96 up to the Rajasthan border in Gujarat. The Rajasthan Government have insisted that the work on it should be completed by June 1991.

Being a representative of that area, I would like to submit that the people of the desert and the border areas of Barmer and Jalore districts are facing acute shortage of drinking water, and as such, efforts should be made to make the Narmada water available there by 1991. This will help in the irrigation of land which has been without water for thousands of year.

In view of these being the backward and border areas, the Central Government should provide special assistance for that major project in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the State Government should also make adequate provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the work could be taken up on war footing and the water of the Narmada river is made available to the districts of Barmer and Jalore by 1991 for irrigation purposes. In this way, greenery can be brought to that desert area. As this is an important work, loan can be taken from the World Bank to complete the project in the Seventh Plan.

(vii) Need to take necessary steps to save Rajasthan, particularly Kota from the dangers of environmental pollution

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to non-implementation of the law relating to the prevention of environmental pollution fully the menace of industrial pollution in the industrial town Kota of Rajasthan is assuming alarming proportions. The rivers, rivulets, underground water sources and also the atmosphere have become extremely polluted. Thousands of persons had died due to the gas leakage from the Union Carbide Factory in Bhopal. In the same way, several poisonous gases are released from the Shri Ram Fertilisers and Chemicals in the Kota City, as a result which many persons become unconscious everyday. Due to release of ammonia, chlorine, sulphuride oxide and acetylene and other poisonous gases, the atmosphere around the factory becomes hazy in the morning and evening and when these gases are inhaled they cause a number of diseases. The continuous leakage of chlorine from the caustic soda plant has damaged the plant machines and also resulted in the death of workers quite often.

Similarly, water mixed with chemicals, released from other factories and multimetals Nagpal factories, is spreading in residential localities unchecked. As a result thereof, the people living in Sur Sagar Konсуа colonies are leading a wretched life. The innocent children play in the chemical-mixed water. During the tour of my constituency, I have found that Kota city is becoming hell for the poor people due to the effect of slow poisoning of chemicals. I would like to urge the Government that laws relating to prevention of Pollution should be made more effective. All the factories should instal treatment plants, so that the effects of the chemicals and the gases may not result in the recurrence of the Bhopal tragedy in the Kota city of Rajasthan.

Therefore, the Central Government should intervene and save the city from the impending disaster.

14.15 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : NEW TEXTILE POLICY

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, I am glad the House has been given this opportunity of discussing this very important matter raised by my friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I also admire the vigorous way in which he has analysed the whole position and examined each aspect of it. But unfortunately, as I have told him, I am unable to agree with his conclusions.

MR. SPEAKER : Appreciating is one thing and agreement is another.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is not for the first time the textile policy is placed before this House. As far back as in 1978, when his colleague and my friend.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You agree with the defence counsel and give the judgment against him.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : When Mr. George Fernandes presented their textile policy at that time and he presented it in his characteristic, racy and vigorous manner about handloom weavers, I congratulated him then.

I find now that this textile policy is only another aspect of the same approach that these people have been making. All the Members whether they are the constituents of the then Janata party, whether they are on this side or on that side, are anxious to say that they are in love with the handloom weavers.

On finding so much love on the part of each and every Member in the House towards the handloom weavers, one begins to wonder whether it is due to the fact that the handloom weavers constitute a large majority of voters and they are a factor to be reckoned in the elections? Therefore, they want to cater to them. Everybody says, 'Yes, we are going to look after them'. But what is the effect of it all?

[Prof. N. G Ranga]

I wish to remind the House of two or three points which were then made. They then said, less organized and decentralised sector of handloom, khadi and sericulture, difficulties regarding availability of yarn at reasonable prices, marketing problems and competition from the powerlooms had been some of the reasons for this. They said so then. And we say it now. They wanted to protect the handloom weavers. We also want to protect them. Where is the difference? The only thing is that they then promised to place certain restrictions on the organized textile industry, that is, the millowners. Had they implemented that? Have we implemented it? Is it not a fact that, till now, the millowners have been able to go their own way without accounting for all the production that they have been achieving? Only one difference has taken place, and that is, the textile millowners-how they did, we do not know; how they blindfolded the Governmental machinery, we do not know-let more than a hundred mills go sick. They say that the workers were being exploited. The same workers were a witness to what was happening. They did not complain. They did not raise any hue and cry. They did not warn the country. All those hundred and odd mills went sick. Some people have made money. Yet, the vigilant eyes of the Opposition or the protective eyes of the ruling Party, at that time and now, all their eyes were blind. The handloom weavers were left to their own resources and allowed to go the way of so many of the other helpless sectors of our social life. They said then that they were going to have an integrated textile policy; they did say that. We are saying it too. "Both at that time as well as now, they have not given much thought to the cotton-growers. They are also a part of it. It starts from the cotton-growers. They have been exploited, and they are being exploited. The handloom weavers are being exploited". Now the only three groups of people who have been protected are the so-called unorganized powerlooms behind whom the bigger powerloom owners must be there, then the big powerlooms, and then the industrial workers. These people have been protected. My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was, as usual, in his eloquent way, pleading for the industrial

workers. Where the any the worse for this change? They have been protected, and they are going to be protected hereafter also. There need be no fears about it. It is because of their pressure on the Government, the then Government and the present, Government, that the sick mills have been taken over by the Government. Hundreds of crores of rupees have gone down the drain in order to protect the industrial workers. The millowners have already protected themselves and have fattened their pockets. The industrial workers were protected because they were being unemployed. The only people who have been suffering throughout are the handloom weavers on the one side and the cotton-growers on the other..... (Interruptions) That is big miss, my dear friends. Both of you, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Indrajit Gupta, are the doyens of the opposition here. In your expositions, excellent as they were, you did not give pay sufficient attention to the cotton-growers, and you could only shed, like all of us, crocodile tears so far as the handloom weavers are concerned. Now, how do the handloom weavers look at it? When a friend of mine who had been devoted to this cause for the last thirty-five years approached me, I told him that I was present at the All India Handloom Weavers Conference in Madras, I inaugurated the special Andhra State Handloom Weavers Conference at Vijayawada, and in neither of these places were they bothered about what was going to be done about mill owners and the powerlooms. Not so much. Why? Because it is a continuing complaint of ours that for the sake of this organised mill industry and the unorganised or disorganised powerlooms, the handlooms weavers have been sacrificed or are being sacrificed. There is only one ray of hope now. I don't know how far it is going to continue to shed any light into the family life of the handloom weavers. The production of janata cloth which was placed as a kind of a burden and the responsibility on the mill industry is now being shifted to the handloom weavers. Now what do the handloom weavers say? They say, all right, we are prepared to accept this responsibility; but will you make sure that the cotton supplies are assured. First of all cotton growers are paid remunerative price, then yarn supplies would be assured and thereafter a reasonable price would be

fixed for the yarn in such a manner that a decent enough wage-I am allergic to the word "wage" in the case of self-employed people - it is an earning, this earning should be decent enough. It should cover their expenses. In a few States, Acts have been passed to assure that a minimum wage will be given. In Madras it is there. In Andhra it is there. But the complaint in Andhra is even through the Handloom Weavers Apex Societies this minimum wage is not being implemented. It is not being paid to them and the weavers are obliged to hand over their weaves to the cooperative at a price which is far below the minimum wage, because they want employment. If the industrial workers are thrown out of employment, they want to get their regular wages. I have no objection. I am in favour of it. But what about the handloom weavers. Why is it that even the minimum wage, not speak of decent wage, is not being paid to them. What about other States. In U.P., Bihar, were there are a sizeable number of handloom weavers, it is not being implemented. Therefore, they say that let the Government take over the responsibility of giving reasonable margin of profit to the weavers. Not even profit, the margin of price to cover the working expenses of the cooperatives of the weavers. Thereafter you take over all the cloth. I do not know whether the Government is going to take over all the Janata cloth, after meeting all these responsibilities. Weavers would be made responsible only for producing the cloth and for nothing else. They would be projected everywhere. Sir, words are words, too many words sometimes can be a burden. This is how these textile policies are working. Three statements have been made on textile policy, but it is a burden on the handloom weavers. Therefore they are not worried. These unorganised powerlooms are now going to be registered. Why is my Hon'ble Friend Dandavateji so much worried that they are not registered hitherto. They are going to be registered now. They are going to be legitimised now. It is much better to legitimise an illegitimate child rather than making the illegitimate child suffer all the disadvantages of the society.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are no illegitimate children. There are only illegitimate parents.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, this is all there. All of them would be in the Powerlooms sector, organised and hither to unorganised. Organised looms cannot go on making profits in this way and throw the burden of their own artificial sickness upon the Government and the nation. Hereafter they have to look after themselves. They have got to pay the taxes in a manner in which they were expected but which they were not paying hitherto. Therefore, why should we be bothered about them? Let us be bothered specially about the handloom weavers and the cottongrowers. What is going to happen to the cotton-growers? Handloom weavers are also concerned about them. They share, Dandavateji also shares the anxiety, that is, that if this artificial yarn is to be imported in a limitless manner, than the demand or cotton might go down. I am not afraid. There are several things to be thought of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We agree with you.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I do not want to go into too many details. Sir, in our own country, a queer thing is happening, a thing generally not noticed. Our poor people, not the very poor people, but the poor people and also the poor lower middle class people are going more and more for those shirts, the kind of shirts in which some of you look rather nice because they are tailored very nicely.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Thank you.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : because they last longer. They do not give so much trouble to their women or for themselves in getting them dried. They are using them. Now those sections would be served. They will have to be served and these shirts, though their cost is high and capital investment is heavy in the beginning, but they last longer. So they prefer it. On the other hand, what is happening in other countries the rich countries? The demand for our handloom goods is going up because in spite of the higher and higher costs they can afford it and they love the beauty of it. They do not mind if they do not last so long. Therefore, we have got to exploit that market. I would like the Government to pay a special attention to that. In our

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

own country also in spite of all this talk of so many, 30 or 40 per cent of the people being obliged to live below the poverty line if you take it into mere figures of people, the number of people who are now going for costly clothes has increased. Therefore, the demand for handloom cloth is not going to be reduced. The demand for cotton is not going to be reduced. On the other hand, it is likely to be enhanced. That is how I feel because the middle classes are indulging in the same kind of luxurious way of life as the westerners do so fabulously. So why do we fear ?

The real fear is whether the Government is capable of implementing its policies, is determined about it and is really sincere about it. I take it for granted. At that time when Janata was also here, because a large number of them were also Gandhians like myself and our people to-day Gandhians—we all believe in handloom weaving.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only our Gandhi was different.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But the bureaucracy comes in the way and it does not co-operate with us and that is where yesterday—I think it was day before yesterday, one suggestion was made by my friend, Dandavateji and I agree with him. The Textile Commissioner's office, if it is possible, should be shifted here to Delhi. In addition to that, there should be an equally powerful Handloom Commissioner at the Centre with their opposite numbers in all the States also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES AND TEXTILES (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH) : We have a Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But he should not be placed under the Textile Commissioner.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : He is independent. He is located at Delhi.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : If he is independent and the other man is independent, the person who has got to control them should be the Minister.

The Textile Commissioner has been known and it has been said throughout India that the Textile Commissioner being situated in Bombay and also because of the nature of the dealings that he has got to carry on, is more amenable to the influence of the textile bosses and being influenced by them. Therefore, he should also be brought here and these people have to be commanded by an effective Minister. All the time we had been asking for a separate Ministry. Thank God, we have got now. Fortunate for us here is my friend—you all know—he was here with us, he was the Chief Minister, a very strong man. He believes in Handloom industry and its future prospects. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend the Textile Minister.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you asking for a separate handloom Minister?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I would like it some day and not just now because we must see how this works. We have seen for seven years the earlier policy which I applauded my self of George Fernandes and Morarjibhai how it worked for the handloom weavers. Therefore, let us give them some time. There is nothing very different in this statement also if you compare one with the other. Excepting for a few details it is all the same of doing nothing. Therefore, I request my hon. friend the Minister to see that adequate credit is placed at the disposal of the handloom weavers' cooperatives. There must be an all India re-financing handloom cooperative bank just as we have got the Agricultural Development Bank. There should be a separate bank for them and adequate funds should be placed at its disposal.

Secondly, sale arrangements have got to be taken over by the Government and they must ensure further progress in that direction both by exporting abroad and spreading in our own country. Thirdly, training through the training centres in the modern techniques of printing, sizing and weaving should be given on a large scale. In these directions and many other directions also special attention has got to be paid. This special attention I demand not only from the Textile Minister but also from the Prime Minister. Both of them should work hand in glove with each other and the Prime Minister

should be able to pay special attention. We should not allow the handloom weavers fate to be decided or monitored by the Planning Commission. I do not think Planning Commission has got any heart all so far as the handloom weavers or self-employed people are concerned.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : (Kurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not make a speech but only seek clarifications from the hon. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Speaker should not show the symbol of the Congress party.

MR. SPEAKER : This is God's symbol. That is why I wrote to you.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Hand is prominent in handloom.

MR. SPEAKER : Without 'hand' there is no 'loom'.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, at the time of the passing of the Handloom (Reservation of articles) Production Act, 1985—unfortunately, the present Textile Minister was not in the House but his predecessor who piled the Bill was present—there was a demand from most of the Members that Government ought to have come forward with a Schedule containing the list of articles reserved for production in the handloom sector. But then the Minister who was in charge of the Bill replied that the Textile Policy was under consideration and it was still to be finalised and at the time of finalisation they will mark out and select the articles which are to be produced in the handloom sector. Now, the textile policy has been finalised. May I ask whether you have selected the items which are reserved under this Act for being produced by the handloom industry? That is my first question.

Then, Sir, you have merely stated in the Policy Statement that controlled cloth would be transferred to the handloom sector.

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : A Committee has been constituted and it is meeting very soon to prepare the schedule.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : That is for the articles which have to be reserved for production under them. Then, what he has stated is that the controlled cloth is going to be taken over by the handloom sector by the end of the present Plan. May I know methodology by which you want this controlled cloth to be manufactured by the handlooms sector? Are you going to give quotas or are you going to allot them State-wise or cooperative-wise or kind-wise or statutory-wise? What is the method you are going to adopt?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : State-wise.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Then, Sir, when the Bill came up for discussion, we requested that a Committee must be constituted. A Committee or a Board has to be constituted. In fact, I remember, Prof. Ranga gave an amendment for the composition of the Board itself. But then the amendment was not accepted. But we requested that it must be provided at least in the rules. Now, have the rules been framed? Or when are the rules going to be framed and finalised? When are you going to put this Act into effect? When are you going to give blood and bone to the Act and bring it to force?

Then, with regard to the controlled cloth, the subsidy is at the rate of Rs. 2 per metre. Now, this subsidy will not be enough to give even minimum-wages or living wages for the handloom workers. Are you going to increase the subsidy for the handloom sector? Now, what is the subsidy which you are now paying per metre for the controlled cloth to the mills or to the other sector to which you have transferred it? Are you going to continue the same subsidy or are you going to increase the subsidy when you are transferring it to the handloom sector? My own State Government's assessment is that this amount of Rs. 2 per metre is going to cut into the wages of the handloom workers and that the subsidy has to be increased substantially if the controlled cloth has to be transferred to the handloom sector.

Then, you have stated that the handloom workers will be provided work-shed and housing facility. Have the details of the scheme worked out? Who is going to fund

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

it ? Who is going to subsidise this scheme ? Is it partly by the Union Government and partly by the State Government ?

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH : We have not already circulated this to the State Governments.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : we wanted a more detailed data with regard to the work-shed-cum housing scheme for the benefit of the handloom weavers.

With regard to the marketing of the handloom cloth, you have said very generously that a lot of help will be given to the handloom sector. If the handloom cloth is not sold within two years after its production, practically its value is lost. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken upon itself the duty of purchasing the entire stock of handloom and selling it to the consumer at a very subsidised rate. Every year we are giving about Rs. 30 crores or so by way of subsidy. This is benefiting two sectors, one the handloom weavers and the other, the consumers who are below the poverty line. Will you adopt this policy and also ask the other States to adopt the same policy and see that all the handloom stock is purchased wholesale at the end of the year or at the end of at least two years ?

With regard to marketing, I would also like to know, whether the hon. Minister will give concessions to the handloom sector in the matter of advertising. Now the marketing is inseparable from advertising. Now-a-days, advertisement is very important and advertisement in the Doordarshan and All India Radio is very very important. Will you give at least fifty per cent concession to the handloom sector for advertising their goods in the Doordarshan and in the Radio ?

Coming to the powerloom sector, nobody knows the methodology by which the new powerlooms have to be registered. What is the infrastructure and where have these to be registered ? Who is the person, who is the officer and with whom have the new powerlooms to be registered ? Are you going to give any quota, or is there any quota at all ? Is there any ceiling for registering these powerlooms ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We do not want any more.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Now, they say it is free for all. Are you going to have any ceiling, district-wise or State-wise, or is there no ceiling so far as powerlooms are concerned ? Of it is unlimited ?

So far as woollen textiles are concerned, we are importing five varieties of wool from Australia, New Zealand etc. The general complaint is that first, it is subject to customs duty. The finished products, the woollen textiles are being sold outside and it is also earning foreign exchange. Immediately after production, excise duty is also imposed. It is specially so in the case of fine variety of wool imported from Australia. Will you kindly consider combining this double taxation and taxing at one point, so that the incidence of double taxation is avoided.

In the Digest of News and Views on public undertakings which is supplied to us by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the National Textile Corporation has been shown to have done very well and it appears to have secured a Rs. 73 lakh order for uniforms of school children in Haryana, as also an expert order from Hungary etc. A very bright picture has been given to us in this Digest of News and Views on Public Undertakings.

So far as the mill sector is concerned, I do agree that it has to be modernised, so that it can stand international competition. There is no use of saying that we should not import. This is what you have stated in your policy statement on page 51 :

“A national level standing advisory committee on modernisation of the textile industry shall be set up, which would include representatives of management and labour as also suitable technical exports and representatives of financial institutions”.

I am very happy that labour will be represented with a view to safeguard their interests. I hope Dr. Datta Samant will be there.

MR. SPEAKER : Will there be peace then ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Then, further it has been stated in the Policy :

“The indigenous textile machinery manufacturing industry shall be given encouragement to reduce costs, upgrade technology and improve the quality of machinery.”

Which is this indigenous textile machinery manufacturing industry which you have identified? Will the National Textile Corporation take it over as a long term policy?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : (Bombay North Central) : Sir, the textile policy which was announced on 6th June, 1985 is in a way new. It has a new approach. Upto now, the approach has been that the textile policy was viewed in a compartmentalised manner; the powerloom and handloom were considered separately, and the fibre use, namely cotton textile, woollen textile and silk textile etc. were considered separately. For the first time, in this policy, we are evolving a more integrated view of the textile industry itself. Now, there are several good and salient features in this policy. But many of them mostly depend upon the availability of funds and the successful implementation of that policy. There is of course, one point, where the Government has taken a complete roundabout turn, i. e. with respect to the non-viable units of the organised mills and modernisation. Now, I said that many things depend upon the availability of the funds and implementation. For example, take the handloom industry. The policy suggests modernisation and secondly a workshed-cum-housing scheme has also been suggested. The Seventh Five Year Plan mentions about it and the package of development measures for handloom industry includes a programme of 50,000 residence-cum-worksheds for the handloom weavers. This is, no doubt, a very meagre provision and if this is to be implemented, further funds will have to be provided.

As far as the responsibility to produce controlled cloth and also janata cloth is concerned, I would submit that this will also depend upon the full implementation of this policy. No doubt, it will give more employment to the handloom weavers, but unless it is properly and successfully implemented, it will not have the desired effect. A recent

study by Arti Kaul, a researcher in May 85, states that even this policy is not known to the project director of the Handloom Intensive Development Projects or the District Industrial Centres. They do not know as to what is this policy regarding product reservation. So, if that is the position, it is difficult to implement this policy.

Then you have stated about modernisation. For this also, unless sufficient funds are provided, we will not be able to modernise the handloom industry. Here, we should also not forget the skilled artisans who are specially skilled in preparing certain types of very high quality of handloom cloths. They should not be ignored while modernising these things.

When we come to the powerlooms, the main salient feature on which I would like to comment is the compulsory registration. Upto now, in this industry, there is anarchy and by this compulsory registration, we can control some of these things. Here I would like to suggest that when we are making compulsory registration, the service conditions of those workers will have to be looked into. You have also stated that improving workers' welfare is one of the objectives of this policy. But I would suggest that some legislation will have to be brought in to improve the welfare of the workers and to improve their service conditions. Some Act on the lines of the Maharashtra Mathadi, Hamal, and other Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, has to be brought forward, so that a Board may be set up to control the wage structure and to supply the labour to the owners of the weavers. Then the welfare activity and welfare measures as far as these weavers are concerned, can be controlled through such an Act. So, such Boards may be instituted as far as the Powerloom industry is concerned.

Coming to the mill sector, I have great reservations as far as the policy with respect to mills are concerned. Here you have divided these units practically into three parts. You have stated that those units which are potentially viable, will be dealt with in a particular manner. For example, a rehabilitation package comprising several things is proposed for such units. Now here also, unless sufficient funds are provided in

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

the Five Year Plan, I do not think it would be possible to implement this in a successful manner. Here also, we have suggested that for rationalisation of Labour the Unions will be consulted. Now in consultation there should be consent on behalf of the unions. When we are rationalising certain parts as far as this industry is concerned, merely consultation means discussion. Therefore, the union should be taken into confidence when we are rationalising certain parts of this industry. Then you have also suggested that compensation funds would be provided for retrenched workers. Now, easy loans would be provided but this also depends upon the availability of the funds with the Government. Now as far as those units which are potentially viable, but which becomes sick by inapt management or mismanagement are concerned a very serious view is to be taken and existing management may be changed. I welcome this suggestion but here also a proper machinery should be there. For this purpose, I think another legislation will have to be framed by which the Government should be able to take over such units. Ultimately, I think for transferring the management, serious steps will have to be taken by having a separate legislation. Now, the very serious matter is with respect to the units which have no expectation of becoming viable. Here, as I said, the policy has taken a complete round-about turn because so far we used to take over such units and we used to further nationalise them also. I feel that the same policy should have been continued because such signal is given to the owners that when they say that it is not viable at all, they would be allowed to be closed down, then, I think there will be temptation to show that these units are not viable, allow us to close down and that will result in a lot of unemployment as far as the big cities are concerned. Who will decide that they are not viable? If it is also in the hands of the bureaucrats, the bureaucrats will be hand in glove with the owners of these mills and they will merrily show that certain units are not viable and should be allowed to be closed down. So such things will have to be taken into account and great care will have to be taken in this respect. My submission is that the correct policy should be to nationalise all these units and to take them over because we have got some social

responsibility. We cannot look upon it from the commercial point of view, there is loss therefore, we cannot invest further moneys in these things. Of course the employment problem is there. So, if there is lot of unemployment what is the use of producing all these clothes which you are producing for the sake of consumers? There will be no purchasing power for these people and if there is lot of unemployment in the urban cities, it will create lot of economic problems for this country and therefore I think, the policy should be reviewed as it is fraught with disastrous consequence. These are my submissions.

14.58 hrs.

DISCUSSION : RE : STEEP RISE
IN PRICES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the discussion under Rule 193 regarding price rise ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, when I rise to raise discussion under Rule 193 on the rising prices in the country.....

MR. SPEAKER : By rising yourself !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I rise alongwith the price ; when prices fall, I will also fall.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : He is catching on the high tide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The credit goes to you Mr. Minister. Sir, at the very outset, let me make one point clear, that in our country rising prices thereatons to be a continuing phenomenon. But even then why is that some of us insisted on raising discussion on this particular issue? It is precisely because of the fact that, I would not like to consider the entire continuing phenomenon of the rising prices, but specifically I would like to concentrate on the impact of 1985-86 Budget and the consequent economic policy, as far as the

inflationary pressure on the economy is concerned. Therefore, I will concentrate only on that aspect—viz. after the presentation of the 1985-86 Budget. Our Government very often creates an optical illusion that there is not an adequate rise in prices or exorbitant rise in prices.

Only two days prior to this discussion, we have received a love letter from the Finance Minister, in his own hand-writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Was it open ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes; it is open.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : So many love letters ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There can be a collective love also. In this particular letter, the Finance Ministry is trying build up a case that the increase so far is 3.5%, as far as the first quarter is concerned. He is deliberately selecting a small span of time. Here is the trick of the Minister. Whenever they want to indicate that there is no exorbitant rise in price.....

MR. SPEAKER : If you catch the trick, how can it be a trick ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to point out that they want to hide the fact of an exorbitant rise in prices, behind the phenomenon of point - to - point inflation. They would like to quote the statistics regarding point-to-point inflation. Again, they would like to pick up a small span of time, either 2 or 3 months, and take up 2 or 3 months this year, try to project before the country the rate of inflation in those three months, and try to compare with the three months of the previous year, and three months of the earlier period, and as a statistical jugglery, try to show to the country that the present rise is not exorbitant. Their stomach might be feeling the pinch; their life might be feeling the Pinch, but the Ministerial trick of projecting only the point-to-point inflation gives a psychological relief to the readers viz. that in reality they might be facing a very heavy price rise, but probably statistically, they were in a satisfied condition.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : One is the inflation. That is point-to-point. The other chart is wholesale price index, i. e. from base viz. 1st April to the first quarter-end. That is not point-to-point. That is in absolute terms.....that is not point-to-point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not say that this particular chart is that. Very often, when you indicate things, it is done point-to-point. This is the second point to which I am making a reference.

I am very clear on my home-work. I made it clear that they have selected a span of three months, and tried to indicate things. They compare the rate of inflation in these three months, with the inflation in the previous three months; and that is how they try to compile.....

I will justify my Point by giving an instance in the past, on the basis of the reply that I had received to a question that was put to the Finance Minister on the floor of this House. If you take a large span of time and find out the average rate of inflation, you will find that the situation is different.

I had put in this very House a question to one of the Finance Ministers; I do not remember his name, because they are changing so often. But I remember that I had put a question to the Finance Minister regarding three long periods, and the average rate of inflation of those periods.

My question was : Will the hon. Minister please tell us what was the average rate of inflation during the period 1973-74 to 1974-75. The second question was : what is the average rate of inflation during the period 1977-78 to 1978-79; and lastly, since the question was asked at the end of October, during 1979-80 to October 1980. You will be pleasantly shocked to know what the reply was. The Minister stated that from 1973-74 to 1974-75, the rate of inflation was 22.5%. Then from 1977-78 to 1978-79 when incidentally we were in power, it was 2.5 per cent. (*Interruptions*) How can I reply after I go out of Power? These questions were asked subtly. In 1977-78 and 1978-79, the Congress I Finance Minister

[Prof. Madhur Dandavate]

replied that the rate of inflation was 2.5 per cent. And then in 1979-80 a question was asked at a later stage, in 1979-80, April to October, it was 18.5 per cent. Now you will realise that instead of taking only two months or three months or four months, if you take a long period over which people suffer and try to find out what is the average rate of inflation you will find that at one span it is 2.25 per cent, second span, 2.5 per cent and third span 18.5 per cent. I don't want to blame any one. All that I want to blame any one. All that I want to bring to the notice of the House is by aware of the juggler of the statistics, be aware of the fact that either if you go in point inflation or inflation calculated over a short period of time and compare it with the inflation that exists over a long period you will always find that the picture will be different, and therefore the correct picture can be obtained when only you are able to find ever a year or two what exactly the trend is for which the people suffer and that is exactly the aspect. Such illusions, I may call them optical illusions, may create self-deception, but they cannot lead to price stabilisation, not to talk of bringing down the prices of essential commodities.

As far as budgetary processes are concerned, since our Minister projected his last budget (1985-86), before I analyse what exactly the impact of this budget on the inflationary situation in the country is, I would like to bring to the notice of this House these important policy shifts in the new budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister. (1) The new budgetary process indicates a shift in the Pattern and composition of investment away from the public sector to the private sector. (2) The incentives offered in the budget are neutral as regards the choice between consumption and saving. Either the entire incentives can be in favour of consumption ; they can be in favour of saving, but they have tried to remain neutral, as far as these aspects are concerned. (3) No doubt certain fiscal concessions are being given, and the fiscal concessions are aimed at transferring transaction from the unaccounted black money to the accounted which money economy. Now, these are the three important aspects of the Budget which have to be taken note

of when we consider the impact of the budget (1985-86) on the present price structure in the country.

As far as agricultural growth is concerned, the change in price of diesel and fertilizer has actually increased the cost of the inputs. They have led to a costly expenditure as far as agriculture is concerned, and as a result of that, whatever agricultural rate of growth would have been expected, we would not be able to reach that though we have competent kisans in the country, though they have the will to produce more, though they have the will to have a variety of crops in the country as a result of costly technology that is required to be utilized for agriculture, we find that the rate of agricultural growth has not been adequate with the competence and ability of the kisans to increase the rate of growth, and that also distorts the entire picture of the price structure. The impact of the budget on the prices has to be analysed in terms of four important factors, according to me, and I would like to briefly analyse each one of them. (1) The role of the budgetary levy as the factor that is lending legitimacy to the increase in the prices that are warranted by supply and demand, but only as accidentally because those particular announcements that have been made, we find that a certain increase in the rate is there. It is not always justified. I will clarify my point. Sometimes, certain lives are announced in the Budget but they are not being implemented. But even before the implementation of levies certain psychological climate is created in the country and as a result of that, certain effect is there on the price structure. The economists call it 'announcement effect' ! The moment you make certain announcements you find that there is a certain psychological effect. Now that is one aspect.

The second aspect is the cost-push impact of the increase in taxes as well as in administered prices especially in intermediate goods. For instance, Railways electricity, power, cement, in all these intermediate goods there are certain administrative increase in price. You will find that they will always get reflected and they will be multiplied and the multiplier effect has to be noted. Then there is a great effect of the deficit financing that is introduced in the budgetary process.

And lastly, the inflationary pressure that is exerted on the economy as a result of the unaccounted income of black money that is circulated in the country, these are the four aspects which are to be taken note of. Sir, as far as the announcement effect and the cost push effect are concerned, they can be combined together ; and best illustration : You as one who is an expert in agriculture will be able to realise that particular aspect. Take, for instance, increase in the price of milk. There is roughly a ten per cent budgetary increase, in prices of privately supplied milk. Now, roughly, ten per cent is the increase in prices during the budgetary period : that is the general increase in cost as well as in prices of goods, as a consequence of increase in transport costs. That has been found out. Those who privately sell milk they will increase the prices. But if the prices for Government-supplied milk also are raised, then they are not going to be afraid of any effect on their demand and therefore they are able to sell it even at that price. So, when the private milk sellers find that the Government milk prices have already gone up, then in increasing their privately supplied milk prices they are not at all afraid, because they feel that there will be no competition and since the prices of Government supplied milk have already gone up, they can also increase their prices.

Then comes the increase in the intermediate goods. Take for instance electricity, coal, power, cement, steel, fuel products and so on. It has a multiplier effect. And a part from the increase in prices of intermediates, the prices of consumption products, such as vegetable oil aerated water, cigarettes which have been levied have been subjected to higher levies causing again an increase in price index, and because of that, indirectly or directly into the pockets, which builds up the total price index and therefore prices also go up.

Then there is one more aspect to which I would like to make a reference. Sir, the other day during the Question Hour, Rao Birendra Singh tried to give elaborate answers to the questions that were posed by Members on both sides. By and large we were dissatisfied with his answers and we found that there was something basically wrong with the sugar policy in this country and it has to be overhauled.

Sir, in the past we were told, and particularly we were told by the hon. Finance Minister that in spite of the deficit that has been shown in the Budget, there is not likely to be any inflationary pressure and "You need not create a panic in the country saying that there is going to be a big rise in the prices". But the balloon was burst by the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Rao Birendra Singh. I am referring to the debate of April 13, 1985. While replying to the Calling Attention notice in this very House, Rao Birendra Singh candidly admitted that

"I must admit after the presentation of the Budget there has been an exorbitant rise in prices and the process has already begun."

He said it on April, 13, 1985.

The rise in prices of sugar despite heavy imports is one point. And, what type of imports ? I would like the hon. Finance Minister to equip this House with the information—which are the countries from which you are getting the imported sugar ? What is the price at which you are getting the imported sugar ? And when the same imported sugar is sold to the consumer in this country, in a free sale market what is the price at which the sugar is being sold in that free sale market ? You will be surprised and shocked to know that they are purchasing imported sugar from foreign countries at the rate of Rs. 160 per quintal and the same sugar they are selling in the free sale market in this country at a price of Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 per quintal. That is the disparity between the imported price and the price at which it is actually sold to the actual consumers in this country. There cannot be worst type of exploitation than this. If a private trader is to indulge in this type of practice that purchasing sugar at Rs. 160 per quintal and selling it in the open market at Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 per quintal, we would have called that particular marketeer as black-marketeer. But what designation can we give to the Government which shows the temerity of purchasing sugar at Rs. 160 per quintal and selling it at Rs. 800 or Rs. 900/- per quintal? My English vocabulary is very poor. I cannot discover another name than the black-market. But probably there can be a better word than black. I think, there can be something more beautiful than black. If

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

there can be something more beautiful than black, I am not able to discover what that beautiful is.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it is parliamentary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Black is parliamentary, beautiful is parliamentary but ugly in unparliamentary.

The other day, the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies has candidly admitted that because of various factors and extraneous situations the sugar production in the country has steeply fallen. There is a lot of capacity of production of sugar. Fortunately, we have a number of cooperators in this country who are doing a wonderful job in the field of sugar. They will be able to tell you that if the sugar technology is to be improved and rationalised and the production of sugar is to be improved and if the content of sugar is also to be made better and richer, in that case what is the technological change that is to be introduced in the country. Unfortunately, there is a steep fall in the sugar production and as a result of that the price situation has become bad. Almost all the economic journals have stated that if the consumer price index in the country has gone up, one of the reasons for that is that in the package that decides the consumer price index sugar is one of the most important constituents and components and as a result of that price is going up. Therefore, unless you are able to evolve the entire sugar policy, things are not going to improve.

In the Fifth Lok Sabha, in this very House sitting at this very seat, I had initiated a discussion on the Bhargava Commission's report on sugar industry. We had a considerable debate. Unfortunately, before the debate could be concluded, the House was dissolved. That was my misfortune; that was the misfortune of Bhargava Commission; that was the misfortune of the sugar industry and that was the misfortune of the sugar consumers also. I think, a number of recommendations were made by the Commission and they should go through it.

One interesting recommendation was made that very often there is an element of uncertainty in the sugar industry. The sugar industry does not know how much stake they have in the industry itself. I think, if you want to nationalise the industry, straightaway go ahead and nationalise it. If you want to have a cooperative pattern, have that. But do not utilise the threat of nationalisation as some sort of Democles sword telling the sugar magnates that if you do not behave well and if you do not join hands with us, in that case, the Democles sword may fall any moment. Therefore, only the sword of nationalisation remains hanging and nationalisation does not take place. Either have nationalisation or tell the industry that for 10 or 15 years you are allowing them to run the industry so that those who are running the industry will have the state in the running of the industry and then the industry will properly run and we can have adequate sugar production.

Coming to the deficit financing, I do not want to take much time to give facts and figures. Right from the day India became free, I think, this Finance Minister has the unique distinction of projecting the Budget with the maximum deficit financing of Rs. 3349 crores. That is a record. And what will happen to it in reality? Just in a few seconds I will give the figures. Every time the Budget estimate projected a particular deficit. Not to take of actuality, even in the Revised Estimates the deficit went up. I am giving you the figures :

Year	Deficit (Rs. in crores)	
	Projected	Revised
1979-80	1,382	2,700
1980-81	1,417	1,810
1981-82	1,539	1,700
1982-83	1,365	1,935
1983-84	1,556	1,695
		(almost 4,000)

Now the projected deficit itself is Rs. 3,349 crores. I will not be surprised if it goes beyond Rs. 7,000 crores of Rs. 8,000 crores. Already he has a Supplementary Budget coming up Supplementary Demands coming up. If you add to them, already it

has crossed Rs. 6,000 crores or Rs. 7,000 crores. I do not know what will be our fate, I do not know what will be the fate of the hon. Finance Minister, but more than that what will be the fate of the country when the financial year is completed? So, that is what is happening.

Overdrafts of States grow and they have to clear the overdrafts. Before the fiscal year, they have to get their Plan outlays. As a result of that the productivity suffers, resource mobilisation suffers, as a result of which at the State level also the deficit grows. Re-structuring of Centre-State relationship is necessary. These are wonderful tricks that these people are playing. Formerly, the States were able to get the income-tax that was paid by companies. A definite share came to them according to the Income-tax law. But these people had the temerity to amend the Income-tax Act and the companies tax is being treated as a corporate tax. They have swallowed the entire income-tax on the companies at the Centre, thereby leaving the States completely high and dry. At the same time, they will say that overdrafts will not be permitted in the future. Therefore, the Centre-State relationship will have to be changed.

Market borrowing has remained has sole monopoly of the Centre. If the States want to introduce some productive products so that they can increase the productivity and resources of the State they are not allowed to have the market borrowings. All those situations will have to be changed.

The capacity of the public sector to mop up more surpluses will have to be increased by having better management of the public sector. The Public sector has to be run by public sector.

Now, Sir, what has been the reply of the Finance Minister about deficit financing? All that he has said is, "I am sure that the shock of this heavy deficit will be absorbed because we are expecting a fine monsoon." So, to him the budgetary processes are monsoon gamble, nothing else. Just relying on this monsoon gamble, they are saying that the deficit will be absorbed.....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Nothing new.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why nothing new. In the past there have been(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He had quoted once a quota somewhere. I do not know what was that quote he quoted for deficit financing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anyway, 'monsoon' he has quoted and 'gamble' I have quoted. I have combined the two quotations and it has become the 'monsoon gamble'.

As far as the impact of black-money... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please sum up now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, I am summing up. Only my summing up will take a little more time, Sir.

As far as the impact of black-money is concerned, black-money is exerting the inflationary pressure on the economy. Everyone accepts that and our Finance Minister also accepts that, and that is why they had asked the committee, that is, the Institute of Public Finance and Policy, to go in to the depth of the problem of black-money economy and give their recommendations. Fortunately, they have submitted the recommendations. And what do the study of this particular Institute reveal? Surprising! During 1970-76, black-money was Rs. 11,870 crore; during 1980-81, it was Rs. 23,678 crores, and now, in 1983-84, it became Rs. 36,787 crores, that means almost Rs. 37,000 crores. I do not know, time may come when we will have to have a separate five-year plan for the black-money economy. There will be two Ministers—one Minister in-charge of black money planning and another Minister in-charge of white money planning. That is the stage we have come to. This is the degree of black money that has developed.

Sir, they introduced the Special Bearer Bonds...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I suggest that black-money Minister in-charge should be from the Janata Party.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have grown it, you kindly control it,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the Special Bearer Bond was introduced, I was the first to rise from my seat to say that the Special Bearer Bonds were proposed by the Finance Minister to unearth the black-money and convert the black-money into white, I assure you Mr. Finance Minister that Special Bearer Bond itself will become a new currency to be sold on a premium and it will ultimately result in converting further white money into black. They have admitted that is happening and that is why I congratulate them for they have taken a correct decision not to go ahead with this Special Bearer Bond.

I remember in one case they had introduced one type of bond. Which was the Bond which came before the Special Bearer Bond? I do not remember the name of that Bond. Next came the Special Bearer Bond.

MR. SPEAKER : Like no-day-yet name motion, no-name bond !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The name I do not remember. That was the first type of Bond that was issued. Second was the Special Bearer Bond. And when Mr. Chavan was speaking here and one of the Congress Members was sitting by my side, then Mr. Chavan said : first year we have this Bond, second year we have Special Bearer Bond and that Congress Member said next year we will have James Bond. That is what he had said. I remember that. But that Special Bearer Bond has proved to be worst than the James Bond. It has been the source of black-money. I congratulate the Government that they have announced in the Rajya Sabha that they will discard this in the future.

Sir, the sources of black-money, but I do not want to again go into the business of transactions of gold, jewellery, holdings, speculations and all that. Now, I come to the remedy part. As far as the remedy is concerned the Hon. Minister must be able to take up the courage and take a radical step like demonetisation of currency. Otherwise it will not be possible for you to bring down the impact of black-money. In 1946 it was tried. Why did it fail to drive out black money? It was because you only

demonetised the high rate of currency beyond Rs. 1,000/-. Hundred rupees notes were untouched.

I will now give you a concrete illustration. In October 1944, a small country like Belgium was able to introduce demonetisation in the country. And what was the net result? In October 1944 they demonetised the franc currency right from 500 to 5,000 franc and, from October to December 1944, the entire circulation of money contracted from fifteen to sixteen crores of francs to six crore or five crores of francs. That was the way in which the currency was contracted and the black-money was eliminated. That happened in Belgium. We can try that experiment also here.

In the end, all that I would say is that if the prices are to be checked and inflation pressure is to be avoided, an integrated economic policy will be required. You will have to check unproductive expenditure, augment public sector surpluses through better management, streamline the public distribution system, curb holding and profiteering, stop export of sugar, vegetables, meat and common variety of wheat. I hope, Sir, you will agree with me, through you are a strict vegetarian. Thirdly reduce the cost of industrial and agricultural production and make agriculture an industry with low-cost technology in the country, bring about parity between agricultural prices and the industrial prices to give better incentive both to the industrial workers and Kisans. Lastly curb the black-money in the country so as to break the alliance between the politicians and the black-money bags. And if you are able to do it, you will be able to change the picture. Otherwise you may go to any village or to any city and you will find the prices going up.

I conclude by giving you a very interesting quotation. A number of years back I read Harindra Nath Chattopadhyay's poems and songs. He has composed a very interesting song on a village boy, who sells curds in a village. And that village boy selling curds goods from village to village and sings the song : Go to any city and go to any town, You will see prices going up and people going down,

That is what Harindra Nath Chattopadhyay has said describes the position in the country today. I hope and trust that this song will be buried for all times to come and the rising prices not only will be stabilised, but there will be further coming down, so that people's living interests in life will be protected.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : One point of information so that I may be able to respond.

Prof. Dandavate has very beautifully concluded by saying that 'prices are going up and people are going down.' Only, he has made an exception of 3 years between 1977 and 1979 when he said prices did not go up such ; then he said it went up only by 2.5 per cent. May I know what is the basis of his contention ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The questions that were asked in this House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Well, if that is the basis, he is relying on the same statistics on which I am also relying. There is no jugglery. Both are the same.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is one more. You forget about something. 1979-80 figure was also 18.5 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is point-to-point inflation in the last period of two years.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : During 1979-80, we belonged to three Governments !

MR. SPEAKER : That is true.

Now, Mr. Mahajan.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the rise in the index number of wholesale prices in current financial year, that is, from end of March to end of June has been 3.5%. The increase in the corresponding period last year was 4.9 and 5.6 per cent in the years 1983-84. That is, the of inflation this year is comparatively low.

We feel agitated because the increase is not an isolated one but comes on the top of large increase last year and the year before. During the 6th 5-year Plan which ended in March 1985 the year 1982-83 was the only year with relative price stability. During the first 2 years of the Plan inflation rate was very high and it began to rise again during the last 2 years.

Apart from this trend there are certain things which cause a great deal of concern and irritation. They are, the sudden spurt in open market prices of sugar and that of fruits and vegetables. The two set of prices account for 70% of the rise in the wholesale price index, during the first 3 months of this financial year. The rise in the price of fruits and vegetables is due to seasonal factors. These prices rise in the first 4 or 5 months of this period and then begin to fall from September up to December. If these seasonal factors can be eliminated then the underlying rate of inflation will be much lower than what has been calculated. As regards Sugar there is no doubt that the rise is due to maladministration. Basically our demand and supply position is sound. It is not bad. With a production of 62 lakh tonnes and carry over stocks and import of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar, the rise in the price could have been avoided with better management.

Sir, it is on record that out of 75,000 tonnes allocated to the States in the month of June only 7500 tonnes were lifted. There was a slight improvement in the month of July but the quantity lifted is still far below allocation. With the additional allocation of 50,000 tonnes to the levy quota in August and the lifting of their allocations by the States there is no reason why things should not improve.

15.34 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*

In addition to these steps the Government should also take stern action against hoarders and profiteers and enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. In this connection I may quote Mr. Palkhiwala who has stated that business and trading community has not been true to its conscience. The sugar policy should also be reviewed to avoid such contingencies in future. The demand

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

for sugar is rising rapidly. Consumption is increasing at the rate of about 14 per cent per annum. The production reached a peak of 82 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. Then it has fallen to 59 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and to 62 lakh tonnes during the current year 1985-86. It is clear that our production is much below the rate of consumption. May I suggest that this is due to the wrong policy which we have followed regarding the location of this industry? There are 50-60 applications from Maharashtra cooperative societies for business. Maharashtra can produce sugar cheaper than most of the States in India, but still in the name of balanced regional development we have been refusing to accept those applications and allowing the erection of sugar mills in the areas where the conditions are not so favourable. Sugar can be produced in the most economical manner in Maharashtra where the factors of production are favourable. So, our location policy regarding sugar industry deserves to be reviewed.

The second group of factors which have led to the increasing level of prices are budgetary factors. The impact of the increase in the administered prices such as of petrol, sugar and the impact of other budgetary levies such as excise on chemicals has not been much. It appeared to have been almost absorbed by the end of March or the middle of April 1985. But there is one price rise namely, that of petrol, which has a cascading effect. The increase in the railway freights is in the same category, though it was inevitable in view of the financial position of the Railways. The rise in the price of petrol was necessitated by the hardening or appreciation of the Dollar in terms of the rupee. As a result of the import of petrol, we had to pay Rs. 1000 crores more to the foreign exporters. So, the Government was compelled to increase the local price of petrol and recover the money from the consumer. It is difficult to deny that all these things had a cost push effect on the economy, through it is impossible to quantify it.

Finally, there are two factors which are more or less of a permanent nature. First is the hoarding, profiteering and black-marketing leading to the creation of black-

money, and the second is the creation of excess liquidity in the economy. Both exert a great upward pressure on the economy, and distort our priorities and investments and give rise to increase in prices. The Government is considering measures to deal with the question of black-money in the light of the recommendation of the Institute of Public Finance. I would not like to talk at great length on this issue in view of the fact that the Government is considering measures to deal with the question of black-money and the subject is also coming for discussion in the House soon.

As regards the control of liquidity, I believe the Finance Minister can do something. It is difficult for him to deal with supply management because supply depends on the work of millions of farmers and workers in the industry. The Finance Minister cannot influence them, much but money something which he can control. It is in his hands. Therefore, the demand management is something which he can control. I may point out that the amount of liquidity in the country is increasing at the rate of 15 per cent every year. Money is a medium of exchange. We exchange it for goods and services. Money is increasing by about 15 percent but the production of goods and services has been increasing at the rate of 5 percent in the last 5 years. So, when we increase the amount of money as compared to goods and services, it is obvious that prices should rise. Sir, I do not believe in dealing with the inflation in a simplistic manner. We should not rely too much on the quantity theory of money. We should not rely too much on the theory of Prof. Friedman whose philosophy was accepted by the Americans. Though we need not rely too much on the quantity theory, we cannot deny that this theory contains a substantial amount of truth. The quantity of money which exists in the country has a substantial effect on the price level. Let me tell you about the increasing amount of money in our country. The Reserve Bank has devised out four measures of money. They are M. 1, M. 2, M. 3 and M. 4. M. 3 relates to the total monetary resources in the country. Let us see how it has increased, during the last five years. In 1980-81, the total monetary resources were Rs. 51,451 crores. In 1981-82, they were

Rs. 62,448 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 72,868. In 1983-84, Rs. 85,899 crores. In 1984-85, they were Rs. 99,429 crores. During the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the total monetary resources have doubled but the production of goods and services increased only at the rate of 5% every year. It is about 40% for the whole period. Since liquidity has gone on increasing so rapidly in the economy it is clear that prices should rise. The price increase has been due partly to the amount of blackmoney also. I am not speaking on blackmoney at present because the subject is going to be discussed soon.

May I remind the hon. Finance Minister that stabilisation of price is one of the major planks of our Government policy? He has said himself on the 19th May that very stern and unpleasant action would be taken against the blackmarketeers, profiteers hoarders and blackmoney holders. I hope he embarks upon such a policy and if he does, he will have the support of the entire House and the country behind him. Inflation is an evil, just as during the inter-War period, 1919—1939, unemployment was a major evil. Since the end of the II World War, the inflation is one of the major economic problems of the world. Inflation leads to distortion in our priorities. It makes planning impossible, it makes completion of a projects difficult because if we have a project of Rs. 3,000 crores, by the time we complete it, the cost goes up to Rs. 6,000 crores. The Finance Minister cannot find the resources to complete the project. Therefore, it makes planning impossible, it makes economic calculation impossible and it distorts the economy. Lenin himself had said, "If you want to ruin an economy, debauch its currency". When the condition become inflationary, management of the economy becomes impossible. Inflation is an evil not only in India but throughout the whole world.

I would request the Finance Minister to be bold and to take stern and unpleasant measures which he has promised against the blackmarketeers, hoarders and people who work against the financial interests of the country.

With these works, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are all feeling concerned about the rising prices. This increase has been particularly significant in the month of July. The Central Government have taken certain steps to contain the increase in the prices of sugar. They have imported 10 lakh tonne sugar. The way the sugar was distributed and the slow offtake of sugar by the State Governments have created difficulties in containing the prices of sugar. I would like to know how effectively our State Governments are dealing with the situation and whether they are lifting their quota of sugar or not, because as per the earlier information and according to the reply of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, the situation was very grave at that time. The State Governments had lifted only 7.5 thousand tonnes of sugar instead of 75 thousand tonnes. Now the situation has improved a little, but we would have to see whether this has contributed to reduction in the prices of sugar and if so, to what extent. I think the prices of sugar are increasing continuously and there has been no decrease. According to my information, the rich traders and other affluent people engaged in the trade of sugar have started hoarding it on a larger scale and the State Governments have not been able to take any step against them till now.

I would like to say about the Rajasthan Government that they have not taken any stringent action against those traders who have hoarded sugar. Since the responsibility of taking action against hoarders rests on the State Governments, the moot question is how far the State Governments discharge their responsibility in this respect. The Centre has no authority to compel the State Governments to take measures against them or exercise some kind of control over them; the Centre can only give advice. It is for the State Governments to comply with the instructions. Therefore, it has become imperative that the State Governments should take stringent measures to contain the rising prices.

Beside sugar, pulses, vegetables and fruits are among those main items whose prices have increased in the recent past. There has been unprecedented increase in the

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

prices of fruits and vegetables. Some of the items registered an increase of 20 per cent to 25 per cent but in some cases it has been as much as 50 per cent. Previously, there used to be marked increase in the price of potatoes and onions, but this time the trend is reverse. There has been no marked increase in the prices of potatoes and onions whereas the prices of tomatoes and fruits have gone up sharply. Now mangoes are available at not less than Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per kg. No vegetable is available at a price less than Rs. 5, Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per kg. Pulses are also available at not less than Rs. 6 per kg. Fruits, vegetables and pulses are essential items of daily use. With the increase in their prices, the budget of a poor man has also increased. According to my rough calculation, a family, whose monthly income was Rs. 1500, will have to spend at least Rs. 150 p.m. more on account of the increase in the prices after the presentation of the Budget. The increase in prices has taken place in the case of essential items of daily use.

Now the question before us is that the commodities the prices of which have registered a marked increase are perishable items which cannot be stored for a long time, i. e., for more than two to three days. The second question before us is that when the consumer has to buy commodities at high prices, why should not they form a strong lobby. Such a question is natural and is to arise. But on the other hand the problem before us is that if the lobby of consumers becomes strong, it may lead to an undesirable situation, of the possibility of confrontation which can take the form of violence later on. So, we should be cautious while taking steps to control the trend of rising prices. We would have to see whether the phenomenal increase in the prices of vegetables is the result of its low production. If the production of vegetables has fallen then there is need to increase it. By increasing the production we can control the price. After the presentation of the Budget, the maximum increase in the prices has been due to increase in the prices of petrol, diesel, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural produce. When the prices of agricultural produce increase, the prices of other commodities also start increasing. This is the situation at present. The prices

of agricultural produce have increased and as a result the prices of all other commodities have also started increasing. On the other hand, the farmers are also not getting those prices for their agricultural produce which they should have got. It is, therefore, imperative that the price rise in the country should be checked. For this purpose, it is necessary to increase the production of oil and gas and for that, efforts for the exploration and survey for oil and gas should be speeded up and we should make all out efforts to ensure self-sufficiency in the matter of petrol and gas during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is only after we have achieved self sufficiency in these items that it would be possible to check the price rise, because petrol and gas have contributed most towards price rise. We have to import both these commodities from foreign countries. It is, therefore, essential that we achieve self-sufficiency in this field and we would have to give a serious thought to this matter.

Secondly, I would like to submit that punishment for income-tax evaders and industrialists would have to be made more stringent. Though we have made certain provisions regarding punishment under the Income Tax Act and punishment has been made more stringent, but still it is not sufficient. No industrialist has been jailed so far. There is need to launch a campaign against black-marketeers and hoarders and to take most stringent steps against them. It could be checked only when the state Governments take stringent action in this regard. We have not taken any steps against *Benami* transactions and speculative activities. These speculative activities are mostly responsible for price rise. The issue prices and market prices of shares have increased very much and huge money is being invested in shares. There is need to take some steps to deal with money generated by black-marketing and the funds being invested in *Benami* equity shares. Some concrete steps should be taken regarding transactions in shares and malpractices in this regard should be stopped.

Deficit financing is also responsible for price rise like other factors. Hence, deficit financing should not be resorted to. We should take concrete steps to obviate deficit financing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I would like to conclude my speech and would like to add again that there is a great need to take some strong steps to check price rise because the rising prices affect the entire population of the country life becomes very difficult for the poor. Therefore, there is urgent need to take some strong measures in this regard.

[English]

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I raise to analyse a few factors relating to the recent price hike, spiralling of prices and the failure on the part of the Government to contain such trends. In doing so, I would like to analyse the monetary factors, the institutional factors, certain international factors and also speak about the commitment of the Government in following a sense of direction. The budget presented a few months back definitely was a step towards making some changes ; but then again the changes were basically cosmetic and what we face today is an unprecedented supplementary demand of Rs. 3872 crores. This figure will definitely reach to six or seven crores by the end of next year and would mean a substantial increase in the money supplies, the deficit and the number of goods being chased by a lot of money, pumping to the economy. Again the non-plan expenditure should also be looked at very carefully, which is Rs. 2516 crores and that is also a very substantial amount to contend with. Besides, what is borrowing is the fact that Rs. 3282 crores as per today's projection would remain uncovered. With such a figure uncovered, definitely a lot of havoc will be let loose and with limited goods being chased by a lot of money, there is definitely going to be a tremendous price hike, price hike which perhaps may lead to the Latin American proportions in terms of more than double digit inflation. This is something that we have to be concerned about and something which we have to take steps about. But what is more disappointing is the fact that in future, infrastructure might be further neglected. The outlay for oil is proposed to be slashed in the Seventh Five Year Plan from Rs. 16000 crores to Rs. 10800 crores, the outlay for power from Rs. 67500 crores, to Rs. 35000 crores, the outlay for steel

from Rs. 14000 crores to Rs. 8000 crores, the outlay for communications from Rs. 12800 crores to Rs. 6400 crores and the Railways are expecting also to get much less than what they really need. Therefore, when you look at the number of projects that are going to be conceived in the 7th Five Year Plan and physically look at it from the angle that more and more money would be chasing fewer and fewer goods, then definitely inflation, if analysed simply is a monetary factor which we have to contend with. Then again, another disturbing trend in the price rise is that there is a lot of under consumption in the economy. Lot of people do not have the purchasing power to participate in the economy.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, they will feel the price-rise at a very very, very heavy level and, therefore, as a matter of suggestion, I would like to state that there is a need to further strengthen the public distribution system and also the number of items and the quantity of items distributed through the public distribution system and also strengthen the wage goods which are supposed to go into a poor man's budget because it is easy to speak about increase but only when it is felt that a man is not brought down further and further, then alone it will be of some consequence.

Not ignoring the international factors which are also responsible, we do not push the complete blame on internal factors, the slackening of exports, trade barriers which are increased, no locomotion being provided by the developed countries to an under-developed or developing country like ours. That also has its effect on augmenting the price rise. But what is more important is that the Government develop a sense of direction. A few cosmetic changes in the budget alone will not help. Earlier the Government was interested in an approach towards shadow-pricing and administrative pricing in order to bring the price level down, in order to subsidise where necessary and also to see that the prices are within the reach of the common man. Therefore, there is an urgent need for a sense of direction. Just producing more goods and just investment in more sophisticated indus-

[Shri Anand Gajapathi Raju]

tries will not result in reducing the prices but also investing in wage good industries, the commodities that are consumed by the common man and also a commitment towards democratic socialism alone can relieve us of the burden of price increase and I would suggest again that the Government examine the augmentation and strengthening of the public distribution system.

Therefore, with these words I would request the hon. Minister to consider what I have had an opportunity to just say about.

Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, with regard to the subject under discussion in the House, I would like to submit that the continuous rise in prices is creating a situation of chaos and disorder. The figures supplied to us show that there has been no price rise but when a consumer goes to the market to make purchases and pays through the nose, he exclaims what should he take to be correct, the statement or the payment he is making? Under these circumstances, it has become imperative for this House and the Government to take a decision to take most stringent measures to contain the price rise. If this is not done, these black-marketeers would jeopardise our economy and the entire country would face a chaotic situation which may go out of control. I would like to submit that if we depended only on statistical jugglery regarding price rise and if we did not take measures to meet the situation realistically, it cannot be said what our fate would be when we go to the people after five years, we cannot guess about the reaction of the people in the villages, if we now approach them. The common man Companies to us about the rise in the prices of each and every commodity. But when we hold discussions on the subject in the House, some Members pass sarcastic remarks. When we raise the issue of increase in the prices of sugar or other commodities, it is said that we are pleading the cause of the sugar lobby and sugar tycoons. This tendency should be checked. Instead of closing our eyes towards steep price rise and

saying that prices are not increasing, it would be proper for us to take stringent measures to check the tendency of increasing prices. We should admit our shortcoming. If we continue to adopt an obstinate attitude towards the difficulties of the people, the difficulties of the people would not be removed, rather they would increase and the black-marketeers and hoarders would jeopardise the economy. In this way, our efforts to take the country forward would receive a setback and the country would go 20 years backward.

In the end I would like to submit only this much that most stringent measures, should be adopted to check the price rise.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, it is entirely appropriate that the cardinal issue of price rise which is progressively impoverishing the masses, which is debilitating Plan performance and which is the most vulnerable area of government's activity, perhaps the Achilles heel in respect of Government performance, is being discussed in this House today.

Inflation is the hand-maiden of national development and India's economy including inflation management cannot be viewed in isolation from the emerging trends in the world economy. It is true that inflation rates have been accelerating in India in decadal average rate terms. The annual rise was 2.6% in 1950s; 5.8% in 1960s; 7.4% in 1970s and 11.1% in the last five years. Government, of course, can take some comfort from the fact that virtually all International agencies including the World Bank and IMF have recently lauded the economic management of the country including inflation management. They have praised our public distribution system and our dual pricing in relation to essential commodities. We also fare better when compared to many developing countrise in Asia and Africa not to speak of the three digital inflation now being experienced in some countries of Latin America.

The Government have admitted that this year's increase in railways freight, administered prices and budget levies will have a cost push effect resulting in upward

pressure on a wide spectrum of commodities. It is incorrect for the opposition to simply multiply the monthly inflation rate by twelve and quarterly inflation rate by four and say that the annual inflation is going to run riot. The data for the last twelve years has conclusively provide existence of a seasonal upswing of 4.2% which has to be reduced from the quarterly inflation rate if you are to arrive at the under-lying rate of inflation in the economy.

For the last eight years we have got the lowest record now so far as the whole-sale price index is concerned as it has risen only by 3.4 per cent but what is alarming and disturbing is the price trend of certain commodities which have a weightage in the household consumption of the Common man. Whole sale price index of Sugar has risen by 37% in the last six months and fruit and vegetables by 34% let me quote figures for the whole sale index from mid-June to mid-July. The individual price index of foodarticles has gone from 318 to 324.5 ; foodgrains index from 254 to 267 ; cereals 251 to 267 ; pulses from 433 to 449 and sugar—the villain of the piece—from 388 to 423. Though the whole-sale price index has been under control and even the consumer price index has increased only by 16% the same as last year the cost of living has increased at least 10% in the last few months even in the Capital city of Delhi.

Sir, there is a 20 lakh tonnes gap between the supply and demand in sugar. One million tonnes of sugar is under import. The cyclical changes in the demand and supply of sugar are a perennial problem in the Indian economy. I would like to ask the Minister for Food and civil supplies. Why was this years shortage situation not anticipated and advance steps taken ? Why are you preventing new sugar factories from coming up ? Why are you increasing the sugarcane quote for free sale ? It was originally 65 per cent levy and 35 per cent free sale. This is now more than 50 per cent free sale. What is the difficulty in organising the logistics of reaching imported sugar to the consumer outlets ? Why are you auctioning imported sugar instead of supplying it through the public distribution system or directly to the consumer at controlled price ? What action have you taken against traders and sugar industrialists

whom you have accused in a recent of press conference of taking advantage of the situation and profiteering. Are these empty threats ?

In the case of foodgrains, there is a 30 million tonnes of buffer stock including 20 million tonnes procured this season. Why should the foodgrains' index go up so much? Costs of Industrial materials and products like cement, industrial chemicals, transport equipment, etc. , have gone up very substantially in the last three months. I do not want to quote the figures.

The manifesto our Congress (I) Party, indicates in its price policy six axiomatic principles which are to be translated into action. These are Controls of money supply in Creasing production and productivity, firm trading arrangements for imports, public distribution system, consumer movement and stringent punishment for traders, hoarders and black-marketeers. These ideological framework and programmes have to be strictly operationalised and implemented.

Sir, the total stock of money in the economy called M3 by economists is going up at 17 per cent per annum. All hindrances to production should be removed so that production is maximised. I would like to call the attention of the mover of the Resolution about the consideration and approach of this Government towards the organised employees. The lowest paid employee in Government was paid Rs. 333 per month in 1980, which is now Rs. 600, an increase of 80 per cent. The public sector wage bill has gone up from Rs. 5,000 crores in 1972 to Rs. 23,000 crores in 1985, an increase of more than four times. It is not, I emphasise, it is not proportional to increase production or productivity and to that extent is inflationary. The administered prices of the public sector have to be carefully controlled. The four elements of infrastructure, coal, steel, power and railways are chasing each other in higher pricing. I understand that Coal Department has, even now, asked for a price rise. It is necessary to effectively control economic pricing of public sector goods and services. Of course, economic pricing is unavoidable, as otherwise there is going to be a hidden subsidy in favour of private sector and the private sector are under no obligation to bring down

[Shri S. Krishna Kumar]

their prices in spite of cheaper inputs and this will be unnecessarily taxing the nation. It is necessary to look into the public sector pricing and prevent the public sector from pushing under the carpet their inefficiency and their lack of utilisation of capacity.

Sir, the public distribution system is the most potent weapon against inflation and in our effort to eliminate the parasitical intermediaries who prevent the distribution of essential commodities at controlled prices to our masses. Sir, we are committed to establishing one retail fair price outlet for four to five hundred families each. There are already two lakh fair price retail outlets and we probably need another two lakhs. But in the vest heartlands of our country and in the remote areas, there is virtually no public distribution system at the moment, except in some States like Kerala, which is doing model activities in this field. We have to, by the exercise of the political will, by the exercise of administrative acumen, give the highest priority to the establishment of comprehensive public distribution system, increasing the number of essential commodities to be distributed through the public distribution system and increasing the range of dual pricing policy.

The wholesale trade has to be regulated. If we cannot make the wholesale trade behave, let us not hesitate to introduce state trading in essential commodities. Even a declaration to the Government will have a salutary impact on the price situation. We have been talking about a consumer movement, but we have hardly started one. Sir, in the case of agriculture, there is a Commission for Agricultural Prices and Costs to look after the interests of the agriculturists. In industry there is the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. But there is no agency in this country to control the activities of wholesale and retail trades to look into their margins, costs and ethics of operation. I suggest the establishment of a high level body for this purpose. Sir, I am aware that the Finance Ministry is monitoring the prices now, but in order to reassure this country, in order to reconcile the conflicting interests and to protect the interests of general masses in this nation, I suggest, I strongly suggest the establishment of a High Power Prices

Management Board headed by the hon. Prime Minister himself. Sir, the control of inflation is a function of fiscal, monetary, pricing and output policies and physical controls and effective demand and Supply management. These tools have to be orchestrated in a balanced manner to fine tune the economy. The high rate of price rise in the last three months should be taken as a serious danger signal by the Government even though there is no cause of undue alarm. We have had success stories in the past, for example in August, 1974, when inflation touched an all time peak of 35 per cent, we were able to achieve price stability in 1974 to 1976 period through stringent anti-inflationary measures. Sir, given enlightened and vigilant price management, we should be able to limit the annual inflation this year to less than 7 per cent. It is the bounden duty of the economic Ministries of this Government to achieve this, it is a necessary condition to sustain and give fillip to the new initiatives of nation building, unfolding before us under the leadership of our great leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi and to ensure in this land rapid economic growth with social justice. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI ZAINAL ABODIN (Jangipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing such a serious subject which is playing havoc with the lives of crores and crores of people.

Sir, inflation and rising prices has come to be a permanent characteristic of India's economic policy. Although the hon. Minister is trying to prove through statistical jugglery that the rate of inflation has gone down this, the experience of the consuming public is totally different.

Sir, why this inflation, and why this rise in prices? The hon. Members who spoke before me have dealt with that in detail. The main reasons are—a deficit budget, imposition of new and ever increasing indirect taxes every year the articles of daily necessities of life. On the other hand opportunities are provided to evade direct taxes by the rich people. These are the reasons which are causing inflationary pressure and

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

rise in prices. The main cause of inflation and rising prices is the policy of the Government. Can you find even one country in the world where the capitalist and the zamindari system is in vogue yet the prices are not rising? Prices are rising in our country also as an inescapable consequence of the capitalist system prevailing here. To check the runaway rise in prices, certain measures are essential, but I am apprehensive whether the Government will be able to take those measures.

Sir, to check inflation and the rise prices, it is absolutely essential to remove the very existence of black money. It is also necessary to stop the imposition of indirect taxes. It is necessary to plug the opportunities for evasion of direct taxes. But we know that the Government has practical difficulties in taking these steps. Therefore, prices are rising every year and we are ritually discussing about it in the House. The hon. Minister has said that the rate of inflation this year is lower compared to previous years. I want to say one thing in this context—a strong and healthy person may be able to tolerate a blow which may not be possible for a dying or sick person to tolerate. Crores upon crores of poor people of our country have already exhausted their purchasing power. For such persons who have no purchasing power, a rise in prices, however small it may be, is beyond his endurance and is almost like a fatal blow. The crores of people already living below the poverty line are today at the threshold of starvation. But the hon. Minister says that he has been able to control the rate of rise in prices. The Government may derive some self-satisfaction from this, but we have to think of the masses who are dying. Therefore to check the galloping rise in prices, we have to take some long term measures like abolition of black money, abolition of indirect taxes etc., but side by side we have to take some immediate measures like ensuring that the essential commodities of daily need reach all the people at a cheap and fair price. We have been demanding for a long time that the Government must undertake state trading in fourteen essential items of daily need of the people. These items must be made available to all the people all over the country at a uniform fixed price through the public distribution system. The rate at which the prices are rising the people

are not only being pushed below the poverty line, but they have touched such a low today that to save them this must be accorded top priority. This is the only fundamental stop to save them. The people are feeling totally helpless. I will link whether the hon. Minister is prepared to undertake this responsibility or not. It is true that Government will have to sanction fat subsidies to ensure that these 14 commodities reach the people at a cheap price and tax undertake state trading in those articles. But many capitalist countries of the world e.g. Japan, buys rice from the farmers at Rs. 850/- a quintal but sells the same to poor people @ Rs. 650/- a quintal through ration shops. They give a subsidy of Rs. 200/- per quintal. In India on the one hand we see that the prices are rising but on the other hand we see that the poor farmers in the villages are not getting just and remunerative price for their produce. This is further accentuating the situation. I will once more urge upon the Minister that as an urgent measure he should ensure that foodgrains and other essential commodities like soap, cloth etc. etc. are made available to the people all over the country at a cheap and fixed price. At the same time steps must be taken to abolish the existence of black money. If stringent action is taken against the black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers then only the rise in prices can be checked. Otherwise we will be discussing the same problem after some time again. The Government will also again defend itself with the statistics etc. to show that the rise in prices is not so alarming. Both the long term and urgent measures enumerated by me must be initiated forthwith to check the staggering rise in prices. With that I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI (Budaun) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while voicing my concern at the present price rise of certain commodities, I would like to mention that there are certain situations which come about which are beyond one's control ; for example, the price increase in petrol prices, as my colleague mentioned earlier that the government had to pay Rs. 1000 crores more for importing the same amount of crude oil which it did last year.

[Shri Saleem I. Shervani]

Now, I would like to mention about one commodity the price of which has gone up sharply and lot of members have voiced their concern about it and that is sugar. India is the largest producer of sugar-cane, but, at the same time, it is not the largest producer of sugar, and the reason for this is that though we are producing such huge quantity of sugar-cane, only 40 per cent of sugar-cane comes to sugar factory in a good season and only 30 per cent sugar-cane comes to the sugar factory in a lean season. The reason for this that *Khandsari* and *Gur* manufacturers are making immediate payment and the farmer is prepared to supply his sugar-cane to them sometimes at 40-50 percent lower price than what the sugar factories are paying.

If the Government can review the sugar-cane policy and go by the Centre advised prices, the companies would be in a better position to pay the prices and the farmers would be happy as they will be able to sell 60 or 70 or 80 per cent of sugar cane to the factories.

This is a long term policy, I would request the Government to look into the whole sugarcane policy.

As for as the immediate solution is concerned, as Prof. Dandavate has said, it is true that the sugar that is imported at a landed cost of Rs. 2.50 per kg. is being sold at Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per kg. If the same sugar is diverted for being as levy sugar, and a portion of levy sugar is diverted to free sugar, then the supply position of free sugar will increase. At the same time the price of free sugar will go down and the loss that is taking place because of levy sugar can being diverted to free sugar very well compensated by the sugar that is imported. The Government will still be making a profit, though lesser profit.

As this is the first time that I have got up to speak in this House, I would like to thank all the hon. Members for listening to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a burning problem you have taken up.

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT, (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that after the presentation of the Budget for the year 1985-86, there has been a sharp increase in the prices. If we think about a housewife, we would find that the prices of all the commodities from cooking gas to milk and sugar which are used by here have increased. Today, there is increase in the prices of all the commodities. It has become very difficult for a poor man even to keep body and soul together and the condition of a middle class family has become all the more pitiable.

It is correct that there is bound to be inflation in a developing economy, but if keeping this fact in view we do not take any specific measures to check inflation, it would be a matter of great concern for the people of our country, because besides keeping in view the public interest we have to maintain a balance in our economy for the proper implementation of our plans. It is, therefore, most essential for us to have a control over inflation. If we failed to control inflation, all the proposed expenditure on our projects and plans would prove to be illusory. The inflation would bring to naught all our efforts. Therefore, this aspect has to be kept in mind.

The condition of the people living below the poverty line is very pitiable. The condition of middle class families is also causing concern. You imagine how the housewife in a family, whose income is only Rs. 800 per month, can maintain her family and how her family budget is upset.

You have furnished a lot of figures. The figures furnished by you do not reflect the reality, because there is a lot of difference between the wholesale prices and the retail prices. If there is a slight decline in the wholesale prices, its benefit is rarely passed on to the consumer. But when there is any increase in the wholesale prices, the increase in retail prices is instant and out of proportion and the result is that the consumer has to pay more. The figures which you have furnished relate to the wholesale prices

and as a matter of fact there is wide gap between the wholesale prices and the retail prices. Only a person who goes to the market to purchase consumer items, can know about real prices in the retail market. We should give serious thought to the increasing prices and its impact on the housewife

With regard to sugar, I would like to submit that despite its import, the prices of sugar are rising day by day and its prices have gone up to Rs. 8 or 9 per Kg. I would like to submit that although the sugar industry has been receiving protection since the British days, yet I fail to understand why a balance could not be established between its demand and supply even in a period of 75 years. The prices of sugar in our country are very high in comparison with those prevailing in the international market. I would like to quote certain figures pertaining to the last few months. The wholesale price of sugar in Bombay was Rs. 509 per quintal, whereas its price in London was Rs. 167 per quintal. Efforts should be made to bridge such a huge gap. At present you are importing sugar at the rate of Rs. 160 per quintal. I would like to suggest that a buffer stock should be created with that so that whenever there is shortage of sugar, the prices could be controlled.

Sir, I would like to make one more submission, you should have no hesitation in issuing licences to the new entrepreneurs who want to set up sugar factories. They should be allowed to set up sugar factories in co-operative sector or in any other sector so that an improvement could be brought about in the condition of sugar industry and prices could also be brought down. Similarly, the prices of oilseeds and pulses are also causing concern. Today, when a housewife goes to the market to purchase pulses, she has to pay as much as Rs. 10 per Kg. *Toohar* Dal is being sold at Rs. 10 per Kg. Go to the market and see for yourselves the situation prevailing there. I would like to submit that steps will have to be taken to hold the price line. You are importing oilseeds. In order to encourage farmers to grow more pulses they should be given subsidy and improved varieties of fertilizers and seeds. The traders indulge in blackmarketing by hoarding the stock and creating artificial shortage. Arrangements should be made to open Super Bazars in other cities also on the

pattern of Super Bazars opened in Delhi in order to ensure supply of commodities at fair prices to the consumers. Fair Price Shops in villages never function. We have seen in our area that sugar, cloth, etc. are never made available to people through these Shops. It should be looked into.

Besides, I would like to point out that black money has increased to enormously. You will have to adopt special measures to check it. Inflation is a cause of concern for the economy of any country. We shall have to check it. Only taken can we keep our economy balanced. We would have to implement our national plans properly. We would have to pay special attention to checking inflation and price rise in order to achieve the aforesaid objective.

The hon. Finance Minister is an able and intelligent person. He has presented this year's Budget with great sagacity. I hope he will make special efforts to check inflation and price rise in order to provide relief to the oppressed common man. With these words, I conclude.

STATEMENT RE : THE TRAGIC
 DEATH OF SHRI LALIT
 MAKEN, M. P.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, The House was informed Yesterday about the shooting incident in Delhi leading to the unfortunate demise of Shri Lalit Maken, Member of Parliament, his wife Smt. Geetanjali Maken and a visitor Shri Bal Krishan Khanna.

I take this opportunity to inform the House about further details of this tragic incident. On 31.7.1985 at about 10.28 hours, information about an incident of firing at L/106 Kirti Nagar, was received at Police Control Room from an unknown caller. The Police Control Room Van on being directed reached the spot at 10.36 hours. Meanwhile one Shri Roshan Lal had also informed the Police about this incident at 10.32 hours. The local police which had also been informed about this incident reached

Shri S. B. Chavan]

the spot immediately. Meanwhile the injured persons had been rushed to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

Briefly, the facts of the incident are that on 31.7.1985 at about 1000 hours, while Mr. Lalit Maken had come out of the house (L/106 Kirti Nagar) to get into his car, two persons standing outside the gate started firing at him. Meanwhile his wife, who had gone inside the house to fetch some household goods for the new resident at AB—15 Tilak Marg, reached the main gate. The assailants also fired at her. Another person, one Shri Bal Krishan Khanna, who had come to see Shri Lalit Maken, also suffered bullet injuries. Shri Suresh Malik, one of his associates was also injured by the assailants.

After committing the crime, the two assailants rushed to a scooter No. DEH-8546 Bajaj Super (light green) which had been kept with its engine running by a third accomplice. All the three persons managed to speed away on this scooter. A case vide FIR No. 315 dated 31.7.85 u/s 307/302/34 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act has been registered at Police Station Moti Nagar. The investigation of the case is being carried out by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

During the course of investigation, 16 empties (fired cartridges) were found from the site. A team of the Central Forensic Science Laboratory had visited the spot and examined it. From the site inspection and the fired cartridges, it appears that the weapons used were, 303 Mauser and 9. M.M. pistol. Six eye witnesses have been examined. The owner of the Scooter (DEH-8546) from whom the Scooter had been snatched away on the preceding evening has also been examined to ascertain the description of the assailants.

On being rushed to the Hospital, Shri Lalit Maken was declared dead. Smt. Maken and Shri Bal Krishan Khanna later succumbed to their injuries in the hospital. Postmortem of the dead bodies was carried out, at all India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Shri Lalit Maken had shifted to his official residence at AB—15, Tilak Marg where an armed guard of 1 Head Constables and 4 Constables was posted for his protection. He used to visit his old residence in Kirti Nagar occasionally to meet his constituents and workers.

Immediately after the incident, an alert was sounded and all incoming and outgoing passengers at railway stations, bus stands, borders check-posts and airport are being screened. As a precautionary steps, the Commissioner of Police has imposed Section 144 Cr.P.C. in Delhi. The Commissioner of Police has also announced a reward of Rs. 1 lakh for anyone giving information leading to the arrest of the culprits.

Further investigations in the case are in progress and all out efforts are being made to trace the culprits. I would request the Hon'ble Members to bear with us till the investigations are concluded and request the public not to give credence to any rumours.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would like to know how many have been arrested. At least something the hon. Minister can tell to the House. Has anybody been arrested ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the investigation is going on, he cannot say anything more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Home Minister, can you tell us whether anyone has been arrested. You don't tell us the details of the investigations.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There are newspaper reports about the arrests, do you deny them ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Is it that the police does not arrest before the investigation is completed ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Mahalingam.

16.41 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : STEEP RISE
IN PRICES (Contd.)

[Translation]

*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna D. M. K. I would like to participate in the discussion on rise in prices of essential commodities and to make a few suggestions.

The Government have conceded that the wholesale price index has gone up by 3.9% and the inflation by 5.4% after 1985-86 Central Budget. The sanctioning of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees confirms the rise in retail prices of essential commodities. Even two days ago I happened to come across a news item that the Government is thinking about sanctioning another instalment of D.A to the employees. No further evidence need be produced about the rise in consumer price index. During the last session of Parliament, our hon. Minister, Shri Rao Birendra Singh, admitted the spiralling rise in prices of essential commodities. I would like to give certain statistics that appeared in an article in June 1 issue of *COMMERCE*, a leading magazine in the country to show how price rise has been wide-spread throughout the country.

Assam	4%	to	10%
Gujarat	10%	to	25%
Himachal Pradesh	5%	to	15%
Kerala	5%	to	10%
Punjab and Haryana	10%	to	15%
Rajasthan	10%		
Uttar Pradesh	10%	to	20%

The increase in the price of petrol and the hike in freight rate of essential commodities in 1985-86 Central Budget contributed to this rise in prices of essential commodities during the last three months. When this is the position, the Government should not try to mollify the people by sayings that the rise in prices during the past two months is

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

comparately less than what it was during the comparative period in 1984-85 and in 1983-84. This accentuates the sense of frustration among the people.

We talk about the wholesale price index and consumer price index. These indices are worked out on the prevailing prices in urban areas. We do not seem to take any interest about the situation in rural areas. In urban areas we have the fair-price shops, super bazar etc. which enable the common people to get essential commodities at reasonable prices. The hon. Minister would also say that under the new-20 Point Programme importance has been given to strengthen the public distribution system. According to the Annual Report of the Civil Supplies Department, in our country there were 3,05,000 fairprice shops. But the Report does not give any information about the fair price shops in our 5.5 lakhs of villages. Generally speaking almost all the fair price shops are located in metropolitan cities and other urban areas. I should say that Tamil Nadu is an exception. The State Government has ensured that fair price shops are opened in villages also. We have in our State 16,000 fairprice shops in rural areas.

I do accept that in rural areas the Primary Consumer Cooperative stores are in existence. But their number is meagre. We have about 15,981 such consumer cooperative stores in the country with the membership of 54.78 lakhs of people. We have to bear in mind 5.5 lakhs of villages with 45 crores of people. The hon. Minister should not put forth this argument that there are primary consumer cooperative stores in rural areas. They are really a drop in the ocean. More such stores should be opened in rural areas.

The Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi used to stress repeatedly that the country will flourish only when the basic primary need of the villages are fully met. But the Government is neglecting the interests of villages. This approach should change. The basic needs of our villagers should be made available, particularly the essential commodities at reasonable prices.

[Shri M. Mahalingam]

While the prices of essential commodities are going up, it is really a paradox that the producers of foodgrains do not get remunerative prices.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair

The primary reason for this situation is the role of intermediaries, profiteers, hoarders and black-marketeers. I want that stringent action should be taken against these anti-social elements, who do not hesitate to exploit the misery of masses.

The Food Corporation of India also contributors to the rise in prices of foodgrains. The procurement expenses of F.C.I. are going up. The subsidy of Rs. 800 crores given to F.C.I. for ensuring remunerative prices to farmers is added to the sale price of foodgrains. The administrative expenses of F.C.I. are soaring sky-high. The warehousing rent, the freight etc. become a part of the sale price of foodgrains. I would suggest that the extravagant expenses of F.C.I. should be cut down heavily. The anti-social elements trying to undermine the working of fairprice shops, super bazar etc. should be eliminated effectively. For example, there was recently an article about the malpractices in the National Consumers Cooperative Federation in New Delhi. This has resulted in a loss of several crores of rupees. Such public sector institutions should be free from corrupt practices. These responsible must be brought to book. Exemplary punishment should be awarded to these indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains and other essential commodities. At the same time, the Government must strengthen the consumer protection movement throughout the country. In conclusion, the rise in prices of essential commodities has taken the common people of our country to abysmal level of poverty. It is time that the Government takes effective and energetic steps to arrest the soaring prices of essential commodities.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the entire discussion should take place in the presence of the Finance Minister as well as Rao Birendra Singh, as prices have risen steeply irrespective of the statistics given by you. The statistics cannot fill ones belly.

Sir, recently, I visited a friend's house along with another friend. The person, whom I had gone to see, asked somebody to bring one plate of namkeen and one plate of sweets for me and one plate of statistics and one plate of graph for the other person, because the other person wanted to prove by statistics that there had not been any price rise in the country. Sir, what I want to stress is that it is useless to discuss whether prices have increased or not. There is absolutely no doubt that prices have risen steeply. There are no two opinions about it. A person earning Rs. 1500 per month is incurring on an average an additional expenditure of Rs. 150 to 200 per month as compared to the expenditure incurred by him 4 months ago. I am not talking about sugar only, because there was a spurt in its price. Take other things. The price of Basmati rice has gone up from Rs. 10 per kg to Rs. 15 per kg. Rates of electricity have increased. Take any commodity. I would like to say that prices of all the commodities have increased.

I would like to request the Finance Minister and the Civil Supplies Minister to accompany me to the market some day. I shall show them how and to what extent the prices have increased. The common man is feeling harassed and is unable to foresee what is going to happen in future. The prices have not increased due to deficit budget because prices cannot increase to such an extent during a period of three months. I that you have no control over blackmarketeers and hoarders. That is why prices have increased to such an extent. Unless you take strong action against blackmarketeers and hoarders, prices will not come down.

Recently, you had conducted raids and had shown the seized articles on T.V. People felt happy that the Government were doing something. The hoarders and blackmarketeers are eating away the vitals of this

country. I humbly submit that as and when they are arrested their faces may be shown on T.V.

This situation should be taken very seriously. It is not an ordinary situation.

During this discussion on price rise, one of my hon. colleagues sitting here had remarked that we might come to an end but this price rise would not end and that our size might diminish but these prices would never come down.

I can put it this way. Supposing a person is drowning in a swimming pool and we are assuring him that we are draining out the water from the swimming pool. But water is entering the swimming pool with great speed from the other side. The person will never be able to understand the cause of his drowning.

Black money is eating away the vitals of the country's economy. Black money has increased to such an extent that the common man fails to understand what he should do. Besides, the parallel economy existing in the country is ruining the country. Unless you realise this grave situation, you will not be able to control the prices. If you failed to control the prices, the people will lose confidence in you and that will be a very dangerous situation.

A man from my constituency came to me and said that the people would die of price rise even before the Pakistani atom bomb kills them. He used to send Rs. 200 to 250 to his home every month. Now, he is unable to send even Rs. 50. I would like to urge you to take this problem seriously. This subject should again be discussed in the presence of Rao Birendra Singh so that he may be able to tell how the Government propose to check the prices. Goods are not made available to the people at fair prices anywhere. Only speeches will not do. This problem has to be faced. We would like to say that the Finance Minister and Rao Birendra Singh may be called here to convince us that the prices are going down.

[English]

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, I would suggest a few measures to be taken to control and check the price rise. I am not going into the reasons of the price rise.

Sir, there should be an effective public distribution system. It is only in a few States like Kerala we have the effective public distribution system. For every thousand houses there should be a ration shop which will distribute essential commodities like foodgrains, cloth, kerosene and edible oils.

Another movement which we can have for controlling price rise in the cooperative sector. In each village there should be a consumer cooperative society which can distribute all items froms sugar to salt. Even the TV sets should be distributed on a no-profit-no-loss basis. Sir, whenever there is an increase in the wage structure, or an addition of d. a. or bonus is given, actually this increase does not reach the workers. There is an addition of one d. a. or two d. as and suppose you are going to give the bonus. What happens? The next day, in the market there is an increase in the price. It includes sugar, cloth or any other items. I was told by many of my elders that during the II World War period, whenever there was an increase of d. a., it was not given in cash. Instead, a subsidy was made available for the consumer items. For example, if the cost of cloth per metre was Rs. 10 instead of giving d. a., by way of subsidy, the price is reduced by Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. I think, this method can be resorted to at the present moment.

One point which I want to stress is the price of cloth. When you go to a saree centre, it is the dealer who tells you the price. The consumer does not know the price exactly. My suggestion is, in each metre of the cloth, the retail price is to be printed. Cloth is one of the major sections where people are cheated. I know, in some ration shops ordinary clothes are distributed. But better type of sarees and better type of suitings you got only from the market. If you go there, you do not know what is the actual price. The dealer says this is the

[Prof. K. V. Thomas]

price and you purchase it. For every metre of cloth, you should print what the retail price is.

We are talking about price rise. What about the quality? If you purchase one k. g. of rice, definitely there will be 100 pebbles in it. When you buy sugar, along with sugar, you will get some adulterated things. I am surprised to find that in many of the States, there are parallel industries which supply all the items needed for adulteration. So, the Government should take very effective steps to prevent adulteration.

We are discussing about the price rise. There should be a linkage between the price of the commodity and the price of the agricultural product. In Kerala, last year when we had drought, the production of coconut was less. So, the price went up to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500. This year, it has come down to Rs. 1,200. The coconut growers say that they are not getting the remunerative price. The consumers say that the price of coconut had gone up last year. This year it has come down. So, there should be a measure by which they should prescribe what is the maximum price and what should be the minimum price of the agricultural products. If the price of the agricultural product is coming down below a particular level, then the Government agency should intervene and purchase the whole thing. This has to be strictly implemented for all the essential agricultural products.

Regarding the price of vegetables and fruits, every year during the lean season the price goes up. I think, the Ministry of Agriculture can do some framework. Earlier in every house, there used to be a kitchen garden. Now, in Kerala itself, I know we are getting all our vegetables from Tamil Nadu. So, transportation cost and other costs are added to the price of vegetables. So, the Ministry of Agriculture should formulate a scheme for the production of more vegetables and fruits. They should also think over the matter as to how vegetables to be produced in each State and efforts should be made in this direction.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, This House should be grateful to Prof. Madhu Dandavate for raising this very vital issue. This is a burning problem of the day. It is not a party question. Just now, we have listened to the Members from both the sides. Cutting across party lines, the Members has spoken the truth, nothing but truth.

Every country is watching what we are going to do about it. They expect that, this House being the supreme Body of the country, you will do something. The people of this country want relief, not the jugglery of statistics. I was really amused to receive that unexpected, very pleasant letter from hon. Finance Minister. It is a novel idea. I am really surprised how he believed these officers who gave the statistics. It is very far from reality.

During the course of Budget discussion, while we were discussing the demands of various Ministries, I gave some statistic. I do not want to repeat those statistics for want of time. In my own Constituency, Bangalore, the average cost per family rose by Rs. 100/- per month from April. It happened after the introduction of the Central Budget. Prices rose very high after introduction of the Central Budget and the Railway Budget. After that, the State Government's introduced some more taxes. All of these put together, there was a heavy dose of taxation. As a result, not only the members of the organised sector and the employees in Government but also the poor people who have no earning and all those below the poverty line suffered. It is impossible for them to live. We must do something about it. There was in addition a significant increase in petroleum product prices and in the railway freight rates. Almost all the Electricity Boards enhanced the rates of power and water charges. Milk dairies have enhanced the prices. Transport Corporations have enhanced the prices by nearly 25-30%. Don't you still see that there has been inflation and prices rise? Do you still entertain doubts in this regard? I am really surprised at the hon. Finance Minister giving those figures.

Another point I wish to say is that the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech and the Prime Minister immediately after assuming office, assured the nation that they are going to check the black money. We all trusted it. Six months have elapsed. No effective steps have been taken. We know at what staggering figure this parallel economy is rolling now. Some concrete action must be taken to see that the black money is contained. The Government should consider this problem seriously. Prof. Madhu Dandavate also gave this suggestion.

I suggest that the only remedy to the problem is to identify the poor people all over the country and supply essential articles to them at subsidised rate. That is what Karnataka has done, what Andhra Pradesh has done. These two Governments are supplying foodgrains at subsidised rates. Poor people are given controlled cloth and other essentials also at controlled rates. That is the only remedy. That cannot be done at the cost of the State Government. The State Governments are finding it very difficult. I know this is the subject of hon. Rao Birendra Singh. But unless you provide finance, this cannot be done. So, I would suggest that we should have a network of consumer cooperative societies all over the country assisted by the Centre and we should identify the poor people and give them subsidised food. That is the only remedy by which you can check the price rise. This is very important subject. We should put all our heads together to solve this problem. It is a national problem. We should solve it. We should come to the rescue of the poor people of this country at this critical juncture.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, price-rise is a global phenomenon. The average rate of consumer price rise in the developing countries has increased substantially to 57.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with 51.2 per cent in the previous quarter and 44.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1984. The average rate of inflation in the Western Hemisphere in the first quarter was 169.5 per cent compared with 154.3 per cent in the preceding quarter and 132.9 per cent in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Of course, in Europe it is just the reverse.

The price-rise in India is not so much as it was in the preceding years by this time. It may be said that we should not depend on the jugglery of statistics. But the same source has supplied these statistics for decades. Of course, words will not cut ice. In this House we have discussed that the cultivators or the producers are not getting remunerative price for rice and wheat. So, there is no price rise in respect of rice and wheat. In the statistics as supplied by the Finance Minister, certainly there is price-rise as far as sugar and vegetables are concerned. The fact is that sugar is not being sold at the controlled price. We should plug the loopholes in the distribution system, so that the villagers as well as those living in towns can get sugar at the controlled price.

The hon. Minister has stated in answer to a question that the States are not lifting the sugar that is allocated—'States' means the wholesale dealers appointed by the States. But the wholesale dealers in the States complain that the FCI is not supplying the sugar in time; they say that they are given a notice to lift the sugar by a particular time, but the notice itself reaches them after the due time is over or when they approach them, the sugar is not made available. The second allegation of the wholesale dealers in different States is that the sugar bags are not weighed by FCI; they are asked to lift the sugar without its being weighed.

I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister, that is, what happens to the lapsed quota. Suppose a quota is given to a particular State—'State' means the wholesale dealers appointed by the State to lift that quota of sugar; and suppose in a particular month for some reason the sugar quota is not lifted. Then what happens to that lapsed quota? Is it going to the black market or is it issued in the next month? That in one thing which should be taken into consideration.

Secondly, the wholesale dealers appointed by the States are either individuals or co-operatives. You know that Government is giving soft loan to the cooperatives at the primary level as well as at the district and State levels—to the consumer cooperative societies, to the marketing cooperative societies, to the Janata cooperative societies, who deal with essential commodities and also to the

[Shri Somnath Rath]

retail dealers. When the wholesale dealers are not lifting, the sub-dealers also, when they are asked to lift, are not lifting. We mostly depend on the cooperative societies. In these cooperative societies, there are Directors elected by the people and these Directors also have some responsibility. They have to see why the wholesale dealer is not lifting or why is the wholesale dealer not supplying the quota in time? Then coming to the retailers, they are either persons of the cooperative societies or individuals. Government is also giving marginal subsidy for house rent and also soft loans to these primary societies to deal in essential commodities. What happens to that system? So, the cooperative society, beginning from the primary society upto the State level, should be geared up and they are to lift the quota. Further, the individuals who are appointed either as a wholesale dealer or a sub-dealer or a retail dealer, help the quota, after being lifted, to go to the black market rather than going to consumers. There is some difficulty also. The transport charges incurred by the dealers for taking sugar to the villages by carts or otherwise are much more than the transport charges given to these dealers. So they sell the sugar in the town itself without taking it to the villages. Further I would submit that, as the Finance Minister wants, we should not only speak of the disease but also prescribe the medicine. We can prescribe the medicine if we know the cause of the disease. Here the cause of the disease is the inefficient distribution system. It is one of the causes for the price rise in villages. We have also got certain responsibilities.

The MPs are members of Citizen Committees at the district level as well as at the sub-divisional level. What are we doing? The people may ask, what our representatives are doing. We should also reflect the grievances of the people there, to see the district collector or the supply department work efficiently and ask them as to why the quota is not lifted, why the FCI is not giving the quota, what happens to the lapse quota, beginning from the Centre i.e. from the FCI upto the retail dealer. If all these lapse quotas are again given next month, I think there will be no difficulty

for supply of sugar. The Government may also ask or advise the State Government to see that the District Citizen Committees or Supply Committees meet—when the Parliament is not in session, so that we M.P.'s can also attend. Previously, the MPs were members of the Panchayat Samitis. Now they are not, except in some committees. Who is appointing the dealers? It is the Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti or with Sarpanch. When they appoint dealers, is it not their duty to see how the dealers are supplying essential commodities to the public? They are to supervise. In the supply Committee there is no MLA or MP, MLA is not there in the Supply Committee at the Panchayat Samiti level, and MP is also not there. So it is left to the Panchayat Samiti Chairman and two or three Sarpanchs. What they say is gospel truth to them. Whomsoever they appoint is final. Because, as per the notifications the appointment of retailers or dealers by that Committee cannot be at Panchayat Samiti level the Supply Committee the local MLAs and MPs may also be included. As for the inflation, it said that this Government should do more to check inflation. Sir, it is a problem of decades. We cannot expect mana from the heaven, all of a sudden. The Finance Minister is to be congratulated because he has taken very good steps and he has said that in this year Rs. one thousand crores more will be collected from the Tax Department. Certainly this is a very noble idea. Further, I would suggest that, as the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has made an appeal to the Government about the black money, the Swiss Bank may be persuaded to disclose the accounts of Indian Nationals, who are said to have kept crores of rupees of black money there. They are not disclosing as to who are those persons and it has been suggested that the Government of India should join hands with other governments and see that the Swiss banks reveal who are the persons who have deposited black money with them.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not that easy.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : It is said that black money to the tune of Rs. 20,000 to 40,000 crores are abroad and that is being utilised for fuelling the inflation and hoarding black money. Necessary steps are to be taken to eradicate this evil.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening from the very beginning to the speeches of the hon. Members, who have participated in this discussion, Prof. Madhu Dandavate initiated the discussion. I had hoped he would make some suggestions, but in stead of doing so he made an analysis of the whole Budget and highlighted the achievements of the Janata Party Government. In doing so he forgot that the country never witnessed such a period when industrial production had one down from 10 per cent to 1.4 per cent and agricultural production had gone down by 17 per cent. The prices of onions had gone very high and it was the common man who had felt the pinch. Price of salt was soaring high and sugarcane had to be burnt in the fields. Besides, potatoes rotted in the homes.

I respect Mr. Madhu Dandavate but reality must come out. I am not speaking just by way of criticism. Not only the hon. Finance Minister but we also have pointed out that the prices have increased and our colleagues have expressed concern over it. The hon. Members of the House and the people in the country say that the prices have increased, but the reason for rise in the prices should be analysed. First take sugar. I do not want to blame any State Government, whether it Andhra Pradesh Government or West Bengal Government or Kerala Government or Karnataka Government. The Minister of Food was telling about it the other day. Take Bihar. Our party is in power there. During the last two months they did not lift even one tonne of sugar of there quota. During the last month, they were allotted 10,000 tonnes and during this month 8,000 tonnes, but they did not lift even one tonne of sugar. Similarly, West Bengal Government did not lift the quota. The Andhra Pradesh Government lifted 30 tonnes of sugar during the last month. The Government of Uttar Pradesh also did not lift the quota. This time they lifted 8,000 tonnes against the quota of 16,000 tonnes. You will have to go into the basic facts.

Same is the case In respect of rapeseed oil. It is being imported and the Central Government are repeatedly asking them to

lift it. When commodities are in short supply' the prices will definitely go up. The traders, black marketeers, hoarders and smugglers know that the Government are not lifting the quota. They create artificial scarcity of commodities and thus the prices increase. Here comes the issue of relation ship between the Centre and the States. The need of the hour is that the Centre should be empowered to appoint their own officers to look after the distribution system and to intervene in the matter. At present, no Central Government officer can check any fair price shop. He is not allowed to visit any shop. It is the basic thing. I would, therefore, suggest that the Central Government should be made responsible for the food distribution system and the Constitution should be amended for this purpose. This year, sugar production has been to the extent of 62 lakh tonnes only and keeping this in view the Government have decided to import 10 lakh tonnes of sugar from abroad. Now, we have a buffer stock of wheat and rice but I would like to say that some State Governments are earning profit by purchasing these commodities from the Central Government. The prices of wheat is Rs. 172 per quintal, but it is being sold at Rs. 205 per quintal in Uttar Pradesh and in the North Eastern States it is being sold at a profit of Rs. 48 per quintal. Many State Governments are imposing taxes on these commodities whereas the Central Government give these commodities to them at the subsidised rates. The Members of the House should, therefore, pay attention towards the basic causes responsible for the price rise. Now, there is need to change the Centre-State relations, so that the Central Government might be able to ensure availability of goods on the one hand and set right the distribution system thereof on the other hand. For this purpose, certain powers will have to be conferred upon the Centre. So far as the question of accelarating the pace of work is concerned, our Hon. Prime Minister had sent a 12—point programme to various States. The Central Government can send directives only. They had sent a directive about the places where the fair price shops are to be opened. They had sent, a directive to open one fair price shop for a population of every two thousand but no State Government have implemented it. The result is that the blackmarketeers and hoarders are Carrying on their activities unchcked,

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

I would like to tell Mr. Madhu Dandavate that if the State Governments had exercised effective control on the public distribution system, there would not have been any price rise. The Central Government are adopting all possible measures. You might be aware that the Finance Minister had called a meeting of the Income-tax Officers recently in which he had emphasised the need to observe strictness in the recovery of taxes. These meetings were held in big cities and recovery targets were fixed for them. Similarly, strict action is being taken in respect of customs officers also. In order to raise their morale, our Finance Minister has announced the grant of rewards to them. The Central Government have tried to take all possible measures which were within their power. You should keep a watch on the Government's activities and point out shortcomings, if any.

The hon. Finance Minister has himself admitted that the price rise is a matter of concern not only for him but for the Members of the House and for other people also. But we shall have to find the basic causes of price rise. The prices of basic items like petroleum, cement, steel etc. have slightly increased and this increase has affected other items also. It is really a matter of concern. But the activities of hoarders and the inactivity of the State Governments in not increasing the number of the fair price shops is a matter of greater concern.

In the A.I.C.C. meeting, the Finance Minister had said that we offered prayers to lord Rama every morning. Although he did not open any school or *Panchayat Ghar* or constructed any road, yet we chant his name with great reverence because he had killed the demons. Similarly, the Central Government should also act against the blackmarketeers, hoarders and those State Governments, which are not following their directives.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, after the last budget the wholesale price index and rates of the consumers items have gone up. The commodities which the average man is using, namely, household commodities number

about 200 like foodgrains, chillies, sugar, oils, vegetables, etc. I think officially it has gone up by 10 to 20 per cent. Although we are sufficient in foodgrains, that is, 150 million tonnes and a little short by 3 million tonnes and in spite of processing a lot of wheat. The rates of foodgrain items and all the household items are going up in the country. May be the hon. Minister is honest in figures given on this chart but we cannot show it to the public. Anyone who goes to purchase any item will find that the rates have definitely gone up. The inflation rate is 8.9% May be in Bombay it is more because there is buyers' market.

Further, Sir, this 10 to 20% is in the cities and towns and if you go to the villages it will be double. Small selling people take more advantage of the shortage. Therefore, the poor man of the country is definitely suffering. Diwali and Dussehra festivals are coming. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps. If steps are not taken then the prices of average commodities will go to such a height that the average man will be disturbed, especially the poor people in the villages. Sir, my senior colleague, Prof. Dandavate has already talked about deficit financing. At that time I repeatedly raised this question in the House. Our Minister may be honest and he might be thinking that by giving so much concession to the industrialists and traders, there would be more production. But I repeatedly ask in all my speeches, as to whether these people are going to behave. I think it is our experience that whatever social responsibilities which our Finance Minister has given to these industrialists and traders, they have miserably failed. They have continued their original tradition of hoarding and black-marketing. The figure of inflation which the Minister has given as 3.5 per cent out of which 60 per cent because of blackmarketing and hoarding. These are the people who are responsible for this. I am glad that many of the Congress friends have told that there must be some punishment and some restriction for these people. Now, we are giving concession even to the textile owners. But I think they are not going to behave, and black money is going to increase. They have not used the concessions given to them for increasing productivity, but they used it for black-marketing. Therefore, the Essential Commodities Act should be strictly imple-

mented. In spite of a rise of about 10 to 20 per cent in the prices of essential commodities, have you ever arrested a single hoarder or a black-marketeer in this country? I want that figure. Have you implemented your National Security Act for any of these people? I think that they are allowed just to go on. My workers go on strike and every time ten to twenty of small leaders are always in jail because of this National Security Act. Forty workers of mine who participated in the textile strike are in jail under this National Security Act, while those people who are making crores of rupees, cheating Government and the public and indulging in hoarding and black-marketing are just left free. For this, you cannot blame the black-marketeers alone. Government is also partly responsible. You increased the freight charges of the railways. You increased the petrol prices. By this, you are going to collect about 15,00 crores of rupees.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Dr. Datta Samant has put the case in correct priority;

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I think the Government have slightly raised the prices of petroleum or the railway fares. But those people who are coming in between, they are making them three or four times more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is right. For hoarders Government is indirectly responsible. For other things, they are directly responsible.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Another thing I would like to mention is about administrative policies. As far as sugar distribution is concerned, I think the Government has no policy as such and whatever policy is there, it is not implemented. As regards steel, imports were allowed and there is a recession again. Steel prices have gone up, cement prices are going up and I do not think that we are self-sufficient even in sugar, which is selling at about Rs. 8/- per kilo. The prices of oil, paper and aluminium which are all used by common people, have gone up substantially. There is a 30 per cent increase in the electricity charges.

You have allowed to export fruits and vegetables. I have no objection. But by allowing the export, the one who cultivates, i.e. the farmer is not benefited and only the middleman has benefited. Government is responsible for all these things.

I will give one or two suggestions and conclude. We must thank our non-resident Indians who are sending money to this country which is not accounted for. I think about Rs. 6000 crores are coming into the country. This is a good reserve for us. Thanks to Mr. Reagan, dollar price has gone up in the last one year and export to America has gone up by about 20 per cent. As regards my suggestions, consumer resistance movement in our country should be strongly encouraged. I will give one example, in Bombay. A TV serial 'Rajani' is showing how the common woman is being exploited by auto-rickshaws, taxis and gas dealers. These people are saying that consumers are getting wise because of this programme. Why not use our TV and Radio more and more for such type of publicity for consumer resistance movement?

[Translation]

*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members including Prof. Madhu Dandavate have ventilated their views about the rising trend of prices of many essential commodities. I would like to reiterate that this trend would continue and it may even become worse if the State Governments and the Central Governments do not come forward to the rescue of the poor farmers who are the back bone of the economy of our country. It is first and foremost duty of the State and Central Government to endeavour their best for the emancipation of farmers.

There is a hue and cry about the rise in price of sugar. During 1982-83 we had huge quantity of sugar in the country but there was none to buy this. Nobody offered a respectable price to sugar. The farmers throughout the country were upset and some of them burnt their standing crop of sugarcane. This was the miserable condition of sugarcane growers at that time.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada,

[Shri G. S. Basavaraju]

Therefore, the farmers got rid of sugarcane cultivation. In 1983-84 there was shortage of sugar and the price of sugar shot up sharply. If you pay remunerative price to sugarcane we can produce any quantity of sugar in our country. Our farmers have that capacity. If the price of sugarcane is below Rs. 352 per Tonne and. If there is no encouragement for sugarcane growers, the sugar factories go on closing one after another. Naturally the price of sugar also goes up. To bring a grinding halt to such fluctuations in the price of sugar, a good remunerative price is the only solution. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Food and Civil Supplies Minister Shri Rao Birendra Singh to look into this matter seriously and to come to the help of sugarcane growers.

The prices of vegetables, fruits, pulses etc. are also not encouraging to the farmers. For vegetables the farmer is not getting even two rupees per kilogram. His expenditure of input is going up. But he is not rewarded for his sweat. In 1960 the cost of the plough point of the poor farmer was only Rs. 2 but today it is being sold at the rate of Rs. 25. The price of manures and all other items of input are costly. But for the produce of the farmer the rate remains the same. Therefore, today the farmers in our country are agitated and dejected. If the farmers get proper prices and encouragement I am sure that our farmers are capable of producing large quantity of agricultural products, so that we can export than.

Prof. Dandavate was referring to the price of sugar. The price of sugar may be Rs. 8 per k.g. sugar is not a very essential commodity but why don't prof. Dandavate look into the prices of edible oils, Ragi, Jowar, wheat, rice and such essential commodities. These commodities are sold at considerably lower rates throughout the country. I am a farmer. I have first hand experience of agriculture. In addition I was the Chairman of APMC for nine years. I know the conditions of farmers very well. I want to inform Shri Dandavate that the price of meat has gone up because most of the vegetarians are switching over to non-vegetarian food. I categorically deny that there is inflation. There is no inflation in

our country. A Government employee who was getting salary of Rs. 500 in 1960 is getting Rs. 3000/- today. On the otherhand the farmer who was paying Rs. 65/- in 1960 per bag of fertilizer now he has to pay Rs. 160/- today for the same bag of fertilizer. The farmer has to pay more for his clothes, transportation, medicine etc. But for his produce there is no good return. This practice should come to an end immediately. Our farmers should get their due share. They should get remunerative rates for their produce.

Middlemen, business men are deriving the maximum benefit. Unfortunately the cooperative sector is not functioning properly. Therefore, the Government should open more fair price depots and make them work efficiently. Remunerative rates should be fixed in advance for agricultural commodities. At the same time the Government should take stern action against black marketers and hoarders who are eating away the major chunk of our nation's wealth.

Our Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh is here and I hope he and Shri Rao Birendra Singh would take firm steps in this regard and help the poor farmers of this country. I am sure if this step is taken the consumers also would get the benefit and the prices would be stabilised.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Minnapore): When you are debating on price rise, a part of Orissa is starving. People are dying of starvation. Mothers are selling their children. People are fleeing from their houses, and at this juncture, we are glad that our government is exporting wheat to a foreign country, when a part of my country is starving.

Day before yesterday and today I moved from place to place. I could not get a piece of bread from Delhi, not from Bihar, not from Bengal, not from Andhra ; bread has vanished from all shops. When this is the situation, my Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has given some figures and given some graph. This graph shows that the increase in prices is not so high and the inflation is not so high as papers and

other people are saying. It reminds me of a story. In Bangladesh the City of Dacca there people are called coach men. They are humorous people. One man from Calcutta went to Dacca and asked a coach man to take him to Lakshmi Bazar. The coach man said, "Yes, Sir, I will take you." Then that Babu asked, "How much will you charge?" The coach man said, "I will take Rs. 5%." Then the Babu said in whisper, "I cannot pay so much. I will pay you only Re. 1." Then the coach man said, "Babu speaks in whisper because if the horse hears it, he will start laughing." So, these figures given will make the entire nation laugh, and the entire House is united with me in saying that the prices, daily prices are galloping high.

We have got three lions in the Cabinet. Lion means *singhs*. One is Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh ^{Pratap} of Vishwanath Mahadev. Then there is Rao Birendra Singh. He is also *singh*. Then we have Baba Buta Singh. We have got three lions and they are giving figures. They are roaring. Prices are going high, but they are roaring. Sab Jhut Hai, our Hato.

(Interruptions)

There is a report in the *Times of India* dated 26.7.1985 which says—

"A family of five which used to manage the family....."

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Choubeyji, it is the same machinery on which Prof. Dandavate relied, and the figures given by him were relating to that period.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, two blacks do not make one white.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who are the two blacks ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I do not know. Both were bourgeois Governments, whether it was the Congress or any other Government, I cannot say.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least you should concede that in colour he is whiter than me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Conceded.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This report in the *Times of India* says,

"A family of five which used to manage family expenses by Rs. 1,500/- per month are to find an extra Rs. 150/- per month due to price rise from March, 1985."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Choubey, your time is over.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I do not want to mention item by item. But I beg to submit Sir, the Citizens Council of De lhi has made a survey of the wholesale prices. That survey has indicated the following increase in the wholesale prices. The wholesale prices on the 1st July and 19th July are given as follows :

	July 1st	July 19th
Gram	Rs. 480 per quintal	Rs. 520 per quintal
Sugar	Rs. 550 per quintal	Rs. 750 per quintal
Mustard oil	Rs. 160 per tin	Rs. 190 per tin

Even in Calcutta, which is one of the cheapest metropolies in India, the prices are going up. When the situation is like that, the hon. Finance Minister does not take care of these things and he continues to say that the price rise is not so high as the papers say.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : What is the retail price of wheat in Calcutta as compared to the issue price of the F.C.I. ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Retail price of wheat ? It is Rs. 1.85/-.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Fair price shops are selling at Rs. 2/-.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You conclude now,

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You please give me some a more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given you more time already.

AN HON. MEMBER : We do not get any wheat in the ration shops, at least in Calcutta.

I want to make a few suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more time please. How can it be ? I have already given you more time. I have given you double the time.

SHI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, one minute more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I thank the Congress workers who are fighting against the policy of the Government from inside. I thank them. (*interruption*) : make a suggestion to the Gov.rnment. I hope he will lok look into it. The hon. Finance Minister must curb the black money. He must enter the wholesale market and end monopoly of private traders there. He must arrange to supply the fourteen essential commodities through the public distribution system. He must take severe measures. A lot has been said about others, but the maximum suffering is undergone by the agricultural labourers. You must arrange food for them at subsidised rate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you resume your seat.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The prices have been going up.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next member.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The people will not keep quiet. The people will be on the move against this policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Basava Rajeswari.

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, several members have already expressed their views about fluctuations in the prices of various essential commodities. Therefore, I do not want to go into greater details but confine myself to some vital factors.

There is an increasing trend in the prices of vegetables, pulses, sugar, fruits and some other commodities. But there is not much increase in the rates of Jowar, Ragi, Rice, wheat etc. But other items like cement, iron, petrol, manures, wood have become too costly. The farmers are the worst hit at the present situation.

To face the present situation of fluctuating trend of prices there are two ways of approach. The first one is finding temporary solutions and the second a permanent solution.

Supply-Demand management, strengthening of public distribution system and curbing hoarding come under the first category. There was shortage of sugar and the Government imported it. In the same way the Government is taking up various steps to tackle the problems with regard to supply of commodities. There are certain drawbacks in the public distribution system. The cooperative sector is not functioning properly. There is misuse of commodities. Some proper arrangement has to be made by the Government and the public distribution system should be set right.

The most dangerous thing in our society is hoarding. These hoarders must be identified and severe punishment should be given to them. Adulteration is rampant throughout the country. Water is added to kerosene oil. Small stones are mixed with rice, pulses and sugar are also adulterated. Even medicines and life saving drugs are not spared from adulteration.

Now, secondly I would like to deal with permanent solutions. Today farmers are not taking any interest in growing sugarcane, Remunerative price is not being given to sugarcane and naturally there will be shor-

*The Speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

tage of sugar. The sugarcane factory owners are cheating farmers. If this trend continues a time will come when there will be no sugar at all. To solve this problem adequate and remunerative price is the only solution. The farmers deserve all encouragement and hence the hon. Minister should come forward to help them. Incentives must be given to the farmers who produce oil seeds, pulses, vegetables, fruits etc. They should get manures at subsidised rates.

Many States have urged upon the Central Government to clear the various projects in this regard in the 7th five year plan. The Centre should clear these projects immediately. It should provide the States with substantial irrigation facilities in addition to financial help. After helping the States in the above said manner the Centre can ask the States to produce more and more oil seeds and pulses accordingly. Then we cannot only get the required quantity of various commodities like oil-seeds, pulses, cereals, fruits etc. but also they can be exported. Thereby we can avoid import and avert the recurring drain on valuable foreign exchange expended in importing them. The centre has to plan for the whole country about its requirements. Then it has to ask different States to grow different crops according to the geographical condition prevailing and various facilities available in respective States. They can get the statistics and prepare a comprehensive plan. The Centre should announce the remunerative prices in advance. For example in Japan certain rates are fixed for purchasing such commodities. Then they have a good system of distribution also. Why don't we also streamline methods of purchasing and distributing this commodity. If this is done I am sure that the farmers, consumers and the country as a whole would get the benefit. I hope the hon. Minister would do the needful in this matter. I thank you Sir, and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : The Union Minister should either say that the prices have not increased or should admit that the State authorities are not working properly and that the activities of the black-marketeers, profiteers and hoarders are on the increase. I would like to ask that if there is no fear of the Government

machinery; then whose fault is this? The worst thing is that all the Government officers are hand in glove with the profiteers. For how long this unholy alliance would continue? How can the Essential Commodities Act be effective when all the Government officers are in connivance with the profiteers and hoarders?

AN HON. MEMBER : Exclude 20 per cent out of them.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You point out even a single name. What is happening in the country these days? For example, take the incident which took place yesterday. Expenditure on police has increased but the number of anti-social elements has also increased. Administrative expenditure is also increasing day by day. The prices are increasing despite the appointment of Inspectors, Supply Officers and District Supply Officers. All repeat the same thing that a committee would be set up at the State level. I would like to know about the Ministers and M. P.s who were Members of this State Committee and who looked after this job honestly. It is said that committees would be set up at the taluka level and district level. Where are these committees? These are on paper only. I would like to know what is the issue price and what is the administrative expenditure. You say that prices have increased to such an extent. I would like to know whether kerosene oil is made available to the people in the far off places or rural areas at the issue price? You should tell honestly the difference between the issue price and the price stated by you here. You say that this price is issue price plus administrative expenditure. Who fixes it? Being in the ruling party we have increased our expenses and as a result, the people say that we are living like princes and we are also not honest. Previously, this expenditure was Rs. 900 crores. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 7000 crores. This expenditure includes the expenditure on official vehicles and big bungalows. The profiteers have come to know that these are leading a luxurious life. The poor in the country are suffering a lot due to this nexus between corrupt politicians, corrupt capitalists and corrupt employees. The fact is that our character makes no impact on them.....
(*Interruption*) Mr. Choubey, no purpose

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

will be served by shouting (*Interrxptions*) Rao Birendra Singh had said that wheat, rice and Janata cloth would be supplied but it is not being supplied (*Interruption*). If you ring the bell, the fate of 20 crore people will be affected. We would not be affected in any way. We have got all the facilities. Arrangements should be made to provide controlled items to the 20 crore poor people. After all, for whom these controlled items are meant? Who is affected by the price rise? Does it affect those who live in big bungalows or in Vasant Vihar or in other big cities or those who live in the villages and are poor workers? Workers from Rajasthan have come here to earn their livelihood, but they are not issued any ration card. Just have a look on the condition of thousands of workers, who come here to earn their livelihood. Why do you ring the bell? For whom this discussion is meant? The hon. Minister knows how to prepare a good graph and we shall accept his contention also. But the question is that essential commodities should be made available to people under the 20-Point Programme. You say that exercise books and tubes will be made available. I would submit that you should make available at least wheat and controlled cloth. When the mills did not produce Janata Cloth, you asked the N.T.C. and then the powerloom owners to produce this cloth. The condition is that some shops do not have wheat and others do not have cloth. Kerosene oil is not available in the villages. The hon. Finance Minister is aware of everything, still he must visit some villages sometime and see for himself the conditions prevalent there and then prepare the Budget. In our area the Enforcement Officer, the Holidays Inspector and Weights and Measures Officer get a fixed amount in the form of illegal gratification per month. You are unable to check this practice also.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Mr. Daga, why do you say this thing about your area that Officers get certain fixed amount of illegal gratification per month?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please allow him more time. Very few Congressmen talk like that.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I shall not be able to conclude my speech in two minutes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you are not finishing, you can speak tomorrow. Please finish in two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : How will it be possible in two minutes. There are three types of consumers—firstly, the skilled labour and those who are earning well, secondly, those who work under N.R.E.P. and R.L.G.E.P. and earn their livelihood and, thirdly, the consumers which we would like to be. Out of these three types of consumers, two types of consumers have not been affected. Only those have been affected, who depend upon the Government for their livelihood. Have we made announcement to the effect that under the 20-Point Programme, which is a national programme, we shall supply foodgrains, cheap cloth, soap, etc. to these people through mobile vans and have we been able to fulfil this promise? The question is that they are not getting these things. Our young Prime Minister recently visited adivasi areas and he found that a shop was opened there on that very day. I would, therefore, like to say that the criterion for price rise should not be judged on the basis of the prices prevailing in Delhi. It should be judged on the basis of the prices at which things are available in the villages. I would like to say that this criterion is not proper. The administration will have to take preventive measures for this, expenditure will have to be curtailed and black marketing will have to be checked. It will be possible to achieve something only if some bold steps are taken and dishonest persons are put behind the bars.

With these words, I conclude.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VIRHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) Notification No. 240/85—Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to low phosphorous pig iron, having phosphorous content not exceeding 0.1 per cent by weight from basic customs duty in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

(ii) Notification Nos. 241/85—Customs and 242/85—Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to dead burnt magnesite having silica content less than 4 per cent by weight from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem* and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 5 per cent *ad valorem*

(iii) Notification Nos. 243/85—Customs and 244/85—Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 161/83—Customs dated the 8th June, 1983 and 180/84—Customs dated the 14th June, 1984 so as to extend the benefit of duty concession on photo polymer plates and polymer plate processing equipments to printing industry as a whole and fix the validity of notifications upto 31st July, 1988. [Placed in Library, see No. LT—1241/85]

(2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) Notification No. 177/85CE published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 63/85CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to raise the basic excise duty, on specified parts of refrigerating and airconditioning appliances and machinery from 80 per cent *ad valorem* to 110 per cent *ad valorem*.

(ii) Notification No. 180/85—CE published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 101/66—CE dated the 17th June 1966 so as to withdraw the excise duty exemption available to Organic surface active agents falling under item 15AA of the Central Excise Tariff and manufactured without the aid of power or steam.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT—1242/85]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ninth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to present the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 2, 1985/ Sravana 11, 1907 (Saka).